Objectives and uses of AAMI standards and recommended practices

It is most important that the objectives and potential uses of an AAMI product standard or recommended practice are clearly understood. The objectives of AAMI's technical development program derive from AAMI's overall mission: the advancement of medical instrumentation. Essential to such advancement are (1) a continued increase in the safe and effective application of current technologies to patient care, and (2) the encouragement of new technologies. It is AAMI's view that standards and recommended practices contribute significantly to the advancement of medical instrumentation, provided that they are drafted with attention to these objectives and provided that arbitrary and restrictive uses are avoided.

A voluntary standard for a medical device recommends to the manufacturer the information that should be provided with or on the product, basic safety and performance criteria that should be considered in qualifying the device for clinical use, and the measurement techniques that can be used to determine whether the device conforms with the safety and performance criteria and/or to compare the performance characteristics of different products. Some standards emphasize the information that should be provided with the device, including performance characteristics, instructions for use, warnings and precautions, and other data considered important in ensuring the safe and effective use of the device in the clinical environment. Recommending the disclosure of performance characteristics often necessitates the development of specialized test methods to facilitate uniformity in reporting; reaching consensus on these tests can represent a considerable part of committee work. When a drafting committee determines that clinical concerns warrant the establishment of minimum safety and performance criteria, referee tests must be provided and the reasons for establishing the criteria must be documented in the rationale.

A recommended practice provides guidelines for the use, and/or processing of a medical device or system. A recommended practice does not address device performance per se, but rather procedures and practices that will help ensure that a device is used safely and effectively and that its performance will be maintained.

Although a device standard is primarily directed to the manufacturer, it may also be of value to the potential purchaser and user of the device as a frame of reference for device evaluation. Similarly, even though a recommended practice is usually oriented towards healthcare professionals, it may be useful to the manufacturer in better understanding the environment in which a medical device will be used. Also, some recommended practices, while not addressing device performance criteria, provide guidelines to personnel on such subjects as sterilization processing, methods of collecting data to establish safety and efficacy, human engineering, and other processing or evaluation techniques; such guidelines may be useful to health care professionals in understanding industrial practices.

In determining whether an AAMI standard or recommended practice is relevant to the specific needs of a potential user of the document, several important concepts must be recognized:

- All AAMI standards and recommended practices are voluntary (unless, of course, they are adopted by government regulatory or procurement authorities). The application of a standard or recommended practice is solely within the discretion and professional judgment of the user of the document.

Each AAMI standard or recommended practice reflects the collective expertise of a committee of health care professionals and industrial representatives, whose work has been reviewed nationally (and sometimes internationally). As such, the consensus recommendations embodied in a standard or recommended practice are intended to respond to clinical needs and, ultimately, to help ensure patient safety. A standard or recommended practice is limited, however, in the sense that it responds generally to perceived risks and conditions that may not always be relevant to specific situations. A standard or recommended practice is an important reference in responsible decision-making, but it should never replace responsible decision-making.

Despite periodic review and revision (at least once every five years), a standard or recommended practice is necessarily a static document applied to a dynamic technology. Therefore, a standards user must carefully review the reasons why the document was initially developed and the specific rationale for each of its provisions. This review will reveal whether the document remains relevant to the specific needs of the user.

Particular care should be taken in applying a product standard to existing devices and equipment, and in applying a recommended practice to current procedures and practices. While observed or potential risks with existing equipment typically form the basis for the safety and performance criteria defined in a standard, professional judgment must be used in applying these criteria to existing equipment. No single source of information will serve to identify a particular product as "unsafe." A voluntary standard can be used as one resource, but the ultimate decision as to product safety and efficacy must take into account the specifics of its utilization and, of course, cost-benefit considerations. Similarly, a recommended practice should be analyzed in the context of the specific needs and resources of the individual institution or firm. Again, the rationale accompanying each AAMI standard and recommended practice is an excellent guide to the reasoning and data underlying its provision.

In summary, a standard or recommended practice is truly useful only when it is used in conjunction with other sources of information and policy guidance and in the context of professional experience and judgment.

