

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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भारतीय मानक मसौदा
चिकित्सा विद्युत उपकरण
भाग 2-74: श्वसन आर्द्रिकरण उपकरण की बुनियादी सुरक्षा और
आवश्यक प्रदर्शन के लिए विशेष आवश्यकताएं
[ISO 80601-2-74:2021, संशोधित]

Draft Indian Standard

Medical electrical equipment
Part 2-74: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential
performance of respiratory humidifying equipment
[ISO 80601-2-74:2021, MOD]

ICS: 11.040.10

Anaesthetic, Resuscitation and Allied
Equipment Sectional Committee, MHD-11

Last date for comments 02 June 2024

NATIONAL FOREWORD

(Adoption clause will be added later)

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are however not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'
- Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards which are to be substituted in their respective places are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 5356-1:2015, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Conical connectors — Part 1: Cones and sockets	IS/ISO 5356-1 : 2015, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment - Conical connectors: Part 1 cones and sockets (<i>First Revision</i>)	Identical
ISO 5367, Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Breathing sets and connectors	MHD/11/22613/ IS 18691 : 2024/ ISO 5367 : 2023, Anaesthetic and Respiratory Equipment-Breathing Sets and Connectors (<i>Revised</i>)	Identical
ISO 7396-1:2016+AMD1:2017, Medical gas pipeline systems — Part 1: Pipeline systems for compressed medical gases and vacuum	MHD/11/22279/ IS 18466-1 : 2023/ ISO 7396-1:2016, Medical Gas Pipeline Systems Part 1: Pipeline Systems for Compressed Medical Gases and Vacuum (<i>First Revision</i>)	Identical
ISO 14937:2009, 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	ISO 14937:2009, 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	Identical
ISO 16142-1:2016, Medical devices -- Recognized essential principles of safety and performance of medical devices — Part 1: General essential principles and additional specific essential principles for all non-IVD medical devices and guidance on the selection of standards	IS/ISO 16142-1 : 2016, Medical Devices — Recognized Essential Principles of Safety and Performance of Medical Devices Part 1 General Essential Principles and Additional Specific Essential Principles for all Non-IVD Medical Devices and Guidance on the Selection of Standards	Identical
ISO 17664:2017, Processing of health care products — Information to be provided by the medical device manufacturer for the processing of medical devices	IS/ISO 17664 : 2017, Processing of health care products Information to be provided by the medical device manufacturer for the processing of medical devices	Identical
ISO 18562-1, Biocompatibility evaluation of breathing gas pathways in healthcare applications — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process	MHD/11/25205, Biocompatibility evaluation of breathing gas pathways in healthcare applications Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management	Modified

	process, (ISO 18562-1:2024, MOD)	
ISO 19223:2019, Lung ventilators and related equipment — Vocabulary and semantics	MHD/11/25366/ ISO 19223:2019, Lung ventilators and related equipment — Vocabulary and semantics	Identical
ISO 20417:2021, Medical devices — Information to be supplied by the manufacturer	MHD/14/23491/ IS/ISO 20417 : 2021, Medical devices Information to be supplied by the manufacturer	Identical
ISO 80369-1:2018, Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications — Part 1: General requirements	IS/ISO 80369-1 : 2018, Small-Bore Connectors for Liquids and Gases in Healthcare Applications Part 1 General Requirements	Identical
IEC 60601-2-19:2020, Medical electrical equipment — Part 2-19: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant incubators	IS 13450 (Part 2/Sec 19) : 2023/ IEC 60601-2-19:2020, Medical Electrical Equipment Part 2 Particular Requirements for the Basic Safety and Essential Performance Section 19 Infant Incubators First Revision	Identical
IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020, Medical electrical equipment — Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance	MHD/15/22648/ IS 13450 (Part 1) : 2024, Medical Electrical Equipment Part 1 General Requirements for Basic Safety and Essential Performance (IEC 60601-1 : 2020, MOD)	Modified
IEC 62366-1:2015+AMD1:2020, Medical devices — Part 1: Application of usability engineering to medical devices	IS 17922 (Part 1) : 2023/IEC 62366-1 : 2015 + AMD 1 : 2020, Medical Devices Part 1 Application of Usability Engineering (<i>First Revision</i>)	Identical

