IEC 80601-2-30

Edition 1.0 2009-01

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Medical electrical equipment –
Part 2-30: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of automated non-invasive sphygmomanometers

Appareils électromédicaux –
Partie 2-30: Exigences particulières pour la sécurité de base et les performances essentielles des sphygmomanomètres non invasifs automatiques

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

COMMISSION
ELECTROTECHNIQUE
INTERNATIONALE

PRICE CODE
CODE PRIX XA

ICS 11.040

ISBN 978-2-88910-781-0

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –

Part 2-30: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of automated non-invasive sphygmomanometers

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International standard IEC 80601-2-30 has been prepared by a Joint Working Group of IEC subcommittee 62D: Electrical equipment, of IEC technical committee 62: Electrical equipment in medical practice and ISO subcommittee SC3: Lung ventilators and related equipment, of ISO technical committee 121: Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment.

This first edition of IEC 80601-2-30 cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 60601-2-30, published in 1999. This edition constitutes a major technical revision as well as an alignment with the third edition of IEC 60601-1. Specific technical changes include: expansion of the scope to include all AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS including those where the PATIENT is the OPERATOR, identification of ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE, new clinical accuracy requirements, additional mechanical strength requirements and prohibition of OPERATOR accessible 'Luer' connectors in the PNEUMATIC SYSTEM.

This publication is published as a double logo standard.

The text of this particular standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
62D/721/FDIS	62D/737/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this particular standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table. In ISO, the standard has been approved by 13 P-members out of 17 having cast a vote.

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.*
– 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;
– "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 this particular standard will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

NOTE The attention of National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests. It is the recommendation of the committee that the content of this publication be adopted for implementation nationally not earlier than 3 years from the date of publication for equipment newly designed and not earlier than 5 years from the date of publication for equipment already in production.

The contents of the corrigendum of January 2010 have been included in this copy.

INTRODUCTION

The minimum safety requirements specified in this particular standard are considered to provide for a practical degree of safety in the operation of an AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER.

The requirements are followed by specifications for the relevant tests.

Following the decision taken by subcommittee 62D at the meeting in Washington in 1979, a "General guidance and rationale" section giving some explanatory notes, where appropriate, about the more important requirements is included in Annex AA.

It is considered that knowledge of the reasons for these requirements will not only facilitate the proper application of the 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.

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –

Part 2-30: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of automated non-invasive sphygmomanometers

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 AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS, hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT, which by means of an inflatable CUFF, are used for intermittent indirect measurement of the BLOOD PRESSURE without arterial puncture.

NOTE 1 Equipment that performs indirect measurement of the BLOOD PRESSURE without arterial puncture does not directly measure the BLOOD PRESSURE. It only estimates the BLOOD PRESSURE.

This standard specifies requirements for the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE for this ME EQUIPMENT and its ACCESSORIES, including the requirements for the accuracy of a DETERMINATION.

This standard covers electrically-powered intermittent, indirect measurement of the BLOOD PRESSURE without arterial puncture, ME EQUIPMENT with automatic methods for estimating BLOOD PRESSURE, including BLOOD PRESSURE monitors for the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT.

Requirements for indirect measurement of the BLOOD PRESSURE without arterial puncture ME EQUIPMENT with an electrically-powered PRESSURE TRANSDUCER and/or displays used in conjunction with a stethoscope or other manual methods for determining BLOOD PRESSURE (NON-AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS) are specified in document ISO 81060-1.

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 201.11 and 201.105.3.3, as well as 7.2.13 and 8.4.1 of IEC 60601-1.

NOTE 2 See also 4.2 of the general standard.

201.1.2 Object

Replacement:

The object of this particular standard is to establish particular BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements for an AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER as defined in 201.3.201.

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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 IEC 60601-1 and Clause 2 of this particular standard.

IEC 60601-1-2 is amended by this particular standard. IEC 60601-1-3 does 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 its 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 60601-1-2 collateral standard, 203.4 in this particular standard addresses the content of Clause 4 of the 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.

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 49.

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

Amendment of the following reference:

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*

Addition:

IEC 60068-2-27:2008, *Environmental testing – Part 2-27: Tests – Test Ea and guidance: Shock*

IEC 60068-2-31:2008, *Environmental testing – Part 2-31: Tests – Test Ec: Rough handling shocks, primarily for equipment-type specimens*

IEC 60068-2-64:2008, *Environmental testing – Part 2-64: Tests – Test Fh: Vibration, broad-band random and guidance*

IEC 60601-2-2:2009, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-2: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of high frequency surgical equipment and high frequency surgical accessories*

ISO 594-1:1986, *Conical fittings with a 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment – Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 594-2:1991, *Conical fittings with 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment – Part 2: Lock fittings*

ISO 81060-2:___[2], *Non-invasive sphygmomanometers – Part 2: Clinical validation of automated measurement type*

201.3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60601-1:2005, IEC 60601-1-2:2007, IEC 60601-1-8:2006, and IEC 60601-2-2:2009 apply, except as follows:

NOTE An index of defined terms is found beginning on page 51.

