Sterilization of health care products — Radiation —
Part 2: Establishing the sterilization dose

Stérilisation des produits de santé — Irradiation —
Partie 2: Établissement de la dose stérilisante
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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 11137-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, Sterilization of health care products.


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

This corrected version of ISO 11137-2:2006 incorporates changes in the following subclauses:

4.3.1.3, 5.1.1, 7.1, 7.2.3.2, 7.3.4.2, 7.4, 8.1, 8.2.3.1.1, 8.2.3.3.1, 8.2.6.3, 8.3.3.3.1, 8.3.6.3, 9.2.3.2, 9.2.4, 9.3.4.2, 9.3.5, 9.3.6.2, 9.4.1.2, 9.4.3.2, 9.4.5.2, 9.5.2.2, 9.5.4.2, 9.5.6.2, 10.2.5.2, 10.2.6.1, 10.3.3.2, 10.3.6.4.2, 11.3.
Introduction

This part of ISO 11137 describes methods that may be used to establish the sterilization dose in accordance with one of the two approaches specified in 8.2 of ISO 11137-1:2006. The methods used in these approaches are:

a) dose setting to obtain a product-specific dose;

b) dose substantiation to verify a preselected dose of 25 kGy or 15 kGy.

The basis of the dose setting methods described in this part of ISO 11137 (Methods 1 and 2) owe much to the ideas first propounded by Tallentire (Tallentire, 1973 [17]; Tallentire, Dwyer and Ley, 1971 [18]; Tallentire and Khan, 1978 [19]). Subsequently, standardized protocols were developed (Davis et al., 1981 [8]; Davis, Strawderman and Whitby, 1984 [9]) which formed the basis of the dose setting methods detailed in the AAMI Recommended Practice for Sterilization by Gamma Radiation (AAMI 1984, 1991 [4], [6]).

Methods 1 and 2 and the associated sterilization dose audit procedures use data derived from the inactivation of the microbial population in its natural state on product. The methods are based on a probability model for the inactivation of microbial populations. The probability model, as applied to bioburden made up of a mixture of various microbial species, assumes that each such species has its own unique \( D_{10} \) value. In the model, the probability that an item will possess a surviving microorganism after exposure to a given dose of radiation is defined in terms of the initial number of microorganisms on the item prior to irradiation and the \( D_{10} \) values of the microorganisms. The methods involve performance of tests of sterility on product items that have received doses of radiation lower than the sterilization dose. The outcome of these tests is used to predict the dose needed to achieve a predetermined sterility assurance level, SAL.

Methods 1 and 2 may also be used to substantiate 25 kGy if, on performing a dose setting exercise, the derived sterilization dose for an SAL of \( 10^{-6} \) is \( \leq 25 \) kGy. The basis of the method devised specifically for substantiation of 25 kGy, Method VD\( _{\text{max}} \), was put forward by Kowalski and Tallentire (1999) [14]. Subsequent evaluations involving computational techniques demonstrated that the underlying principles were soundly based (Kowalski, Aoshuang and Tallentire, 2000) [13] and field trials confirmed that Method VD\( _{\text{max}} \) is effective in substantiating 25 kGy for a wide variety of medical devices manufactured and assembled in different ways (Kowalski et al., 2002) [16].

A standardized procedure for the use of VD\( _{\text{max}} \) for substantiation of a sterilization dose of 25 kGy has been published in the AAMI Technical Information Report Sterilization of health care products — Radiation sterilization — Substantiation of 25 kGy as a sterilization dose — Method VD\( _{\text{max}} \) (AAMI TIR27:2001) [5], a text on which the method described herein is largely based. Method VD\( _{\text{max}} \) is founded on dose setting Method 1 and, as such, it possesses the high level of conservativeness characteristic of Method 1. In a similar manner to the dose setting methods, it involves performance of tests of sterility on product items that have received a dose of radiation lower than the sterilization dose. The outcomes of these tests are used to substantiate that 25 kGy achieves an SAL of \( 10^{-6} \).

To link the use of VD\( _{\text{max}} \) for the substantiation of a particular preselected sterilization dose, the numerical value of the latter, expressed in kGy, is included as a superscript to the VD\( _{\text{max}} \) symbol. Thus, for substantiation of a sterilization dose of 25 kGy the method is designated VD\( _{\text{max}}^{25} \).

