

TECHNICAL REPORT

IEC
TR 60788

Second edition
2004-02

Medical electrical equipment – Glossary of defined terms



Reference number
IEC/TR 60788:2004(E)

Publication numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series. For example, IEC 34-1 is now referred to as IEC 60034-1.

Consolidated editions

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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE

XJ

For price, see current catalogue

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT – GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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The main task of IEC technical committees is to prepare International Standards. However, a technical committee may propose the publication of a technical report when it has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard, for example "state of the art".

IEC 60788, which is a technical report, has been prepared by IEC TC 62: Electrical EQUIPMENT in medical practice.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60788 published in 1984. This second edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
62/137/DTR	62/140/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication does not follow the rules for structuring International Standards as given in Part 2 of the ISO/IEC Directives.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until 2005. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

- To provide an actual mirror of defined terms for all steps in the development of IEC standards under the scope of “MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT”, IEC TC 62.
- To give guidance for harmonisation of the defined terms used in the IEC standards on “MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT”.

Contents

- All DEFINED TERMS used in the General, Particular and Collateral Standards, recorded in the project files of the IEC for TC 62, SC 62A, 62B, 62C and 62D are mirrored.
- Recommendations to avoid existing redundancy are added as red text in the column “Definitions” in the table.

Maintenance

- An annual maintenance cycle for this TR is introduced. Closing date for the editorial input is the middle of December of a year.
- The annual editorial maintenance is done by the Secretaries of the IEC technical committee 62 and its subcommittees 62A, 62B, 62C and 62D.
- The compilation (addition of new terms and deletion of obsolete terms) is done by the Secretary of IEC TC 62.

Targets

- Represent the state-of-the-art in the definitions
- Harmonize the language of the IEC publications
- Ease translations of the IEC publications
- Enable self-control by the experts working in projects for MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

Coded reference of the DEFINED TERMS

- In all cases – as appropriate – the reference codes “IEV xxx-xx-xx” of the International Electronic Vocabulary (IEV) are added in the “Reference” column of the table.
- For DEFINED TERMS used in RADIOLOGY the reference codes “rm-xx-xx” remain unchanged as initiated by IEC 60788 Ed.1.
- For main fields other than RADIOLOGY, the coded references will be generated in future annual editions.

Replacement

This technical report replaces IEC 60788 Ed.1, *Medical radiology – Terminology*.

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT – GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

1 Scope

This Technical report comprises all defined terms used in the IEC standards and technical reports which

- fall under the scope of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, and
- are on the list of publications as stated in May 2003.

2 Normative references

The documents referenced in 2.2 are forming the sources for the defined terms in this document.

2.1 General

The defined terms listed in this glossary are mirrored as presented in the standards and technical reports. Only the recommendations are added for further harmonisation of multiple defined terms.

The glossary is prepared to ease the use of the electronic version by two search functions:

- Search in the alphabetic order, and
- Search by the technical and physical chapters in case of ionising radiation (rm-xx-xx).

2.2 List of the IEC publications mirrored in this edition 2004

The list of IEC Standards below comprises the defined terms as used in the latest consolidated version, comprising the amendments as applicable.

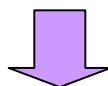
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31	60601-2-26	2002-11
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33	60601-2-28	1993-04
34	60601-2-29,	1999-01
35	60601-2-30	1999-12
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38	60601-2-33	2002-05
39	60601-2-34	2000-10
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41	60601-2-36	1997-03
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43	60601-2-38/A1	1996-10/ 1999-12
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47	60601-2-43	2000-06
48	60601-2-44 Ed.2.1	2002-11
49	60601-2-45	2001-05
50	60601-2-46	1998-06

