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Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators —

Part 4: **Biological indicators for dry heat sterilization processes**

iTeh STStérilisation des produits de santé — Indicateurs biologiques —
Partie 4: Indicateurs biologiques pour la stérilisation à la chaleur sèche



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Contents Foreword Introduction		Page
		iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	General requirements	1
5	Test organism	1
6	Suspension	2
7	Carrier and primary packaging	2
8	Inoculated carriers and biological indicators	2
9	Population and resistance	2
Anr	nex A (normative) Method for determination of resistance to dry heat sterilization	4
Annex B (normative) Calculation of z value		5
Bibliography		8

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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.

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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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, Sterilization of health care products. ISO 11138-42017

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (480-11138-4:2006), which has been technically revised.

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A list of all the parts of ISO 11138 can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

ISO 11138-1 specifies production, labelling, test methods and performance requirements for the manufacture of biological indicators including inoculated carriers and suspensions intended for use in validation and monitoring sterilization processes. This document gives specific requirements for those biological indicators intended for use in dry heat sterilization processes.

The ISO 11138 series represents the current "state-of-the-art" according to the experts representing manufacturers, users and regulatory authorities involved in developing the standard. The intent is not to promote the use of biological indicators where such use is not advised, but to provide common requirements for the production of those biological indicators that are known to be in use today.

A standard exists providing general requirements for the validation and control of dry heat sterilization processeses (see ISO 20857).

NOTE It is possible that some countries or regions have published other standards covering requirements for sterilization or biological indicators.

Advice on selection, use and interpretation of results when using biological indicators can be found in ISO 14161.

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Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators —

Part 4:

Biological indicators for dry heat sterilization processes

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for test organisms, suspensions, inoculated carriers, biological indicators and test methods intended for use in assessing the performance of sterilization processes employing dry heat as the sterilizing agent at sterilizing temperatures within the range of $120 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $180 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- NOTE 1 Requirements for validation and control of dry heat sterilization processes are provided by ISO 20857.
- NOTE 2 Requirements for work place safety can be provided by national or regional regulations.

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 11138-1:2017, Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators — Part 1: General requirements

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3614bdfc-c5dc-4ac2-a559-

ISO 18472, Sterilization of health care products So-Biological and chemical indicators — Test equipment

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11138-1 apply.

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

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp/

4 General requirements

The requirements of ISO 11138-1 apply.

5 Test organism

5.1 The test organisms shall be spores of *Bacillus atrophaeus* or other strains of microorganisms of demonstrated equivalent performance as required by this document.

NOTE 1 Some strains of *Bacillus subtilis* have been reclassified as *Bacillus atrophaeus*.

ISO 11138-4:2017(E)

NOTE 2 Bacillus atrophaeus CIP 77.18, NCIMB 8058, DSM 675, NRRL B-4418 and ATCC 9372 or Bacillus subtilis, DSM 13019 have been found to be suitable¹⁾.

5.2 If a test organism other than *Bacillus atrophaeus* is used, the suitability of the resistance of that test organism shall be determined.

6 Suspension

The requirements of ISO 11138-1 apply.

7 Carrier and primary packaging

- **7.1** The suitability of the carrier and primary packaging materials for biological indicators for use in dry heat sterilization processes shall be demonstrated in accordance with the requirements of ISO 11138-1:2017, 5.2 and Annex B.
- **7.2** The exposure conditions to determine compliance shall be the following:
- a) minimum exposure temperature: greater than or equal to 5 °C above the manufacturer's stated maximum temperature;
- b) sterilizing agent: dry heat in ambient air;
- c) maximum exposure temperature: as stated by the manufacturer; if not stated by the manufacturer, the maximum exposure temperature shall be greater than or equal to 180 °C;
- d) exposure time: greater than or equal to 30 min.

NOTE These conditions have been selected to represent a realistic challenge to the carrier while remaining within the practical limits of a dry heat sterilization process. 11138-4-2017

8 Inoculated carriers and biological indicators

The requirements of ISO 11138-1 apply.

9 Population and resistance

- **9.1** The manufacturer shall state the resistance characteristics according to ISO 11138-1:2017, 6.4.
- **9.2** The viable count shall be stated with increments less than or equal to 0.1×10^n per unit (e.g. per ml of suspension, per inoculated carrier or per biological indicator).
- **9.3** For inoculated carriers and biological indicators, the viable count shall be greater than or equal to 1.0×10^6 .
- **9.4** The resistance shall be expressed as the D value in minute at 160 °C. The D value of each batch/lot of biological indicators or inoculated carriers shall be stated in minutes to one decimal place at 160 °C.
- **9.5** Suspensions, inoculated carriers or biological indicators containing *Bacillus atrophaeus* spores shall have a D_{160} value of not less than 2,0 min when tested according to the conditions in Annex A. Other microorganisms shall have D values supporting the application. The z value of the test organisms in the suspension, on the inoculated carrier or in the biological indicator shall be determined at not less than

¹⁾ These are examples of suitable products available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of these products.

three temperatures, in the range of 150 °C to 180 °C. These data shall be used to calculate the z value, which shall be greater than or equal to 20 °C (see Annex B).

- **9.6** The resistance characteristics specified in this document and any other document shall be defined using the specific critical variables associated with the referenced sterilization process.
- **9.7** *D* values are determined according to methods given in ISO 11138-1:2017, Annexes C and D.
- **9.8** Determination of D value and survival-kill response characteristics require the use of a resistometer applying the reference resistometer process parameters (see $\underline{\text{Annex A}}$).

NOTE The values stated above would fit a dry heat sterilizer with forced air distribution, running a cycle of 160 °C with a holding time of 2 h.

9.9 The survival-kill window should be calculated using the formulae in ISO 11138-1:2017, Annex E.

NOTE This information can be of value to the user when comparing different batches from the same manufacturer.

EXAMPLE Using the formulae in ISO 11138-1:2017, Annex E, with the minimum population and minimum *D* value requirements specified in this document, the survival-kill response characteristics are

— at 160 °C: survival time greater than or equal to 8 min and kill time less than or equal to 20 min.

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