Addition:

2) To be published.

201.3.201
AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER
ME EQUIPMENT used for the non-invasive estimation of the BLOOD PRESSURE by utilizing an inflatable CUFF, a PRESSURE TRANSDUCER, a valve for deflation, and/or displays used in conjunction with automatic methods for determining BLOOD PRESSURE

NOTE Components of an AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER include manometer, CUFF, valve for deflation (often in combination with the valve for rapidly exhausting the PNEUMATIC SYSTEM), pump for inflation of the BLADDER, and connection tubing.

201.3.202
BLADDER
part of the CUFF that is inflatable

[ISO 81060-1:2007, definition 3.2]

201.3.203
BLOOD PRESSURE
pressure in the systemic arterial system of the body

[ISO 81060-1:2007, definition 3.3]

201.3.204
CUFF
part of the AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER that is wrapped around the limb of the PATIENT

NOTE A CUFF usually comprises a BLADDER and an inelastic part that encloses the BLADDER, or has an integral BLADDER (i.e., the CUFF, including the BLADDER, is one piece).

[ISO 81060-1:2007, definition 3.5, modified]

201.3.205
DETERMINATION (value)
result of the process of estimating BLOOD PRESSURE by the AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER

201.3.206
DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE (value)
minimum value of the BLOOD PRESSURE as a result of relaxation of the systemic ventricle

NOTE Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be determined with the CUFF at the level of the heart.

201.3.207
HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT
dwelling place in which a patient lives or other environments that patients can occupy, excluding professional healthcare facility environments where operators with medical training are continually available when patients are present

NOTE 1 Professional healthcare facilities include hospitals, physician offices, freestanding surgical centres, dental offices, freestanding birthing centres, limited care facilities, multiple treatment facilities and ambulance services.

NOTE 2 In some countries, nursing homes are considered professional healthcare facilities.

NOTE 3 The home healthcare environment includes use in the outdoor environment and in personal automobiles.

[IEC 60601-1-11___[3)], definition 3.2]

3 IEC 60601-1-11___, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1-11: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance – Collateral standard: Requirements for medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems used in the home healthcare environment* (in preparation).

201.3.208
LONG-TERM AUTOMATIC MODE
mode in which a timer, set by the OPERATOR, initiates multiple DETERMINATIONS

201.3.209
MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE (value)
value of the integral of one heartbeat cycle of the BLOOD PRESSURE curve divided by the time of that cycle

NOTE Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be determined with the CUFF at the level of the heart.

201.3.210
NEONATAL MODE
mode of AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER for use with neonates or infants

NOTE 1 The approximate age range for a newborn (neonate) is from birth to 1 month. [10][4]

NOTE 2 The approximate age range for an infant is from 1 month to 2 years. [10] For the purposes of this standard, up to 3 years of age are considered infants (see ISO 81060-2, 6.1.3).

NOTE 3 The NEONATAL MODE is used to limit the maximum pressure to 150 mmHg and frequently has a different algorithm from other modes intended for older PATIENTS.

201.3.211
NON-AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER
ME EQUIPMENT used for the non-invasive measurement of the BLOOD PRESSURE by utilizing an inflatable CUFF with a pressure-sensing element, a valve for deflation, and display used in conjunction with a stethoscope or other manual methods for estimating BLOOD PRESSURE

NOTE Components of these instruments include manometer, CUFF, valve for deflation (often in combination with the valve for rapidly exhausting the PNEUMATIC SYSTEM), hand pump or electro-mechanical pump for inflation of the BLADDER, and connection tubing. A NON-AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER can also contain electro-mechanical components for pressure control.

[ISO 81060-1:2007, definition 3.11, modified]

201.3.212
PATIENT SIMULATOR
equipment for simulating the oscillometric CUFF pulses and/or auscultatory signals during inflation and deflation

NOTE This equipment is not used for testing accuracy but is used in assessing stability of performance.

201.3.213
PNEUMATIC SYSTEM
part of the AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER that includes all pressurized and pressure-controlling components

EXAMPLES CUFF, tubing, connectors, valves, PRESSURE TRANSDUCER and pump.

[ISO 81060-1:2007, definition 3.16, modified]

201.3.214
PRESSURE TRANSDUCER
component that transforms sensed pressure into an electrical signal

201.3.215
PROTECTION DEVICE
part of ME EQUIPMENT that, without intervention by the OPERATOR, protects the PATIENT from hazardous output due to incorrect delivery of energy or substances

4) Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.