51	60601-2-47	2001-07
52	60601-2-49	2001-07
53	60601-2-50	2000-07
54	60601-2-51	2003-02
55	60601-2-55	To be published
56	60601-3-1	1996-08
57	60613	1989-05
58	60627	2001-08
59	60731/A1	1997-07/ 2002-06
60	60789	1992-02
61	60806	1984-01
62	60976/A1	1989-06/ 2000-07
63	60977/A1	1989-10/ 2000-04
64	61168	1993-12
65	61170	1993-12
66	61217 Ed.1.1	2002-03
67	61223-1	1993-07
68	61223-2-1	1993-07
69	61223-2-4	1994-03
70	61223-2-5	1994-03
71	61223-2-6	1994-04
72	61223-2-7	1999-09
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88	61303	1994-10
89	61331-1	1994-10
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91	61331-3	1998-11
92	61674/A1	1997-10/ 2002-06
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94	61675-2	1998-01
95	61675-3	1998-02
96	61676	2002-09
97	61852	1998-04
98	61859	1997-05
99	61948-1, TR	2001-02
100	61948-2, TR	2001-02
101	62083	2000-11
102	62266, TR	2002-03
103	ISO 14971	2000-11

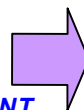
Glossary of DEFINED TERMS used for MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT – Edition 2004

Search...

*...via chapters
for imaging EQUIPMENT*



*...by alphabetic index
for all medical EQUIPMENT*



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Physics	General	Ionizing RADIATION	Interactions	Quantities, units and related concepts				
Generation and emission of ionizing RADIATION	General	HIGH VOLTAGE generators	X-RAY TUBE assemblies	PARTICLE ACCELERATORS	Beam therapy, RADIONUCLIDE sources	Therapy EQUIPMENT with SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES		
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT using ionizing RADIATION	General	EQUIPMENT for medical diagnostics	Images: Reception, transfer, recording	EQUIPMENT for RADIOTHERAPY	EQUIPMENT for nuclear medicine	Accessories	Operation of EQUIPMENT	Geometry of RADIATION BEAM
Medical RADIOLOGICAL techniques	General	Diagnosis using beams	Therapy using beams	Nuclear medicine				
Dosimetry	General	RADIATION DETECTORS	PHANTOMS					
Protection against ionizing RADIATION	General	Limits and factors	Groups of persons	Areas	Means of protection			
Testing of RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	General	Test EQUIPMENT	VERIFICATION of characteristics	Concepts in mathematics, metrics, statistics	Obligation & statement of compliance			
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ULTRASOUND EQUIPMENT	General							

PHYSICS General rm-10 RADIATION TYPE
PHYSICS Ionizing RADIATION rm-11 DOSE PROFILE EXTRA-FOCAL RADIATION FOCAL RADIATION INTRINSIC ENERGY RESOLUTION INTRINSIC ENERGY SPECTRUM IONIZING RADIATION LEAKAGE RADIATION MAXIMUM ENERGY NEUTRON PHOTON PRIMARY RADIATION RADIATION RADIONUCLIDE RESIDUAL RADIATION SCATTERED RADIATION STRAY RADIATION
PHYSICS Interactions rm-12 ABSORPTION BACK-SCATTERING BUILD UP FILTRATION INDUCED RADIOACTIVITY IRRADIATION RADIOACTIVITY TRANSMISSION
PHYSICS Quantities, units and related concepts rm-13 ABSORBED DOSE ABSORBED DOSE RATE ABSORBED DOSE RATE TO WATER

