



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
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**Biološko ovrednotenje medicinskih pripomočkov - 3. del: Preskusi genske toksičnosti, kancerogenosti in toksičnosti za razmnoževanje (ISO/DIS 10993-3:2011)**

Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity (ISO/DIS 10993-3:2011)

Biologische Beurteilung von Medizinprodukten - Teil 3: Prüfungen auf Gentoxizität, Karzinogenität und Reproduktionstoxizität (ISO/DIS 10993-3:2011)

Évaluation biologique des dispositifs médicaux - Partie 3: Essais concernant la génotoxicité, la cancérogénicité et la toxicité sur la reproduction (ISO/DIS 10993-3:2011)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 10993-3**

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**ICS:**

11.100.20	Biološko ovrednotenje medicinskih pripomočkov	Biological evaluation of medical devices
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**oSIST prEN ISO 10993-3:2011**

**en**



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NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity (ISO/DIS  
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Évaluation biologique des dispositifs médicaux - Partie 3:  
Essais concernant la génotoxicité, la cancérogénicité et la  
toxicité sur la reproduction (ISO/DIS 10993-3:2011)

Biologische Beurteilung von Medizinprodukten - Teil 3:  
Prüfungen auf Genotoxizität, Karzinogenität und  
Reproduktionstoxizität (ISO/DIS 10993-3:2011)

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for parallel enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 206.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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**Contents**

Page

Foreword.....3

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## Foreword

This document (prEN ISO 10993-3:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 194 "Biological evaluation of medical devices" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 206 "Biological evaluation of medical devices" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This document is currently submitted to the parallel Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN ISO 10993-3:2009.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/DIS 10993-3:2011 has been approved by CEN as a prEN ISO 10993-3:2011 without any modification.

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## DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 10993-3

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## Biological evaluation of medical devices —

### Part 3:

## Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

*Évaluation biologique des dispositifs médicaux —*

*Partie 3: Essais concernant la génotoxicité, la cancérogénicité et la toxicité sur la reproduction*

[Revision of second edition (ISO 10993-3:2003)]

ICS 11.100.20

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### ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO-lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five-month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

**In accordance with the provisions of Council Resolution 15/1993 this document is circulated in the English language only.**

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# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	v
Introduction .....	vii
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Terms and definitions .....	2
4 Requirements for test strategies .....	3
4.1 General .....	3
4.2 Additional requirements for carcinogenicity testing .....	3
4.3 Additional requirements for reproductive toxicity testing .....	3
5 Genotoxicity tests .....	4
5.1 General .....	4
5.2 Test strategy .....	4
5.2.1 General .....	4
5.2.2 <i>In vitro</i> test battery .....	4
5.2.3 <i>In vivo</i> testing .....	5
5.2.4 Follow-up evaluation .....	5
5.3 Sample preparation .....	7
5.4 Test methods .....	7
5.4.1 General .....	7
6 Carcinogenicity tests .....	7
6.1 General .....	7
6.2 Evaluation strategy .....	7
6.3 Sample preparation .....	8
6.4 Test methods .....	8
7 Reproductive and developmental toxicity tests .....	9
7.1 General .....	9
7.2 Test strategy .....	9
7.3 Sample preparation .....	10
7.4 Test methods .....	10
8 Test report .....	11
Annex A (informative) Rationale of test systems .....	12
A.1 Genotoxicity tests .....	12
A.2 Carcinogenicity tests .....	13
A.3 Reproductive/developmental toxicity tests .....	13
Annex B (informative) Cell transformation test systems .....	14
Annex C (normative) Considerations for carcinogenicity studies performed as implantation studies .....	15
C.1 Foreign body carcinogenesis .....	15
C.2 Animal welfare considerations .....	15
C.3 Justification for carcinogenicity studies .....	15
Annex D (normative) Guidance on selecting an appropriate sample preparation procedure in genotoxicity testing .....	16
D.1 General .....	16
D.2 Device materials .....	17
D.2.1 Low Molecular Weight Chemicals (LMWC) .....	17
D.2.2 Polymers (including naturally occurring polymers) .....	17

