
**Sterilization of health care products —
Biological indicators —**

**Part 1:
General requirements**

*Stérilisation des produits de santé — Indicateurs biologiques —
Partie 1: Exigences générales*

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 General manufacturing requirements	4
4.1 Manufacturing controls	4
4.1.1 Quality management systems	4
4.1.2 Traceability	4
4.1.3 Finished product requirements	4
4.1.4 Personnel	4
4.2 Test organism	4
4.2.1 Strain	4
4.2.2 Originating inoculum for suspension	5
4.2.3 Test organism count	5
4.3 Information to be provided by the manufacturer (labelling)	5
4.4 Storage and transport	6
5 Specific manufacturing requirements	7
5.1 Suspensions	7
5.2 Carrier, primary and secondary packaging	7
5.3 Inoculated carrier	7
5.4 Biological indicators	8
5.5 Self-contained biological indicators	8
6 Determination of population and resistance	8
6.1 General resistance requirements	8
6.2 Test organism	8
6.3 Population of test organisms	8
6.4 Resistance characteristics	9
6.5 Test conditions	9
7 Culture conditions	10
7.1 Incubator	10
7.2 Growth medium	10
7.3 Incubation	10
7.4 Software validation	11
7.5 Incubation time using detection system	11
Annex A (normative) Determination of viable count	12
Annex B (normative) Determination of growth inhibition by carriers and primary packaging materials exposed to sterilization processes	14
Annex C (normative) D value determination by survivor curve method	17
Annex D (normative) D value determination by fraction negative method	21
Annex E (normative) Survival-kill response characteristics	37
Annex F (informative) Relationship between components of biological indicators	39
Bibliography	40

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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.

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

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11138-1:2006), which has been technically revised.

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

Introduction

This document specifies general requirements for 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 of sterilization processes. Other parts of ISO 11138 provide additional specific requirements for biological indicators for defined sterilization processes.

A graphic description of a biological indicator and its components is presented in [Table F.1](#). The presentation includes the two types of biological indicators which are covered by ISO 11138 (all parts). This shows that inoculated carriers can be presented directly to the sterilizing agent without prior packaging, or included in a primary package that permits access by the sterilizing agent.

The resistance characteristics depend on the type of test organism, its numbers, the method of preparation, the substrate upon which it is inoculated, environmental conditions during inoculation and drying and the effects of the primary package. Advice on selection, use and interpretation of results of biological indicators can be found in ISO 14161.

For any individual sterilization process, including those covered in relevant parts of ISO 11138, the resistance of the biological indicator will also depend on its microenvironment during testing. In theory, this could lead to an infinite variation in the preparation of biological indicators. Moreover, a sterilization process could be manipulated in infinite variety to suit each possible set of conditions to which products could be exposed. It has, therefore, been a routine practice to manufacture biological indicators that, when exposed to a set of conditions in a defined sterilization process, provide resistance characteristics expressed as D values and, where relevant, z values. Such values are set out in the relevant parts of ISO 11138.

The ISO 11138 series represents the current “state-of-the-art” according to the experts representing manufacturers, users and regulatory authorities involved in developing this document.

Biological indicators for specific sterilization processes not covered by reference test conditions in relevant parts of ISO 11138 should comply with the general requirements in this document, including the resistance testing procedures. Such biological indicators might not be well enough described, or might be used for novel sterilization processes, or might be represented by isolated bioburden microorganisms. If microorganisms other than risk group 1 (WHO 2004) are included in these biological indicators, appropriate safety measures (e.g. containment) are necessary.

Standards exist providing requirements for the validation and control of sterilization processes (see Bibliography).

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

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators —

Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies general requirements for production, labelling, test methods and performance characteristics of biological indicators, including inoculated carriers and suspensions, and their components, to be used in the validation and routine monitoring of sterilization processes.

This document specifies basic and common requirements that are applicable to all parts of ISO 11138. Requirements for biological indicators for particular specified processes are provided in the relevant parts of ISO 11138. If no specific subsequent part is provided, this document applies.

NOTE National or regional regulations can apply.

This document does not apply to microbiological test systems for processes that rely on physical removal of microorganisms, e.g. filtration processes or processes that combine physical and/or mechanical removal with microbiological inactivation, such as use of washer disinfectors or flushing and steaming of pipelines. This document, however, can contain elements relevant to such microbiological test systems.

