MALAYSIAN STANDARD

MS ISO 11138-5:2010

STERILIZATION OF HEALTH CARE PRODUCTS - BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS - PART 5: BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS FOR LOW-TEMPERATURE STEAM AND FORMALDEHYDE STERILIZATION PROCESSES (ISO 11138-5:2006, IDT)

ICS: 11.080.01

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Committee representation

The Industry Standards Committee on Medical Devices and Facilities for Healthcare (ISC R) under whose authority this Malaysian Standard was adopted, comprises representatives from the following organisations:

Association of Malaysia Medical Industries
Atomic Energy Licensing Board
Biomedical Engineering Association Malaysia
Department of Standards Malaysia
Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers
Institute for Medical Research
Malaysia Medical Device Association
Malaysian Association of Standards Users
Malaysian Medical Association
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The Technical Committee on Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices which recommended the adoption of the ISO Standard as Malaysian Standard consists of representatives from the following organisations:

Association of Private Hospitals of Malaysia
Biomedical Engineering Association Malaysia
Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers
Institute of Quality Malaysia
Malaysia Medical Device Association
Malaysian Medical Association
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Malaysian Rubber Glove Manufacturers' Association
Ministry of Health Malaysia
SIRIM Berhad (Secretariat)
SIRIM QAS International Sdn Bhd
SterilGamma (M) Sdn Bhd

NATIONAL FOREWORD

The adoption of the ISO Standard as a Malaysian Standard was recommended by the Technical Committee on Quality Management and Corresponding General Aspects for Medical Devices under the authority of the Industry Standards Committee on Medical Devices and Facilities for Healthcare.

This Malaysian Standard is identical with ISO 11138-5:2006, *Sterilization of health care products - Biological indicators - Part 5: Biological indicators for low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization processes*, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). However, for the purposes of this Malaysian Standard, the following apply:

a) in the source text, "this International Standard" should read "this Malaysian Standard";

b) the comma which is used as a decimal sign (if any), to read as a point; and

c) reference to International Standards should be replaced by corresponding Malaysian Standards as follows:

Referenced International Standards	Corresponding Malaysian Standards
ISO 11138-1:2006, *Sterilization of health care products - Biological indicators - Part 1: General requirements*	MS ISO 11138-1:2011, *Sterilization of health care products - Biological indicators - Part 1: General requirements*

MS ISO 11138 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Sterilization of health care products - Biological indicators*:

Part 1: General requirements

Part 2: Biological indicators for ethylene oxide sterilization processes

Part 3: Biological indicators for moist heat sterilization processes

Part 4: Biological indicators for dry heat sterilization processes

Part 5: Biological indicators for low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization processes

Compliance with a Malaysian Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

NOTE. IDT on the front cover indicates an identical standard i.e. a standard where the technical content, structure, and wording (or is an identical translation) of a Malaysian Standard is exactly the same as in an International Standard or is identical in technical content and structure although it may contain the minimal editorial changes specified in clause 4.2 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1.

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 11138-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 198, *Sterilization of health care products*.

ISO 11138 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators*:

— *Part 1: General requirements*

— *Part 2: Biological indicators for ethylene oxide sterilization processes*

— *Part 3: Biological indicators for moist heat sterilization processes*

— *Part 4: Biological indicators for dry heat sterilization processes*

— *Part 5: Biological indicators for low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization processes*

Introduction

ISO 11138-1 specifies production, labelling, test methods and performance requirements for the manufacture of biological indicators including inoculated carriers and suspensions intended for use in validation and monitoring sterilization processes. This part of 11138 gives specific requirements for those biological indicators intended for use in low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization processes.

The intent of providing requirements in the ISO 11138 series of International Standards is to provide general requirements and requirements for test methods. This series of International Standards represents the current "state-of-the-art" according to the experts representing manufacturers, users and regulatory authorities involved in developing the standard. The intent is not to promote the use of biological indicators where such use is not advised, but to provide common requirements for the production of those biological indicators that are known to be in use today.

Standards exist providing general requirements for the validation and control of low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization (see ISO 14937)[1)].

NOTE Some countries or regions may have published standards covering requirements for sterilization or biological indicators.

Advice on selection, use and interpretation of results when using biological indicators can be found in ISO 14161.

1) Although ISO/TC 198 has agreed to develop a standard applicable to dry heat processes, it was not available for reference at the time this document was prepared.

Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators —

Part 5:
Biological indicators for low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization processes

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11138 provides specific requirements for test organisms, suspensions, inoculated carriers, biological indicators and test methods intended for use in assessing the performance of sterilization processes employing low-temperature steam and formaldehyde as the sterilizing agent.

NOTE 1 Requirements for validation and control of low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization processes are provided by ISO 14937.

NOTE 2 Requirements for work place safety may be provided by national or regional regulations.

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 11138-1:2006, *Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators — Part 1: General requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11138-1 and the following apply.

3.1
low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization
process incorporating forced air removal, which allows exposure of wrapped goods to steam at sub-atmospheric pressure, and thus at temperatures < 100 °C, with the admission of formaldehyde gas, keeping the sterilizing agent in a steady state throughout the hold time

4 General requirements

The requirements of ISO 11138-1 apply.

5 Test organism

5.1 The test organisms shall be spores of *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* or other strains of microorganisms of demonstrated equivalent performance as required by this part of ISO 11138.

NOTE 1 *Bacillus stearothermophilus* has been reclassified as *Geobacillus stearothermophilus*.

NOTE 2 *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* NCIB 8224, DSM 6790, ATCC 7953, ATCC 10149 and ATCC 12980 have been found to be suitable.

5.2 If a test organism other than *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* is used, the suitability of the resistance of that test organism shall be determined.

6 Suspension

The requirements of ISO 11138-1 apply.

7 Carrier and primary packaging

7.1 The suitability of the carrier and primary packaging materials for biological indicators for use in low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization processes shall be demonstrated in accordance with the requirements of ISO 11138-1:2006, 5.2 and Annex B.

NOTE Carriers based on filter paper might not be suitable because of the chemisorption of formaldehyde on cellulose surfaces.

7.2 The exposure conditions for establishing compliance shall be:

a) minimum exposure temperature: $\geqslant$ 5 °C above the manufacturer's stated maximum temperature;

b) maximum exposure temperature: as stated by the manufacturer; if not stated by the manufacturer, the maximum exposure temperature shall be $\geqslant$ 100 °C;

c) exposure time: $\geqslant$ 160 min.

NOTE These conditions have been selected to represent a realistic challenge to the carrier while remaining within the practical limits of a low-temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilization process.

8 Inoculated carriers and biological indicators

The requirements of ISO 11138-1 apply.

9 Population and resistance

9.1 The manufacturer shall state the resistance characteristics according to ISO 11138-1:2006, 6.4.

9.2 The viable count shall be stated with increments $\leqslant 0{,}1 \times 10^{n}$ per unit (e.g. per ml of suspension, per inoculated carrier or per biological indicator).

9.3 For inoculated carriers and biological indicators, the viable count shall be $\geqslant 1{,}0 \times 10^{5}$.

9.4 The resistance shall be expressed as the D value in minutes at 60 °C. The D value of each batch/lot of biological indicators or inoculated carriers shall be stated in minutes to one decimal place at 60 °C.

9.5 Suspensions, inoculated carriers or biological indicators containing *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* spores shall have a D_{60} value of $\geqslant$ 6 min when tested according to the conditions in Annex A. Other microorganisms shall have D values supporting the application.

9.6 The resistance of a biological indicator may also be indicated by the term F_{BIO} value (see ISO 11138-1:2006, 3.7).

The resistance characteristics specified in this part of ISO 11138 and any other part of ISO 11138 apply to the specific test conditions stated in the standards.

9.7 D values are determined according to methods given in Annexes C and D of ISO 11138-1:2006.

9.8 Determination of D value and survival-kill response characteristics are based on the process parameters in Annex A.

9.9 The survival-kill window can be calculated using the formulae in ISO 11138-1:2006, Annex E.

NOTE This information may be of value to the user when comparing different batches from the same manufacturer.

EXAMPLE

Using the formulae in ISO 11138-1:2006, Annex E with the minimum population and minimum D value requirements specified in this part of ISO 11138, the survival-kill response characteristics are:

— at 60 °C: survival time $\geqslant$ 18 min and kill time $\leqslant$ 54 min.

Annex A
(normative)

Method for determination of resistance to low-temperature steam and formaldehyde

A.1 General

This method is based on a qualitative test on inoculated carriers immersed in an aqueous solution of formaldehyde. This method has been shown to provide more reproducible results than using a vapour phase, chamber method.

