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Sterilization of health care products — Radiation —

Part 3: Guidance on dosimetric aspects

Stérilisation des produits de santé — Irradiation — Partie 3: Directives relatives aux aspects dosimétriques



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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 11137-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, Sterilization of health care product.

This first edition, together with ISO 11137-1 and ISO 11137-2, cancels and replaces ISO 11137:1995.

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

An integral part of radiation sterilization is the ability to measure dose. Dose is measured during all stages of development, validation and routine monitoring of the sterilization process. It has to be demonstrated that dose measurement is traceable to a national or International Standard, that the uncertainty of measurement is known, and that the influence of temperature, humidity and other environmental considerations on dosimeter response is known and taken into account. Process parameters are established and applied based on dose measurements. This part of ISO 11137 provides guidance on the application of dose measurements (dosimetry) during all stages of the sterilization process.

ISO 11137-1 describes requirements that, if met, will provide a radiation sterilization process, intended to sterilize medical devices, which has appropriate microbicidal activity. Furthermore, compliance with the requirements helps ensure that this activity is both reliable and reproducible so that predictions can be made, with reasonable confidence, that there is a low level of probability of there being a viable microorganism present on product after sterilization.

Generic requirements of the quality management system for design and development, production, installation and servicing are given in ISO 9001 and particular requirements for quality management systems for medical device production are given in ISO 13485. The standards for quality management systems recognize that, for certain processes used in manufacturing or reprocessing, the effectiveness of the process cannot be fully verified by subsequent inspection and testing of the product. Sterilization is an example of such a process. For this reason, sterilization processes are validated for use, the performance of the sterilization process monitored routinely and the equipment maintained.

Requirements in regard to dosimetry are given in ISO 11137-1 and ISO 11137-2. This part of ISO 11137 gives guidance to these requirements. The guidance given is not normative and is not provided as a checklist for auditors. The guidance provides explanations and methods that are regarded as being suitable means for complying with the requirements. Methods other than those given in the guidance may be used, if they are effective in achieving compliance with the requirements of ISO 11137-1.