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Endoscopes — Medical endoscopes and endotherapy devices —

Part 6: Vocabulary

Endoscopes — Endoscopes médicaux et dispositifs d'endothérapie —

Partie 6: Vocabulaire

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Contents

Page

Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Microscopes and endoscopes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8600-6:2005), which has been technically revised.

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

— General revision of terms in regards of adoption from terms from other parts of ISO 8600 (all parts);

— General revision of category classifications;

— Terms for Endoscopes from aspect of Intended use have been added;

— Terms for specifications have been added;

— Document was editorially revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8600 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Endoscopes — Medical endoscopes and endotherapy devices —

Part 6: Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms for endoscopes and endotherapy devices commonly used in the endoscopic area. This document does not define general medical terms or other general terms. This document does not define terms that should be defined in other ISO 8600 (all parts).

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 General terms

3.1.1
active endotherapy device
device, consists of a probe/*electrode* (3.3.24) which is inserted through the working channel of an endoscope into natural or surgically created body cavities or *instrument channels* (3.5.43), and a generator which supplies the energy to be transmitted to the distal end of the device, used for endotherapy, e.g. cutting/coagulating/vaporizing/ablation of tissue, by using energy, including, e.g. high frequency, electromagnetic, ultrasonic or laser energy sources

3.1.2
capsule endoscope
capsule shaped endoscope which is introduced into a digestive tract by swallowing by the patient through the mouth

3.1.3
endoscope
medical instrument having viewing means, with or without optics, introduced into a body cavity through a natural or surgically created body opening for examination, diagnosis or therapy

Note 1 to entry: It may be of rigid or flexible type; all types may have different image-transmitting systems (e.g., optical, via lenses, or fibre bundles) and image pick-up systems (e.g., video or ultrasonic sensors).

Note 2 to entry: An endoscope can also be tube with illumination.

3.1.4
endotherapy device
medical device intended to be inserted into a natural or surgically created body opening during endoscopic procedures, whether through the same or a different orifice from the *endoscope* (3.1.3) for examination, diagnosis or therapy

Note 1 to entry: Endotherapy devices include the instrument to create the body opening through which an endoscope or endotherapy device is inserted, such as a guide tube, *trocar pin* (3.3.79), *trocar sleeve* (3.3.80) or sliding tube. Endotherapy devices include the devices to be inserted through the openings other than the opening for an endoscope to ensure the safety of the devices for the intended use under the endoscopic view.

[SOURCE: IEC 60601-2-18:2009, 201.3.205]

3.1.5
fibrescope
endoscope (3.1.3) in which the image is transmitted via a fibre bundle

3.1.6
flexible endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) device whose *insertion portion* (3.5.41) is intended to conform to natural or surgically created body cavities or *instrument channels* (3.5.43)

Note 1 to entry: The image-transmitting systems may be optical via fibre bundles, or electrical via image sensors.

3.1.7
flexible endotherapy device
endotherapy device (3.1.4) whose *insertion portion* (3.5.41) is intended to conform to natural or surgically created body cavities or *instrument channels* (3.5.43)

3.1.8
rigid endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) device whose *insertion portion* (3.5.41) is intended to be unyielding to natural or surgically created body cavities or *instrument channels* (3.5.43)

Note 1 to entry: The image-transmitting systems may be optical via lenses or fibre bundles, or electrical via image sensors.

3.1.9
rigid endotherapy device
endotherapy device (3.1.4) whose *insertion portion* (3.5.41) is intended to be unyielding to natural or surgically created body cavities or *instrument channels* (3.5.43)

3.1.10
speculum
surgical instrument with blunt *distal tip* (3.5.15) usually made of stainless steel or plastic, used for examination or the insertion of other instrumentation by expanding or stretching a lumen, body orifice or canal when inserted and opened; a pivot point joints two arms whose portion proximal to the pivot point usually forms the *handle* (3.5.36) of the device while those distal to the pivot point open when force is exerted, some of which have their own built-in illumination transmitting mechanism, e.g., fibreoptic bundle

3.1.11
telescope
component of an *endoscope* (3.1.3) introduced into the *sheath* (3.3.66) which consists of several elements including a connector to a fibre cable to transport light from a *light source* (3.5.52) and an image-transmission system synonymous to an *endoscope* (3.1.3)

3.1.12
ultrasonic endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) with an electro-acoustical image pick-up system

3.1.13
ultrasound endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) with an electro-acoustical image pick-up system

