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BS EN ISO 25539-3:2011



BSI Standards Publication

Cardiovascular implants — Endovascular devices

Part 3: Vena cava filters (ISO 25539-3:2011)

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 25539-3:2011. Together with BS EN ISO 25539-1:2009 and BS EN ISO 22539-2:2009, it supersedes BS EN 12006-3:1998+A1:2009 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CH/150/2, Cardiovascular implants.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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English Version

Cardiovascular implants - Endovascular devices - Part 3: Vena cava filters (ISO 25539-3:2011)

Implants cardiovasculaires - Dispositifs endovasculaires -
Partie 3: Filtres caves (ISO 25539-3:2011)

Kardiovaskuläre Implantate - Endovaskuläre Implantate -
Teil 3: Hohlvenenfilter (ISO 25539-3:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 November 2011.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 25539-3:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 150 "Implants for surgery" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 285 "Non-active surgical implants" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12006-3:1998+A1:2009.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 25539-3:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 25539-3:2011 without any modification.

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Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 93/42/EEC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 93/42/EEC on medical devices as amended by Directive 2007/47/EC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between Directive 93/42/EEC and this European Standard

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this European Standard	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 93/42/EEC	Qualifying remarks/notes
6,8,10 and 12	7.2	
7	7.3	
6	7.5 1 st sentence	
6 and 7	7.6	
7	8.2	
12.1.5	8.3	
11.1	8.4	
11.2	8.5	
6 and 7	9.2, 2 nd indent	
12.2.2	13.3 a)	
12.2.2	13.3 b)	
12.2.2	13.3 c)	
12.2.2	13.3 d)	
12.2.2	13.3 e)	
12.2.2	13.3 f)	
12.2.2	13.3 i)	
12.2.2	13.3 k)	
12.2.2	13.3 m)	
5	13.5	
12.3.2	13.6 g)	
12.3.2	13.6 k)	
12.3.2	13.6 q)	

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

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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.

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 25539-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 150, *Implants for surgery*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems*.

ISO 25539 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cardiovascular implants — Endovascular devices*:

- *Part 1: Endovascular prostheses*
- *Part 2: Vascular stents*
- *Part 3: Vena cava filters*

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Introduction

This part of ISO 25539 provides minimum requirements for endovascular devices and the methods of test that will enable their evaluation. It is derived from ISO/TS 15539, which serves as a rationale for its requirements. ISO/TS 15539 was developed by first identifying the design requirements for these devices and listing the potential failure modes and potential device and detrimental clinical effects. Tests were then identified to address each of the failure modes. The requirements specified in this part of ISO 25539 are based on that assessment.

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Cardiovascular implants — Endovascular devices —

Part 3: Vena cava filters

1 Scope

This part of ISO 25539 specifies requirements for vena cava filters, based upon current medical knowledge. With regard to safety, it gives requirements for intended performance, design attributes, materials, design evaluation, manufacturing, sterilization, packaging and information supplied by the manufacturer. This part of ISO 25539 supplements ISO 14630, which specifies general requirements for the performance of non-active surgical implants.

The following are within the scope of this part of ISO 25539:

- vena cava filters used to prevent pulmonary embolism by mechanical filtration in the inferior vena cava (IVC). While this part of ISO 25539 might be useful with respect to filters implanted in other venous locations (e.g. superior vena cava, iliac veins), it does not specifically address use of filters in other implantation sites;
- sheath/dilator kits, providing that they comprise an integral component of the access, delivery or retrieval/conversion of the vena cava filter;
- delivery systems, providing that they comprise an integral component of the deployment of the vena cava filter;
- optional filters that can be retrieved or converted, and permanent filters together with their associated endovascular systems. While this part of ISO 25539 might be useful with respect to the evaluation of repositioning filters after chronic implantation, it does not specifically address filter repositioning.

The following are outside the scope of this part of ISO 25539:

- temporary filters (e.g. tethered) that need to be removed after a defined period of time;
- coatings, surface modifications, and/or drugs;
- issues associated with viable tissues and non-viable biological materials;
- degradation and other time-dependent aspects of absorbable materials;
- procedures and devices (e.g. venous entry needle) used prior to the vena cava filter procedure.

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 10993 (all parts), *Biological evaluation of medical devices*