

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 11979-5:2019

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Očesni vsadki (implantati) - Intraokularne leče - 5. del: Biokompatibilnost (ISO/DIS 11979-5:2019)

Ophthalmic implants - Intraocular lenses - Part 5: Biocompatibility (ISO/DIS 11979-5:2019)

Ophthalmische Implantate - Intraokularlinsen - Teil 5: Biokompatibilität (ISO/DIS 11979-5:2019)

Implants ophtalmiques - Lentilles intraoculaires - Partie 5: Biocompatibilité (ISO/DIS 11979-5:2019)

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# DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 11979-5

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# Ophthalmic implants — Intraocular lenses —

#### Part 5:

# **Biocompatibility**

Implants ophtalmiques — Lentilles intraoculaires — Partie 5: Biocompatibilité

ICS: 11.040.70

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#### **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.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Ophthalmic optics and instruments*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11979-5:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Correction and addition of references throughout the document
- Added more specific guidance on risk-based approach throughout the document
- Clarification of requirements throughout the document
- Added requirement to use state of the art analytical methods
- Update of apparatus lists where applicable
- Clarification of test material and parent IOLs, added the requirement for a biological evaluation plan (Section 4)
- Combination and re-write of physicochemical test methods and objectives (Section 5.1)
- Added requirement for physical/chemical description and contaminants (<u>Section 5.2</u>)
- Adjustment of ratio for material and extraction medium in genotoxicity testing (Section 6.2)
- In hydrolytic stability, products are their own control for spectral transmittance and dioptric power (Annex C)
- Removed the allowance of representative test material for photostability testing, added the requirement to measure lens power and resolution (Annex D)
- Clarification of Nd-YAG post exposure test (Annex E.6)

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- Annex F change from informative to normative
- Duration of subcutaneously or intramuscularly implantation increased from 4 weeks to 3 months (Annex F)
- Duration of ocular implantation test in rabbits reduced from 6 to 3 months (Annex G).

A list of all parts in the ISO 11979- series can be found on the ISO website.

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#### Introduction

This part of ISO 11979 follows the general principles given in ISO 10993-1. ISO 10993-1 describes the principles governing the biological evaluation of medical devices, the definitions of categories based on the nature and duration of contact with the body, and selection of appropriate tests. Other parts of ISO 10993 present biological test methods, tests for ethylene oxide residues, tests for degradation and principles for sample preparation.

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## Ophthalmic implants — Intraocular lenses —

#### Part 5:

## **Biocompatibility**

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 11979 specifies particular requirements for the biocompatibility evaluation of materials for intraocular lenses (IOLs) including the processing conditions to produce them. These requirements include evaluation of physicochemical properties that are relevant to biocompatibility. It also gives guidance on conducting an ocular implantation test.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 process

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

ISO 10993-3, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

ISO 10993-5, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity

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

ISO 10993-10, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization

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

ISO 10993-17, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances

ISO 11979-1, Ophthalmic implants — Intraocular lenses — Part 1: Vocabulary

ISO 11979-2, Ophthalmic implants — Intraocular lenses — Part 2: Optical properties and test methods

ISO 11979-3, Ophthalmic implants — Intraocular lenses — Part 3: Mechanical properties and test methods

ISO 14971, Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices

ISO 18369-4:2006, Ophthalmic optics — Contact lenses — Part 4: Physicochemical properties of contact lens materials

ISO/TS 21726, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Application of the threshold of toxicological concern (TTC) for assessing biocompatibility of medical device constituents

ISO/TR 22979, Ophthalmic implants — Intraocular lenses — Guidance on assessment of the need for clinical investigation of intraocular lens design modifications

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11979-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="http://www.iso.org/obp">http://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>

# 4 General requirements applying to biocompatibility evaluation of intraocular lenses

The evaluation of the biocompatibility of the test material (refer to 11979-1 and Table 1 for definition of test material and allowance of representative samples) shall start with an initial assessment of risk in accordance with ISO 14971. The tests described in <u>Clause 5</u> shall first be performed to characterize the physicochemical properties of the intraocular lens. The evaluation of the material for biological safety shall then be undertaken in accordance with the principles and requirements of ISO 10993-1 and ISO 10993-2, taking into consideration the results from the physicochemical tests. Following the risk assessment, establish a biological evaluation plan in accordance with ISO 10993-1 addressing the residual risk and execute the biocompatibility testing.

Furthermore, the risk assessment shall include an assessment of the potential for material changes such as calcification. This risk assessment should consider the history of clinical use of the material, and animal models to test the long-term stability of the material.

Carry out the biocompatibility testing in accordance with ISO 10993-1, ISO 10993-3, ISO 10993-5, ISO 10993-6, ISO 10993-10, ISO 10993-17 and ISO/TS 21726 and as noted in this part of ISO 11979.

The pre-existing information on the material and all the information obtained in the evaluation process shall be integrated in an overall risk benefit assessment in accordance with ISO 14971.

Refer to TR 22979 when the IOL is a modification of a parent IOL.

Table 1A — Allowance of representative samples for physicochemical tests

Test	Test ma	Test material	
W.	Sterile finished IOL	Representative Sample <sup>a</sup>	
Exhaustive extraction	X	X	
Leachables	X	X	
Hydrolytic stability	X	X	
Photostability against UV/Vis irradiation	X		
Stability against Nd-YAG laser exposure	X		
Insoluble inorganics	X		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Sample, manufactured and processed using a procedure equivalent to that used for the intraocular lens, that has the same central thickness as the final product (typically 20.0 D IOL).

Test	Test material	
	Sterile finished IOL	Representative Sample <sup>a</sup>
Cytotoxicity	X	X
Genotoxicity	X	X
Local effects after implantation	X	X
Sensitization	X	X
Ocular implantation test	Хр	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Sample, manufactured and processed using a procedure equivalent to that used for the intraocular lens, that has the same central thickness as the final product (typically 20.0 D IOL).

#### 5 Physicochemical tests

#### 5.1 General

The physicochemical tests listed in <u>Table 2</u> shall be performed to characterize the physicochemical properties of the IOL and to facilitate an analysis of any risk introduced by chemical compounds which may result from processing, treatment in use, or (simulated) ageing of the test material. A risk-based approach should be used; the results of the tests in <u>Table 2</u> should be used as input for a risk assessment and further testing when deemed necessary, in accordance with ISO 14971. The risk assessment should evaluate the potential local and systemic effects.

# 5.2 Physical/Chemical description

To facilitate the explaining of physical and chemical test results, the manufacturer shall provide a description of each of the components in the formulation. For description of each component the manufacturer shall provide, if available:

- a) Name Provide the chemical name and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number;
- b) Structure Formula Provide the chemical structure and molecular formula;
- c) If the component material is derived from biological sources, the organism from which it is obtained shall be stated along with its source.

For the finished polymer the manufacturer shall provide, if available:

a) Structure Formula — Provide the chemical structure and molecular formula.

b To allow for dimensional differences between human and animal eyes, the IOL could require custom design to fit the anatomical placement site of the animal.