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BS EN ISO 10993-10:2013



BSI Standards Publication

Biological evaluation of medical devices

Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 10993-10:2013. It is identical to ISO 10993-10:2010. It supersedes BS EN ISO 10993-10:2010 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CH/194, Biological evaluation of medical devices.

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.

© The British Standards Institution 2014. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2014

ISBN 978 0 580 85495 8

ICS 11.100.20

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

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 28 February 2014.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 2013

ICS 11.100.20

Supersedes EN ISO 10993-10:2010

English Version

Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization (ISO 10993-10:2010)

Évaluation biologique des dispositifs médicaux - Partie 10:
Essais d'irritation et de sensibilisation cutanée (ISO 10993-
10:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 July 2013.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of ISO 10993-10:2010 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 194 "Biological evaluation of medical devices" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 10993-10:2013 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 206 "Biological evaluation of medical devices" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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 February 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2014.

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 ISO 10993-10:2010.

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 Directives.

For relationship with EU Directives, see informative Annex ZA and ZB, which are integral parts 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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10993-10:2010 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10993-10:2013 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 on Medical Devices

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical Devices.

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 International Standard given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this European Standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

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

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this European Standard	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 93/42/EEC	Qualifying remarks/Notes
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Annexes A, B and C	7.1 first and second indents only	ER 7.1 is only partly covered by EN ISO 10993-10, since the standard does not provide requirements on design and manufacture. However, this standard provides a means to assess irritancy and skin sensitization to substances used in the manufacture of medical devices. Other forms of toxicity and flammability are not covered.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Annexes A, B and C	7.2	ER 7.2 is only partly covered by EN ISO 10993-10, since the standard does not provide requirements on design, manufacture and packaging. However, this standard provides a means to assess irritancy and skin sensitization to contaminants and residues in medical devices.
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Annexes A, B and C	7.5 first sentence of the first paragraph only.	ER 7.5 is only partly covered by EN ISO 10993-10, since the standard does not provide requirements on design and manufacture. However, this standard provides a means to assess irritancy and skin sensitization to substances leaking from medical devices

General Note: Presumption of conformity depends on also complying with all relevant clauses/subclauses of EN ISO 10993-1.

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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Annex ZB (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 90/385/EEC on Active Implantable Medical Devices

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 90/385/EEC on active Implantable Medical Devices.

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 International Standard given in Table ZB.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 ZB.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 90/385/EEC on Active Implantable Medical Devices

Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this European Standard	Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 90/385/EEC	Qualifying remarks/Notes
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Annexes A, B and C	9, first and second indents only	ER 9 is only partly covered by EN ISO 10993-10, since the standard does not provide requirements on design and manufacture. However, this standard provides a means to assess irritancy and skin sensitization to substances used in the manufacture of medical devices. Other forms of toxicity are not covered.

General Note: Presumption of conformity depends on also complying with all relevant clauses/subclauses of ISO 10993-1.

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

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 10993-10:2...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 General principles — Step-wise approach	4
5 Pretest considerations	4
5.1 General	4
5.2 Types of material	5
5.3 Information on chemical composition	5
6 Irritation tests	6
6.1 <i>In vitro</i> irritation tests	6
6.2 <i>In vivo</i> irritation tests — Factors to be considered in design and selection of <i>in vivo</i> tests	6
6.3 Animal irritation test	7
6.4 Animal intracutaneous (intra-dermal) reactivity test	11
6.5 Human skin irritation test	14
7 Skin sensitization tests	15
7.1 Choice of test methods	15
7.2 Murine Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA)	15
7.3 Guinea pig assays for the detection of skin sensitization	18
7.4 Important factors affecting the outcome of the test	19
7.5 Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT)	20
7.6 Closed-patch test (Buehler test)	23
8 Key factors in interpretation of test results	26
Annex A (normative) Preparation of materials for irritation/sensitization testing	27
Annex B (normative) Special irritation tests	29
Annex C (normative) Human skin irritation test	44
Annex D (informative) <i>In vitro</i> tests for skin irritation	48
Annex E (informative) Method for the preparation of extracts from polymeric test materials	54
Annex F (informative) Background information	57
Bibliography	61

