

American National Standard



ANSI/AAMI/ ISO 13408-7: 2012/(R)2018

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Aseptic processing of
health care products —
Part 7: Alternative
processes for medical
devices and combination
products

Objectives and uses of AAMI standards and recommended practices

It is most important that the objectives and potential uses of an AAMI product standard or recommended practice are clearly understood. The objectives of AAMI's technical development program derive from AAMI's overall mission: the advancement of medical instrumentation. Essential to such advancement are (1) a continued increase in the safe and effective application of current technologies to patient care, and (2) the encouragement of new technologies. It is AAMI's view that standards and recommended practices can contribute significantly to the advancement of medical instrumentation, provided that they are drafted with attention to these objectives and provided that arbitrary and restrictive uses are avoided.

A voluntary *standard* for a *medical device* recommends to the manufacturer the information that should be provided with or on the product, basic safety and performance criteria that should be considered in qualifying the device for clinical use, and the measurement techniques that can be used to determine whether the device conforms with the safety and performance criteria and/or to compare the performance characteristics of different products. Some standards emphasize the information that should be provided with the device, including performance characteristics, instructions for use, warnings and precautions, and other data considered important in ensuring the safe and effective use of the device in the clinical environment. Recommending the disclosure of performance characteristics often necessitates the development of specialized test methods to facilitate uniformity in reporting; reaching consensus on these tests can represent a considerable part of committee work. When a drafting committee determines that clinical concerns warrant the establishment of *minimum* safety and performance criteria, referee tests must be provided and the reasons for establishing the criteria must be documented in the rationale.

A *recommended practice* provides guidelines for the use, care, and/or processing of a medical device or system. A recommended practice does not address device performance *per se*, but rather procedures and practices that will help ensure that a device is used safely and effectively and that its performance will be maintained.

Although a device standard is primarily directed to the manufacturer, it may also be of value to the potential purchaser or user of the device as a frame of reference for device evaluation. Similarly, even though a recommended practice is usually oriented towards healthcare professionals, it may be useful to the manufacturer in better understanding the environment in which a medical device will be used. Also, some recommended practices, while not addressing device performance criteria, provide guidelines to industrial personnel on such subjects as sterilization processing, methods of collecting data to establish safety and efficacy, human engineering, and other processing or evaluation techniques; such guidelines may be useful to health care professionals in understanding industrial practices.

In determining whether an AAMI standard or recommended practice is relevant to the specific needs of a potential user of the document, several important concepts must be recognized:

All AAMI standards and recommended practices are *voluntary* (unless, of course, they are adopted by government regulatory or procurement authorities). The application of a standard or recommended practice is solely within the discretion and professional judgment of the user of the document.

Each AAMI standard or recommended practice reflects the collective expertise of a committee of health care professionals and industrial representatives, whose work has been reviewed nationally (and sometimes internationally). As such, the consensus recommendations embodied in a standard or recommended practice are intended to respond to clinical needs and, ultimately, to help ensure patient safety. A standard or recommended practice is limited, however, in the sense that it responds generally to perceived risks and conditions that may not always be relevant to specific situations. A standard or recommended practice is an important *reference* in responsible decision-making, but it should never *replace* responsible decision-making.

Despite periodic review and revision (at least once every five years), a standard or recommended practice is necessarily a static document applied to a dynamic technology. Therefore, a standards user must carefully review the reasons why the document was initially developed and the specific rationale for each of its provisions. This review will reveal whether the document remains relevant to the specific needs of the user.

Particular care should be taken in applying a product standard to existing devices and equipment, and in applying a recommended practice to current procedures and practices. While observed or potential risks with existing equipment typically form the basis for the safety and performance criteria defined in a standard, professional judgment must be used in applying these criteria to existing equipment. No single source of information will serve to identify a particular product as "unsafe". A voluntary standard can be used as one resource, but the ultimate decision as to product safety and efficacy must take into account the specifics of its utilization and, of course, cost-benefit considerations. Similarly, a recommended practice should be analyzed in the context of the specific needs and resources of the individual institution or firm. Again, the rationale accompanying each AAMI standard and recommended practice is an excellent guide to the reasoning and data underlying its provision.

In summary, a standard or recommended practice is truly useful only when it is used in conjunction with other sources of information and policy guidance and in the context of professional experience and judgment.

