

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 5361:2021

01-maj-2021

Anestezijska in dihalna oprema - Sapnični (endotrahealni) tubusi in priključki (ISO/DIS 5361:2021)

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Tracheal tubes and connectors (ISO/DIS 5361:2021)

Anästhesie- und Beatmungsgeräte - Trachealtuben und Verbindungsstücke (ISO/DIS 5361:2021)

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Matériel d'anesthésie et de réanimation respiratoire - Sondes trachéales et raccords (ISO/DIS 5361:2021)

oSIST prEN ISO 5361:2021

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Foreword

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

This document was prepared by Technical Committee SO/TC 121, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment, Subcommittee SC 2, Airways and related equipment. 79a-c625-43c2-8aca-390909077447/osist-prepiso-5361-2021

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 5361:2016), which has been technically revised.

- The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:
- alignment with the general standard for airway devices ISO 18190, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment General requirements for airways and related equipment;
- To provide additional requirements and design guidance for *tracheal tubes* designed for use in paediatric and neonatal care
- To clarify the requirements for speciality *tracheal tubes* such as *magill-type tracheal tube* and preformed tracheal tubes
- updating of references.

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.

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Introduction

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This provides the essential performance and safety requirements for the design of *tracheal tubes* and *tracheal tube connectors*. *Tracheal tubes* are intended to be inserted through the larynx into the trachea to provide a patent airway in patients during spontaneous, assisted or controlled ventilation for short or prolonged durations to convey gases and vapours to and from the trachea.

In addition, *tracheal tubes* with *cuffs* are intended to seal and protect the trachea from aspiration.

A variety of *cuff* designs are available to meet particular clinical requirements. *Cuff* performance requirements with associated test methods remain unchanged from the second edition.

Requirements for paediatric *tracheal tubes*, with and without *cuffs*, have been updated from the third edition to include new guidance on the design of *tracheal tubes* for used in paediatric and neonatal patients. The maximum distance from the *patient end* of the *tracheal* tube to the *machine end* of the inflatable length of the *cuff* has been revised in this edition to minimise the *risk* of the inflatable length of the *cuff* aligning with the larynx of neonatal and paediatric patients.

Tracheal tubes are intended to conform as closely as possible to human anatomy when in position.

190 Clinical considerations have also dictated the specified length of *tracheal tubes* because long *tracheal tubes*, sometimes of relatively narrow diameter, may be required and, therefore, should be readily available. Provision has therefore been included for pre-cut *tracheal tubes*.

Kink resistance requirements with associated test methods to measure the ability of the shaft of the *tracheal tube* to resist collapse and avoid increased breathing resistance when bent or curved remain unchanged from the second edition.

Radiopacity requirements and test methods to characterize the visibility of *tracheal tubes* in X-rays used to determine proper placement of the tube remain unchanged from the second edition. The requirements of this International Standard were developed using the hazard identification for *risk assessment* in https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/eff0279a-c625-43c2-8aca-

3909090774f2/osist-pren-iso-5361-2021

Throughout this document 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: smaller type.
 The normative text of tables is also in smaller type;
- terms defined in clause 3: italics.

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Tracheal tubes and connectors

1 Scope

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- This document provides essential performance and safety requirements for *oro-tracheal* and *naso-tracheal tubes* and *tracheal tube connectors*. *Tracheal tubes* with walls reinforced with metal or nylon, *tracheal tubes* with *shoulders*, tapered *tracheal tubes*, *tracheal tubes* with means for suctioning, monitoring or delivery of drugs or other gases, and the many other types of *tracheal tubes* devised for specialized applications are included in this document, as many specialized *tracheal tubes* are now commonly used, and all share similar essential requirements as defined in this document.
- Tracheobronchial (including Endobronchial) tubes, tracheostomy tubes, and supralaryngeal airways are excluded from the scope of this document.
- Tracheal tubes intended for use with flammable anaesthetic gases or agents, lasers, or electrosurgical equipment are outside the scope of this document.
- NOTE Bibliography references [1] to [4] deal with laser surgery of the airway.