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 11135, *Sterilization of health-care products — Ethylene oxide — Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices*

ISO 11737-1:2006, *Sterilization of medical devices — Microbiological methods — Part 1: Determination of a population of microorganisms on products*

ISO 14937, *Sterilization of health care products — General requirements for characterization of a sterilizing agent and the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices*

ISO 17665-1, *Sterilization of health care products — Moist heat — Part 1: Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices*

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

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:

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

3.1

biological indicator

test system containing viable microorganisms providing a defined resistance to a specified sterilization process

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 11139:2006, 2.3]

3.2

carrier

supporting material on or in which test microorganisms are deposited

3.3

colony forming unit

CFU

individual visible units of growth of microorganisms arising from a single cell or multiple cells

3.4

culture collection number

unique identification of the test organism allocated by a scientifically recognized service culture collection

3.5

culture conditions

combination of growth media and manner of incubation used to promote germination, growth and/or multiplication of microorganisms

Note 1 to entry: The manner of incubation can include the temperature, time and any other conditions specified for incubation.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 11139:2006, 2.10]

3.6

D value

D₁₀ value

time or dose required to achieve inactivation of 90 % of a population of the test microorganism under stated conditions

Note 1 to entry: Other critical process variable(s) exhibiting first order inactivation kinetics can achieve an inactivation of 90 % of a population of the test microorganism under stated conditions.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 11139:2006, 2.11, modified]

3.7

inactivation

loss of ability of microorganisms to grow and/or multiply

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 11139:2006, 2.21]

3.8

inoculated carrier

supporting material on or in which a defined number of viable test organisms have been deposited

Note 1 to entry: See [Annex F](#).

3.9

nominal population

manufacturer's stated number of viable microorganisms

Note 1 to entry: This is generally expressed in log₁₀ function (e.g. 10⁶).

3.10**primary package**

element of the packaging system which maintains the integrity of the product

Note 1 to entry: The packaging system protects the inoculated carrier from damage and contamination without preventing penetration of the sterilizing agent.

3.11**process challenge device****PCD**

item designed to constitute a defined resistance to a sterilization process and used to assess performance of the process

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 11139:2006, 2.33]

3.12**resistometer**

test equipment designed to create defined reference combinations of the physical and/or chemical variables of a sterilization process

[SOURCE: ISO 18472:2006, 3.11, modified]

3.13**secondary package**

container in which biological indicators are packed for transport and storage

3.14**self-contained biological indicator**

biological indicator presented in such a way that the primary package, intended for incubation, contains the incubation medium required for recovery of the test organism

3.15**survival-kill window**

extent of exposure to a sterilization process under defined conditions where there is a transition from all biological indicators showing growth to all biological indicators showing no growth

3.16**survivor curve**

graphical representation of the inactivation of a population of microorganisms with increasing exposure to a microbicidal agent under stated conditions

3.17**suspension**

viable test organisms suspended in a fluid

Note 1 to entry: Suspension can be a biological indicator if ready to use in a sealed glass ampoule or may be an intermediate component used to produce an inoculated carrier or biological indicator.

3.18**viable count**

actual number of recoverable colony-forming units or other appropriate units

Note 1 to entry: See [Annex A](#).

3.19**z value**

change in exposure temperature of a thermal sterilization process, which corresponds to a tenfold change in *D* value

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 11138-3 and ISO 11138-4.

4 General manufacturing requirements

4.1 Manufacturing controls

4.1.1 Quality management systems

A formal quality system (e.g. ISO 13485, GMPs or other national or regional requirements) to cover all operations required by this document shall be established, documented and maintained. In particular, precautions at all stages of production to minimize contamination that would adversely affect the performance of the biological indicator shall be taken.

4.1.2 Traceability

4.1.2.1 Traceability of manufacturing components shall be maintained.

4.1.2.2 Manufacturing components shall include all materials incorporated in, or coming into direct contact with, the test organism suspension, the inoculated carrier and/or its primary package.

4.1.3 Finished product requirements

The finished product shall comply with the following requirements:

- a) labelling (4.3);
- b) manufacturing (Clause 5);
- c) resistance characteristics (6.4);
- d) storage and transport (4.4);
- e) incubation (7.3).

NOTE 1 Advice on methods for the use of biological indicators is provided in ISO 14161.