## ISO/DIS 10993-3

D.2.3	Inorganic materials: Wear debris from metals, alloys and ceramics .....	18
D.3	Sample Preparation Methods .....	18
D.3.1	Method A.....	19
D.3.2	Method B.....	20
D.3.3	Method C.....	22
D.4	Additional guidance on special sample preparation procedures.....	22
D.4.1	Biodegradable polymers.....	22
D.4.2	Inorganic materials: Wear debris from metals, alloys and ceramics .....	22
D.4.3	LMWC.....	22
Annex E	(informative) Tests to evaluate genotoxicity.....	23
E.1	General.....	23
E.2	Selection of tests .....	23
E.3	Recommended tests.....	23
E.4	Use of <i>in vitro</i> tests to detect genotoxicity .....	24
E.5	Use of <i>in vivo</i> tests to detect genotoxicity.....	25
E.6	Bacterial reverse mutation assay.....	26
E.6.1	General.....	26
E.6.2	Preparations .....	26
E.6.3	Test conditions .....	28
E.6.4	Procedure .....	30
E.6.5	Data and reporting .....	31
E.7	<i>In vitro</i> mammalian chromosome aberration test .....	34
E.7.1	General.....	34
E.7.2	Preparations .....	34
E.7.3	Test conditions .....	35
E.7.4	Procedure .....	37
E.7.5	Data and reporting .....	38
E.8	<i>In vitro</i> mammalian cell gene mutation test using mouse lymphoma (L5178Y) cells .....	40
E.8.1	General.....	40
E.8.2	Preparations .....	41
E.8.3	Test conditions .....	42
E.8.4	Procedure .....	43
E.8.5	Data and reporting .....	45
E.9	Mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus test.....	48
E.9.1	General.....	48
E.9.2	Preparations .....	48
E.9.3	Test conditions .....	49
E.9.4	Procedure .....	50
E.9.5	Data and reporting .....	52
E.10	Chromosome aberration test ( <i>in vivo</i> ).....	54
E.10.1	General.....	54
E.10.2	Preparations .....	55
E.10.3	Test conditions .....	55
E.10.4	Procedure .....	56
E.10.5	Data and reporting .....	58
Annex F	(informative) <i>In vitro</i> tests for embryotoxicity.....	61
Bibliography	.....	62

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10993-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 194, *Biological evaluation of medical devices* and by Technical Committee CEN/TC 206, *Biological evaluation of medical devices* in collaboration.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (EN ISO 10993:2003), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10993 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Biological evaluation of medical devices*:

- *Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management procedure*
- *Part 2: Animal welfare requirements*
- *Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity*
- *Part 4: Selection of tests for interactions with blood*
- *Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity*
- *Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation*
- *Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals*
- *Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products*
- *Part 10: Tests for irritation and delayed-type hypersensitivity*
- *Part 11: Tests for systemic toxicity*
- *Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials*
- *Part 13: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices*
- *Part 14: Identification and quantification of degradation products from ceramics*
- *Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys*

**ISO/DIS 10993-3**

- *Part 16: Toxicokinetic study design for degradation products and leachables*
- *Part 17: Method for the establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances*
- *Part 18: Chemical characterization of materials*
- *Part 19: Physico-chemical, morphological and topographical characterization of materials [Technical specification]*
- *Part 20: Principles and methods for immunotoxicology testing of medical devices [Technical specification]*

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## Introduction

The basis for biological evaluation of medical devices is often empirical and driven by the relevant concerns for human safety. The risk of serious and irreversible effects, such as cancer or second generation abnormalities, is of particular public concern. It is inherent in the provision of safe medical devices that such risks be minimised to the greatest extent feasible. The assessment of mutagenic, carcinogenic and reproductive hazards is an essential component of the control of these risks. Not all test methods for the assessment of genotoxicity, carcinogenicity or reproductive toxicity are equally well developed, nor is their validity well established for the testing of medical devices.

Significant issues with test sample size and preparation, scientific understanding of disease processes and test validation can be cited as limitations of available methods. For example, the biological significance of solid state carcinogenesis is poorly understood. It is expected that ongoing scientific and medical advances will improve our understanding of and approaches to these important toxicity test methods. At the time this document was prepared, the test methods proposed were those most acceptable. Scientifically sound alternatives to the proposed testing may be acceptable insofar as they address relevant matters of safety assessment.

In the selection of tests needed to evaluate a particular medical device, there is no substitute for a careful assessment of expected human uses and potential interactions of the medical device with various biological systems. These considerations will be particularly important in such areas as reproductive and developmental toxicology.

This part of ISO 10993 presents test methods for the detection of specific biological hazards, and strategies for the selection of tests, where appropriate, that will assist in hazard identification. Testing is not always necessary or helpful in hazard identification but, where it is appropriate, it is important that maximum test sensitivity is achieved.

The interpretation of findings and their implications for human health effects are beyond the scope of this part of ISO 10993. Because of the multitude of possible outcomes and the importance of factors such as extent of exposure, species differences and mechanical or physical considerations, risk assessment has to be performed on a case-by-case basis.



# Biological evaluation of medical devices —

## Part 3:

# Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

## 1 Scope

This part of ISO 10993 specifies strategies for hazard identification and tests on medical devices for the following biological aspects:

- genotoxicity,
- carcinogenicity and
- reproductive and developmental toxicity.

This part of ISO 10993 is applicable when the need to evaluate a medical device for potential genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, or reproductive toxicity has been established.

NOTE Guidance on selection of tests is provided in ISO 10993-1.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10993-1, *Biological evaluation of medical devices – Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management procedure*

ISO 10993-2, *Biological evaluation of medical devices – Part 2: Animal welfare requirements*

ISO 10993-6, *Biological evaluation of medical devices – Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation*

ISO 10993-12, *Biological evaluation of medical devices – Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials*

ISO 10993-18, *Biological evaluation of medical devices – Part 18: Chemical characterisation of materials*

OECD 414, *Prenatal Development Toxicity Study*

OECD 415, *One-Generation Reproduction Toxicity Study*

OECD 416, *Two-generation Reproduction Toxicity*

OECD 421, *Reproduction/Developmental Toxicity Screening Test*

OECD 451, *Carcinogenicity Studies*

OECD 453, *Combined Chronic Toxicity/Carcinogenicity Studies*