INTERPRETATIONS OF AAMI STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES

Requests for interpretations of AAMI standards and recommended practices must be made in writing, to the AAMI Vice President, Standards Policy and Programs. An official interpretation must be approved by letter ballot of the originating committee and subsequently reviewed and approved by the AAMI Standards Board. The interpretation will become official and representation of the Association only upon exhaustion of any appeals and upon publication of notice of interpretation in the "Standards Monitor" section of the AAMI News. The Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation disclaims responsibility for any characterization or explanation of a standard or recommended practice which has not been developed and communicated in accordance with this procedure and which is not published, by appropriate notice, as an official interpretation in the AAMI News.
Abstract: Specifies requirements for controls on the sourcing, collection and handling (which includes storage and transport) of animals and tissues for the manufacture of medical devices utilizing materials of animal origin, other than in vitro diagnostic medical devices.

Keywords: collection, sourcing, handling, animal tissue
AAMI Standard

This Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) standard implies a consensus of those substantially concerned with its scope and provisions. The existence of an AAMI standard does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether they have approved the standard or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not conforming to the standard. AAMI standards are subject to periodic review, and users are cautioned to obtain the latest editions.

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Glossary of equivalent standards

International Standards adopted in the United States may include normative references to other International Standards. AAMI maintains a current list of each International Standard that has been adopted by AAMI (and ANSI). Available on the AAMI website at the address below, this list gives the corresponding U.S. designation and level of equivalency to the International Standard.

www.aami.org/standards/glossary.pdf
Committee representation

Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

Tissue Product Safety Committee

The adoption of ISO 22442-2 as an AAMI standard was initiated by the AAMI Tissue Product Safety Committee, which also functions as a U.S. Technical Advisory Group to the relevant work in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). U.S. representatives from the AAMI Tissue Product Safety Committee (U.S. TAG for ISO/TC 194/SC 1), chaired by Rich Hutchinson and Scott McNamee, played an active part in developing the ISO Standard.

Committee approval of this document does not necessarily imply that all committee members voted for its approval.

At the time this standard was published, the AAMI Tissue Product Safety Committee had the following members:

**Cochairs:** Richard Hutchinson
Scott McNamee

**Members:** Crystal Anderson-Cunanan, Boston Scientific Corporation
Scott Brubaker, American Association of Tissue Banks
Kim Darnell, CR Bard
Steven Elliott, NAMSA
Gary Fischman, National Academies
Deborah Gessell-Lee, Baxter Healthcare Corporation
Richard Hutchinson, Johnson & Johnson
Christine Loshbaugh, Edwards Lifesciences
Scott McNamee, FDA/CDRH
Susumu Nozawa, Becton Dickinson & Company
Nicole Soucy, 3M Healthcare
Sean Werner, Cook Inc
Jennifer Zwiefelhofer, St Jude Medical Inc

**Alternates:** Matt Beauchane, Boston Scientific Corporation
Steve Binion, Becton Dickinson & Company
Trabue D. Bryans, BryKor LLC
David Cardin, Cook Inc
Ken Eddington, NAMSA
Aditee Kurane, St Jude Medical Inc

NOTE — Participation by federal agency representatives in the development of this document does not constitute endorsement by the federal government or any of its agencies.

As indicated in the foreword to the main body of this document (page vii), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies. The United States is one of the ISO members that took an active role in the development of this standard, which was developed by ISO Technical Committee 194, Subcommittee 1, Tissue product safety, to fill a need for an international standard for utilization of animal tissues and their derivatives in medical devices.

U.S. participation in ISO/TC 194/SC 1 is organized through the U.S. Technical Advisory Group to ISO/TC 194/SC 1, administered by the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation. Experts from the United States made a considerable contribution to this standard.

ANSI/AAMI/ISO 22442-2 was approved by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on 17 November 2016.

AAMI and ANSI procedures require that standards be reviewed every five years and, if necessary, revised to reflect technological advances that may have occurred since publication.

AAMI (and ANSI) have adopted other ISO standards. See the Glossary of Equivalent Standards for a list of ISO standards adopted by AAMI, which gives the corresponding U.S. designation and the level of equivalency with the ISO standard.

As used within the context of this document, “shall” indicates requirements strictly to be followed to conform to the recommended practice. “Should” indicates that among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action should be avoided but is not prohibited.