3.1.14
video endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) in which the image is transmitted by a solid-state imaging device

3.2 Names of endoscopes from aspect of Intended use

3.2.1
adenoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the nasal cavity, e.g., during the removal of the adenoids

3.2.2
angioscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the lumen and patency of the veins or arteries, which is inserted percutaneously

3.2.3
anoproctoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the rectum and anus, which is inserted into the body through the anus during the procedure called proctoscopy and anoscopy

3.2.4
anoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the anus and rectum

3.2.5
antroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment mainly of the maxillary antrum

3.2.6
arterioscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and some treatment of coronary arteries, peripheral vessels, and intracardiac structures

3.2.7
arthroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the interior of the joints such as the knee, shoulder or elbow, which is introduced into the joint cavity usually through an artificial orifice

3.2.8
auditory canal endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the middle ear and the ear canal (the canal from the ear opening to the tympanic membrane or the ear drum)

3.2.9
bronchoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the trachea, bronchi and lungs which is inserted through the mouth or nose

3.2.10
cholangioscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the choledoch (common bile duct) which is inserted via an incision in the abdomen or via a flexible *duodenoscope* (3.2.18)

3.2.11
choledochoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the choledoch (common bile duct) which is inserted via an incision in the abdomen or via a flexible *duodenoscope* (3.2.18)

3.2.12
colonoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the colon which is inserted through the anus

3.2.13
culdoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the female peritoneal cavity and organs, inserted into the rectouterine pouch (pouch of Douglas) through the posterior vaginal fornix

3.2.14
cystoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the bladder and the urinary tract, inserted through the natural urinary orifice into the urethra

3.2.15
cystourethroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the bladder and urethra including the prostate region, inserted through the natural urinary orifice into the urethra

3.2.16
directoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the larynx and its peripheral parts

3.2.17
discoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the spine, which is inserted through an artificial orifice in the body

3.2.18
duodenoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the duodenum

3.2.19
enteroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) that is used for the visual examination and treatment of the small intestine (the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum), which is inserted into the body through the mouth or the anus

3.2.20
ESDP endoscope
dedicated device used for the treatment of varicose veins, i.e., endoscopic subfascial dissection of perforating veins (ESDP), which is inserted through an artificial orifice transcutaneously alongside the outside of the perforating vein which is then cauterized

3.2.21
gastroduodenoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the upper gastrointestinal tract (oesophagus, stomach, and duodenum), pancreas, and bile duct

3.2.22
gastroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the oesophagus and the stomach

3.2.23
hysteroresectoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) with a rigid inserted portion that is used for observation, diagnosis and treatment, especially resecting, of the canal of the cervix and the uterine cavity (uterus)

3.2.24
hysteroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the canal of the cervix and the uterine cavity (uterus), which is inserted from the vagina

3.2.25
intubation laryngoscope
laryngoscope (3.2.28) used specifically for insertion and positioning of an airway tube (endotracheal tube) into the trachea

3.2.26
lacrimalscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment within the lacrimal passage

3.2.27
laparoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of organs within the abdominal/retroperitoneal cavities, which is inserted into an artificial orifice in the abdominal wall

3.2.28
laryngoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the larynx and its peripheral parts

3.2.29
laryngopharyngoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the larynx and oropharynx

3.2.30
laryngostroboscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation of the glottis action during phonation, which operates by illuminating a stroboscopic light

3.2.31
lumbarscope
endoscope (3.1.3) that is used for the visual examination and treatment of the lumbar region of the spine (region between the lowest ribs and the hipbones), which is inserted into the body through an artificial orifice created by an incision

3.2.32
lumboscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment in the loin and inserted from an artificial orifice

3.2.33
mammary-ductoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment within the mammary duct

3.2.34
mediastinoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the mediastinal space, (the intrapleural space located behind the sternum, between two pleural membranes)

3.2.35
myeloscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the spinal cord, and inserted from an artificial orifice

3.2.36
nasolaryngoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for the observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the nasolarynx (the upper part of the throat behind the nose)

3.2.37
nasopharyngoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for the observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the nasopharynx (the upper part of the throat behind the nose)

3.2.38
nephroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the kidney, and inserted percutaneously into the renal pelvis

3.2.39
neuroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the central nervous system, and inserted through a pre-drilled hole in the cranium

3.2.40
oesophagoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the oesophagus