ABSORBED DOSE TO WATER ACTIVITY ADDITIONAL FILTRATION AIR KERMA AIR KERMA LENGTH AIR KERMA RATE ATTENUATION ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT ATTENUATION EQUIVALENT ATTENUATION RATIO AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE RATE CONTROL AUTOMATIC INTENSITY CONTROL BUILD UP FACTOR DEPTH DOSE DOSE AREA PRODUCT DOSE AREA PRODUCT RATE DOSE EQUIVALENT DOSE MONITOR UNIT ELECTRON ENERGY FLUENCE RATE ENERGY RESOLUTION EXPOSURE EXPOSURE RATE HALF-VALUE LAYER INHERENT FILTRATION KERMA KERMA RATE LEAD EQUIVALENT NOMINAL ENERGY QUALITY EQUIVALENT FILTRATION RADIATION SPECTRUM RADIATION CONDITION RADIATION ENERGY RADIATION OUTPUT RADIATION QUALITY RADIATION QUANTITIES AND UNITS RADIATION QUANTITY
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RADIOACTIVE HALF-LIFE RELATIVE SURFACE DOSE RESPONSE RESPONSE TIME SENSITIVITY PROFILE TENTH-VALUE LAYER TOTAL FILTRATION TRANSMISSION KERMA (TRANSMISSION KERMA RATE) TRANSMISSION OF PRIMARY RADIATION TRANSMISSION OF SCATTERED RADIATION TRANSMISSION OF TOTAL RADIATION TRANSMISSION RATIO UNATTENUATED BEAM UNATTENUATED BEAM QUALITY UNIFORMITY UNSCATTERED TRUE COINCIDENCE VARIATION VOXEL WATER KERMA
GENERATION & EMISSION OF IONIZING RADIATION General rm-20 ACTUAL FOCAL SPOT BLOOMING VALUE CAPSULE EFFECTIVE FOCAL SPOT EXAMINATION ROOM FOCAL SPOT NOMINAL FOCAL SPOT VALUE RADIATION HEAD RADIATION SOURCE RADIATION SOURCE ASSEMBLY RADIOACTIVE SOURCE RADIOACTIVE SOURCE TRAIN RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT RADIOLOGICAL INSTALLATION

SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCE TARGET TARGET ANGLE TREATMENT ROOM X-RAY EQUIPMENT X-RAY GENERATOR X-RAY IMAGING ARRANGEMENT X-RAY TUBE HEAD
GENERATION & EMISSION OF IONIZING RADIATION High VOLTAGE generators rm-21 CAPACITOR DISCHARGE HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR CONSTANT POTENTIAL HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR HIGH-VOLTAGE CABLE CONNECTION HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER ASSEMBLY NOMINAL SHORTEST IRRADIATION TIME ONE-PEAK HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR PRIMARY TIMER PRIMARY/SECONDARY (TIMER) COMBINATION RADIATION QUANTITY FOR NOMINAL SHORTEST IRRADIATION TIME SIX-PEAK HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR TWO-PEAK HIGH VOLTAGE GENERATOR
GENERATION & EMISSION OF IONIZING RADIATION X-RAY TUBE assemblies rm-22 ANODE ANODE ANGLE CATHODE FOCAL TRACK

MAXIMUM PEAK VOLTAGE MEAN PEAK VOLTAGE OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR NOMINAL X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE PERMANENT FILTRATION PRACTICAL PEAK POTENTIAL (PPP) TUBE VOLTAGE (X-RAY) TWELVE-PEAK HIGH VOLTAGE GENERATOR X-RAY TUBE X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY X-RAY TUBE HOUSING
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GENERATION & EMISSION OF IONIZING RADIATION Beam therapy, RADIONUCLIDE sources rm-24 DELINEATED LIGHT FIELD DELINEATED RADIATION BEAM DELINEATED RADIATION FIELD DELINEATOR RADIONUCLIDE BEAM THERAPY EQUIPMENT SHUTTER SOURCE CARRIER
GENERATION & EMISSION OF IONIZING RADIATION Therapy EQUIPMENT with SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES rm-25 CHANNEL SOURCE APPLICATOR SOURCE DRIVE MECHANISM

STORAGE CONTAINER RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION General rm-30 ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT GANTRY IRRADIATION SWITCH PATIENT SUPPORT QUALITY ASSURANCE QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMME REFERENCE AIR KERMA
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION EQUIPMENT for medical diagnosis rm-31 CASSETTE CHANGER CT SCANNER EFFECTIVE LENGTH EFFECTIVE RANGE (OF INDICATED VALUES) FILM CHANGER INTERVENTIONAL X-RAY EQUIPMENT POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPH RADIOSCOPICALLY GUIDED INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURE SERIAL CHANGER SPEED INDEX SPOTFILM DEVICE
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION Reception, recording and transfer of images rm-32 ANTI-SCATTER GRID ARTEFACT AXIAL FIELD OF VIEW AXIAL POINT SPREAD FUNCTION AXIAL RESOLUTION