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Requests for interpretations of AAMI standards and recommended practices must be made in writing, to the AAMI Vice President, Standards Policy and Programs. An official interpretation must be approved by letter ballot of the originating committee and subsequently reviewed and approved by the AAMI Standards Board. The interpretation will become official and representation of the Association only upon exhaustion of any appeals and upon publication of notice of interpretation in the "Standards Monitor" section of the *AAMI News*. The Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation disclaims responsibility for any characterization or explanation of a standard or recommended practice which has not been developed and communicated in accordance with this procedure and which is not published, by appropriate notice, as an *official interpretation* in the *AAMI News*.

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Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

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American National Standards Institute

Abstract: Specifies the requirements for, and offers guidance on, processes, programs and procedures for procurement, development, validation, routine control of the manufacturing process and transport for aseptically processed cell based medical products (CBMP), especially tissue engineering products (TEP's) whose biological properties have to be kept intact to maintain their efficacy as a medical device and/or medicinal product.

Keywords: CBMP, TEP, aseptic, combination product

AAMI Standard

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Contents	Page
Glossary of equivalent standards	iv
Committee representation	vii
Background of ANSI/AAMI adoption of ISO 13408-7:2012	ix
Foreword	x
Introduction	xi
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Quality system elements.....	2
5 Aseptic process definition	2
5.1 General	2
5.2 Risk management	2
6 Manufacturing environment.....	3
7 Equipment.....	3
8 Personnel.....	4
9 Manufacture of the product	4
10 Process simulation	4
10.1 General	4
10.2 Media selection and growth support	4
10.3 Simulation procedures	4
10.4 Incubation and inspection of process simulation units	6
10.5 Initial performance qualification	7
10.6 Periodic performance requalification	7
10.7 Repeat of initial performance qualification	8
10.8 Documentation of process simulations.....	8
10.9 Disposition of filled product	8
11 Test for sterility	8
11.1 General	8
11.2 Investigation of positive units from tests for sterility	8
Annex A (informative) Risk assessment for aseptic processing — Quality risk management method	9
Annex B (informative) Selection of a sample for testing for microbial contamination	16
Annex C (informative) Testing options for process simulation.....	18
Bibliography	22



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Glossary of equivalent standards

International Standards adopted in the United States may include normative references to other International Standards. For each International Standard that has been adopted by AAMI (and ANSI), the table below gives the corresponding U.S. designation and level of equivalency to the International Standard. NOTE: Documents are sorted by international designation. The code in the US column, "(R)20xx" indicates the year the document was officially reaffirmed by AAMI. E.g., ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-4:2002/(R)2009 indicates that 10993-4, originally approved and published in 2002, was reaffirmed without change in 2009.

Other normatively referenced International Standards may be under consideration for U.S. adoption by AAMI; therefore, this list should not be considered exhaustive.

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
IEC 60601-1:2005 IEC 60601-1:2005/A1:2012 IEC Technical Corrigendum 1 and 2	ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1:2005/(R)2012 ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1:2005/A1:2012 ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1:2005/C1:2009/(R)2012 (amdt) ANSI/AAMI ES60601-1:2005/A2:2010/(R)2012	Major technical variations A1 identical C1 identical to Corrigendum 1 & 2 A2 applies to AAMI, only
IEC 60601-1-11:2010	ANSI/AAMI HA60601-1-11:2011	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-1-2:2007	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-1-2:2007/(R)2012	Identical
IEC 60601-2-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-2:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-4:2010	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-4:2010	Identical
IEC 60601-2-16:2012	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-16:2012	Identical
IEC 60601-2-19:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-19:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-20:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-20:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-21:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-21:2009	Identical
IEC 60601-2-24:1998	ANSI/AAMI ID26:2004/(R)2009	Major technical variations
IEC 60601-2-25:2011	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-25:2011	Identical
IEC 60601-2-27:2011	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-27:2011	Identical
IEC 60601-2-47:2012	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-47:2012	Identical
IEC 60601-2-50:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 60601-2-50:2009	Identical
IEC/TR 60878:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR60878:2003	Identical
IEC/TR 61289:2011	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR61289:2011	Identical
IEC/TR 62296:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62296:2009	Identical
IEC 62304:2006	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 62304:2006	Identical
IEC/TR 62348:2006	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62348:2006	Identical
IEC/TR 62354:2009	ANSI/AAMI/IEC TIR62354:2009	Identical
IEC 62366:2007	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 62366:2007	Identical
IEC 80001-1:2010	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80001-1:2010	Identical
IEC/TR 80001-2-1:2012	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80001-2-1:2012	Identical
IEC/TR 80001-2-3:2012	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80001-2-3:2012	Identical
IEC/TR 80002-1:2009	ANSI/IEC/TR 80002-1:2009	Identical
IEC 80601-2-30:2009 and Technical Corrigendum 1	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80601-2-30:2009 and ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80601-2-30:2009/C1:2009 (amdt) – consolidated text	Identical (with inclusion) C1 Identical to Corrigendum 1
IEC 80601-2-58:2008	ANSI/AAMI/IEC 80601-2-58:2008	Identical
ISO 5840:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 5840:2005/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 7198:1998	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7198:1998/2001/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 7199:2009 and Amendment 1:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199:2009 and Amendment 1:2012	Identical
ISO 8637:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 8637:2010	Identical
ISO 8638:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 8638:2010	Identical
ISO 10993-1:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-1:2009	Identical

