



International Standard

Redline version
compares Second edition
to First edition



ISO 23500-2

Preparation and quality management of fluids for haemodialysis and related therapies —

Part 2: Water treatment equipment for haemodialysis applications and related therapies

*Préparation et management de la qualité des liquides
d'hémodialyse et de thérapies annexes —*

*Partie 2: Équipement de traitement de l'eau pour des applications
en hémodialyse et aux thérapies apparentées*

[ISO 23500-2:2024](https://standards.iteh.ai/ISO-23500-2-2024)

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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 ~~document~~ 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 of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 150, *Implants for surgery*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 205, *Non-active medical devices*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This ~~first~~ **second** edition cancels and replaces ~~the first edition (ISO 26722:2014)~~ **23500-2:2019**, which has been technically revised. The main changes ~~compared to the previous edition~~ are as follows:

~~The document forms part of a revised and renumbered series dealing with the preparation and quality management of fluids for haemodialysis and related therapies. The series comprise ISO 23500-1 (previously ISO 23500), ISO 23500-2, (previously ISO 26722), ISO 23500-3, (previously ISO 13959), ISO 23500-4, (previously ISO 13958), and ISO 23500-5, (previously ISO 11663).~~

alternative water treatment technologies (e.g. reverse osmosis pre-treatment with ultrafiltration) have been added;

— alternatives to classic microbial analytical methods [endotoxin testing using involving recombinant Factor C (rFC)] have been added.

A list of all parts ~~in~~ **of** the ISO 23500 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.

Introduction

This document reflects the conscientious efforts of concerned physicians, clinical engineers, nurses, dialysis technicians and dialysis patients, in consultation with device manufacturers and regulatory authority representatives, to develop an International Standard for performance levels that ~~could~~ can be reasonably achieved at the time of its publication. The term “consensus,” as applied to the development of voluntary medical device documents, does not imply unanimity of opinion, but rather reflects the compromise necessary in some instances when a variety of interests should be merged.

This document applies to individual water treatment devices and to water treatment systems assembled from one or more of these devices. ~~In the first instance, this document is directed at~~ This document is applicable, firstly, to the individual or company that specifies the complete water treatment system and, ~~second, at~~ secondly, to the supplier who assembles and installs the system. Since systems can be assembled from a number of individual water treatment devices, the provisions of this document are also ~~directed at~~ applicable to the manufacturers of these devices, provided that the manufacturer indicates that the device is intended for use in haemodialysis applications. This document is written principally to address water treatment systems for dialysis facilities treating multiple patients. However, many of its provisions apply equally to water treatment systems used in applications where a single patient is treated, such as in a home dialysis or acute hospital dialysis setting. Specifically, requirements for the chemical and microbiological quality of water are considered to apply in all settings, regardless of whether a single patient or many patients are being treated.

Increasingly, self-contained, integrated systems designed and validated to produce water and dialysis fluid are becoming available and used clinically. The provisions included in this document apply to systems assembled from individual components. Consequently, some of the provisions in ISO 23500-1 and ISO 23500-2 ~~might do~~ not apply to integrated systems, however such systems are required to comply with ISO 23500-3, ISO 23500-4^[47] and ISO 23500-5^[48]. ~~In order to ensure conformity when using such systems, the user shall follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding the operation, testing, and maintenance of such systems in order to ensure that the system is being operated under the validated conditions.~~

This document helps protect haemodialysis patients from adverse effects arising from known chemical and microbial contaminants found in water supplies. However, dialysis and patient safety is ultimately dependent on the quality of the dialysis fluid. Since the manufacturer or supplier of water treatment equipment does not have control over the dialysis fluid, any reference to dialysis fluid in this document is for clarification only and not a requirement of the manufacturer. The responsibility for assuring that the dialysis fluid is not contaminated, mismatched or otherwise damaging to the patient rests with the clinical professionals caring for the patient under the supervision of the medical director. Requirements and recommendations on the preparation and handling of water and dialysis fluid in a dialysis facility are provided in ISO 23500-5³ and ISO 23500-5^[48] respectively. The rationale for the development of this document is given in Annex A.

Since the chemical and microbiological content of the water produced need to meet the requirements of ISO 23500-3, the maximum allowable levels of contaminants are ~~listed given~~ in Annex B (Tables B.1 and B.2). The values shown include the anticipated uncertainty associated with the analytical methodologies, which are listed in Table B.3.