Edition 1.0 2016-11

# PUBLICLY AVAILABLE SPECIFICATION

# **PRE-STANDARD**

R

Good refurbishment practices for medical imaging equipment

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 11.040.55

ISBN 978-2-8322-3761-8

Warning! Make sure that you obtained this publication from an authorized distributor.

### CONTENTS

FORE	FOREWORD		
INTRO	INTRODUCTION		
1 5	6		
2 N	Iormative references		
3 Т	3 Terms and definitions		
4 0	4 General requirements for refurbishment of used medical devices		
4.1	Quality management system8		
4.2	2 Resource management		
4.3	Corrective and preventive action		
4.4	Customer complaints9		
4.5	9 Production and service provision		
4.6	Control of non-conforming product9		
4.7	Post-market surveillance process		
4.8	B Document control		
4.9	9 Purchasing9		
4.1	0 Control of design and design changes10		
4.1	1 Risk management process10		
5 S			
5.1	General10		
5.2	2 Selection of medical imaging equipment for refurbishment		
5.3	Evaluating market access requirements10		
5.4	Preparation for refurbishment, disassembly, packing, and shipment10		
5.5	5 Planning11		
5.6	Installation of safety updates (hardware/software)11		
5.7	Performance and safety test11		
5.8	Packing, shipment, and installation of refurbished medical imaging equipment11		
5.9	Record of refurbishment11		
5.1	0 Refurbishment label		
Biblio	graphy12		

#### INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

#### GOOD REFURBISHMENT PRACTICES FOR MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT

#### FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

A PAS is a technical specification not fulfilling the requirements for a standard, but made available to the public.

IEC PAS 63077 has been processed by subcommittee 62B: Diagnostic imaging equipment, of IEC technical committee 62: Electrical equipment in medical practice.

The text of this PAS is based on the following document:	This PAS was approved for publication by the P-members of the committee concerned as indicated in the following document
Draft PAS	Report on voting
62B/1022/PAS	62B/1030/RVC

Following publication of this PAS, which is a pre-standard publication, the technical committee or subcommittee concerned may transform it into an International Standard.

This PAS shall remain valid for an initial maximum period of 3 years starting from the publication date. The validity may be extended for a single period up to a maximum of 3 years, at the end of which it shall be published as another type of normative document, or shall be withdrawn.

#### INTRODUCTION

Keeping up with the latest innovations in medical technology often involves replacing equipment in medical practice before it reaches the end of its expected service life. This is because innovation cycles for medical technology are much shorter than the functional lifecycle of capital equipment. As a result, a sustainable resource management model is required: early replacement of installed medical imaging equipment by newer technology is more economically feasible if the residual value of the existing medical imaging equipment is utilized.

Conserving assets is a fundamental principle of ecological thinking in a recycling economy. Several medical imaging equipment companies have already set up quality management systems to refurbish used medical imaging equipment and have delivered this refurbished equipment across the healthcare sector for many years. Refurbishment addresses the high demand for affordable and reliable products. Customers of this used equipment are not only small hospitals with limited budgets but also leading medical institutes. The EU and the US represent by far the two largest markets for refurbished medical equipment. Refurbishment of used medical imaging equipment is a well-established element of the healthcare economy.

If used medical imaging equipment is not accurately maintained according to requirements defined by the manufacturer, it may result in additional risk for patients and operators. Consequently, some countries have imposed bans on the importation of used medical imaging equipment to protect public health. These bans fail to distinguish between quality-assured refurbished medical imaging equipment and second-hand medical imaging equipment of undefined quality, with the effect that patients may be denied access to the safe and economical medical imaging equipment they need.

Safety and effectiveness are the most important aspects to consider with medical imaging equipment, including used equipment. To ensure safety and effectiveness, used medical imaging equipment has to be refurbished in a highly specialized and quality-assured way.

#### GOOD REFURBISHMENT PRACTICES FOR MEDICAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT

#### 1 Scope

This document describes and defines the process of refurbishment of used medical imaging equipment and applies to the restoring of used medical imaging equipment to a condition of safety and effectiveness comparable to that of new equipment. This restoration includes actions such as repair, rework, software/hardware updates, and the replacement of worn parts with original parts. This document enumerates the actions that must be performed and the manner consistent with product specifications and service procedures required to ensure that the refurbishment of medical imaging equipment is done without changing the finished medical imaging equipment's performance, safety specifications, or intended use according to its original or applicable valid registration.

#### 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 13485:2016, Medical devices – Quality management systems – Requirements for regulatory purposes

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