Specific requirements related to the test method are provided in A.3.

A.2 Inoculated carrier exposure conditions

A.2.1 The test system consists of test tubes filled with 10 ml of aqueous solution of formaldehyde and held in an automatically controlled temperature water bath. The test system shall be capable of maintaining the conditions specified for exposure periods between 1 min and 150 min to an accuracy of ± 10 s.

A.2.2 The formaldehyde concentration of the aqueous solution shall be established by use of analytical chemical methods.

A.2.3 The method shall be validated.

A.3 Method

A.3.1 Completely immerse the inoculated carriers in the test tubes filled with the formaldehyde solution at a concentration of 1 mol/l ± 0,01 mol/l that has been pre-heated to 60 °C ± 0,5 °C.

A.3.2 Ensure that the inoculated carriers are completely immersed in the formaldehyde solution and do not float to the surface.

A.3.3 Use an aseptic technique when performing this test in order to prevent adventitious contamination.

A.3.4 At the end of the specified exposure time, remove the inoculated carriers from the formaldehyde solution.

A.3.5 Eliminate the excess liquid and immerse the carriers in the test tubes filled with a filtered solution of 2 % Na_2SO_3 for at least 10 min at ambient conditions in order to inactivate formaldehyde residues on the carriers. Close the test tubes.

Care should be taken to minimize agitation in the formaldehyde as well as in the neutralizer solution to prevent “wash off” of test organisms.

NOTE Histidine and cystein have been shown to be effective neutralization agents.

A.3.6 The growth medium shall be specified and qualified to ensure recovery of the test organisms.

NOTE Soybean Casein Digest Medium has been found suitable for this test.

A.3.7 Transfer the carriers into test tubes filled with 10 ml of the growth medium according to A.3.6. Close the test tubes.

A.3.8 Treat the test tubes for 60 min at 90 °C for heat activation of the spores.

A.3.9 At the end of the process, incubate the carriers (see ISO 11138-1:2006, Clause 7).

A.4 Determination of resistance

Resistance characteristics shall be determined according to methods given in Annexes C, D and E of ISO 11138-1:2006.

Annex B
(informative)

Rationale for the liquid-phase test method for low-temperature steam and formaldehyde biological indicators

B.1 General

In order to test indicators in a reproducible manner, specific test equipment (resistometers) and methods are used. For the low-temperature steam and formaldehyde process, it is extremely difficult to create a stable formaldehyde gas concentration in a resistometer, since defined amounts of formaldehyde injected into a vessel will dissolve in the small amounts of water droplets (condensate) present. The concentration of formaldehyde in this water is 1 000 times to 10 000 times higher in concentration than in the gas phase, depending on the temperature (Gömann *et al.* [4]).

It is for this reason that this part of ISO 11138 utilizes a liquid-phase test method where the formaldehyde concentration is clearly defined and allows reproducible conditions.

B.2 The low-temperature steam and formaldehyde process

Even with constant steam conditions and stable formaldehyde gas concentrations, the sterilization process depends heavily upon the design of the sterilizer chamber and the nature of the load. The formaldehyde sterilization process can be considered simplistically in two steps:

a) as in steam sterilization processes, an aqueous condensate film is created on the surface of the load; this condensation will occur very rapidly;

b) since the concentration of formaldehyde at equilibrium between the gas and liquid phases is extremely different (1:1 000 to 1:10 000), the time taken for this equilibrium to occur will be relatively long; in practical situations, this may require a time frame from 10 min up to 2 h.

The lethality of the sterilization process thus depends heavily on the formaldehyde concentration in the liquid phase, i.e., surface condensate. It may be very difficult to determine in absolute terms the time taken for these equilibrium conditions to be achieved.

Bibliography

[1] ISO 14161:2000, *Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators — Guidance for the selection, use and interpretation of results*

[2] ISO 14937:2000, *Sterilization of health care products — General requirements for characterization of a sterilizing agent and the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices*

[3] EN 14180:2003, *Sterilizers for medical purposes — Low temperature steam and formaldehyde sterilizers — Requirements and testing*

[4] GÖMANN, J., KAISER, U. and MENZEL R., *Reaction kinetics of the low-temperature-steam-formaldehyde (LTSF) Sterilization Process*, Zentr Steril 2000; **8** (5), pp 290-296

Acknowledgements

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