Method VD\( _{\text{max}}^{15} \) is based on the same principles as Method VD\( _{\text{max}}^{25} \) described above. The test procedure is the same as Method VD\( _{\text{max}}^{25} \), but VD\( _{\text{max}}^{15} \) is limited to product with average bioburden \( \leq 1,5 \). The outcomes of these tests are used to substantiate that 15 kGy achieves a sterility assurance level of \( 10^{-6} \).

This part of ISO 11137 also describes methods that may be used to carry out sterilization dose audits in accordance with ISO 11137-1:2006, Clause 12. Following establishment of the sterilization dose, sterilization dose audits are performed routinely to confirm that the sterilization dose continues to achieve the desired SAL.
Sterilization of health care products — Radiation —

Part 2: Establishing the sterilization dose

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11137 specifies methods of determining the minimum dose needed to achieve a specified requirement for sterility and methods to substantiate the use of 25 kGy or 15 kGy as the sterilization dose to achieve a sterility assurance level, SAL, of $10^{-6}$. This part of ISO 11137 also specifies methods of dose auditing in order to demonstrate the continued effectiveness of the sterilization dose.

This part of ISO 11137 defines product families for dose establishment and dose auditing.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.


ISO 11737-1, Sterilization of medical devices — Microbiological methods — Part 1: Determination of the population of microorganisms on product

ISO 11737-2, Sterilization of medical devices — Microbiological methods — Part 2: Test of sterility performed in the validation of a sterilization process

ISO 13485, Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes

3 Abbreviations, terms and definitions

For purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11137-1 and the following apply.

3.1 Abbreviations

3.1.1 $A$
dose to adjust the median ffp dose downwards, to the FFP dose

3.1.2 $CD^*$
number of positive tests of sterility obtained from tests performed individually on 100 product items irradiated in a Method 2 verification dose experiment
3.1.3
$d^*$
dose derived from an incremental dose experiment performed on product items drawn from a given production batch

3.1.4
$D^*$
initial estimate of the dose to provide an SAL of $10^{-2}$ for the test items

NOTE Generally, it is the median of the $3d^*$ values derived for a given product.

3.1.5
$D^{**}$
final estimate of the dose to provide an SAL of $10^{-2}$ for the test items, which is used in the calculation of the sterilization dose

3.1.6
$DD^*$
dose delivered in a Method 2 verification dose experiment

3.1.7
$DS$
estimate of $D_{10}$ value of microorganisms present on product after exposure to $DD^*$

3.1.8
$D$ value
$D_{10}$ value
time or dose required to achieve inactivation of 90 % of a population of the test microorganism under stated conditions

[ISO/TS 11139:2006]

NOTE For the purposes of this document, $D_{10}$ applies to the radiation dose only and not to time.

3.1.9
first fraction positive dose
$ffp$
lowest dose of an incremental dose series, applied to product items drawn from a given production batch, at which at least one of the associated 20 tests of sterility is negative

3.1.10
First Fraction Positive dose
$FFP$
dose at which 19 positives out of the 20 tests of sterility are expected to occur, calculated by subtracting $A$ from the median of 3 $ffp$ doses

3.1.11
First No Positive dose
$FNP$
estimate of the dose to provide an SAL of $10^{-2}$ for the test items, which is used in the calculation of $DS$

3.1.12
$VD_{max}^{15}$
maximal verification dose for a given bioburden, consistent with the attainment of an SAL of $10^{-6}$ at a specified sterilization dose of 15 kGy

3.1.13
$VD_{max}^{25}$
maximal verification dose for a given bioburden, consistent with the attainment of an SAL of $10^{-6}$ at a specified sterilization dose of 25 kGy
3.2 Terms

3.2.1 batch
defined quantity of product, intended or purported to be uniform in character and quality, which has been produced during a defined cycle of manufacture

[ISO/TS 11139:2006]

3.2.2 bioburden
population of viable microorganisms on or in product and/or sterile barrier system

[ISO/TS 11139:2006]

3.2.3 false positive
test result interpreted as growth arising from the product, or portions thereof, tested when either growth resulted from extraneous microbial contamination or turbidity occurred from interaction between the product, or portions thereof, and the test medium

3.2.4 fraction positive
quotient in which the number of positive tests of sterility is given by the numerator and the number of tests performed is given by the denominator

3.2.5 incremental dose
dose within a series of doses applied to a number of product, or portions thereof, and used in a dose setting method to obtain or confirm the sterilization dose