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
ISO 10993-2:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-2:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 10993-3:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-3:2003/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 10993-4:2002 and Amendment 1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-4:2002/(R)2009 and Amendment 1:2006/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 10993-5:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-5:2009	Identical
ISO 10993-6:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-6:2007/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 10993-7:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-7:2008/(R)2012	Identical
ISO 10993-9:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-9:2009	Identical
ISO 10993-10:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-10:2010	Identical
ISO 10993-11:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-11:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 10993-12:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-12:2012	Identical
ISO 10993-13:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-13:2010	Identical
ISO 10993-14:2001	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-14:2001/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 10993-15:2000	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-15:2000/(R)2006	Identical
ISO 10993-16:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-16:2010	Identical
ISO 10993-17:2002	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 10993-17:2002/(R)2008	Identical
ISO 10993-18:2005	ANSI/AAMI BE83:2006/(R)2011	Major technical variations
ISO/TS 10993-19:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR10993-19:2006	Identical
ISO/TS 10993-20:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR10993-20:2006	Identical
ISO 11135-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11135-1:2007	Identical
ISO/TS 11135-2:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR11135-2:2008	Identical
ISO 11137-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-1:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11137-2:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-2:2012	Identical
ISO 11137-3:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11137-3:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11138-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-1:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11138-2:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-2:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11138-3:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-3:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11138-4:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-4:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11138-5:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11138-5:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO/TS 11139:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11139:2006	Identical
ISO 11140-1:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-1:2005/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11140-3:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-3:2007/(R)2012	Identical
ISO 11140-4:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-4:2007/(R)2012	Identical
ISO 11140-5:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11140-5:2007/(R)2012	Identical
ISO 11607-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-1:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11607-2:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11607-2:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 11658:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11658:2012	Identical
ISO 11663:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11663:2009	Identical
ISO 11737-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-1:2006	Identical
ISO 11737-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 11737-2:2009	Identical
ISO/TS 12417:2011	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR12417:2011	Identical
ISO 13022:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13022:2012	Identical
ISO 13408-1:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-1:2008/(R)2011	Identical
ISO 13408-2:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-2:2003	Identical
ISO 13408-3:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-3:2006	Identical
ISO 13408-4:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-4:2005	Identical
ISO 13408-5:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-5:2006	Identical
ISO 13408-6:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-6:2006	Identical
ISO 13408-7:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-7:2012	Identical