3.2.41
ophthalmic endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the eyeball and the related organs

3.2.42
otoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the auris media and the auditory canal (the canal from the ear opening to the ear drum)

3.2.43
pancreatoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation and diagnosis in the pancreas, which is usually introduced through a working channel of a *duodenoscope* (3.2.18) and inserted through the Vater's papilla

3.2.44
pelviscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation and diagnosis in the pelvis of pelvic viscera, which is inserted percutaneously from an artificial orifice

3.2.45
pharyngoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for the observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the pharynx, which is inserted through the mouth or nose

3.2.46
plastic surgery endoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) that is used in plastic surgery for suction of subcutaneous tissue, reconstructive surgery, etc., which typically consists of a *telescope* (3.1.11) and several *sheaths* (3.3.66) or tubes

3.2.47
proctoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the rectum and anus, which is inserted into the body through the anus during the procedure called proctoscopy

3.2.48
pyeloscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the kidney, and inserted percutaneously into the renal pelvis

3.2.49
rectoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the rectum and anus, which is inserted into the body through the anus during the procedure called proctoscopy

3.2.50
resectoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment, especially resecting, of prostatic hyperplasia and cervical myoma resection, etc., which typically consists of a rigid *outer sheath* (3.5.55), a *telescope* (3.1.11), a *working guide* (3.5.68) element and a variety of interchangeable electrosurgical *electrodes* (3.3.24)

3.2.51
rhino-laryngoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) intended to be used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the nasal cavities, nasopharynx, oropharynx and larynx

3.2.52
rhinoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) intended to be used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the interior of the nose by way of the anterior nostrils

3.2.53
rigid bronchoscope
open straight tube-type *rigid endoscope* (3.1.8) fitted with a means of illumination through the distal end and intended to be introduced into the tracheobronchial airway, having an internal lumen sufficiently large to permit free respiration of the patient

3.2.54
rigid jet ventilation bronchoscope
rigid bronchoscope (3.2.53) provided with a *jet-injector* (3.5.44)

Note 1 to entry: Rigid bronchoscopes provided with only a gas nipple should not be included within the category of jet-ventilation bronchoscopes, because the venturi principle does not necessarily function sufficiently to ventilate the patient.

3.2.55
rigid ventilation bronchoscope
rigid bronchoscope (3.2.53), fitted with a removable *end-cap* (3.5.18) at the proximal end of the open straight tube and having an internal lumen sufficiently large to permit ventilation of the patient through an integral ventilation connector

3.2.56
salpingoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the ovarian duct, for obtaining of ova, for injection of fertilized ova, etc, which is inserted through the abdominal cavity or the vagina and the uterine cervix

3.2.57
sigmoidoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for visual examination and treatment of the sigmoid colon (the distal S-shaped part of the large intestine leading to the rectum), which is inserted through the anus

3.2.58
sinoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) intended to be used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the paranasal sinuses

3.2.59
sphincteroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the anal sphincter, which is inserted into the body through the anus

3.2.60
spinoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the spine, which is inserted through an artificial orifice in the body

3.2.61
TEM rectoscope
device used for microsurgical intervention, treatment of the lower part of the bowel by way of the anus using a special rectoscopic tube, a process known as transanal endoscopic microsurgery (TEM), which is a *rigid endoscope* (3.1.8) system and includes, besides the optical viewing *telescopes* (3.1.11), facilities to introduce gas to distend the field of view, and dedicated surgical instruments

3.2.62
thoracoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for visual examination, and treatment of the thoracic cavity, which is inserted through an incision made in the chest into the intercostal cavity

3.2.63
transabdominal amnioscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the amnion, which is inserted from an artificial orifice through the maternal abdominal wall into the amniotic cavity

3.2.64
transcervical amnioscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for the direct observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the foetus, and for the observation of the colour and amount of amniotic fluid through the maternal uterine cervix

3.2.65
ureterorenoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) intended to be used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the ureter and the renal pelvis via the external urethral orifice and bladder

3.2.66
ureteroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) intended to be used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the ureter via the external urethral orifice and bladder

3.2.67
urethroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) intended to be used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the urethra

3.2.68
utroscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for observation, diagnosis, and treatment of the canal of the cervix and the uterine cavity (uterus), which is inserted from the vagina

3.2.69
vaginoscope
endoscope (3.1.3) used for examination of the vagina, usually in children, which comprises a vaginal *speculum* (3.1.10), cold-light lighting and a magnification device