### SLOVENSKI PREDSTANDARD

### **OSIST prEN ISO 17665:2004**

oct 2004

Sterilization of health care products - Moist heat - Development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices (ISO/DIS 17665:2004)

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ICS 11.080.01

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## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

# DRAFT prEN ISO 17665

July 2004

**ICS** 

Will supersede EN 554:1994

### English version

Sterilization of health care products - Moist heat - Development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices (ISO/DIS 17665:2004)

Stérilisation des produits de santé - Chaleur humide -Élaboration, validation et contrôle de routine d'un processus de stérilisation des dispositifs médicaux (ISO/DIS 17665:2004)

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for parallel enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 204.

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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### **Foreword**

This document (prEN ISO 17665:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198 "Sterilization of health care products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 204 "Sterilization of medical devices", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the parallel Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 554:1994.

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).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 17665:2004 has been approved by CEN as prEN ISO 17665:2004 without any modifications.

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### **ANNEX ZA**

(informative)

# Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 93/42 EEC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 93/42 EEC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZA. confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

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# Sterilization of health care products — Moist heat — Development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices

Stérilisation des produits de santé — Chaleur humide — Élaboration, validation et contrôle de routine d'un processus de stérilisation des dispositifs médicaux

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

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### **Foreword**

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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 17665 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, Sterilization of health care products.

This standard cancels and replaces ISO 11134:1994 and ISO 13683:1997.

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### Introduction

A sterile medical device is one which is free of viable microorganisms. International Standards, which specify requirements for validation and routine control of sterilization processes, require, when it is necessary to supply a sterile medical device, that adventitious microbiological contamination of a medical device prior to sterilization be minimised. Even so, medical devices produced under standard manufacturing conditions in accordance with the requirements for quality management systems (see, for example, ISO 13485) may, prior to sterilization, have microorganisms on them, albeit in low numbers. Such products are non-sterile. The purpose of sterilization is to inactivate the microbiological contaminants and thereby transform the non-sterile products into sterile ones.

The kinetics of inactivation of a pure culture of microorganisms by physical and/or chemical agents used to sterilize medical devices can generally best be described by an exponential relationship between the numbers of microorganisms surviving and the extent of treatment with the sterilizing agent; inevitably this means that there is always a finite probability that a microorganism may survive regardless of the extent of treatment applied. For a given treatment, the probability of survival is determined by the number and resistance of microorganisms and by the environment in which the organisms exist during treatment. It follows that the sterility of any one product in a population subjected to sterilization processing cannot be guaranteed and the sterility of a processed population is defined in terms of the probability of there being a viable microorganism present on a product.

This standard describes requirements which will enable the demonstration that a moist heat sterilization process intended to sterilize medical devices has appropriate microbicidal activity, and that this activity is both reliable and reproducible, such that the relationship for the inactivation of microorganisms can be extrapolated with reasonable confidence to low levels of probability of there being a viable microorganism present on a product after sterilization. This standard does not specify the maximal value to be taken by this probability; specification of this probability is a matter for Regulatory Authorities and may vary from country to country (see, for example, EN 556 or ANSI/AAMI ST67).

Generic requirements of the quality management systems for design/development, production, installation and servicing are given in ISO 9001 and particular requirements for quality management systems for medical device production in ISO 13485. The standards for quality management systems recognise that, for certain processes used in manufacturing or reprocessing, the effectiveness of the process cannot be fully verified by subsequent inspection and testing of the product. Sterilization is an example of such a process. For this reason, sterilization processes are validated for use, the performance of the sterilization process is monitored routinely, and the equipment is maintained.

Exposure to a properly validated, accurately controlled sterilization process is not the only factor associated with the provision of reliable assurance that the product is sterile and, in this regard, suitable for its intended use. Attention is therefore given to a number of factors including:

- a) the microbiological status of incoming raw materials and/or components;
- b) the validation and routine control of any cleaning and disinfection procedures used on the product;
- c) the control of the environment in which the product is manufactured, assembled and packaged;
- d) the control of equipment and processes;
- e) the control of personnel and their hygiene;

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- f) the manner and materials in which the product is packaged, and,
- g) the conditions under which product is stored.

The type of contamination on a product to be sterilized varies and this impacts upon the effectiveness of a sterilization process. Products that have been used in a health care setting and are being presented for resterilization in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (see ISO 17664) should be regarded as a special case. There is the potential for such products to possess a wide range of contaminating microorganisms and residual inorganic and/or organic contamination in spite of the application of a cleaning process. Hence, particular attention has to be given to the validation and control of the cleaning and disinfection processes used during reprocessing.

The requirements are the normative parts of this standard with which compliance is claimed. The guidance given in the informative annexes is not normative and is not provided as a check list for auditors. The guidance provides explanations as well as methods that are accepted as being suitable means for complying with the requirements. Approaches other than those given in the guidance may be used, if they are effective in achieving compliance with the requirements of this International Standard.

The development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process comprise a number of discrete but interrelated activities, for example calibration, maintenance, product definition, process definition, Installation Qualification, Operational Qualification, and Performance Qualification. While the activities required by this standard have been grouped together and are presented in a particular order; this International Standard does not require that the activities be performed in the order that they are presented. The activities required are not necessarily sequential, as the programs of development and validation may be iterative. It is possible that performing these different activities will involve a number of separate individuals and/or organizations, each of whom undertake one or more of these activities. This International Standard does not specify the particular individuals or organizations to carry out the activities.

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