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Second edition
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Single-use containers for human venous blood specimen collection

Réipients non réutilisables pour prélèvements de sang veineux humain



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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.

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 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 76, *Transfusion, infusion and injection, and blood processing equipment for medical and pharmaceutical use*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6710:1995), which has been technically revised.

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

- the Scope has been updated and phrased clearer. Blood culture bottles have been excluded from this document, as it does not address the special needs for this kind of testing;
- [Clause 3](#) has been updated and extended;
- [Clause 4](#) has been updated;
- [Clause 5](#) has been shortened and renamed to “Draw volume”;
- [Clause 6](#) has been updated;
- [Clause 8](#) has been technically revised and renamed to “Sterility and special microbiological states”;
- [Clause 9](#) has been extended;
- [Clause 10](#) has been slightly updated to meet current general requirements (except local requirements);
- [Table 1](#) has been extended by additional entries for additives. It has been reduced to the specified letter codes, while the information on recommended colour codes for identifying additives has been moved to a new [Annex F](#) (for clarification, see Introduction);
- tests in [Annexes A](#) to [D](#) have been updated in alignment with the requirements in the body of this document;
- [Annex E](#) has been completely revised;

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— references in [Clause 2](#) and Bibliography have been updated.

Introduction

ISO 6710 was first published in 1995. With the first revision starting in the year 2000, the Vienna Agreement was applied to develop the updated edition of this document in parallel between ISO and CEN.

However, in 2002 the parallel ballot on ISO 6710, respectively prEN ISO 6710, failed on ISO level. The ongoing development was continued only on European level and led finally to the publication of EN 14820:2004. Although, during the development, no consensus could be reached between the CEN member states to add a specification for a common colour code for identifying containers with different additives.

The EU commission considered the absence of colour code specifications as potential safety risk and submitted in 2006 the standardization mandate M/384 to CEN with the request to solve the issue. But even with this confirmed need it was not possible to find a consensus between the CEN members.

Based on a Swedish standardization proposal in 2014, this subject was raised again and led finally to the initiation of the revision of ISO 6710:1995. The Vienna Agreement was applied in order to revise as well EN 14820:2004 with the final goal again to develop an International Standard in parallel with a harmonized European Standard.

During the development, it was recognized that at least recommendations for appropriate colour code specifications should be amended. In order to avoid further disputes on this subject, it was decided to add these recommendations in [Annex F](#). This provides the potential users the possibility of a smooth implementation of the colour code identification without being under pressure to comply with this document in this subject. This way of introducing a common colour code allows manufacturers and/or users in healthcare to grant an evaluation phase. If there will be a higher acceptance after the publication of this document, with the next revision there is the intention to possibly move the content of [Annex F](#) to the normative part of this document.

In some countries, the national pharmacopoeia or other national regulations are legally binding and take precedence over this document.