International designation	U.S. designation	Equivalency
ISO 13485:2003	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13485:2003/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 13958:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13958:2009	Identical
ISO 13959:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13959:2009	Identical
ISO 14155:2011	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14155:2011	Identical
ISO 14160:2011	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14160:2011	Identical
ISO 14161:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14161:2009	Identical
ISO 14708-3:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14708-3:2008	Identical
ISO 14708-4:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14708-4:2008	Identical
ISO 14708-5:2010	ANSI/AAMI /ISO 14708-5:2010	Identical
ISO 14937:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14937:2009	Identical
ISO/TR 14969:2004	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR14969:2004	Identical
ISO 14971:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 14971:2007/(R)2010	Identical
ISO 15223-1:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15223-1:2012	Identical
ISO 15223-2:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15223-2:2010	Identical
ISO 15225:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15225:2010	Identical
ISO 15674:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15674:2009	Identical
ISO 15675:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15675:2009	Identical
ISO 15882:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15882:2008	Identical
ISO 15883-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI ST15883-1:2009 and A2:2012	Major technical variations
ISO/TR 16142:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR16142:2005	Identical
ISO 17664:2004	ANSI/AAMI-ST81:2004	Major technical variations
ISO 17665-1:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 17665-1:2006	Identical (with inclusions)
ISO/TS 17665-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR17665-2:2009	Identical
ISO 18472:2006	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 18472:2006/(R)2010	Identical
ISO/TS 19218-1:2011	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR19218:2011	Identical
ISO 20857:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 20857:2010	Identical
ISO 22442-1:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-1:2007	Identical
ISO 22442-2:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-2:2007	Identical
ISO 22442-3:2007	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-3:2007	Identical
ISO/TR 22442-4:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR22442-4:2010	Identical
ISO 23500:2011	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 23500:2011	Identical
ISO/TS 23810:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO TIR23810:2012	Identical
ISO 25539-1:2003 and A1:2005	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1:2003/(R)2009 and A1:2005/(R)2009	Identical
ISO 25539-2:2008	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-2:2008	Identical
ISO 25539-3:2011	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-3:2011	Identical
ISO 26722:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 26722:2009	Identical
ISO 27185:2012	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 27185:2012	Identical
ISO 27186:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 27186:2010	Identical
ISO 80369-1:2010	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 80369-1:2010	Identical
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ISO 81060-2:2009	ANSI/AAMI/ISO 81060-2:2009	Identical

Committee representation

Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Sterilization Standards Committee

This AAMI Recommended Practice was developed by the AAMI Aseptic Processing Working Group, under the auspices of the AAMI Sterilization Standards Committee.

At the time this document was published, the **AAMI Sterilization Standards Committee** had the following members:

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Shaundrea L. Rechsteiner, NAMSA
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Craig A. Wallace, 3M Healthcare

NOTE—Participation by federal agency representatives in the development of this standard does not constitute endorsement by the federal government or any of its agencies.

At the time this document was published, the **AAMI Aseptic Processing Working Group** had the following members:

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NOTE—Participation by federal agency representatives in the development of this standard does not constitute endorsement by the federal government or any of its agencies.

Background of AAMI adoption of ISO 13408-7:2012

As indicated in the foreword to the main body of this document (page x), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies. The United States is one of the ISO members that took an active role in the development of this standard, which was developed by ISO Technical Committee 198, Sterilization of health care products, to fill a need for requirements and guidance for developing alternative approaches for the qualification of aseptic processes through process simulation of medical devices and combination products that meet the requirements of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-1.

U.S. participation in this ISO TC is organized through the AAMI Sterilization Standards Committee which serves as the U.S. Technical Advisory Group for ISO/TC 198. AAMI ST Working Group 09, Aseptic processing, serves as the U.S. sub-TAG for the relevant ISO working group and supports the adoption of ISO 13408-7:2012.

This first edition of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-7 specifies requirements and guidance on processes, programs and procedures for procurement, development, validation, routine control of the manufacturing process and transport for aseptically processed cell based medical products, especially tissue engineering products whose biological properties have to be kept intact to maintain their efficacy as a medical device and / or medicinal product.

ANSI/AAMI/ISO 13408-7:2012 was approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on 26 July 2012.

As used within the context of this document, "shall" indicates requirements strictly to be followed to conform to the standard. "Should" indicates that among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action should be avoided but is not prohibited. "May" is used to indicate that a course of action is permissible within the limits of the standard. "Can" is used as a statement of possibility and capability. Finally, "must" is used only to describe "unavoidable" situations, including those mandated by government regulation.

AAMI and ANSI procedures require that standards be reviewed and, if necessary, revised every five years to reflect technological advances that may have occurred since publication.

AAMI (and ANSI) have adopted other ISO documents. See the Glossary of Equivalent Standards for a list of ISO standards adopted by AAMI, which gives the corresponding U.S. designation and the level of equivalency with the ISO standard.

The concepts incorporated into this standard should not be considered inflexible or static. This standard, like any other, must be reviewed and updated periodically to assimilate progressive technological developments. To remain relevant, it must be modified as technological advances are made and as new data comes to light.