AXIAL SLICE WIDTH BEST FOCUS CENTRAL AXIS CENTRAL LINE INDICATION CENTRAL MAGNIFICATION CENTRE OF THE ENTRANCE FIELD CENTRE OF THE OUTPUT IMAGE COINCIDENCE DETECTION COINCIDENCE WINDOW CONTRAST IMPROVEMENT RATIO CONTRAST INDEX CONTRAST RATIO (ABBREVIATION CR) CONVERSION FACTOR CROSS GRID CT DETECTOR CT DOSIMETER DAS CONTRAST SENSITIVITY DAS VISUAL SPATIAL RESOLUTION DECENTRING OF A FOCUSED GRID DEFOCUSING OF A FOCUSED GRID DETECTIVE QUANTUM EFFICIENCY (ABBREVIATION DQE) DETECTOR ASSEMBLY DETECTOR FIELD OF VIEW (FOV) DIFFERENTIAL RADIAL IMAGE DISTORTION DIRECT RADIOGRAM DOUBLE EMULSION FILM DYNAMIC RANGE EDGE FILTER EFFECTIVE IMAGE RECEPTION AREA ELECTRO-OPTICAL X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER ENTRANCE FIELD ENTRANCE FIELD SIZE ENTRANCE PLANE FLUORESCENT SCREEN FOCUSED GRID FOCUSING DISTANCE
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GRID EXPOSURE FACTOR GRID RATIO GRID SELECTIVITY IMAGE DISTORTION IMAGE MATRIX IMAGE RECEPTOR PLANE IN X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER TUBES INPUT SCREEN INTEGRAL IMAGE DISTORTION INTEGRAL MAGNIFICATION INTENSIFYING SCREEN INTERRUPTION LINEAR GRID LINEAR RANGE LINEARITY LINE PAIR RESOLUTION LOCAL RADIAL MAGNIFICATION LOW CONTRAST RESOLUTION LOW-FREQUENCY DROP (LFD) LUMINANCE DISTRIBUTION LUMINANCE NON-UNIFORMITY MAMMOGRAPHIC ANTI-SCATTER GRID MATRIX ELEMENT MEAN CT NUMBER MOVING GRID NET OPTICAL DENSITY NOMINAL ENTRANCE FIELD SIZE NOMINAL FOCAL SPOT VALUE NOMINAL IMAGE SIZE NOMINAL TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION THICKNESS NOMINAL TOMOGRAPHIC SLICE THICKNESS NON-SCREEN FILM OBJECT SLICE OBLIQUE CROSS GRID ORTHOGONAL CROSS GRID OUTPUT IMAGE OUTPUT SCREEN PARALLEL GRID
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PIXEL
 PROJECTION
 PROJECTION ANGLE
 QUANTUM ABSORPTION EFFICIENCY
 RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE
 RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE HOLDER
 RADIOGRAPHIC FILM
 RADIOLOGICAL IMAGE
 RADIOSCOPIC SCREEN
 REGION OF INTEREST (ROI)
 RESOLUTION OF THE DISPLAY
 SINOGRAM
 SPATIAL RESOLUTION
 SPOTFILM DEVICE
 STATIONARY GRID
 STRIP FREQUENCY
 STRIPS PER CENTIMETRE
 TAPERED GRID
 THREE-DIMENSIONAL
 RECONSTRUCTION
 TRISEL
 TRUE CENTRAL LINE
 TWO-DIMENSIONAL
 RECONSTRUCTION
 USEFUL ENTRANCE FIELD SIZE
 VEILING GLARE INDEX (VGI)
 X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER
 X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER TUBE
 X-RAY IMAGE RECEPTOR
 X-RAY PATTERN
 XR11

**RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT
 USING IONIZING RADIATION
 EQUIPMENT for RADIOTHERAPY
 rm-33**
 CONTINUATION
 DOSE RATE MONITORING SYSTEM
 DOSE RATE MONITORING SYSTEM
 ELECTRON BEAM APPLICATOR

EQUILIBRATION TIME
 EQUIPMENT MODEL / EQUIPMENT
 MODELLING
 EXIT SURFACE
 FIELD SIZE
 INTERRUPTION (OF IRRADIATION)/TO
 INTERRUPT (IRRADIATION)
 IRRADIATION TREATMENT
 PRESCRIPTION
 ISOCENTRIC EQUIPMENT
 ISOCENTRIC TREATMENT
 LINE SOURCE
 LINE SPREAD FUNCTION (LSF)
 LINEAR GRID
 LINEAR RANGE
 LINEARITY
 LIQUID SCINTILLATION COUNTER
 NORMAL TREATMENT DISTANCE
 (NTD)
 PATIENT ANATOMY MODEL /
 ANATOMY MODELLING
 PENETRATIVE QUALITY
 PRIMARY/SECONDARY DOSE
 MONITORING COMBINATION
 PRIMARY-SECONDARY DOSE
 MONITORING SYSTEM
 RADIOTHERAPY SIMULATOR
 RADIOTHERAPY TREATMENT
 PLANNING SYSTEM (RTPS)
 REDUNDANT DOSE MONITORING
 COMBINATION
 REDUNDANT DOSE MONITORING
 SYSTEMS
 REDUNDANT (TIMER) COMBINATION
 SECONDARY DOSE MONITORING
 SYSTEM
 TERMINATION (OF IRRADIATION)
 TERMINATION OF IRRADIATION /TO
 TERMINATE IRRADIATION
 TRANSMISSION DETECTOR

TREATMENT CONTROL PANEL
 WEDGE FILTER ANGLE
 WEDGE FILTER FACTOR
 ZERO APPLICATOR

**RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT
 USING IONIZING RADIATION
 EQUIPMENT for nuclear
 medicine rm-34**
 CENTRE OF ROTATION (COR)
 CERENKOV COUNTER
 COLLIMATOR (FOR GAMMA CAMERAS)
 COLLIMATOR AXIS
 COLLIMATOR BACK FACE
 COLLIMATOR FRONT FACE
 CONVERGING COLLIMATOR
 COUNT LOSS
 COUNT RATE
 COUNT RATE CHARACTERISTIC
 DETECTOR HEAD
 DETECTOR HEAD TILT
 DETECTOR LINE SPREAD FUNCTION
 DETECTOR SHIELD
 DIVERGING COLLIMATOR
 EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY
 (ECT)
 ENTRANCE FIELD OF A COLLIMATOR
 EQUIVALENT WIDTH (EW)
 EXIT FIELD OF A COLLIMATOR
 FIXED COORDINATE SYSTEM
 GAMMA CAMERA
 GAMMA CAMERA BASED WHOLEBODY
 IMAGING SYSTEM
 IN VIVO COUNTING SYSTEM
 LINE OF RESPONSE (LOR)
 LIQUID SCINTILLATION COUNTER
 MULTIPLE WINDOW SPATIAL
 REGISTRATION
 NON-UNIFORMITY OF RESPONSE
 NORMALIZED SLICE SENSITIVITY

NORMALIZED VOLUME SENSITIVITY
 OFFSET
 ORGAN COUNTING SYSTEM
 PARALLEL HOLE COLLIMATOR
 PHYSICAL POINT SPREAD FUNCTION
 PILE UP EFFECT
 PIN-HOLE COLLIMATOR
 POINT SOURCE
 POINT SPREAD FUNCTION (PSF)
 POSITIONING TIME
 POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY
 (PET)
 PROJECTION BEAM
 PULSE AMPLITUDE ANALYZER
 PULSE WINDOW
 RADIAL RESOLUTION
 RADIATION DETECTOR ASSEMBLY
 RADIUS OF ROTATION
 RANDOM COINCIDENCE
 RECOVERY COEFFICIENT
 RESOLVING TIME
 SAMPLE CHANGER
 SCATTER FRACTION (SF)
 SCATTERED TRUE COINCIDENCE
SENSITIVITY
 SINGLE GAMMA-RAY PHOTON PULS
 SINGLES RATE
 SLICE SENSITIVITY
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 SPATIAL NONLINEARITY
 SYSTEM AXIS
 SYSTEM NON-UNIFORMITY OF
 RESPONSE
 SYSTEM SENSITIVITY
 TANGENTIAL RESOLUTION
 TOTAL COINCIDENCES
 TRANSVERSE FIELD OF VIEW
 TRANSVERSE POINT SPREAD
 FUNCTION
 TRANSVERSE RESOLUTION

TRANSVERSE TOMOGRAPHY TREATMENT FIELD TREATMENT PARAMETER TREATMENT PLAN/ TREATMENT PLANNING TRUE COINCIDENCE TRUE COUNT RATE VOLUME SENSITIVITY WELL-COUNTER WELL-TYPE DETECTOR WHOLE BODY COUNTER WHOLE BODY IMAGING DEVICE
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION Accessories rm-35 ADDED FILTER BACK POINTER BEAM SCATTERING FILTER COMPRESSION DEVICE CORE BIOPSY GUN EFFECTIVE APERTURE FIELD FLATTENING FILTER FILTER FRONT POINTER IONIZING RADIATION SHIELD MAMMOGRAPHIC STEREOTACTIC DEVICE RADIOGRAM TISSUE EQUIVALENT MATERIAL WEDGE FILTER ZERO FILTER
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION Operation of EQUIPMENT rm-36 ANODE COOLING CURVE ANODE HEAT CONTENT ANODE HEATING CURVE ANODE INPUT POWER ANODE SPEED

APPARENT RESISTANCE OF SUPPLY MAINS CATHODE EMISSION CHARACTERISTIC CONTINUOUS MODE CONTROLLED AREA CT CONDITIONS OF OPERATION CT PITCH FACTOR CURRENT TIME PRODUCT DECREASING INPUT POWER RATING DEFAULT SETTING EQUIVALENT ANODE INPUT POWER FILAMENT CURRENT INDIRECT RADIOGRAM INITIAL X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE INITIATION INTERMITTENT MODE IRRADIATION TIME LIMITED X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE LOADING LOADING FACTOR LOADING STATE LOADING TIME MAXIMUM ANODE HEAT CONTENT MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS HEAT DISSIPATION MAXIMUM X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY HEAT CONTENT MODES OF OPERATION WITH CONTINUED DISPLAY NOMINAL ANODE INPUT POWER NOMINAL ELECTRIC POWER NOMINAL X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE NON- ISOCENTRIC OBJECT PROGRAMMED CONTROL PERCENTAGE RIPPLE PERCENTAGE RIPPLE IN CONSTANT POTENTIAL HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATORS PRUDENT USE STATEMENT

RADIOGRAPHIC RATING SERIAL LOAD RATING SINGLE LOAD RATING TREATMENT TIME X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY COOLING CURVE X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY HEAT CONTENT X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY HEATING CURVE X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY INPUT POWER X-RAY TUBE CURRENT X-RAY TUBE LOAD X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION Geometry of RADIATION BEAM rm-37 BEAM APPLICATOR BEAM LIMITING DEVICE BEAM LIMITING SYSTEM BOUNDARY AND DIMENSIONS OF THE X-RAY FIELD BROAD BEAM BROAD BEAM CONDITION DETECTOR HEAD TILT DIAPHRAGM ENTRANCE SURFACE FOCAL SPOT TO IMAGE RECEPTOR DISTANCE FOCAL SPOT TO SKIN DISTANCE GEOMETRICAL FIELD SIZE GEOMETRICAL RADIATION FIELD IMAGE PLANE IMAGE RECEPTION AREA IMAGE RECEPTION PLANE INPUT APERTURE IRRADIATION FIELD SIZE ISOCENTRE