NOTE 2 National and/or regional requirements might exist, for example, in the various national or regional pharmacopoeias.

4.1.4 Personnel

The procedures and methods in this document shall be carried out by suitably trained and experienced laboratory personnel (see e.g. ISO 13485).

4.2 Test organism

4.2.1 Strain

4.2.1.1 Test organisms shall be of a defined strain, available through a recognized culture collection, and shall be identified by appropriate test methods. A statement of traceability shall be provided to the purchaser upon request.

4.2.1.2 The test organism shall be a strain that is

- a) suitable for handling without special containment facilities, does not need specific containment procedures for handling and does not have specific transport or mailing requirements (e.g. Risk Group 1, WHO 2004), and

- b) sufficiently stable to maintain its resistance characteristics for the duration of the stated shelf-life when transported and stored in accordance with label directions.

NOTE Traditionally, the test organisms of biological indicators have been bacterial spores, usually derived from *Bacillus* or *Geobacillus* species.

4.2.1.3 Test organisms other than bacterial spores may be used if they have been shown to provide appropriate resistance to the sterilization process.

4.2.2 Originating inoculum for suspension

4.2.2.1 The initial inoculum for each batch of test organism suspension shall be

- a) traceable to the reference culture and available through a recognized culture collection, and
- b) verified as to its identity and purity.

4.2.2.2 The methods used for maintaining test organism cultures shall be designed to protect them from contamination and to minimize any induced changes in the inherent properties of the test organisms.

4.2.2.3 Verification tests are specific for each strain of test organism and shall be documented and validated.

4.2.3 Test organism count

The viable test organism count of the suspension shall be determined in accordance with [Annex A](#).

4.3 Information to be provided by the manufacturer (labelling)

4.3.1 The following information shall be provided on the label of each individual unit of suspension, inoculated carrier packaging and biological indicator:

- a unique code by which the manufacturing history can be traced;
- the name of the test organism;
- an indication of the sterilization process for which the suspension, inoculated carriers or biological indicators are suitable;
- the expiry date, expressed according to ISO 8601, e.g. YYYY-MM-DD;
- the manufacturer's name, trademark, address or other means of identification.

Internationally recognized symbols may be used where appropriate (see [4.1.3](#), ISO 15223-1, and ISO 11140-1).

4.3.2 In addition to the information provided in 4.3.1, the information given in Table 1 shall be provided on or within the secondary packaging of each batch of product.

Table 1 — Information to be provided by the manufacturer

Information requirement	Suspension	Inoculated carrier	Biological indicator
The nominal volume of suspension, in ml	Required	—	—
The process for which the product is suitable for use, the resistance and the procedure and carrier used to determine the resistance ^a	Required	Required	Required
The specified storage conditions	Required	Required	Required
Disposal instructions	Required	Required	Required
Instructions for use, especially data about the medium, incubation and other conditions to be used for recovery of test organisms after exposure to the sterilization process	Required	Required	Required
The number of test organisms per ml (suspension), or per unit (inoculated carrier or biological indicator) ^a	Required	Required	Required
The number of product units in the secondary pack	—	Required	Required
A reference to this document	Required	Required	Required
^a Test methodology used to determine resistance and population should be supplied by the manufacturer upon request.			

4.3.3 If a specific instrument is required to detect outgrowth of the biological indicator, the instrument manufacturer shall specify use of that instrument and provide a certificate of calibration and information on the required recalibration procedures.

4.3.4 If applicable, information shall be provided on required maintenance service of the specified instrument including detailed instructions of how to perform the maintenance, service and its frequency.

4.4 Storage and transport

4.4.1 Storage and transport conditions for the test organism suspension shall be maintained such that the test organism suspension complies with the requirements of this document and, where relevant, a subsequent part of ISO 11138.

4.4.2 If inoculated carriers are packaged for storage or transport, they shall be packaged in a way that does not adversely affect the nominal population or performance of individual inoculated carriers.

4.4.3 Storage and transport conditions for inoculated carriers shall be maintained such that the inoculated carriers comply with the requirements of this document and where relevant, a subsequent part of ISO 11138.

4.4.4 Individually-packaged biological indicators shall be placed in a secondary package for transport and storage. Packaging for transport and storage shall ensure that biological indicators comply with this document and, where relevant, a subsequent part of ISO 11138.