Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices —

Part 1: Requirements for materials, sterile barrier systems and packaging systems

Emballages des dispositifs médicaux stérilisés au stade terminal —

Partie 1: Exigences relatives aux matériaux, aux systèmes de barrière stérile et aux systèmes d’emballage
Contents

Foreword ................................................................. iv
Introduction ............................................................... v
1 Scope .................................................................... 1
2 Normative references ............................................ 1
3 Terms and definitions ............................................ 1
4 General requirements ............................................ 6
5 Materials, preformed sterile barrier systems and sterile barrier systems ......................... 7
6 Design and development for packaging systems .............................................................. 12
7 Usability evaluation for aseptic presentation ................................................................. 13
8 Packaging system performance and stability .............................................................. 14
9 Packaging system validation and changes .................................................................. 15
10 Inspection immediately prior to aseptic presentation .................................................. 16
11 Information to be provided .................................................. 16

Annex A (informative) Guidance on medical packaging .................................................... 17
Annex B (informative) Standardized test methods, guides and procedures that can be used to demonstrate conformity with the requirements of this document .................................................. 20
Annex C (normative) Test method for resistance of impermeable materials to the passage of air 31
Annex D (informative) Environmental aspects .................................................................. 32
Annex E (informative) Draft guidance on ways to differentiate a sterile barrier system from protective packaging .............................................................. 33

Bibliography .................................................................. 38
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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO’s adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, Sterilization of health care products.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11607-1:2006), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the amendment ISO 11607-1:2006/Amd.1:2014.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the definitions have been aligned with the latest version of ISO 11139;
— new requirements for the evaluation of usability for aseptic presentation have been added;
— new requirements for the inspection of sterile barrier system integrity prior to use have been added;
— a new subclause with requirements for revalidation in accordance with ISO 11607-2 has been added;
— Annex B has been updated and various national, international and European test methods have been added or deleted;
— a new Annex D has been added with environmental considerations;
— a new Annex E has been added with draft guidance on ways to differentiate a sterile barrier system from protective packaging.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11607 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.
Introduction

The process of designing and developing a packaging system for terminally sterilized medical devices is a complicated and critical endeavour. The device components and the packaging system should be combined to create a sterile medical device that performs efficiently, safely and effectively in the hands of the user.

This document specifies requirements for the design of sterile barrier systems and packaging systems for terminally sterilized medical devices, the basic attributes required of materials and preformed sterile barrier systems, and design validation requirements. This document is written as a general (horizontal) standard considering a wide range of potential materials, medical devices, packaging system designs and sterilization methods. It can be applied by suppliers of materials or of preformed sterile barrier systems, by medical device manufacturers or health care facilities. ISO 11607-2 describes the process development and validation requirements for forming, sealing and assembly processes and addresses controls during normal operations.

Guidance for ISO 11607 series can be found in ISO/TS 16775.

European standards that provide requirements for particular materials and preformed sterile barrier systems are available and known as the EN 868 series. Conformity with the EN 868 series can be used to demonstrate conformity with one or more of the requirements of this document.

The goal of a terminally sterilized medical device packaging system is to allow sterilization, provide physical protection, maintain sterility up to the point of use and allow aseptic presentation. The specific nature of the medical device, the intended sterilization method(s), the intended use, expiry date, transport and storage all influence the packaging system design and choice of materials.

The term "sterile barrier system" was introduced in ISO 11607-1:2006 to describe the minimum packaging required to perform the unique functions required of medical packaging: to allow sterilization, to provide an acceptable microbial barrier, and to allow for aseptic presentation. "Protective packaging" protects the sterile barrier system, and together they form the packaging system. "Preformed sterile barrier systems" would include any partially assembled sterile barrier systems such as pouches, header bags or hospital packaging reels. An overview of sterile barrier systems is given in Annex A.

The sterile barrier system is essential to ensure the safety of terminally sterilized medical devices. Regulatory authorities recognize the critical nature of sterile barrier systems by considering them as an accessory or a component of a medical device. Preformed sterile barrier systems sold to health care facilities for use in internal sterilization are considered medical devices in many parts of the world.