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Sterilization of health care products — Radiation — Part 2: Establishing the sterilization dose

*Stérilisation des produits de santé — Irradiation —
Partie 2: Établissement de la dose stérilisante*



Reference number
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Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms and definitions	1
3.2 Abbreviated terms	3
4 Definition and maintenance of product families for dose setting, dose substantiation, and sterilization dose auditing	4
4.1 General	4
4.2 Defining product families	4
4.3 Designation of product to represent a product family for performance of a verification dose experiment or sterilization dose audit	5
4.4 Maintaining product families	6
4.5 Effect of failure of establishment of sterilization dose or of a sterilization dose audit on a product family	7
5 Selection and testing of product for establishing the sterilization dose	7
5.1 Nature of product	7
5.2 Sample item portion (SIP)	8
5.3 Manner of sampling	9
5.4 Microbiological testing	9
5.5 Irradiation	9
6 Methods of dose establishment	9
7 Method 1: dose setting using bioburden information	10
7.1 Rationale	10
7.2 Procedure for Method 1 for product with an average bioburden greater than or equal to 1,0 for multiple production batches	11
7.3 Procedure for Method 1 for product with an average bioburden greater than or equal to 1,0 for a single production batch	17
7.4 Procedure for Method 1 for product with an average bioburden in the range 0,1 to 0,9 for multiple or single production batches	19
8 Method 2: Dose setting using fraction positive information from incremental dosing to determine an extrapolation factor	20
8.1 Rationale	20
8.2 Procedure for Method 2A	21
8.3 Procedure for Method 2B	24
9 Method VD_{max} — Substantiation of 25 kGy or 15 kGy as the sterilization dose	28
9.1 Rationale	28
9.2 Procedure for Method VD_{max}^{25} for multiple production batches	29
9.3 Procedure for Method VD_{max}^{25} for a single production batch	34
9.4 Procedure for Method VD_{max}^{15} for multiple production batches	37
9.5 Procedure for Method VD_{max}^{15} for a single production batch	40
10 Sterilization dose audit	43
10.1 Purpose and frequency	43
10.2 Procedure for auditing a sterilization dose established using Method 1, Method 2A, or Method 2B	43
10.3 Procedure for auditing a sterilization dose substantiated using Method VD_{max}^{25} or Method VD_{max}^{15}	46
10.4 Failure of a sterilization dose audit	52
11 Worked examples	52

This is a preview of "ISO 11137-2:2013". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

11.1	Worked examples for Method 1	52
11.2	Worked examples for Method 2	54
11.3	Worked examples for Method VD_{max}	62
11.4	Worked example of a sterilization dose audit for a dose established using Method 1, the findings from which necessitated augmentation of the sterilization dose	64
11.5	Worked example of a sterilization dose audit for a dose established using Method 2A, the findings from which necessitated augmentation of the sterilization dose	64
11.6	Worked example of a sterilization dose audit for a sterilization dose substantiated using Method VD_{max}^{25}	65
Bibliography		67

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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 11137-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, *Sterilization of health care products*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11137-2:2012), of which it constitutes a minor revision with the following changes:

- addition of the word “and” in [9.1](#), second paragraph, third sentence;
- addition of the word “not” in [10.3.4.1](#), third paragraph;
- correction of the language used to describe requirements for interpretation of results during a verification dose experiment in the second paragraph in [7.2.6.2](#), [7.3.7.2](#), [9.2.6.3](#), [9.3.7.3](#), [9.4.6.3](#), and [9.5.7.3](#).

ISO 11137 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Sterilization of health care products — Radiation*:

- *Part 1: Requirements for development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices*
- *Part 2: Establishing the sterilization dose*
- *Part 3: Guidance on dosimetric aspects*

Introduction

This part of ISO 11137 describes methods that can be used to establish the sterilization dose in accordance with one of the two approaches specified in 8.2 of ISO 11137-1:2006. The methods used in these approaches are:

- dose setting to obtain a product-specific dose;
- dose substantiation to verify a preselected dose of 25 kGy or 15 kGy.

The basis of the dose setting methods described in this part of ISO 11137 (Methods 1 and 2) owe much to the ideas first propounded by Tallentire^{[19][20][21]}. Subsequently, standardized protocols were developed^{[10][11]}, which formed the basis of the dose setting methods detailed in the AAMI Recommended Practice for Sterilization by Gamma Radiation^{[6][8]}.

Methods 1 and 2 and the associated sterilization dose audit procedures use data derived from the inactivation of the microbial population in its natural state on product. The methods are based on a probability model for the inactivation of microbial populations. The probability model, as applied to bioburden made up of a mixture of various microbial species, assumes that each such species has its own unique D_{10} value. In the model, the probability that an item will possess a surviving microorganism after exposure to a given dose of radiation is defined in terms of the initial number of microorganisms on the item prior to irradiation and the D_{10} values of the microorganisms. The methods involve performance of tests of sterility on product items that have received doses of radiation lower than the sterilization dose. The outcome of these tests is used to predict the dose needed to achieve a predetermined sterility assurance level (SAL).

Methods 1 and 2 can also be used to substantiate 25 kGy if, on performing a dose setting exercise, the derived sterilization dose for an SAL of 10^{-6} is less than or equal to 25 kGy. The basis of the method devised specifically for substantiation of 25 kGy, Method VD_{max} , was put forward by Kowalski and Tallentire^[16]. Subsequent evaluations involving computational techniques demonstrated that the underlying principles were soundly based^[15] and field trials confirmed that Method VD_{max} is effective in substantiating 25 kGy for a wide variety of medical devices manufactured and assembled in different ways^[18].

A standardized procedure for the use of VD_{max} for substantiation of a sterilization dose of 25 kGy has been published in the AAMI Technical Information Report *Sterilization of health care products — Radiation sterilization — Substantiation of 25 kGy as a sterilization dose — Method VD_{max}* ^[7], a text on which the method described herein is largely based. Method VD_{max} is founded on dose setting Method 1 and, as such, it possesses the high level of conservativeness characteristic of Method 1. In a similar manner to the dose setting methods, it involves performance of tests of sterility on product items that have received a dose of radiation lower than the sterilization dose. The outcomes of these tests are used to substantiate that 25 kGy achieves an SAL of 10^{-6} .

To link the use of VD_{max} for the substantiation of a particular preselected sterilization dose, the numerical value of the latter, expressed in kilograys, is included as a superscript to the VD_{max} symbol. Thus, for substantiation of a sterilization dose of 25 kGy, the method is designated Method VD_{max}^{25} .

Method VD_{max}^{15} is based on the same principles as Method VD_{max}^{25} . The test procedure is similar to that of Method VD_{max}^{25} , but Method VD_{max}^{15} is limited to product with an average bioburden less than or equal to 1,5. The outcomes of the associated tests of sterility are used to substantiate that 15 kGy achieves a sterility assurance level of 10^{-6} .

This part of ISO 11137 also describes methods that can be used to carry out sterilization dose audits in accordance with ISO 11137-1:2006, Clause 12. Following establishment of the sterilization dose, sterilization dose audits are performed routinely to confirm that the sterilization dose continues to achieve the desired SAL.