



BSI Standards Publication

Needle-based injection systems for medical use — Requirements and test methods

Part 1: Needle-based injection systems

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ENISO 11608-1 and EN ISO 11608-1:2022. It is identical to ISO 11608-1:2022. It supersedes BS EN ISO 11608-1:2015, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CH/84, Catheters and syringes.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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Needle-based injection systems for medical use -
Requirements and test methods - Part 1: Needle-based
injection systems

Systèmes d'injection à aiguille pour usage médical -
Exigences et méthodes d'essai - Partie 1: Systèmes
d'injection à aiguille (ISO 11608-1:2022)

Kanülenbasierte Injektionssysteme zur medizinischen
Verwendung - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren - Teil
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1:2022)

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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11608-1:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 84 "Devices for administration of medicinal products and catheters" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 205 "Non-active medical devices" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2025.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11608-1:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11608-1:2022 without any modification.

Needle-based injection systems for medical use — Requirements and test methods —

Part 1: Needle-based injection systems

*Systèmes d'injection à aiguille pour usage médical — Exigences et
méthodes d'essai —*

Partie 1: Systèmes d'injection à aiguille





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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols	5
5 Requirements	6
5.1 General	6
5.2 System designations	7
5.3 Risk approach	8
5.4 Usability engineering	8
5.5 Uncertainty of measurement and conformance with specifications	8
5.6 General design requirements	9
5.7 Design verification	11
5.7.1 General	11
5.7.2 Primary functions requirements	11
6 Reagent and apparatus	12
6.1 General	12
6.2 Test liquid	13
6.3 Test surface for free-fall testing	13
7 Assessment of dose accuracy and other primary functions	13
7.1 General	13
7.2 Dose accuracy	13
7.2.1 General	13
7.2.2 Dosing regions	14
7.2.3 Dose settings	14
7.3 Sampling for other primary functions	16
7.4 Assessment	16
7.4.1 General	16
7.4.2 Determination of dose accuracy limits	16
7.4.3 Determination of last-dose error and last-dose accuracy limits (system designations A and C)	18
7.4.4 Calculation of dose delivery efficiency (system designations B1 and D1, user-filled)	19
7.4.5 Acceptance criteria	19
8 Preparation and operation of NISs	20
9 Test case matrix	20
10 Testing procedures	22
10.1 General	22
10.2 Normal/anticipated condition test cases	22
10.2.1 Cool, standard and warm atmosphere in-use testing	22
10.2.2 Last-dose accuracy testing (system designations A and C only)	23
10.2.3 Life-cycle testing (systems designations A and B only) — Preconditioning	23
10.3 Stressed/challenge condition test cases	23
10.3.1 Free fall testing – Preconditioning	23
10.3.2 Dry-heat storage – Preconditioning	25
10.3.3 Cold-storage - Preconditioning	25
10.3.4 Damp-heat testing (system designations A and B only) — Preconditioning	26
10.3.5 Cyclical testing (system designations A and B only) — Preconditioning	26
10.3.6 Vibration testing — Preconditioning	26

10.3.7	Transport – Preconditioning.....	27
10.3.8	Functional stability – Preconditioning.....	27
10.3.9	Fluid leakage (system designations A and B only) - Preconditioning.....	27
11	Inspection.....	28
11.1	General.....	28
11.2	Legibility of markings.....	28
11.3	Freedom from defects.....	28
12	Information supplied with the NIS	29
12.1	General.....	29
Annex A (informative) Testing rationale		30
Annex B (normative) One- and two-sided tolerance limit factors, k (for normally distributed data).....		35
Annex C (informative) Biological evaluation according to ISO 10993-1.....		46
Annex D (informative) Functional stability.....		48
Annex E (normative) Instructions for use, marking and age warning.....		50
Annex F (informative) Rationale for recommended sample sizes.....		52
Annex G (informative) Considerations for assessing impact on primary functions due to exposure to or contact with medicinal product.....		57
Annex H (informative) Introduction of primary functions		59
Bibliography.....		68

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 of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 84, *Devices for administration of medicinal products and catheters*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 205, *Non-active medical devices*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 11608-1:2014), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- relocation of content to the other parts of the ISO 11608 series, as appropriate (see [Figure 1](#));
- added language to address the case when a platform NIS is applied for different therapeutics or users;
- clarified that the “user” referenced in this document is the patient receiving the therapeutic, and not the health care professional who prescribes the medication (see [Clause 1](#));
- defined “bolus”, and confirmed that this document is focused on bolus (fixed dose) delivery (not basal bolus), so as to distinguish from the definition in IEC 60601-2-24 (see [Clause 1](#));
- clarified the references to ISO 13485, ISO 14971 and IEC 62366-1 (see [5.1.2](#), [5.3](#) and [5.4](#), respectively) and exclude any reference to an equivalent standard;
- elimination of the term “essential performance” and defined “primary functions” - those functions for which failure would “directly” result in “new and unacceptable harm”. This is to eliminate confusion with use of the term essential performance in IEC 60601-1 (see [5.7.2](#), [Clause 7](#) and [Annex H](#)). Further, there is a focus on “unacceptable harm” and not just “risk”;
- clarification of the recommendations for sample sizes for primary functions ([Clause 7](#)), simplified the number of rules from 3 to 2 (see [7.4.2.1](#)), and updated the recommended sample sizes (see [Table 3](#)), but confirmed that different sample sizes can be chosen, if justified [see [Clause 9](#) g)];