“May” is used to indicate that a course of action is permissible within the limits of the recommended practice. “Can” is used as a statement of possibility and capability. Finally, “must” is used only to describe “unavoidable” situations, including those mandated by government regulation.

The concepts incorporated in this standard should not be considered inflexible or static. This standard, like any other, must be reviewed and updated periodically to assimilate progressive technological developments. To remain relevant, it must be modified as technological advances are made and as new data come to light.

NOTE  Users of this standard are advised that this document is an AAMI identical adoption of an ISO document and that the following international conventions have been carried over to the AAMI publication:

- British English spelling (e.g. colour instead of color)
- Use of SI units (e.g. metres instead of feet, Celsius instead of Fahrenheit, etc.)
- Decimal comma instead of a decimal point (e.g. 1 000,15 instead of 1,000.15)

Suggestions for improving this standard are invited. Comments and suggested revisions should be sent to Standards Department, AAMI, 4301 N. Fairfax Dr, Suite 301, Arlington, VA 22203-1633.

NOTE—Beginning with the ISO foreword on page vii, this American National Standard is identical to ISO 22442-2:2016.
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 meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 194, Biological and clinical evaluation of medical devices, Subcommittee SC 1, Tissue product safety.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 22442-2:2007), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 22442 consists of the following parts, under the general title Medical devices utilizing animal tissues and their derivatives:

— Part 1: Application of risk management
— Part 2: Controls on sourcing, collection and handling
— Part 3: Validation of the elimination and/or inactivation of viruses and transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents
— Part 4: Principles for elimination and/or inactivation of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents and validation assays for those processes [Technical Report]
Introduction

Certain medical devices utilize materials of animal origin. Animal tissues and their derivatives are used in the design and manufacture of medical devices to provide performance characteristics that have been chosen for advantages over non-animal based materials. The range and quantities of materials of animal origin in medical devices vary. These materials can comprise a major part of the device (e.g. bovine/porcine heart valves, bone substitutes for use in dental or orthopaedic applications, haemostatic devices), can be a product coating or impregnation (e.g. collagen, gelatine, heparin), or can be used in the device manufacturing process (e.g. tallow derivatives such as oleates and stearates, foetal calf serum, enzymes, culture media).

Tissues and derivatives for use in medical devices are typically obtained by the manufacturer from a range of sources such as animal herds or flocks and commercial harvesting (including fishing). Some specialized industries also process materials of animal origin to manufacture a finished product (e.g. gelatine) which is incorporated as a raw material into the finished medical device by the manufacturer.

To show compliance with this part of ISO 22442, its specified requirements should be fulfilled. The guidance given in the notes and informative annexes is not normative and is not provided as a checklist for auditors.
Medical devices utilizing animal tissues and their derivatives—Part 2: Controls on sourcing, collection and handling

1 Scope

This part of ISO 22442 specifies requirements for controls on the sourcing, collection, and handling (which includes storage and transport) of animals and tissues for the manufacture of medical devices utilizing materials of animal origin other than in vitro diagnostic medical devices. It applies where required by the risk management process as described in ISO 22442-1.

NOTE 1 Selective sourcing is considered to be especially important for transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) risk management.

The manufacturers should refer to ISO 22442-3 for information on the validation of the elimination and/or inactivation of viruses and TSE agents.

This part of ISO 22442 does not cover the utilization of human tissues in medical devices.

This part of ISO 22442 does not specify a quality management system for the control of all stages of production of medical devices.

It is not a requirement of this part of ISO 22442 to have a full quality management system during manufacture, but it does specify requirements for some of the elements of a quality management system. Attention is drawn to the standards for quality management systems (see ISO 13485) that control all stages of production or reprocessing of medical devices. The quality management system elements that are required by this part of ISO 22442 can form a part of a quality management system conforming to ISO 13485.

NOTE 2 A general principle for the application of this International Standard is that it is advisable to give due consideration to the requirements and recommendations contained in all three parts of the standard.

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 22442-1:2015, Medical devices utilizing animal tissues and their derivatives—Part 1: Application of risk management

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22442-1 and the following apply.

3.1 collection
removal of tissues from animals

3.2 low risk herd
closed herd
herd of bovine animals in which, for at least the previous eight years: