



Edition 2.1 2016-04 CONSOLIDATED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



Medical electrical equipment -

Part 2-50: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant phototherapy equipment

Appareils électromédicaux -

Partie 2-50: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des appareils de photothérapie pour nouveau-nés





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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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REDLINE VERSION

VERSION REDLINE



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT -

Part 2-50: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant phototherapy equipment

FOREWORD

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This Consolidated version of IEC 60601-2-50 bears the edition number 2.1. It consists of This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendment has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC 60601-2-50 edition 2.1 contains the second edition (2009-03) [documents 62D/736A/ FDIS and 62D/765/RVD], its corrigendum 1 (2010-08) and its amendment 1 (2016-04) [documents 62D/1327/FDIS and 62D/1348/RVD].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International standard IEC 60601-2-50 has been prepared by subcommittee 62D: Electromedical equipment, of IEC technical committee 62: Electrical equipment in medical practice.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2000. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

Specific technical changes from the previous edition of this particular standard include:

- requiring graphical representation of the spectral irradiance in the instructions for use (this was previously optional; see 201.7.9.2.5 b));
- requirements for support and mounting brackets for ACCESSORIES (see 201.9.8.101);
- requiring restoration of any preset values upon interruption and restoration of the power supply, if applicable (see 201.11.8); and
- corrections to the first four exposure limits (ELs) listed in Table AA.

Minor changes from the previous edition of this particular standard include replacing the figure containing the eye protection symbol with a reference to this same symbol in IEC 60878 (see 201.7.2.101), defining an INFANT (see 201.3.202) and clarifying the titles for subclauses 201.5.4.102 and 201.5.4.103.

The main purpose of this new edition, however, is to provide consistency with the third edition of the general standard. This edition further provides consistency with the four other particular standards related to pediatric equipment for which the committee is responsible.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

- Requirements and definitions: roman type:
- Test specifications, italic type

>-2-50:2009

- Informative material appearing outside of tables, such as notes, examples and references: in smaller type.
 Normative text of tables is also in a smaller type.
- TERMS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 3 OF THE GENERAL STANDARD, IN THIS PARTICULAR STANDARD OR AS NOTED: SMALL CAPITALS.

In referring to the structure of this standard, the term

- "clause" means one of the seventeen numbered divisions within the table of contents, inclusive of all subdivisions (e.g. Clause 7 includes subclauses 7.1, 7.2, etc.);
- "subclause" means a numbered subdivision of a clause (e.g. 7.1, 7.2 and 7.2.1 are all subclauses of Clause 7).

References to clauses within this standard are preceded by the term "Clause" followed by the clause number. References to subclauses within this particular standard are by number only.

In this standard, the conjunctive "or" is used as an "inclusive or" so a statement is true if any combination of the conditions is true.

The verbal forms used in this standard conform to usage described in Annex H of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. For the purposes of this standard, the auxiliary verb:

- "shall" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is mandatory for compliance with this standard;
- "should" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is recommended but is not mandatory for compliance with this standard;

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 - "may" is used to describe a permissible way to achieve compliance with a requirement or test.

An asterisk (*) as the first character of a title or at the beginning of a paragraph or table title indicates that there is guidance or rationale related to that item in Annex AA.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60601 series, published under the general title *Medical electrical equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendment will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- · withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

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INTRODUCTION

The minimum safety requirements specified in this particular standard are considered to provide for a practical degree of safety in the operation of INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT.

This particular standard amends and supplements IEC 60601-1:2005, Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance, hereinafter referred to as the general standard.

The requirements are followed by specifications for the relevant tests.

A general guidance and rationale for the requirements of this particular standard are given in Annex AA.

It is considered that knowledge of the reasons for these requirements will not only facilitate the proper application of this particular standard but will, in due course, expedite any revision necessitated by changes in clinical practice or as a result of developments in technology. However, this annex does not form part of the requirements of this standard.

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MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT -

Part 2-50: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant phototherapy equipment

201.1 Scope, object and related standards

Clause 1 of the general standard 1) applies, except as follows:

201.1.1 * Scope

Replacement:

This International Standard applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT, as defined in 201.3.203 of this standard, also referred to as ME EQUIPMENT.

If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant.

HAZARDS inherent in the intended physiological function of ME EQUIPMENT or ME SYSTEMS within the scope of this standard are not covered by specific requirements in this standard except in 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of the general standard.

NOTE See also 4.2 of the general standard

This particular standard specifies safety requirements for INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT, but alternate methods of compliance with a specific clause by demonstrating equivalent safety will not be judged as non-compliant if the MANUFACTURER has demonstrated in his RISK MANAGEMENT FILE that the RISK presented by the HAZARD has been found to be of an acceptable level when weighed against the benefit of treatment from the device.

