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SINGAPORE STANDARD

Biological evaluation of medical devices

Part 1 : Evaluation and testing within a risk management process



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- Part 1 : Evaluation and testing within a risk management process

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National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the National Mirror Working Group ISO/TC 194, appointed by the Technical Committee on Medical Devices under the direction of the Biomedical and Health Standards Committee.

This Singapore Standard is an identical adoption of International Standard ISO 10993-1:2018 "Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1 : Evaluation and testing within a risk management process" published by the International Organization for Standardization.

Attention is drawn to the following:

1. Where reference to a particular part of ISO 10993 is made, the appropriate Singapore Standard (which is an identical adoption of that part of ISO 10993) shall be referenced. The reference to other International Standards shall be replaced by the following Singapore Standards:

| International Standard | Corresponding Singapore Standard |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ISO 14971:2007 | SS ISO 14971 : 2017 |
| ISO 9000 | SS ISO 9000 |
| ISO 9001 | SS ISO 9001 |
| ISO 9004 | SS ISO 9004 |

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

- 1. Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions.
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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).

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: <u>www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</u>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 194, *Biological and clinical evaluation of medical devices.*

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 10993-1:2009), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 10993-1:2009/Cor.1:2010.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) revised Annex A "Endpoints to be addressed in a biological risk assessment" with new columns for "physical and/or chemical information" and "material mediated pyrogenicity" as well as columns for "chronic toxicity," "carcinogenicity," "reproductive/developmental toxicity," and "degradation" which now indicates "endpoints" to be considered with "E" (instead of "tests" to be conducted with an "X");
- b) replaced Annex B "Guidance on the risk management process" with "Guidance on the conduct of biological evaluation within a risk management process" (formerly ISO TR 15499);
- c) additional definitions for terms used throughout the ISO 10993 series of standards;

- d) additional information on the evaluation of "Non-contacting medical devices" and new information on the evaluation of "Transitory-contacting medical devices";
- e) additional information on the evaluation of nanomaterials, and absorbable materials;
- f) additional reference to ISO 18562 (all parts) for "Biocompatibility evaluation of breathing gas pathways in healthcare applications";
- g) significant editing changes throughout the document;

A list of all parts in the ISO 10993 series can be found on the ISO website.

This corrected version of ISO 10993-1:2018 incorporates the following correction.

—In Table A.1, 6th column, "Sensitization" has been added as a table heading.

Introduction

The primary aim of this document is the protection of humans from potential biological risks arising from the use of medical devices. It is compiled from numerous International and national standards and guidelines concerning the biological evaluation of medical devices. It is intended to describe the biological evaluation of medical devices within a risk management process, as part of the overall evaluation and development of each medical device. This approach combines the review and evaluation of existing data from all sources with, where necessary, the selection and application of additional tests, thus enabling a full evaluation to be made of the biological responses to each medical device, relevant to its safety in use. The term "medical device" is wide-ranging and, at one extreme, consists of a single material, which can exist in more than one physical form, and at the other extreme, of a medical device consisting of numerous components made of more than one material.

This document addresses the determination of the biological response to medical devices, mostly in a general way, rather than in a specific device-type situation. Thus, for a complete biological evaluation, it classifies medical devices according to the nature and duration of their anticipated contact with human tissues when in use and indicates, in a matrix, the biological endpoints that are thought to be relevant in the consideration of each medical device category. See also 3.14, Note 1 to entry.

The range of biological hazards is wide and complex. The biological response to a constituent material alone cannot be considered in isolation from the overall medical device design. Thus, in designing a medical device, the choice of the best material with respect to its biocompatibility might result in a less functional medical device, biocompatibility being only one of a number of characteristics to be considered in making that choice. Where a material is intended to interact with tissue in order to perform its function, the biological evaluation needs to address this.

Biological responses that are regarded as adverse, caused by a material in one application, might not be regarded as such in a different situation. Biological testing is based upon, among other things, in vitro and ex vivo test methods and upon animal models, so that the anticipated behaviour when a medical device is used in humans can be judged only with caution, as it cannot be unequivocally concluded that the same biological response will also occur in this species. In addition, differences in the manner of response to the same material among individuals indicate that some patients can have adverse reactions, even to well-established materials.

The primary role of this document is to serve as a framework in which to plan a biological evaluation. A secondary role is to utilize scientific advances in our understanding of basic mechanisms, to minimize the number and exposure of test animals by giving preference to in vitro models and to chemical, physical, morphological, and topographical characterization testing, in situations where these methods yield equally relevant information to that obtained from in vivo models.

It is not intended that this document provide a rigid set of test methods, including pass/fail criteria, as this might result in either an unnecessary constraint on the development and use of novel medical devices, or a false sense of security in the general use of medical devices. Where a particular application warrants it, experts in the product or in the area of application concerned can choose to establish specific tests and criteria, described in a product-specific vertical standard.

ISO 10993 series is intended for use by professionals, appropriately qualified by training and experience, who are able to interpret its requirements and judge the outcome of the evaluation for each medical device, taking into consideration all the factors relevant to the medical device, its intended use and the current knowledge of the medical device provided by review of the scientific literature and previous clinical experience.

Informative Annex A contains a table that is generally helpful in identifying endpoints recommended in the biocompatibility evaluation of medical devices, according to their category of body contact and duration of clinical exposure. Informative Annex B contains guidance for the application of the risk management process to medical devices which encompasses biological evaluation.

Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process

1 Scope

This document specifies:

- the general principles governing the biological evaluation of medical devices within a risk management process;
- the general categorization of medical devices based on the nature and duration of their contact with the body;
- the evaluation of existing relevant data from all sources;
- the identification of gaps in the available data set on the basis of a risk analysis;
- the identification of additional data sets necessary to analyse the biological safety of the medical device;
- the assessment of the biological safety of the medical device.

This document applies to evaluation of materials and medical devices that are expected to have direct or indirect contact with:

- the patient's body during intended use;
- the user's body, if the medical device is intended for protection (e.g., surgical gloves, masks and others).

This document is applicable to biological evaluation of all types of medical devices including active, non-active, implantable and non-implantable medical devices.

This document also gives guidelines for the assessment of biological hazards arising from:

- risks, such as changes to the medical device over time, as a part of the overall biological safety assessment;
- breakage of a medical device or medical device component which exposes body tissue to new or novel materials.

Other parts of ISO 10993 cover specific aspects of biological assessments and related tests. Device-specific or product standards address mechanical testing.

This document excludes hazards related to bacteria, moulds, yeasts, viruses, transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents and other pathogens.

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 10993-2:2006, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 2: Animal welfare requirements

ISO 10993-3, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity

ISO 10993-4, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 4: Selection of tests for interactions with blood

ISO 10993-5, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity

ISO 10993-6, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation

ISO 10993-7, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals

ISO 10993-9, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products

ISO 10993-10, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization

ISO 10993-11:2017, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 11: Tests for systemic toxicity

ISO 10993-12, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials

ISO 10993-13, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 13: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices

ISO 10993-14, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 14: Identification and quantification of degradation products from ceramics

ISO 10993-15, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys

ISO 10993-16, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 16: Toxicokinetic study design for degradation products and leachables

ISO 10993-17, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances

ISO 10993-18, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 18: Chemical characterization of materials

ISO/TS 10993-20, Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 20: Principles and methods for immunotoxicology testing of medical devices

ISO 14971:2007, Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices