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Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Tracheostomy tubes —

Part 1:

Tubes and connectors for use in adults

Matériel d'anesthésie et de réanimation respiratoire — Tubes de trachéostomie —

Partie 1: Tubes et raccords pour adultes



Reference number ISO 5366-1:2000(E)

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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 3.

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 part of ISO 5366 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 5366-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 121, *Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Tracheal tubes and other equipment*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition of ISO 5366-1 and the second edition of ISO 5366-2 (ISO 5366-1:1994 and ISO 5366-2:1993), which have been technically revised.

ISO 5366 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Tracheostomy tubes*:

- Part 1: Tubes and connectors for use in adults
- Part 3: Paediatric tracheostomy tubes

Annexes A and B form a normative part of this part of ISO 5366. Annex C is for information only.

Introduction

ISO 5366-1 is one of a series of International Standards dealing with anaesthetic equipment, and is concerned with the basic requirements and method of size designation of tracheostomy tubes made of plastics materials and/or rubber. Specialized tubes, for example those without a connector at the machine end intended for spontaneously breathing patients, and those with reinforced walls or tubes made of metal are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 5366.

This part of ISO 5366 specifies requirements for tracheostomy tubes with an inside diameter of 6,5 mm or greater. ISO 5366-3 specifies requirements for tracheostomy tubes with an inside diameter from 2,0 to 6,0 mm for paediatric use.

The method of describing tube dimensions and configuration has been devised in order to assist the clinician in the selection of a suitable tube to conform as far as possible to a particular patient's anatomy. Size is designated by inside diameter, which is important because of its relation to resistance to gas flow. Because the stomal and tracheal diameters are important when selecting tubes, it is considered essential that the outside diameter be stated for each size of tube.

Cuffed tracheostomy tubes can be characterized by a combination of the tube inside and outside diameters and by the cuff resting diameter.

The relationship of cuff and tracheal diameters dictates the intra-cuff pressures required to provide a seal. Excessive pressure on the tracheal wall can obstruct capillary blood flow.

A range of cuff designs is available to meet the particular clinical requirements. This part of ISO 5366 requires that the resting diameter of the cuff is marked on the unit package, as this information allows the clinician to match the product to the application.

A 15 mm male conical connector in accordance with ISO 5356-1 should be used for tracheostomy tubes, as for tracheal tubes, to ensure compatibility with the breathing system of an anaesthetic machine or ventilator.

The tracheostomy tube connector should be permanently attached to the tracheostomy tube to prevent inadvertent disconnection of the connector from the tube.

Flammability of tracheostomy tubes, for example if flammable anaesthetics, electrosurgical units, or lasers are used in oxidant-enriched atmospheres, is a well-recognized hazard¹⁾ that is addressed by appropriate clinical management, and is outside the scope of this part of ISO 5366.

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¹⁾ See ISO/TR 11991.