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 10993-10 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 194, *Biological evaluation of medical devices*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10993-10:2002), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10993 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Biological evaluation of medical devices*:

- *Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process*
- *Part 2: Animal welfare requirements*
- *Part 3: Tests for genotoxicity, carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity*
- *Part 4: Selection of tests for interactions with blood*
- *Part 5: Tests for in vitro cytotoxicity*
- *Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation*
- *Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals*
- *Part 9: Framework for identification and quantification of potential degradation products*
- *Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization*
- *Part 11: Tests for systemic toxicity*
- *Part 12: Sample preparation and reference materials*
- *Part 13: Identification and quantification of degradation products from polymeric medical devices*
- *Part 14: Identification and quantification of degradation products from ceramics*
- *Part 15: Identification and quantification of degradation products from metals and alloys*

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- *Part 16: Toxicokinetic study design for degradation products and leachables*
- *Part 17: Establishment of allowable limits for leachable substances*
- *Part 18: Chemical characterization of materials*
- *Part 19: Physico-chemical, morphological and topographical characterization of materials* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 20: Principles and methods for immunotoxicology testing of medical devices* [Technical Specification]

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Introduction

This part of ISO 10993 assesses possible contact hazards from chemicals released from medical devices, which may produce skin and mucosal irritation, eye irritation or skin sensitization.

Some materials that are included in medical devices have been tested, and their skin or mucosal irritation or sensitization potential has been documented. Other materials and their chemical components have not been tested and may induce adverse effects when in contact with human tissue. The manufacturer is thus obliged to evaluate each device for potential adverse effects prior to marketing.

Traditionally, small animal tests are performed prior to testing on humans to help predict human response. More recently, *in vitro* tests as well as human tests have been added as adjuncts or alternatives. Despite progress and considerable effort in this direction, a review of findings suggests that currently no satisfactory *in vitro* test has been devised to eliminate the requirement for *in vivo* testing. Where appropriate, the preliminary use of *in vitro* methods is encouraged for screening purposes prior to animal testing. In order to reduce the number of animals used, this part of ISO 10993 presents a step-wise approach, with review and analysis of test results at each stage. An animal test is usually required prior to human testing.

It is intended that these studies be conducted using Good Laboratory Practice and comply with regulations related to animal welfare. Statistical analysis of data is recommended and should be used whenever appropriate.

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

The tests included in this part of ISO 10993 are important tools for the development of safe products, provided that these are executed and interpreted by trained personnel.

This part of ISO 10993 is based on numerous standards and guidelines, including OECD Guidelines, U.S. Pharmacopoeia and the European Pharmacopoeia. It is intended to be the basic document for the selection and conduct of tests enabling evaluation of irritation and dermal sensitization responses relevant to safety of medical materials and devices.

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Biological evaluation of medical devices —

Part 10: Tests for irritation and skin sensitization

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10993 describes the procedure for the assessment of medical devices and their constituent materials with regard to their potential to produce irritation and skin sensitization.

This part of ISO 10993 includes:

- a) pretest considerations for irritation, including *in silico* and *in vitro* methods for dermal exposure;
- b) details of *in vivo* (irritation and sensitization) test procedures;
- c) key factors for the interpretation of the results.

Instructions are given in Annex A for the preparation of materials specifically in relation to the above tests. In Annex B several special irritation tests are described for application of medical devices in areas other than skin.

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 10993-1:2009, *Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process*

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

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

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

ISO 14155-1, *Clinical investigation of medical devices for human subjects — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 14155-2, *Clinical investigation of medical devices for human subjects — Part 2: Clinical investigation plans*