
Non-invasive sphygmomanometers —

Part 2:

**Clinical investigation of automated
measurement type**

Sphygmomanomètres non invasifs —

Partie 2: Validation clinique pour type à mesurage automatique

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Contents

Page

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	2
4	General requirements for CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS	2
5	CLINICAL INVESTIGATION with an auscultatory REFERENCE SPHYGMOMANOMETER	3
6	CLINICAL INVESTIGATION with REFERENCE INVASIVE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT	17
7	* Pregnant (including pre-eclamptic) PATIENT populations	22
Annex A	(informative) Rationale and guidance	23
Annex B	(normative) Target heart rates for exercise stress testing	35
Annex C	(informative) Reference to the essential principles	36

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.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 81060-2:2009), subclauses 5.2.4.3.1 and 6.2.4 of which have been technically revised. Numerous clarifications have been added and kPa equivalent values for the mmHg values have been included in the standard, including the Criterion 2 requirements of 5.2.4.1.2. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 81060-2:2009/Cor 1:2011.

ISO 81060-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 121, *Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Lung ventilators and related equipment*, in collaboration with Technical Committee IEC/TC 62, *Electrical equipment in medical practice*, Subcommittee 62D, *Electromedical equipment*, in accordance with ISO/IEC mode of cooperation 5.

ISO 81060 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Non-invasive sphygmomanometers*:

- *Part 1: Requirements and test methods for non-automated measurement type*
- *Part 2: Clinical investigation of automated measurement type*

In this document, the following print types are used:

- requirements, compliance with which can be verified, and definitions: roman type;
- notes and examples: smaller roman type;
- test methods: *italic type*;
- terms defined in this document: SMALL CAPITALS TYPE.

Throughout this document, text for which a rationale is provided in Annex A is indicated by an asterisk (*).

The attention of Member Bodies and National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised ISO or IEC publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests. It is the recommendation of ISO/TC 121 and IEC/TC 62 that the content of this part of ISO 81060 not be adopted for mandatory implementation nationally earlier than 3 years from the date of publication for equipment newly designed, and not earlier than 5 years from the date of publication for equipment already in production.

Introduction

Determination of BLOOD PRESSURE is an important procedure that is clinically used to assess the status of a PATIENT.

Frequent determination of BLOOD PRESSURE is routine during anaesthesia. BLOOD PRESSURE serves to aid in drug titration and fluid management and to provide warning of conditions that could affect PATIENT morbidity and mortality.

Non-invasive sphygmomanometers —

Part 2: Clinical investigation of the automated measurement type

1 Scope

This part of ISO 81060 specifies the requirements and methods for the CLINICAL INVESTIGATION of ME EQUIPMENT used for the intermittent non-invasive automated estimation of the arterial BLOOD PRESSURE by utilizing a CUFF.

This part of ISO 81060 is applicable to all SPHYGMOMANOMETERS that sense or display pulsations, flow or sounds for the estimation, display or recording of BLOOD PRESSURE. These SPHYGMOMANOMETERS need not have automatic CUFF inflation.

This part of ISO 81060 covers SPHYGMOMANOMETERS intended for use in all PATIENT populations (e.g. all age and weight ranges), and all conditions of use (e.g. ambulatory BLOOD PRESSURE monitoring, stress testing BLOOD PRESSURE monitoring and BLOOD PRESSURE monitors for the HOME HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT for self-measurement as well as use in a professional healthcare facility).

EXAMPLE AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETER as given in IEC 80601-2-30 undergoing CLINICAL INVESTIGATION according to this part of ISO 81060.

This part of ISO 81060 specifies additional disclosure requirements for the ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS of SPHYGMOMANOMETERS that have undergone CLINICAL INVESTIGATION according to this part of ISO 81060.

This part of ISO 81060 is not applicable to CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS of NON-AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS as given in ISO 81060-1 or INVASIVE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT as given in IEC 60601-2-34.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 14155:2011, *Clinical investigation of medical devices for human subjects — Good clinical practice*

ISO 81060-1, *Non-invasive sphygmomanometers — Part 1: Requirements and test methods for non-automated measurement type*

IEC 80601-2-30:2009, *Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-30: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of automated non-invasive sphygmomanometers*

IEC 60601-1:2005, *Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*
Amendment 1:2012

IEC 60601-1-11:2010, *Medical electrical equipment — Part 1-11: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance — Collateral standard: Requirements for medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems used in home care applications*

IEC 60601-2-34:2011, *Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-34: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of invasive blood pressure monitoring equipment*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14155, IEC 60601-2-30, IEC 60601-1, IEC 60601-1-11, IEC 60601-2-34 and the following apply.

NOTE For convenience, an alphabetized index of defined terms is found beginning on page 40.

3.1

REFERENCE, adj

established accuracy used for the CLINICAL INVESTIGATION of other instruments

3.2

SPHYGMOMANOMETER

ME EQUIPMENT for non-invasive estimation of systemic arterial BLOOD PRESSURE

3.3

SPHYGMOMANOMETER-UNDER-TEST

SPHYGMOMANOMETER undergoing CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

4 General requirements for CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS

4.1 CLINICAL INVESTIGATION methods

SPHYGMOMANOMETERS other than NON-AUTOMATED SPHYGMOMANOMETERS shall undergo CLINICAL INVESTIGATION either by using a non-invasive (auscultatory) REFERENCE SPHYGMOMANOMETER or by using REFERENCE INVASIVE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT according to this part of ISO 81060 in each mode of operation.

EXAMPLE 1 Adult and neonatal modes.

EXAMPLE 2 Slow and fast CUFF deflation rate modes.

A CLINICAL INVESTIGATION shall be considered a TYPE TEST.

Consider compliance with the requirements of this subclause to exist when the criteria of the relevant inspections and tests in this part of ISO 81060 are met.

4.2 Good clinical practice

All CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS shall comply with the requirements of ISO 14155. CLINICAL INVESTIGATION with REFERENCE INVASIVE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT should not be used for PATIENTS or subjects solely for the purpose of investigating SPHYGMOMANOMETER performance.

NOTE Some authorities having jurisdiction have additional requirements.

The requirements of this International Standard, which are more specific than the corresponding requirements of ISO 14155, shall prevail.

Check compliance by application of the requirements of ISO 14155.