- the rationale for different sample sizes for free fall testing between system designations A/B and C/D was clarified (see [10.3.1](#) and [Annex A](#));
- differentiated lighting levels for user legibility – the ability of the user to read the labelling in normal use conditions (see [11.2](#)) and inspection for defects (see [11.3](#));
- rationales in [Annex A](#) were expanded to address clauses throughout the document.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11608 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document covers needle-based injection systems (referred to as NISs) intended for human use. It provides performance requirements and characteristics so that variations of design are not unnecessarily restricted. The document does not cover needle-free injectors.

Because of the anticipated variation in the designs of NISs, this document tends to specify the results of the design effort instead of the physical and construction requirements used as the basis for NIS design.

The ISO 11608 series deals with “hand-held” or “on-body” delivery systems (OBDSs). By hand-held, users (patients or caregivers) control and stabilize the NIS at the injection site during administration of a discrete volume. Delivery times for this type of NIS would, therefore, be limited to avoid instability and the potential for injection site trauma. For NISs with larger delivery volumes or physical properties requiring a longer time to deliver, OBDS might be more practical. The OBDS would likely exist as either “body-worn” (directly anchored to the body, e.g. using adhesive) or “patient-worn” (indirectly anchored, e.g. catheter attached to OBDS contained in a back-pack or pocket). In either configuration, the time or speed employed to deliver a discrete volume would be based upon tolerability or convenience rather than clinical relevance (e.g. medication efficacy) as would be the case with insulin patch pumps or traditional infusion pumps (e.g. IEC 60601-2-24, ISO 28620) associated with continuous delivery (e.g. insulin). However, while this document is not intended to directly apply to these pump products, it does contain requirements and tests methods that can be used to help design and evaluate them.

The ISO 11608 series includes requirements for design verification of the NIS’s conformance with its design specification. The sampling plans, preconditioning criteria and other aspects of testing specified in these documents are intended to verify the design at a high confidence level. They are not intended to stipulate lot release acceptance criteria (AQL, *p*-content, probability, etc.) associated with a manufacturing process. The ISO 11608 series includes other aspects beyond dose accuracy. Finally, it develops the requirement for functional stability and offers additional statistical approaches (e.g. use of variable and attribute data) in satisfying the various NIS design verification requirements.

[Figure 1](#) illustrates the correlations between the different parts in the ISO 11608 series and other applicable standards.

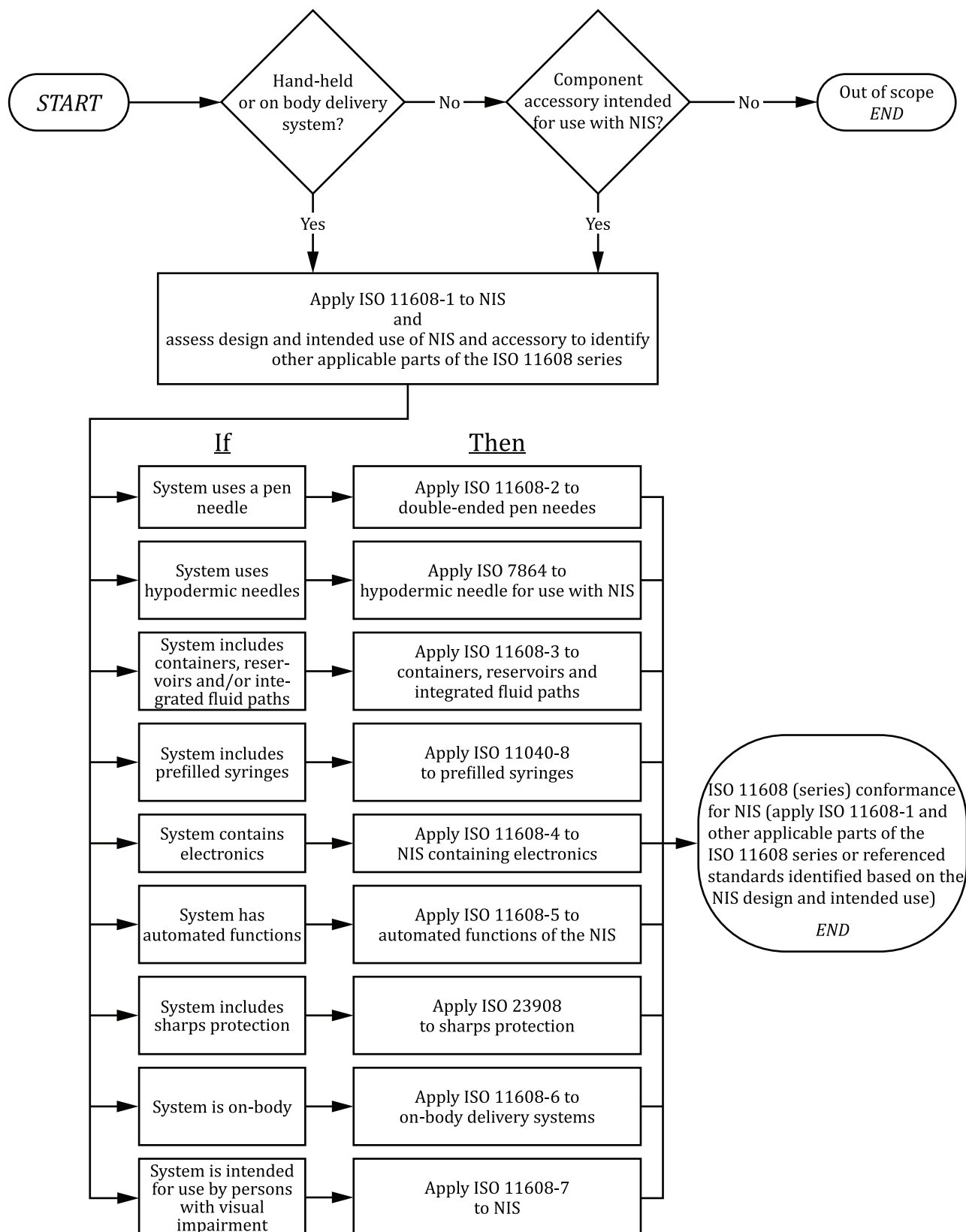


Figure 1 — ISO 11608 series road map

The design requirements related to system function are presented as to assist manufacturers during the design phase. However, these design requirements do not replace system testing of the components

and, where possible, direct communication and/or quality agreements between system component manufacturers.

Materials to be used for construction are not specified, as their selection will depend on the design, the intended use and the process of manufacture used by individual manufacturers.

There are other international and national standards, guidance publications and, in some countries, national regulations that are applicable to medical devices and pharmaceuticals. Developers and manufacturers of NISs are encouraged to investigate and determine whether there are any other requirements relevant to the suitability and safety of their products.

This document is written with the understanding that each system will be verified and validated for each therapeutic or medicinal product for which it is intended to be used. If the same system is able to, with no or minimal changes, deliver more than one therapeutic or medicinal product, due to the nature and uniqueness of the combination of the delivery system and therapeutic or medicinal product, it will be considered another product and each combination should be addressed individually in accordance with the requirements of this document. This does not preclude leveraging information and data across systems as long as there is sufficient information to support the unique combination under development.

Finally, manufacturers are expected to follow a risk-based approach during the design, development, and manufacture of the NIS. Given that each product can deliver different medicinal products and/or have a different intended use, this can result in product-specific requirements and test methods that differ from what is outlined in this document. It is expected that a risk management process is applied to justify and document:

- any exclusions/deviations from requirements, specifications, methods or limits contained in or referenced in this document when they are not directly applicable and/or appropriate to the system. These new or modified requirements can be more or less restrictive as they are unique to the specific NIS (including the medicinal product); and
- any substitutions or omissions of requirements, specifications, methods or limits unique to each specific NIS (including the medicinal product), when those provided in this document are not applicable and/or appropriate to the NIS.

The flexibility provided in this document allows it to be applied to many different device and medicinal product combinations. However, it makes it difficult to make a general declaration of conformance to the document. As such, when making any declaration of conformance to this document, specify these deviations, exclusions, substitutions, and omissions supported by adequate justification in the design file.

Needle-based injection systems for medical use — Requirements and test methods —

Part 1: Needle-based injection systems

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and test methods for Needle-Based Injection Systems (NISs) for single-patient use intended to deliver discrete volumes (bolus) of medicinal product, which can be delivered through needles or soft cannulas for intradermal, subcutaneous and/or intramuscular delivery, incorporating pre-filled or user-filled, replaceable or non-replaceable containers.

This document applies in cases where the NIS incorporates a prefilled syringe. However, stand-alone prefilled syringes defined by ISO 11040-8 are not covered by this document (see exclusions below).

It is important to note that other functions and characteristics of the prefilled syringe, such as dose accuracy, are subject to the requirements (delivered volume) in ISO 11040-8 and not this document, unless the addition impacts the delivery function (e.g. a mechanism that intends to restrict or stop the plunger movement, which would limit the dose delivered). In that case, the system is completely covered by this document and applicable requirements of the ISO 11608 series.

Excluded from the scope are:

- stand-alone prefilled syringes defined by ISO 11040-8 (with noted exceptions above);
- NISs that provide continuous delivery and require a delivery rate clinically specified in the medicinal product labelling or determined by a physician based on clinical relevance (i.e. medication efficacy) as would be the case with insulin patch pumps or traditional infusion pumps (e.g. IEC 60601-2-24, ISO 28620) associated with continuous delivery of medicinal products (e.g. insulin);
- NISs with containers that can be refilled multiple times;
- requirements relating to methods or equipment associated with user filling of containers unless they are dedicated accessories (a component necessary for primary function, whether included in the original kitted product or not);
- NISs intended for dental use;
- NISs intended for different routes of administration (e.g. intravenous, intrathecal, intraocular).

NOTE These products that are excluded might benefit from elements in this document but might not completely fulfil the basic safety and effectiveness of such products.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 10993-1, *Biological evaluation of medical devices — Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process*

ISO 14971:2019, *Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices*

ISO 16269-6, *Statistical interpretation of data — Part 6: Determination of statistical tolerance intervals*

ISO 23908, *Sharps injury protection — Requirements and test methods — Sharps protection features for single-use hypodermic needles, introducers for catheters and needles used for blood sampling*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 62366-1, *Medical devices — Part 1: Application of usability engineering to medical devices*

IEC 60068-2-6:2007, *Environmental testing – Part 2-6: Tests – Test Fc: Vibration (sinusoidal)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 accessory

article or supplementary part used in conjunction with a *needle-based injection system* (3.15)

3.2 bolus

discrete quantity of medicinal product

3.3 container

component(s) of the *needle-based injection system* (3.15) used to hold the medicinal product

Note 1 to entry: Containers can be integrated into the *needle-based injection system* (3.15) at the point of manufacture or assembled into the *needle-based injection system* (3.15) at the time of use.

Note 2 to entry: The container can be the *primary container closure* (3.17) if provided pre-filled by the manufacturer or a *reservoir* (3.20) if filled at the time of use.

3.4 deliverable volume

contents of the *container* (3.3) that can be expelled by operating the *needle-based injection system* (3.15) in according to the *instructions for use* (3.10)

Note 1 to entry: Deliverable volume can be less than the fill volume.

3.5 design specification

functional, performance, usability or safety characteristic of a *needle-based injection system* (3.15), developed from design inputs, that is confirmed during design verification

Note 1 to entry: The focus of this document is design verification; it does not specify how to perform design validation.

3.6 dose delivery efficiency

ratio of expelled volume to fill volume

Note 1 to entry: Delivery efficiency can be used to evaluate *dose accuracy* (3.7) for *needle-based injection systems* (3.15) designed to fully empty single-dose *containers* (3.3) filled by the user.

3.7**dose accuracy**

difference between the intended dose and the delivered dose

3.8**fluid path**

pathway the medicinal product follows from the *container* (3.3) to the targeted delivery site

Note 1 to entry: This can include a *reservoir* (3.20).

3.9**functional stability**

ability of a *needle-based injection system* (3.15) to maintain its *primary function* (3.18) over a specified period of time and/or number of actuations

Note 1 to entry: See [Annex D](#) for further information.

3.10**instructions for use****IFU**

directions provided by the manufacturer for the correct handling and operation of the *needle-based injection system* (3.15)

3.11**intended dose**

amount of medicinal product intended to be delivered at one time

3.12**in-use life**

period of time or number of actuations during which the *needle-based injection system* (3.15) maintains *primary functions* (3.18), when used according to the *instructions for use* (3.10)

Note 1 to entry: For system designations A and B, this might be defined by battery life, total number of doses delivered or a combination of these or other factors.

Note 2 to entry: For system designations C and D from first breach of sterility/*primary container closure* (3.17) through its last dose delivered.

3.13**manufacturer-filled**

pre-filled with the medicinal product by the manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: See also *primary container closure* (3.17). See ISO 11608-3:2022, Annex F.

Note 2 to entry: This medicinal product can be in liquid form or lyophilized form with diluent.

3.14**minimum deliverable dose**

for *needle-based injection system* (3.15) with system designations B1 and D1 filled by the manufacturer, the minimum dose the system is capable of delivering

3.15**needle-based injection system****NIS**

injection system intended for parenteral administration of medicinal products using a needle or cannula and a multi-dose or single-dose container

3.16

pre-set dose

individual amount of medicinal product selected for injection ahead of the use of the *needle-based injection system* (3.15)

Note 1 to entry: The doses can be pre-set by the manufacturer or the user.

3.17

primary container closure

PCC

container (3.3) in direct contact with the medicinal product whose primary purpose is to contain and protect the medicinal product during transportation, storage and use

Note 1 to entry: The PCC is *manufacturer-filled* (3.13).

3.18

primary function

function or operation of the *needle-based injection system* (3.15), which, if it does not perform to specifications during use, would directly result in a failure to accurately deliver the medicinal product via the correct route and/or directly result in unacceptable harm to the patient

Note 1 to entry: At a minimum, this includes the dose delivery function, achieved through assessment of *dose accuracy* (3.7). See also 5.7.2.

Note 2 to entry: Primary function is related to the definition of "essential performance" in IEC 60601-1, but differs in the following ways:

- accurate delivery of the medicinal product via the correct route, i.e. clinical function, independent of the potential for harm to the patient; and
- functions and operations where a failure can cause a situation where the product can directly cause unacceptable harm to the patient, even if these would be considered "basic safety" in IEC 60601-1.

Note 3 to entry: See [Annex H](#).

3.19

priming

actions that make the dosing mechanism of the *needle-based injection system* (3.15) ready for use

EXAMPLE Removing air from the fluid path.

3.20

reservoir

container (3.3) supplied empty that is in direct contact with the medicinal product once filled by the user

Note 1 to entry: The reservoir's primary purpose is to contain the medicinal product prior to the initiation of delivery.

Note 2 to entry: See ISO 11608-3:2022, Annex F.

3.21

residual volume

volume of medicinal product remaining within the *needle-based injection system* (3.15), after dose delivery has been completed

Note 1 to entry: In the case of a *needle-based injection system* (3.15) that incorporates a connecting pathway to a separate, non-integral needle or cannula, the residual volume will include the volume within the said connecting pathway [this applies to both single-use and re-usable *needle-based injection systems* (3.15)].

3.22

residual scale

scale that indicates the remainder of medicinal product in the *container* (3.3)

3.23**shelf life**

maximum length of time (usually measured in months or years) from the point of manufacture to release into the supply chain up to the point of first use

3.24**system designation**

means of delineating different types of *needle-based injection system* (3.15) by whether the (medication) *container* (3.3) is replaceable or non-replaceable, and if that container is intended to contain multiple doses or a single dose

Note 1 to entry: See [Table 1](#) for system designations.

3.25**user-filled**

filled via a manual or automated process by the user from a separate medicinal product or diluent container, or reconstituted (e.g. if in lyophilized form)

4 Symbols

P_{meas}	Measured value of parameter of interest other than dose accuracy
P_{set}	Parameter of interest other than dose accuracy (e.g. dialling torque)
V_{set}	One of any pre-set doses (expressed as a volume, in millilitres) used in determining the dose accuracy for a given NIS
V_{meas}	The volumetric measurement value for a given V_{set} , expressed in millilitres
G_{meas}	The gravimetric measurement value for a given V_{set} , expressed in grams
ρ	Density, expressed in grams per millilitre
p	Probability content
Y	Number of NISs required for a given test
R	Replicate, a random sequence of different dose volumes tested
n	Number of measurements
$\bar{x}$	The sample mean; when based on a random sample, an estimate of the true mean
s	The sample standard deviation; when based on a random sample, an estimate of the true standard deviation
k	k value, or tolerance limit factor, determined from the confidence level (95 %), probability content, p , and number of measurements, n , conducted. The k -value is found in Annex B
R_D	Dialling resolution, the minimum dose setting increment of the NIS
α	Absolute error, in millilitres, used to define the upper and lower specification limits for a pre-set dose in absolute terms
β	Relative error, as a percentage, used to define the upper and lower specification limits for a pre-set dose in relative terms
P_T	The transition point volume, in millilitres, at which the upper and lower specification limits for V_{set} change from absolute terms to relative terms:

$$P_T = (100 \times \alpha) / \beta$$

P_{USL} Upper specification limit for a given P_{set}

P_{LSL} Lower specification limit for a given P_{set}

V_{USL} Upper specification limit for a given V_{set}

V_{LSL} Lower specification limit for a given V_{set}

5 Requirements

5.1 General

5.1.1 This document addresses requirements for the NIS as a system.

5.1.2 For the design and development of the NIS, a QMS such as ISO 13485:2016, 7.3 can be used.

5.1.3 Prior to design verification, the manufacturer shall establish the NIS design specification by considering the characteristics required for both the NIS (e.g. actuation spring force, material selection) and medicinal product (e.g. shear, formulation viscosity, storage temperature, expiration dating). Once the design specification is established and representative samples have been fabricated, NIS design verification, in accordance with this document, shall be conducted.

[Figure 2](#) represents the relationship of this document with the design and development processes.

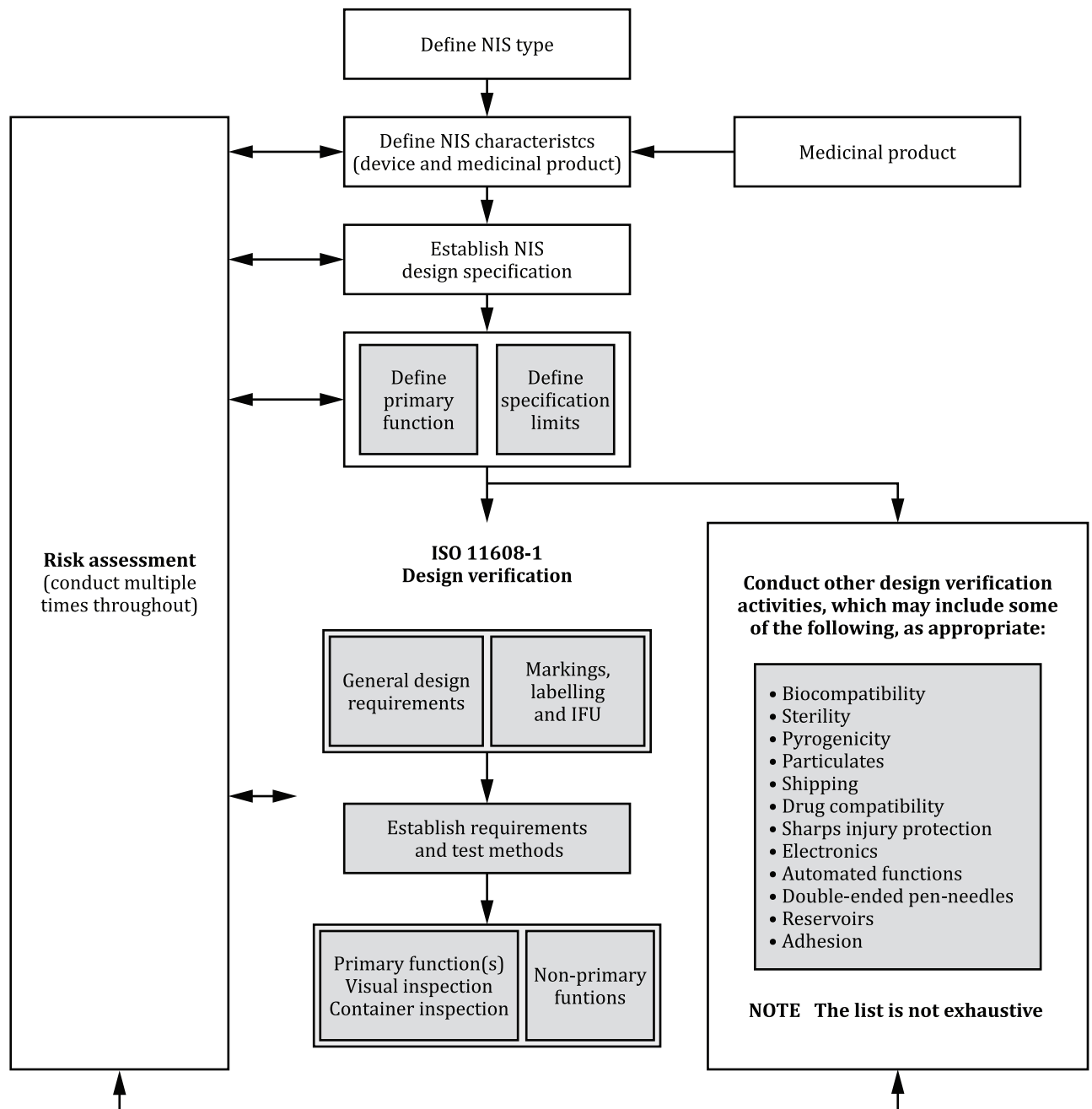


Figure 2 — Design verification flow

5.1.4 The manufacturer shall confirm that the materials of construction are appropriate for use by the intended user population and materials selected are compatible with the medicinal product.

NOTE Assessment of compatibility of materials of construction is addressed in other documents.

5.2 System designations

Given the differences in NIS designs and containers (e.g. multi-dose, single-dose with partial evacuation, and single-dose with full evacuation), the following system designations are provided to clearly associate the appropriate test and dose accuracy method with the injection system under consideration. Containers can be either manufacturer-filled or user-filled. [Table 1](#) shows the various NIS system designations.

Table 1 — System designations

	Multi-dose container	Single-dose container
NIS with replaceable container	A Each container holds multiple doses, the size of which may be fixed or variable (set by the user)	B1 Each container holds a single dose, and the entire deliverable volume is expelled
		B2 Each container holds a single dose, and a portion of the deliverable volume is expelled
NIS with non-replaceable container which is integrated, or user assembled	C The container holds multiple doses, the size of which may be fixed or variable (set by the user)	D1 The container holds a single dose, and the entire deliverable volume is expelled
		D2 The container holds a single dose, and a portion of the deliverable volume is expelled

5.3 Risk approach

The manufacturer shall perform risk analysis, risk evaluation, risk control, evaluation of residual risk acceptability in accordance with ISO 14971:2019, Clauses 4 to 8.