The technical committee responsible for the preparation of this standard has reviewed the provisions of following mentioned International Standards and has decide that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

<i>International Standard/ Other Publication</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 3744:2010	Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure

— Engineering methods for an essentially free field over a reflecting plane

ISO 9360-1:2000	Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Heat and moisture exchangers (HMEs) for humidifying respired gases in humans — Part 1: HMEs for use with minimum tidal volumes of 250 ml
ISO 9360-2:2001	Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment — Heat and moisture exchangers (HMEs) for humidifying respired gases in humans — Part 2: HMEs for use with tracheostomized patients having minimum tidal volumes of 250 ml
ISO 23328-2:2002	Breathing system filters for anaesthetic and respiratory use — Part 2: Non-filtration aspects
IEC 62570:2014	Standard practice for marking medical devices and other items for safety in the magnetic resonance environment

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2: 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'.

This standard also makes a reference to the BIS Certification Marking of the product. Details of which is given in National Annex A.

NATIONAL ANNEX A
(National Foreword)

A-1 BIS CERTIFICATION MARKING

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the BIS Act, 2016 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, and the product(s) may be marked with the Standard Mark.

The technical content of the document has not been enclosed as it is identical with the corresponding ISO standard. For details, please refer to **ISO 80601-2-74:2021** or kindly contact:

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Introduction

This document specifies requirements for respiratory humidifying equipment intended for use on *patients* in *home healthcare environment* and in healthcare facilities. *Humidifiers* are used to raise the water content of gases delivered to *patients*. Gases available for medical use do not contain sufficient moisture and can damage or irritate the respiratory tract or desiccate secretions of *patients* whose upper airways have been bypassed. Inadequate humidity in the inspired gas can cause drying of the upper airway, or desiccation of tracheo-bronchial secretions in the tracheal or tracheostomy tube, which can cause narrowing or even obstruction of the airway^[25] [38]. Heat is employed to increase the water output of the *humidifier*.

In addition, many *humidifiers* utilize heated *breathing tubes* in order to increase operating efficiency and reduce water loss (condensate) as well as heat loss in the *breathing tube*. *Ventilator* and anaesthesia *breathing tubes* in common use might not withstand the heat generated by *humidifiers* and *breathing tube* heating mechanisms.

Many *humidifier manufacturers* use off-the-shelf electrical connectors for their electrically heated *breathing tubes*. However, since different *manufacturers* have used the same electrical connector for different power outputs, electrically heated *breathing tubes* can be physically, but not electrically, interchangeable. Use of improper electrically heated *breathing tubes* has caused overheating, circuit melting, *patient* and *operator* burns and fires. It was not found practical to specify the interface requirements for electrical connectors to ensure compatibility between *humidifiers* and *breathing tubes* produced by different *manufacturers*.

Since the safe use of a *humidifier* depends on the interaction of the *humidifier* with its many *accessories*, this document sets total system performance requirements up to the *patient-connection port*. These requirements are applicable to *accessories* such as *breathing tubes* (both heated and non-heated), temperature sensors and equipment intended to control the environment within these *breathing tubes*.

Humidification can also be used by respiratory support *ME equipment* to increase *patient* comfort and compliance with the therapy. Examples are obstructive sleep apnoea and nasal high-flow therapy equipment. The *humidification output* requirements of such *ME equipment* is less demanding as the *patient's* upper airway is not bypassed.

Humidifiers are commonly used with air and air-oxygen mixtures and any *humidifier* should be able to operate with these gases. Care should be taken if using other gas mixes such as helium-oxygen mixtures, as the different physical and thermal properties of these gases may disturb the operation of the *humidifier*.