This particular standard does not apply to:

- devices supplying heat via BLANKETS, PADS or MATTRESSES in medical use, for information see IEC 80601-2-35;
- INFANT INCUBATORS; for information see IEC 60601-2-19;
- INFANT TRANSPORT INCUBATORS; for information, see IEC 60601-2-20;
- INFANT RADIANT WARMERS: for information see IEC 60601-2-21.

201.1.2 Object

Replacement:

The object of this particular standard is to establish particular BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements for INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT (as defined in 201.3.203), which reduce the safety HAZARDS to PATIENTS and OPERATORS as much as possible and to specify tests for demonstrating compliance with these requirements.

¹⁾ The general standard is IEC 60601-1:2005, Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance.

201.1.3 Collateral standards

Addition:

This particular standard refers to those applicable collateral standards that are listed in Clause 2 of the general standard and Clause 2 of this particular standard.

IEC 60601-1-2 applies as modified in Clause 202. IEC 60601-1-3 and IEC 60601-1- 10^{2} do not apply. All other published collateral standards in the IEC 60601-1 series apply as published.

201.1.4 Particular standards

Replacement:

In the IEC 60601 series, particular standards may modify, replace or delete requirements contained in the general standard and collateral standards as appropriate for the particular ME EQUIPMENT under consideration, and may add other BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements.

A requirement of a particular standard takes priority over the general standard.

For brevity, IEC 60601-1 is referred to in this particular standard as the general standard. Collateral standards are referred to by their document number.

The numbering of clauses and subclauses of this particular standard corresponds to that of the general standard with the prefix "201" (e.g. 201.1 in this standard addresses the content of Clause 1 of the general standard) or applicable collateral standard with the prefix "20x" where x is the final digit(s) of the collateral standard document number (e.g. 202.4 in this particular standard addresses the content of Clause 4 of the IEC 60601-1-2 collateral standard, 203.4 in this particular standard addresses the content of Clause 4 of the IEC 60601-1-3 collateral standard, etc.). The changes to the text of the general standard are specified by the use of the following words:

"Replacement" means that the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard is replaced completely by the text of this particular standard.

"Addition" means that the text of this particular standard is additional to the requirements of the general standard or applicable collateral standard.

"Amendment" means that the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard is amended as indicated by the text of this particular standard.

Subclauses, figures or tables which are additional to those of the general standard are numbered starting from 201.101. However, due to the fact that definitions in the general standard are numbered 3.1 through 3.139, additional definitions in this standard are numbered beginning from 201.3.201. Additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc., and additional items aa), bb), etc.

Subclauses or figures which are additional to those of a collateral standard are numbered starting from 20x, where "x" is the number of the collateral standard, e.g. 202 for IEC 60601-1-2, 203 for IEC 60601-1-3, etc.

²⁾ IEC 60601-1-10:2907, Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-10: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance – Collateral Standard: Requirements for the development of physiologic closed-loop controllers

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The term "this standard" is used to make reference to the general standard, any applicable collateral standards and this particular standard taken together.

Where there is no corresponding clause or subclause in this particular standard, the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard, although possibly not relevant, applies without modification; where it is intended that any part of the general standard or applicable collateral standard, although possibly relevant, is not to be applied, a statement to that effect is given in this particular standard.

201.2 Normative references

NOTE Informative references are listed in the bibliography beginning on page 26.

Clause 2 of the general standard applies, except as follows:

Amendment:

IEC 60601-1-2:2007, Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-2: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance – Collateral standard: Electromagnetic compatibility – Requirements and tests

201.3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60601-1:2005, apply, except as follows:

NOTE An index of defined terms is found beginning on page 28. A list of symbols, abbreviations and acronyms used in this particular standard is given in Table 201.101

Replacement:

201.3.76

PATIENT

INFANT, as specified under 201,3.202, who is being treated by means of visible radiation from INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT, as specified under 201.3.203

Addition:

201.3.201

EFFECTIVE IRRADIATED AREA

Surface on which the PATIENT rests according to the intended position and which is irradiated by the INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

NOTE The EFFECTIVE IRRADIATED AREA is the intended treatment surface which is illuminated by the phototherapy light. The area of 60 cm \times 30 cm is used as a standard-sized surface unless specified differently in the ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

201.3.202

INFANT

PATIENT up to the age of three months and a weight less than 10 kg

201.3.203

* INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

ME EQUIPMENT which emits in the main radiation spectrum in the range between 400 nm and 550 nm for reducing the concentration of bilirubin in the body of INFANTS

201.3.204

TOTAL IRRADIANCE FOR BILIRUBIN

 $\emph{E}_{
m bi}$ Irradiance equal to the total of all irradiance in the range between 400 nm and 550 nm