NOTE 1 Given that many of the NIS products covered in this document will be assessed as a unique system (i.e. medicinal product-device combination product), there will be instances where relevant requirements, specifications, methods or limits will not be specified in the ISO 11608 series. Additionally, those that are specified might not be directly applicable and/or appropriate for the NIS product being assessed.

Risk management tools shall be used to accomplish the following:

- identify primary functions of the system in relation to the intended use of the NIS;
- identify, establish and add requirements, specifications, methods or limits unique to each specific NIS (taking into account the medical condition for which the product is intended), when they are not provided in this document.

All additions, deletions and modifications of requirements, specifications, methods or limits contained in or referenced in this document shall be documented and justified.

NOTE 2 For additional understanding about risk approach, see Introduction.

NOTE 3 Risk approach can include foreseeable “worst case” NIS use-cases (e.g. NIS regularly carried by user, versus being stored until immediately before use), conditions, requirements, or configurations (e.g. wear position, NIS orientation).

5.4 Usability engineering

A usability engineering program in accordance with IEC 62366-1 shall be applied. It shall include addressing use risks and tests and/or assessments throughout the development and as part of the design verification.

5.5 Uncertainty of measurement and conformance with specifications

Uncertainty of measurement shall be evaluated and expressed.

NOTE 1 ISO/IEC Guide 98-3 (GUM) provides guidance on uncertainty of measurement.

In addition, 6.1 provides specific requirements for the repeatability and reproducibility of the test apparatus for the measurement of primary functions of the NIS.

Uncertainty of measurement shall be considered when establishing conformance of physical characteristics of the NIS with specifications.

NOTE 2 ISO 14253-1 provides guidance on decision rules for proving conformity or nonconformity based on geometrical product specifications.

5.6 General design requirements

- a) Medicinal product shall be visible prior to use of the NIS (e.g. before use, during preparation steps, etc.) to enable inspection.

If any reconstitution or mixing of compounds is required to prepare the NIS for operation, it shall be possible for the user by visual or other means to confirm that this action has been successfully completed.

If exposure to light to enable the user to view the product could adversely affect the medicinal product and/or therapy, this shall be addressed in the risk assessment.

- b) It shall be determined, by risk assessment, if a residual scale is required and how much of the deliverable volume shall be visible.
- c) NISs shall be designed in such a way that if the container is manufacturer-filled, the deliverable volume shall be consistent with the volume that is declared on the label of the container for which they are designed, with the exception of system designations B2 and D2.
- d) User-filled NIS reservoirs shall be designed in such a way that they are capable of being filled to and delivering the intended deliverable volume. If the user is provided a pre-measured volume, it shall be ensured that when the volume is transferred in accordance with the instructions for use, the NIS reservoir contains adequate medicinal product to ensure the intended dose is delivered. If the user is provided with a volume greater than a single intended dose, feedback shall be provided to the user that an intended volume has been filled.

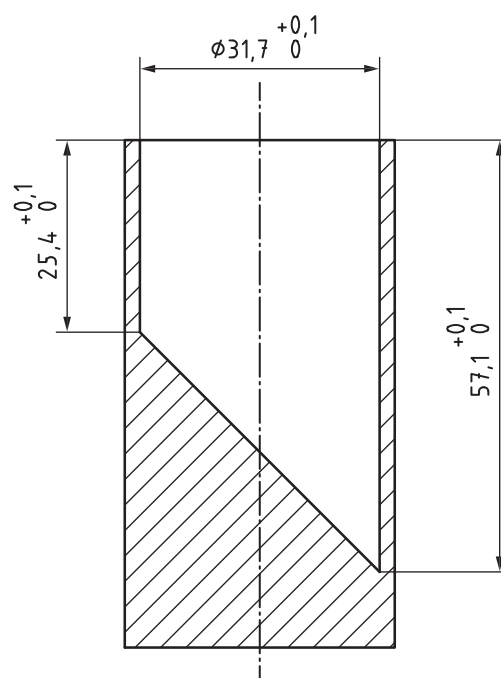
In cases where the volume is provided pre-measured, it is recommended that the NIS indicates that an intended volume has been filled.

The risk of under- and over-filling should be assessed.