3.2.6 negative test of sterility
test result for which there is no detectable microbial growth from product, or portion thereof, subjected to a test of sterility

3.2.7 packaging system
combination of the sterile barrier system and protective packaging

[ISO/TS 11139:2006]

3.2.8 positive test of sterility
test result for which there is detectable microbial growth from product, or portion thereof, subjected to a test of sterility

3.2.9 sample item portion
SIP
defined portion of a health care product that is tested

3.2.10 sterile barrier system
minimum package that prevents ingress of microorganisms and allows aseptic presentation of product at the point of use
3.2.11
sterility assurance level
SAL
probability of a single viable microorganism occurring on an item after sterilization

[ISO/TS 11139:2006]

NOTE The term sterility assurance level takes a quantitative value, generally $10^{-6}$ or $10^{-3}$. When applying this quantitative value to assurance of sterility, an SAL of $10^{-6}$ has a lower value but provides a greater assurance of sterility than an SAL of $10^{-3}$.

3.2.12
sterilization dose audit
exercise undertaken to confirm the appropriateness of an established sterilization dose

3.2.13
verification dose
dose of radiation predicted to give a predetermined SAL $\geq 10^{-2}$ used in establishing the sterilization dose

4 Definition and maintenance of product families for dose setting, dose substantiation and sterilization dose auditing

4.1 General

The establishment of a sterilization dose and the carrying out of sterilization dose audits are activities that are part of process definition (see Clause 8 of ISO 11137-1:2006) and maintaining process effectiveness (see Clause 12 of ISO 11137-1:2006). For these activities, product may be grouped into families; definition of product families is based principally on the number and types of microorganism present on or in product (the bioburden). The type of microorganism is indicative of its resistance to radiation. Variables such as density and product configuration within its packaging system are not considered in the establishment of these product families because they are not factors that influence bioburden.

In using product families in establishing the sterilization dose and for sterilization dose auditing, it is important to be aware of risks such as reduction in the ability to detect an inadvertent change within the manufacturing process that influences the effectiveness of sterilization. Furthermore, the use of a single product to represent the product family might not detect changes that occur in other members of the product family. The risk associated with a reduction in ability to detect changes in other members of the product family should be evaluated and a plan for maintaining product families developed and implemented before proceeding.

NOTE See ISO 14971 for guidance related to risk management.

4.2 Defining product families

4.2.1 The criteria for defining a product family shall be documented. Product shall be assessed against these criteria and the similarities between potential product family members considered. Consideration shall include all product-related variables that affect bioburden, including, but not limited to:

a) nature and sources of raw materials, including the effect, if any, of raw materials that might be sourced from more than one location;

b) components;

c) product design and size;

d) manufacturing process;

e) manufacturing equipment;
f) manufacturing environment;
g) manufacturing location.

The outcome of the assessment and considerations shall be recorded (see 4.1.2 of ISO 11137-1:2006).

4.2.2 Product shall only be included in a product family if it is demonstrated that the product-related variables (see 4.2.1) are similar and under control.

4.2.3 To include product within a product family, it shall be demonstrated that bioburden comprises similar numbers and types of microorganisms.

4.2.4 Inclusion of product from more than one manufacturing location in a product family shall be specifically justified and recorded (see 4.1.2 of ISO 11137-1:2006). Consideration shall be given to the effect on bioburden of:

a) geographic and/or climatic differences between locations;
b) any differences in the control of the manufacturing processes or environment;
c) sources of raw materials and processing adjuvants (e.g. water).

4.3 Designation of product to represent a product family for performance of a verification dose experiment or sterilization dose audit

4.3.1 Product to represent a product family

4.3.1.1 The number and types of microorganism on or in product shall be used as the basis for selecting product to represent a product family.

4.3.1.2 A product family shall be represented by:

a) the master product (see 4.3.2)
or

b) an equivalent product (see 4.3.3)
or

c) a simulated product (see 4.3.4).

4.3.1.3 A formal, documented assessment shall be undertaken to decide which of the three potential representative products in 4.3.1.2 is appropriate. In this assessment, consideration shall be given to the following:

a) numbers of microorganisms comprising the bioburden;
b) types of microorganism comprising the bioburden;
c) the environment in which the microorganisms occur;
d) size of product;
e) number of components;
f) complexity of product;
g) degree of automation during manufacture;
h) manufacturing environment.