In this document, the following print types are used:

- — Requirements and definitions: roman type;
- — *Test specifications and terms defined in Clause 3 of the general standard, in this document or as noted: italic type;*
- — Informative material appearing outside of tables, such as notes, examples and references: in smaller type. Normative text of tables is also in a smaller type;

In referring to the structure of this document, the term

- — “clause” means one of the five numbered divisions within the table of contents, inclusive of all subdivisions (e.g. Clause 201 includes [subclauses 201.7, 201.8](#), etc.);
- — “subclause” means a numbered subdivision of a clause (e.g. [201.7, 201.8](#) and [201.9](#) are all subclauses of Clause 201).

References to clauses within this document are preceded by the term “Clause” followed by the clause number. References to subclauses within this document are by number only.

In this document, the conjunctive “or” is used as an “inclusive or” so a statement is true if any combination of the conditions is true.

For the purposes of this document, the auxiliary verb:

- — “shall” means that conformance with a requirement or a test is mandatory for conformance with this document;
- — “should” means that conformance with a requirement or a test is recommended but is not mandatory for conformance with this document;
- — “may” is used to describe permission (e.g. a permissible way to achieve conformance with a requirement or test);
- — “can” is used to describe a possibility or capability; and;
- — “must” is used to express an external constraint.

[Annex C](#) contains a guide to the *marking* and labelling requirements in this document.

[Annex D](#) contains a summary of the *symbols* referenced in this document.

An asterisk (*) as the first character of a title or at the beginning of a paragraph or table title indicates that there is guidance or rationale related to that item in [Annex AA](#).

201.1 Scope, object and related standards

Clause 1 of IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020 applies, except as follows.

NOTE The general standard is IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020.

201.1.1 *Scope

Replacement:

This document applies to the *basic safety* and *essential performance* of a *humidifier*, also hereafter referred to as *ME equipment*, in combination with its *accessories*, the combination also hereafter referred to as *ME system*.

This document is also applicable to those *accessories* intended by their *manufacturer* to be connected to a *humidifier* where the characteristics of those *accessories* can affect the *basic safety* or *essential performance* of the *humidifier*.

EXAMPLE 1

Heated *breathing tubes* (heated-wire *breathing tubes*) or *ME equipment* intended to control these heated *breathing tubes* (*heated breathing tube controllers*).

NOTE 1 Heated *breathing tubes* and their controllers are *ME equipment* and are subject to the requirements of IEC 60601-1.

NOTE 2 ISO 5367 specifies other safety and performance requirements for *breathing tubes*.

This document includes requirements for the different medical uses of humidification, such as invasive ventilation, non-invasive ventilation, nasal high-flow therapy, and obstructive sleep apnoea therapy, as well as humidification therapy for tracheostomy *patients*.

NOTE 3 A *humidifier* can be integrated into other equipment. When this is the case, the requirements of the other equipment also apply to the *humidifier*.

EXAMPLE 2

Heated *humidifier* incorporated into a critical care *ventilator* where ISO 80601-2-12^[10] also applies.

EXAMPLE 3

Heated *humidifier* incorporated into a homecare *ventilator* for dependent *patients* where ISO 80601-2-72^[12] also applies.

EXAMPLE 4

Heated *humidifier* incorporated into sleep apnoea therapy equipment where ISO 80601-2-70^[11] also applies.

EXAMPLE 5

Heated *humidifier* incorporated into ventilatory support equipment where either ISO 80601-2-79^[13] or ISO 80601-2-80^[14] also apply.

EXAMPLE 6

Heated *humidifier* incorporated into respiratory high-flow therapy equipment where ISO 80601-2-90^[15] also applies.

This document also includes requirements for an *active HME (heat and moisture exchanger)*, *ME equipment* which actively adds heat and moisture to increase the humidity level of the gas delivered from the *HME* to the *patient*. This document is not applicable to a passive *HME*, which returns a portion of the expired moisture and heat of the *patient* to the respiratory tract during inspiration without adding heat or moisture.

NOTE 4 ISO 9360-1 and ISO 9360-2^[4] specify safety and performance requirements for a passive *HME*.

NOTE 5 If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to *ME equipment* only, or to *ME systems* only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will

say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to *ME equipment* and to *ME systems*, as relevant.

Hazards inherent in the intended physiological function of *ME equipment* or *ME systems* within the scope of this document are not covered by specific requirements in this document except in IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020, 7.2.13 and 8.4.1.