- e) NISs where the user is required to set the dose, shall provide indication (by visual and either tactile and/or audible means) of the dose setting action. Once set, the NIS shall provide an indication of the dose that has been set. This information can be displayed in drug-specific units (e.g. millilitres, milligrams, international units) or in a unit of measure (e.g. number, letter, percentage) appropriate for the drug to be delivered.
- f) NISs where the manufacturer has set the dose shall indicate the dose on the NIS or the system labelling, as appropriate.
- g) The NIS shall indicate, at least by visual means, that it is ready for delivery.
- h) The state of the NIS, when ready to deliver a dose, shall be different from its state when the dose has been delivered. The difference shall at least be visible.
- i) The NIS shall indicate by visual, audible or tactile means, or any combination of these that the delivery operation (e.g. injection stroke) has been completed. These means should be appropriate to the intended use of the NIS.
- j) NISs with system designation B2 or D2 shall be designed in such a way that under normal use conditions, it shall not be possible to deliver the residual volume following actuation.

- k) Variable dose NISs with system designation A or C shall be designed so that they:
 - 1) do not allow a larger dose to be set than the remaining deliverable volume; or
 - 2) do not allow dose delivery if the set amount exceeds the remaining deliverable volume; or
 - 3) indicate the amount of medicinal product delivered; or
 - 4) indicate the amount of medicinal product not delivered (of the set dose).
- l) Fixed multi-dose NISs with system designations A or C shall not allow setting of the dose if the remaining deliverable volume is insufficient for the full fixed dose.
- m) If any component intended to be removed from a NIS fits entirely in any orientation into the small part cylinder shown in [Figure 3](#), without compressing the component, then the NIS shall be accompanied by an age warning (see [Annex E](#)).

Dimensions in millimetres



NOTE The figure is reproduced from ISO 8124-1:—, Figure 26.

Figure 3 — Small part cylinder

- n) Under normal conditions of use, the expected exposure to or contact with the medicinal product for which a NIS is specified for shall not adversely affect the primary functions of the NIS (see [Annex G](#)).
- o) Claims of ingress protection (IPXX) shall be tested in accordance with applicable clauses of IEC 60529. This applies to all NISs with claims of ingress protection, including those without electronics.
- p) Biocompatibility of the NIS shall be established in accordance with ISO 10993-1 (see also [Annex C](#)).
- q) The NIS shall maintain its primary functions after exposure to the conditions under which the finished product will be shipped.
- r) When the NIS labelling specifies the use of a specific brand accessory, component or part that is not provided with the NIS, regardless of whether its use is optional or required, it shall be confirmed that the NIS and the accessory perform as intended when used together, and that the combined use

does not introduce new and unacceptable risks to patient safety. Likewise, separately delivered NIS components shall be tested and demonstrated to be functionally compatible.

- s) In the case where the medicinal product requires preparation (e.g. reconstitution or mixing) in the NIS prior to delivery to the patient, the medicinal product exiting the fluid path shall meet its specification (e.g. content uniformity in accordance with applicable pharmacopeial requirements) throughout the delivery.

NOTE 1 Automated medicinal product preparation requirements are covered by ISO 11608-5.

- t) The quality of the medicinal product shall meet specifications after transfer to, contact with, storage in, or delivery through the NIS.

NOTE 2 Medicinal product compatibility is addressed in ISO 11608-3.

- u) Cleaning processes for the NIS described in the instructions for use, shall be assessed to not adversely impact the primary functions of the NIS.
- v) The NIS shall not compromise container or fluid path sterility.
- w) When the design of the NIS is such that the user does not have control over the depth to which the needle is inserted, injection depth control shall be considered an automated function.

NOTE 3 Automated functions are addressed in ISO 11608-5.

- x) If sharps protection is claimed, the requirements of ISO 23908 shall be fulfilled.
- y) Any marking on the NIS that is needed for the safe use of the NIS shall remain visible, and legible when used, stored and cleaned in accordance with the instructions for use.

5.7 Design verification

5.7.1 General

Verification of the design specifications shall be conducted on product representative of final NIS. Verification can be performed through many mechanisms, including testing. The adequacy of the type of verification used shall be justified and documented. When testing is used, such as according to the methods contained, or referenced in this document, the verification (other than for primary functions – see [5.7.2](#)) shall ensure a probability content of 95 % (with 95 % confidence) unless a different probability content is determined to be appropriate by risk assessment. Testing (other than for primary functions – see [5.7.2](#)) shall be conducted without preconditioning, at standard atmosphere, unless the normal use case of the product indicates an alternative test condition.

5.7.2 Primary functions requirements

Primary functions shall be identified through an assessment of the risk associated with each design specification (see [Figure 2](#)). At minimum, primary functions shall include the dose delivery function, as specified by the dose accuracy requirements.

Primary functions shall be assessed in accordance with [Table 3](#) conditions and preconditions based on the system designation. The NIS shall maintain its primary functions after being subjected to test methods described in [10.1](#), [10.2](#) and [10.3](#) and in accordance with risk-based acceptance criteria described in [7.4.5](#).

All additions, deletions and modifications of requirements, specifications, methods or limits contained in or referenced in this document shall be documented and justified.

NOTE 1 The identification of primary function can be iterative. The manufacturer might have to revisit the process of identifying the primary functions during the lifecycle of the NIS.