Table 201.101 - List of symbols, abbreviations and acronyms

Degrees Celsius (unit of temperature) dB(A) Decibel A-weighted to human frequency response (a logarithmic measure of sound intensity) Bandwidth (in nanometers) E	Abbreviation	Term
Decibel A-weighted to human frequency response (a logarithmic measure of sound intensity) A _λ Bandwidth (in nanometers) E Irradiance (radiant power incidence per unit area on a surface) E _{pi} Irradiance for bilirubin (total irradiance for 400 nm – 550 nm) E _{eff} Effective irradiance E _λ Spectral irradiance E _λ Spectral irradiance EL Exposure Limit G ₂ Uniformity of irradiance (unitless) GHz Gigahertz (unit of frequency) h Hour (unit of time) IR Infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 mm) IR – A A region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 400 nm) IR – B B region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 1.4 μm and 3 μm) IR – C C region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 3 μm and 8 μm) kg Kilograms (unit of mass) λ Lambda (trinkor wavelength) m Meter (unit of length) Megahertz (unit of kirequency) min Microwatts per equare centimetre (unit of irradiance) Natural (unit of force) s Second (unit of force) s Second (unit of time) Natural (unit of force) s Second (unit of time) Natural (unit of time) S _λ Relative spectral effectiveness (unitless) UV Ultraviolet radiation (with wavelengths between 315 nm and 400 nm) V/m Volts per meter (unit of electric field intensity) W/cm² Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)	AAP	American Academy of Pediatrics
intensity) Bandwidth (in nanometers) E Irradiance (radiant power incidence per unit area on a surface) E _{bi} Irradiance for bilirubin (total irradiance for 400 nm – 550 nm) E _{eff} Effective irradiance E _λ Spectral irradiance E _λ Spectral irradiance EL Exposure Limit G ₂ Uniformity of irradiance (unitless) GHz Gigahertz (unit of frequency) th Hour (unit of time) IR Infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 mm) IR – A A region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 400 nm) IR – B B region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 1.4 μm and 3 μm) IR – C C region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 3 μm and 8 μm) kg Kiloghams (unit of mass) λ Lambda (trinkor wavelength) m Meter (unit of length) Megahertz (unit of krequency) min Microwatts per equare centimetre (unit of irradiance) Natural (unit of force) s Second (unit of time) S _λ Relative spectral effectiveness (unitless) UV Ultraviolet radiation (with wavelengths between 315 nm and 400 nm) V/m Volts per meter (unit of electric field intensity) W/cm² Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)	°C	Degrees Celsius (unit of temperature)
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E _{eff} Effective irradiance E _λ Spectral irradiance EL Exposure Limit G ₂ Uniformity of irradiance (unitless) GHz Gigahertz (unit of frequency) h Hour (unit of time) IR Infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 mm) IR – A A region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 400 nm) IR – B B region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 1.4 μm and 3 μm) IR – C C region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 3 μm and 8 μm) kg Kiloghams (unit of mass) λ Lambda (unit of wavelength) m Meter (unit of fine) μW/cm² Microwats per square centimetre (unit of irradiance) nm Newton (unit of force) s Second (unit of time) S _λ Relative spectral effectiveness (unitless) UV Ultraviolet radiation (with wavelengths between 315 nm and 400 nm) V/m Volts per meter (unit of electric field intensity) W/cm² Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)	E	Irradiance (radiant power incidence per unit area on a surface)
EL Exposure Limit G2 Uniformity of irradiance (unitless) GHz Gigahertz (unit of frequency) h Hour (unit of time) IR Infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 mm) IR – A A region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 700 nm and 1 400 nm) IR – B B region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 1,4 μm and 3 μm) IR – C C region of infrared radiation (with wavelengths between 3 μm and 8 μm) kg Kiloghams (unit of mass) λ Lambda (dnit of wavelength) Meter (unit of length) MHz Megahertz (unit of frequency) min Minute (unit of time) μW/cm² Microwatts per equare centimetre (unit of irradiance) National (unit of force) s Second (unit of time) S _λ Relative spectral effectiveness (unitless) UV Ultraviolet radiation (with wavelengths between 315 nm and 400 nm) V/m Volts per meter (unit of irradiance) Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)	E _{bi}	Irradiance for bilirubin (total irradiance for 400 nm – 550 nm)
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UV Ultraviolet radiation (with wavelength shorter than visible light) UV – A Near-ultraviolet region (with wavelengths between 315 nm and 400 nm) V/m Volts per meter (unit of electric field intensity) W/cm ² Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)	S_{λ}	Relative spectral effectiveness (unitless)
V/m Volts per meter (unit of electric field intensity) W/cm² Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)	UV	Ultraviolet radiation (with wavelength shorter than visible light)
W/cm ² Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)	UV – A	Near-ultraviolet region (with wavelengths between 315 nm and 400 nm)
	V/m	Volts per meter (unit of electric field intensity)
W/m ² Watts per square meter (unit of irradiance)	W/cm ²	Watts per square centimetre (unit of irradiance)
	W/m ²	Watts per square meter (unit of irradiance)

201.4 General requirements

Clause 4 of the general standard applies, except as follows:

201.4.3 * ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE

Replacement:

https://