2 Normative references

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- The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.
- ISO 80369-7, Conical fittings with a 6% (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment Part 1: General requirements, 77442/osist-pren-iso-5361-2021
- ISO 4135:2001, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment Vocabulary
- ISO 5356-1, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment Conical connectors Part 1: Cones and sockets
- ISO 10993-1, Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process
- 231 ISO 14971:2019, Medical devices Application of risk management to medical devices
- ISO 18190, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment General requirements for airway and related equipment
- ISO 18562-1:2017, Biocompatibility evaluation of breathing gas pathways in healthcare application Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process
- 236 ASTM F640-12, Standard Test Methods for Determining Radiopacity for Medical Use

3 Terms and definitions

- For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4135, ISO 14971, ISO 18190:2016 and the following 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/
- 243 3.1

```
angle of bevel
244
      acute angle between the plane of the bevel (3.2) and the longitudinal axis of the tracheal tube (3.29) at
245
      the patient end (3.16)
246
      [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.5]
247
      Note 1
                 See Figures 1a, 1b, and 4.
      3.2
249
250
      slanted portion at the patient end (3.16) of a tracheal tube (3.29)
251
      [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.4]
252
      Note 1
                 See Figures 1a, 1b, and 4.
253
      3.3
254
      cole-type tracheal tube
      tracheal tube (3.29) combining a short laryngo-tracheal portion (3.8) of small diameter and a longer oral
256
      portion (3.14) of larger diameter with transition from one to the other resulting in a shoulder (3.26)
257
      Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1c.
258
      3.4
259
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      cuff
260
      inflatable balloon permanently attached around the tracheal tube (3.29) near the patient end (3.16) and
261
      used to provide an effective seal between the tube and the trachea
262
                                                oSIST prEN ISO 5361:2021
      Note
                See Figures 1a and 1b.
263
                              https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/eff0279a-c625-43c2-8aca-
                                           3909090774f2/osist-pren-iso-5361-2021
      3.5
264
      glottic depth mark
265
      indicator on the tracheal tube (3.29) to assist in determining the tip insertion depth beyond the vocal
266
      cords
267
      3.6
268
      inflating tube
269
      tube through which the cuff (3.4) is inflated
270
      [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.6.1]
271
      Note
                See Figures 1a and 1b.
272
      3.7
273
      inflation lumen
274
      lumen within the wall of the tracheal tube (3.29) for inflating the cuff (3.4)
275
      3.8
276
      laryngo-tracheal portion
277
      that portion of a Cole-type tracheal tube (3.3) of small diameter and extending from the bevel (3.2) tip to
278
      the point at which there is an increase in the outside diameter
279
      3.9
280
      machine end
281
      that end of a tracheal tube (3.29) which is intended to project from a patient
282
      [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.3]
283
```

```
See Figures 1a, 1b, and 4.
      Note 1
284
      3.10
285
      machine end of the tracheal tube connector
286
      that portion of the tracheal tube connector (3.30) intended to mate with an anaesthetic breathing system
287
      (ABS) or ventilator breathing system (VBS)
288
      3.11
289
      magill-type tracheal tube
290
      a subset of curved tracheal tubes (3.29) with a particular radius (6.7.2) and having a particular bevel (3.2)
291
      at the patient end (3.16)
292
                 See 6.7.4 and see Figures 1a, 1b, and 4.
      Note
293
      3.12
294
      murphy eve
295
      hole through the wall of a tracheal tube (3.29) near the patient end (3.16) and on the side opposite to the
      bevel (3.2)
297
                 See Figure 6.
      Note
      3.13
299
      naso-tracheal tube
300
      tracheal tube (3.29) for insertion through the nose into the trachea
301
      [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.1.2]
                                           (standards.iteh.ai)
      3.14
303
                                                oSIST prEN ISO 5361:2021
      oral portion
304
      that portion of a Cole-type tracheal tube (3.3) of a larger diameter extending from the machine end (3.9)
305
      to the point at which there is a decrease in the outside diameter
306
      3.15
307
      oro-tracheal tube
308
      tracheal tube (3.29) for insertion through the mouth into the trachea
309
      [ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.1.1]
310
      3.16
311
      patient end
312
      that end of a tracheal tube (3.29) which is intended to be inserted into the trachea
313
      [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.2]
314
      Note
                 See <u>Figures 1a</u>, <u>1b</u>, and <u>4</u>.
315
      3.17
316
      patient end of the connector
317
      that end of the tracheal tube connector (3.30) intended to be inserted into the tracheal tube (3.29)
      3.18
319
      pilot balloon
320
      balloon fitted to an inflating tube (3.6) to indicate inflation of the cuff (3.4)
321
      [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.6.2]
      Note
                 See Figure 1b.
323
```

```
3.19*
324
     preformed tracheal tubes
325
     a subset of curved tracheal tubes (3.29) with an acute radius of curvature intended to direct the machine
326
     end (3.9) of the tracheal tube in a specific direction.
327
     3.20
328
     risk
329
     combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm
330
     [SOURCE: ISO 14971:2019, 3.18]
331
     3.21
332
     risk analysis
333
     systematic use of available information to identify hazards and to estimate the risk (3.20)
334
     [SOURCE: ISO 14971:2019, 3.19]
335
     Note 1 to entry: risk analysis includes examination of different sequences of events that can produce hazardous
336
     situations and harm (see Annex F and ISO 14971:2019, Annex C).
337
     3.22
338
     risk assessment
339
     overall process comprising a risk analysis (3.21) and a risk evaluation (3.23)
     [SOURCE: ISO 14971:2019, 3.20] STANDARD PREVIEW
341
                                          (standards.iteh.ai)
     3.23
342
     risk evaluation
343
     process of comparing the estimated risk (3.20) against given risk criteria to determine the acceptability
     of the risk
345
                                          3909090774f2/osist-pren-iso-5361-2021
     [SOURCE: ISO 14971:2019, 3.23]
346
     3.24
347
     risk management
348
     systematic application of management policies, procedures, and practices to the tasks of analysing,
349
     evaluating, controlling, and monitoring risk (3.20)
350
     [SOURCE: ISO 14971:2019, 3.23]
351
     3.25
352
     risk management file
353
     set of records and other documents that are produced by risk management (3.24)
354
     [SOURCE: ISO 14971:2019, 3.25]
355
     3.26
356
     shoulder
357
     that portion of a Cole-type tracheal tube (3.3) at which transition from the oral portion (3.14) to the
358
     laryngo-tracheal portion (3.8) occurs
359
     3.27
360
     single fault condition
361
     condition in which a single means for reducing a risk (3.20) is defective or a single abnormal condition is
362
     present
```

```
[SOURCE: ISO 18190:2016, 3.9]
364
```

3.28 365

Subglottic suction port

An opening in the *tracheal tube* (3.29), proximal to the *machine end* of the inflatable potion of the *cuff* 367 (3.4)intended for the suctioning of secretions. 368

- 3.29 369
- tracheal tube 370
- tube designed for insertion through the larynx into the trachea to convey gases and vapours to and from 371
- the trachea 372
- [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2001, 6.3.1] 373
- 3.30 374

379

380

- tracheal tube connector 375
- tubular component that fits directly into the machine end (3.9) of a tracheal tube (3.29)376
- [SOURCE: ISO 4135:2005, 6.3.8] 377
- Note 1 to entry: See Figures 2 and 3. 378

4 *General requirements

4.1 General

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- (standards.iteh.ai)
 The requirements of ISO 18190:2016, Clause 4 shall apply. 381
- Tracheal tubes shall, when transported stored installed, operated in normal use, and 382 maintained according to the instructions of the manufacturer or esent no risks that are not reduced to 383 an acceptable level using risk management procedures in accordance with ISO 14971 and which are 384 connected with their intended application, in normal and in *single fault condition*. 385
- A situation in which a fault is not detected is considered a normal condition. Fault conditions/hazardous 386 situations might remain undetected over a period of time and, as a consequence, might lead to an unacceptable risk. 387 In that case, a subsequent detected fault condition needs to be considered as a single fault condition. Specific risk 388 control measures need to be determined within the risk management process to deal with such situations.
- Attention is drawn to any intended use that may deviate from the currently accepted medical practice. 390 See Annex A for examples. 391
- **4.1.2** Where requirements in this document refer to freedom from unacceptable *risk*, the acceptability 392 or unacceptability of this *risk* shall be determined by the manufacturer in accordance with the 393 manufacturer's policy for determining acceptable *risk*. 394
- Check compliance by inspection of the *risk management file*. 395

4.2 Safety 396

4.2.1 The manufacturer may use type tests different from those detailed within this document, if an 397 equivalent degree of safety is obtained. Alternative test methods shall be validated against the test 398 methods specified in this International Standard. 399

Materials 400

5.1 General 401

402

The applicable requirements of clause 5 of ISO 18190 apply.