Suggestions for improving this standard are invited. Comments and suggested revisions should be sent to Standards Department, AAMI, 4301 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 301, Arlington, VA 22203-1633.

NOTE—Beginning with the ISO foreword on page x, this American National Standard is identical to ISO 13408-7:2012.

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.

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 13408-7 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, *Sterilization of health care products*.

ISO 13408 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Aseptic processing of health care products*:

— *Part 1: General requirements*

— *Part 2: Filtration*

— *Part 3: Lyophilization*

— *Part 4: Clean-in-place technologies*

— *Part 5: Sterilization in place*

— *Part 6: Isolator systems*

— *Part 7: Alternative processes for medical devices and combination products*

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Introduction

ISO 13408 is the International Standard, published in a series of parts, for aseptic processing of health care products. Historically, sterile health care products that are aseptically produced have typically been liquids, powders or suspensions that cannot be terminally sterilized. More recently, medical devices and health care products have been developed that are combined with medicinal products, including biological and viable cells, that cannot be terminally sterilized.

The application of ISO 13408-1 to these medical devices and combination products can require the development of alternative approaches to process simulation. This part of ISO 13408 specifies requirements and provides guidance for developing such alternative approaches for the qualification of aseptic processes through process simulation of medical devices and combination products that meet the requirements of ISO 13408-1.

ISO 13408-1:2008, 10.1.2 permits the use of alternative process simulation approaches, based on particular medical devices or combination products, where the substitution in full with sterile liquid media might not be possible.

Medical devices and combination products that typically require aseptic processing might include, for example, the following.

- a) Medical devices that cannot be terminally sterilized and where the process simulation approach according to ISO 13408-1 cannot be applied:
- bioprostheses (e.g. heart valves, vascular implants);
 - biodegradable implants (e.g. hernia meshes);
 - artificial and/or non-viable biologically based matrixes;
 - extracorporeal processing devices (e.g. immuno-adsorbers);
 - implantable osmotic pumps;
 - hermetically sealed electromechanical devices and partially enclosed electronic devices (e.g. invasive and non-invasive diagnostic devices).
- b) Combination products (including viable cell-based combination products):
- implants coated with drug and/or biologically derived substances (e.g. drug-coated stents, carrier materials with protein, bone-graft material with growth factors, biodegradable drug-coated stents);
 - wound dressings (e.g. dressings with hemostatic agents, tissue sealants, or biologics);
 - transdermal or injectable delivery systems (e.g. drug-coated or biologics interstitial patches);
 - kits containing a biological or drug component (e.g. demineralized bone matrices).

For such products, a risk management strategy and method(s) can be used for the identification, evaluation and quantification (estimation) of contamination risks throughout the entire product/process life cycle. Environmental monitoring and microbiological studies can be performed on individual steps of the process to evaluate the effectiveness of contamination controls and risk mitigations. The design of the

process simulation can then be driven by the results of the risk analysis. If the results of the process simulation are acceptable, this provides evidence that the aseptic process is in a state of contamination control (i.e. no extrinsic microbiological/microbial contamination has been introduced during the aseptic process).

This part of ISO 13408 should be read in conjunction with ISO 13408-1.

Within this International Standard, text that supplements ISO 13408-1 by providing additional requirements or guidance is identified by the prefix "Addition".



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Aseptic processing of health care products — Part 7: Alternative processes for medical devices and combination products

1 Scope

This part of ISO 13408 specifies requirements and provides guidance on alternative approaches to process simulations for the qualification of the aseptic processing of medical devices and combination products that cannot be terminally sterilized and where the process simulation approach according to ISO 13408-1 cannot be applied.

This part of ISO 13408 describes how risk assessment can be used during the development of an aseptic process to design a process simulation study for medical devices and combination products in those cases where a straightforward substitution of media for product during aseptic processing is not feasible or would not simulate the actual aseptic process.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 13408-1:2008, Aseptic processing of health care products — Part 1: General requirements

For a complete copy of this AAMI document, contact AAMI at

377-249-8226 or visit www.aami.org.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13408-1 and the following apply.

3.1

extrinsic contamination

ingress of material of external origin during the manufacturing process

NOTE The focus of extrinsic contamination in this part of ISO 13408 is biological agents e.g. bacteria, mold, yeast.

3.2

process simulation

exercise that simulates the manufacturing process or portions of the process in order to demonstrate the capability of the aseptic process to prevent biological contamination