NOTE 6 Additional information can be found in IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020, 4.2.

This document does not specify the requirements for cold pass-over or cold bubble-through humidification devices, the requirements for which are given in ISO 20789^[6].

This document is not applicable to equipment commonly referred to as “room humidifiers” or humidifiers used in heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems, or *humidifiers* incorporated into infant incubators.

This document is not applicable to nebulizers used for the delivery of a drug to *patients*.

NOTE 7 ISO 27427^[7] specifies the safety and performance requirements for nebulizers.

201.1.2 Object

Replacement:

The object of this document is to establish particular *basic safety* and *essential performance* requirements for a *humidifier*, as defined in 201.3.214, and its *accessories*.

Accessories are included because the combination of the *humidifier* and the *accessories* needs to be adequately safe. *Accessories* can have a significant impact on the *basic safety* or *essential performance* of a *humidifier*.

NOTE 1 This document has been prepared to address the relevant *essential principles* and labelling guidances of the International Medical Devices Regulators Forum (IMDRF) as indicated in Annex HH.

NOTE 2 This document has been prepared to address the relevant *essential principles of safety and performance* of ISO 16142-1:2016 as indicated in Annex II.

NOTE 3 This document has been prepared to address the relevant general safety and performance requirements of European regulation (EU) 2017/745 as indicated in Annex JJ.

201.1.3 Collateral standards

Addition (add after existing text):

This document refers to those applicable collateral standards that are listed in Clause 2 of the general standard and in 201.2 of this document.

IEC 60601-1-2:2014+AMD1:2020, IEC 60601-1-6:2010+AMD1:2013+AMD2:2020, IEC 60601-1-8:2006+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020 and IEC 60601-1-11:2015+AMD1:2020 apply as modified in Clauses 202, 206, 208 and 211, respectively. IEC 60601-1-

3:2008+AMD1:2013 does not apply. All other published collateral standards in the IEC 60601-1 series apply as published.

201.1.4 Particular standards

Replacement:

In the IEC 60601 series, particular standards define *basic safety* and *essential performance* requirements, and may modify, replace or delete requirements contained in the general standard and collateral standards as appropriate for the particular *ME equipment* under consideration.

A requirement of a particular standard takes priority over the general standard.

For brevity, IEC 60601-1:2005+AMD1:2012+AMD2:2020 is referred to in this document as the general standard. Collateral standards are referred to by their document number.

The numbering of clauses and subclauses of this document corresponds to that of the general standard with the prefix “201” (e.g. 201.1 in this document addresses the content of Clause 1 of the general standard) or applicable collateral standard with the prefix “20x”, where x is the final digit(s) of the collateral standard document number (e.g. 202.4 in this document addresses the content of Clause 4 of the IEC 60601-1-2 collateral standard, 208.6 in this document addresses the content of Clause 6 of the IEC 60601-1-8 collateral standard, etc.). The changes to the text of the general standard are specified by the use of the following words:

“Replacement” means that the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard is replaced completely by the text of this document.

“Addition” means that the text of this document is additional to the requirements of the general standard or applicable collateral standard.

“Amendment” means that the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard is amended as indicated by the text of this document.

Clauses, subclauses, figures or tables which are additional to those of the general standard are numbered starting from 201.101. However, due to the fact that definitions in the general standard are numbered 3.1 through 3.154, additional definitions in this document are numbered beginning from 201.3.201. Additional annexes are lettered AA, BB, etc., and additional items aa), bb), etc.

Subclauses, figures or tables which are additional to those of a collateral standard are numbered starting from 20x, where “x” is the number of the collateral standard, e.g. 202 for IEC 60601-1-2, 211 for IEC 60601-1-11, etc.

The term “this document” is used to make reference to the general standard, any applicable collateral standards and this particular document taken together.

Where there is no corresponding clause or subclause in this document, the clause or subclause of the general standard or applicable collateral standard, although possibly not relevant, applies without modification; where it is intended that any part of the general standard or applicable collateral standard, although possibly relevant, is not to be applied, a statement to that effect is given in this document.