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for liquids and gases in healthcare applications— Part 3: Connectors for enteral applications



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 in Hea 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

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 $\triangle \triangle | | |$ 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 clinical concerns warrant the establishment of *minimum* safety and performance criteria, referee tests must be provided and the reasons AA safety and efficacy must take into account the specifics of its performance criteria, referee tests must be provided and the reasons utilization and, of course, cost-benefit considerations. Similarly, a for establishing the criteria bass the decomented by the actional by a purchase manufacture should be analyzed in the context of the A recommended practice provides guidelines for the user care, makin 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: AAMI at

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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Approved 5 June 2016 by **AAMI**

Approved 3 August 2016 by

American National Standards Institute

Abstract: Specifies the dimensions and requirements for the design and functional performance of SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS intended to be used for CONNECTIONS ON ENTERAL MEDICAL DEVICES and ACCESSORIES.

AAMI Standard

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Glossary of equivalent standards

International Standards adopted in the United States may include normative references to other International Standards. AAMI maintains a current list of each International Standard that has been adopted by AAMI (and ANSI). Available on the AAMI website at the address below, this list gives the corresponding U.S. designation and level of equivalency to the International Standard.

www.aami.org/standards/glossary.pdf



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Committee representation

Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices Committee

The publication of AAMI/ISO 80369-3 as a new American National Standard was initiated by the AAMI Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices Committee, which also functions as a U.S. Technical Advisory Group to the relevant work in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). U.S. representatives from the AAMI Small Bore Connectors Committee (U.S. Sub-TAG for ISO/TC 210/JWG 04), chaired by Scott Colburn of FDA and Brad Noe of Becton Dickinson & Co. played an active part in developing ISO 80369-3.

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

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Background on ANSI/AAMI adoption of ISO 80369-3:2016

As indicated in the foreword to the main body of this document (page viii), 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 a joint ISO and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) working group, ISO/TC 210-IEC/SC 62D/JWG4, Small-bore connectors.

U.S. participation in ISO/TC 210-IEC/SC 62D/JWG4 is organized through the U.S. sub-Technical Advisory Group to ISO/TC 210-IEC/SC 62D/JWG4, administered by the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation. Experts from the United States made a considerable contribution to this standard.

This standard replaces AAMI/CN3, Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications – Part 3: Connectors for enteral applications.

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.

The concepts incorporated in 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 come to light.

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

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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 meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 210, Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices, and IEC/SC 62D, Electromedical equipment. The draft was circulated for voting to the national bodies of both ISO and IEC/V edition of an AAMI guidance document and is

intended to allow potential purchasers to evaluate the content ISO 80369 consists of the following parts, under the general title Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications:

- Part 1: Geheral ஊண்ணுள்கு copy of this AAMI document, contact AAMI at +1-977-249-8226 or visit www.aami.org.
- Part 2: Connectors for breathing systems and driving gases applications
- Part 3: Connectors for enteral applications
- Part 5: Connectors for limb cuff inflation applications
- Part 6: Connectors for neuraxial applications
- Part 7: Connectors with 6 % (Luer) taper for intravascular or hypodermic applications
- Part 20: Common test methods

An additional part on connectors for urethral and urinary applications is planned.

Introduction

This part of ISO 80369 was developed because of several incidents, with catastrophic consequences, resulting from firstly, the administration of inappropriate medication into the alimentary canal and secondly, from ENTERAL solutions being administered via incorrect routes, including intravenously and into the airway. Many incidents were reported leading to international recognition of the importance of these issues, and a need was identified to develop specific CONNECTORS for MEDICAL DEVICES and their ACCESSORIES used to deliver feed via the ENTERAL route.

The ISO 80369 series has been developed to prevent misconnection between SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS used in different applications. ISO 80369-1 specifies the requirements necessary to verify the designs of SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS to ensure that

- they do not misconnect with other SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS, and
- they safely and securely connect with their mating half.

