Third edition 2014-09-01

Ophthalmic optics — Contact lens care products — Guidelines for determination of shelf-life

Optique ophtalmique — Produits d'entretien pour lentilles de contact — Lignes directrices pour la détermination de la durée de conservation





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2014

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents			Page
Foreword			iv
Introduction			v
1	Scop	9	
2	Normative references		
3	Term	s and definitions	
4	General requirements		
		rmination of finished product stability	
-	5.1	Objective	
	5.2	Objective	
	5.3	Description of the product under study	
	5.4	Characteristics Evaluation methods	
	5.5	Evaluation methods	4
	5.6	Presentation of results	
	5.7	Discussion, interpretation, and conclusions	4
	5.8	Discussion, interpretation, and conclusions Ongoing stability	5
Anne		formative) Example of a stability testing plan for the finished contact lens	
	care	product	6
Biblic	Bibliography		

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Ophthalmic optics and instruments*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13212:2011), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The purpose of stability tests of contact lens care products is to obtain sufficient information to enable the manufacturer to establish an appropriate shelf-life and identify any unique storage conditions required to appear on the labelling of the product.

The quality of a contact lens care product is determined by its content of active ingredient(s), its purity, and its physicochemical and microbiological properties. It is important to take into account the possible interaction of the container/closure with the contents.

The stability studies are intended to ascertain how the quality of a product varies as a function of time and under the influence of a variety of environmental factors.

On the basis of the information obtained, storage conditions are recommended, which will guarantee the maintenance of the quality of the product in relation to its safety, performance, and acceptability throughout the proposed shelf-life.

The design of the finished product stability studies for a care product is based on the knowledge obtained from studies on the active ingredient(s) and from the development studies.