Steriilsed ühekordselt kasutatavad intravaskulaarsed (soonesisesed) kateetrid. Osa 3: **Tsentraalveenikateetrid**

Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: a John Colon Of Miles Central venous catheters



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 10555-3:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 10555-3:1997 + AC:2002 ingliskeelset teksti.

Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 12.12.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 10555-3:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 10555-3:1997 + AC:2002.

This document is endorsed on 12.12.1999 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala:

Standardi käesolev osa esitab nõuded tsentraalveenikateetritele, mis on hangitud steriilsetena ja ette nähtud ühekordseks kasutamiseks.

Scope:

ICS 11.040.20

Võtmesõnad: kateetrid, meditsiiniaparatuur, pärast kasutamist hävitatavad vahendid, soontesüsteem, steriilne varustus, teave tarbijale, tehnilised andmed, testimine, tähistus

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10555-3

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Descriptors: Catheters, intravascular catheters, medical equipment.

English version

Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters

Part 3: Central venous catheters (ISO 10555-3: 1996)

Cathéters intravasculaires stériles, non réutilisables – Partie 3: Cathéters centraux veineux (ISO 10555-3: 1996) Sterile intravaskuläre Katheter zur einmaligen Verwendung – Teil 3: Zentrale venöse Katheter (ISO 10555-3:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-06-09.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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EN ISO 10555-3: 1997

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 10555-3: 1996 Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters - Part 3: Central venous catheters,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 84 'Medical devices for injections' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 205 'Non-active medical devices', the Secretariat of which is held by BSI, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by January 1998 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 10555-3:1996 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10555 specifies requirements for central venous catheters supplied in the sterile condition, and intended for single use.

NOTE 1 Attention is drawn to ISO 11070, which specifies requirements for accessory devices for use with intravascular catheters.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10555. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10555 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 594-1:1986, Conical fittings with a 6 % (Luer) taper for syringes, needles and certain other medical equipment — Part 1: General requirements.

ISO 10555-1:1995, Sterile, single-use intravascular catheters — Part 1: General requirements.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 10555, the definitions given in ISO 10555-1 and the following definition apply.

3.1 central venous catheter: Intravascular catheter, single- or multilumen, designed for introduction into, or withdrawal of liquids from, the central venous system and/or for pressure or other measurements.

NOTE 2 The catheter may have a fixation system which is part of the device.

4 Requirements

4.1 General

Catheters shall comply with ISO 10555-1, except for the force at break (see ISO 10555-1:1995, subclause 4.5), for which the requirements of subclause 4.7 of this part of ISO 10555 shall apply.

4.2 Radio-detectability

The catheter shall be radio-detectable.

NOTE 3 At the time of publication of this part of ISO 10555, there is no acceptable, validated test method to determine radio-detectability. An approved test method for producing a value of radio-detectability will be established. Until that time, a manufacturer may label his product "radio-opaque" provided he can support this claim by demonstrating that he has an appropriate method for showing radio-opacity.

4.3 Tip configuration

In order to minimize trauma to vessels during use, the tip of the distal end should be smooth, rounded, tapered or similarly finished.

4.4 Distance markings

If the catheter is provided with distance markings, the marking system shall indicate distance from the distal end. From the first mark, the distance between marks shall not exceed 5 cm.

NOTE 4 It is recommended that the distance marks be 1 cm apart on that portion of the catheter likely to be of importance to the user in positioning the catheter and monitoring catheter migration.