ISO 80369-20 contains the common TEST METHODS to support the performance requirements for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS.

This part of ISO 80369 specifies the design, the dimensions, and the drawings of SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS intended to be used in ENTERAL APPLICATIONS. Annex D to Annex G describe the methods by which this design has been assessed. Other parts of ISO 80369 include requirements for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS used in different APPLICATION

CONNECTORS manufactured to the dimensions set out within this part of ISO 80369 are dimensionally incompatible with any of the other CONNECTORS for APPLICATIONS identified in the ISO 80369 series for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS, except as indicated in G.2. If fitted to the relevant MEDICAL DEVICES and ACCESSORIES, these CONNECTORS are to reduce the RISK of medication and liquid nutritional formula intended for ENTERAL administration from being delivered via an alternative route, such as intravenously or via an airway device.

During the development of this International Standard, the committee decided to cover the whole ENTERAL system but to have a separate International Standard for reservoir CONNECTORS. ISO 18250-3 specifies the requirements for ENTERAL reservoir CONNECTORS. This part of ISO 80369 includes the interface dimensions for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS for access ports and PATIENT interfaces on ENTERAL feeding sets and ENTERAL syringes.

- In this part of ISO 80369, the following print types are used:

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- informative material appearing outside of tables, such as notes, examples and references: in smaller type. Normative text of tables is also in a smaller type:
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In this part of ISO 80369, the conjunctive "or" is used as an "inclusive or" so a statement is true if any combination of the conditions is true.

The verbal forms used in this International Standard conform to usage described in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Annex H. For the purposes of this part of ISO 80369, the auxiliary verb

- "shall" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is mandatory for compliance with this part of ISO 80369,
- "should" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is recommended but is not mandatory for compliance with this part of ISO 80369, and
 - "may" is used to describe a permissible way to achieve compliance with a requirement or test.

An asterisk (*) as the first character of a title or at the beginning of a paragraph or table title indicates that there is guidance or rationale related to that item in Annex A.

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Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications—Part 3: Connectors for enteral applications

1 * Scope

This part of ISO 80369 specifies the dimensions and requirements for the design and functional performance of SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS intended to be used for CONNECTIONS ON ENTERAL MEDICAL DEVICES and ACCESSORIES.

NOTE 1 ENTERAL MEDICAL DEVICES include ENTERAL feeding sets, ENTERAL drainage sets, ENTERAL syringes, and PATIENT interface devices including access ports.

This part of ISO 80369 does not specify the dimensions and requirements for the MEDICAL DEVICES or ACCESSORIES that use these CONNECTORS. Such requirements are given in particular International Standards for specific MEDICAL DEVICES or ACCESSORIES.

This part of ISO 80369 does not specify requirements for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS that are used for the following:

- gastric suction-only MEDICAL DEVICES;
- oral-only MEDICAL DEVICES;

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EXAMPLE An oral tip syringe that is not intended to connect to another MEDICAL DEVICE. It is intended to administer directly to the PATIENT'S mouth.

- pressurizing and depressurizing the retention mechanism (e.g. balloon) used to hold invasive ENTERAL MEDICAL
 DEVICES in place; a preview edition of an AAMI guidance document and is
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 MEDICAL DEVICES for rectal drainage, rectal administration of medicines or fluid, and any other rectal access MEDICAL DEVICE;
- gastrointestinal endoscopy equipmenty of this AAMI document, contact AAMI at +1-977-249-8226 or visit www.aami.org.
- skin level gastrostomy MEDICAL DEVICES.

NOTE 2 MANUFACTURERS are encouraged to incorporate the SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS specified in this part of ISO 80369 into ENTERAL MEDICAL DEVICES or ACCESSORIES, even if currently not required by the relevant particular MEDICAL DEVICE standards. It is expected that when the relevant particular MEDICAL DEVICE standards are revised, requirements for SMALL-BORE CONNECTORS, as specified in ISO 80369, will be included.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO 80369-1:2010, Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications—Part 1: General requirements