ISOCENTRIC LIGHT DETECTOR LIGHT FIELD LIGHT FIELD -INDICATOR NARROW BEAM NARROW BEAM CONDITION OUTPUT BEAM AREA OUTPUT BEAM DIMENSIONS (NON- UNIFORM EXCITATION) PATIENT SURFACE PENUMBRA RADIATION SOURCE TO SKIN DISTANCE RADIATION APERTURE RADIATION BEAM RADIATION BEAM AXIS RADIATION FIELD RATED FIELD SIZE RATED RANGE REFERENCE AXIS REFERENCE DIRECTION REFERENCE PLANE SOURCE TO ENTRANCE PLANE DISTANCE (SED) TARGET VOLUME TREATMENT VOLUME USEFUL BEAM USEFUL FIELD VIRTUAL SOURCE
MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES General rm-40 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION MEDICAL RADIOLOGY NUCLEAR MEDICINE RADIOLOGICAL RADIOLOGY

RADIOTHERAPY TREATMENT
MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES Diagnosis using beams rm-41 CINERADIOGRAPHY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DENTAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY DIRECT RADIOGRAPHY DIRECT RADIOSCOPY INDIRECT RADIOGRAPHY INDIRECT RADIOSCOPY RADIOGRAPHY RADIOSCOPY RADIOSCOPICALLY GUIDED INVASIVE PROCEDURE RECONSTRUCTIVE TOMOGRAPHY SERIAL RADIOGRAPHY SINGLE PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (SPECT) TOMOGRAPHIC PLANE TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION THICKNESS TOMOGRAPHIC VOLUME TOMOGRAPHY TOTAL FIELD OF VIEW
MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES Therapy using beams rm-42 ANNIHILATION RADIATION BEAM OFF BEAM ON BRACHYRADIOTHERAPY BRACHYTHERAPY SOURCE MODEL / BRACHYTHERAPY SOURCE MODELING INTERSTITIAL RADIOTHERAPY

INTRACAVITARY RADIOTHERAPY MOVING BEAM RADIOTHERAPY STATIONARY RADIOTHERAPY SUPERFICIAL RADIOTHERAPY TELERADIOTHERAPY X-RAY THERAPY
MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES Nuclear medicine rm-43
DOSIMETRY General rm-50 DOSEMETER DOSEMETER (PATIENT CONTACT) DOSIMETER (DIAGNOSTIC) DOSIMETER (RADIOTHERAPY) RADIATION METER
DOSIMETRY RADIATION DETECTORS rm-51 CHAMBER (IONIZATION) CHAMBER ASSEMBLY DOSE AREA PRODUCT METER EFFECTIVE RANGE EXPOSURE METER IONIZATION CHAMBER LEAKAGE CURRENT (CHAMBER ASSEMBLY) RADIATION DETECTOR SENSITIVE VOLUME TRANSMISSION CHAMBER
DOSIMETRY PHANTOMS rm-52 PHANTOM

PROTECTION AGAINST IONIZING RADIATION General rm-60 RADIATION PROTECTION RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
PROTECTION AGAINST IONIZING RADIATION Limits and factors rm-61 DOSE EQUIVALENT LIMIT WORKLOAD
PROTECTION AGAINST IONIZING RADIATION Groups of persons rm-62
PROTECTION AGAINST IONIZING RADIATION Areas rm-63 PROTECTED AREA SIGNIFICANT ZONE OF OCCUPANCY
PROTECTION AGAINST IONIZING RADIATION Means of protection rm-64 OVARY SHIELD PROTECTIVE BARRIER PROTECTIVE DEVICE PROTECTIVE GLASS PLATE PROTECTIVE GLASS PLATE TYPE SC PROTECTIVE GLASS PLATE TYPE VI PROTECTIVE GONAD APRON PROTECTIVE MITTEN PRIMARY PROTECTIVE SHIELDING PROTECTIVE SHIELDING SCROTUM SHIELD SHADOW SHIELD STRUCTURAL SHIELDING

TESTING OF RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT General rm-70 ACCEPTANCE TEST CONSTANCY TEST FILM ILLUMINATOR FILM PROCESSOR HYDRAULIC TEST PRESSURE INSTRUMENT PARAMETER INVASIVE MEASUREMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMME QUALITY CONTROL REFERENCE CONDITIONS REFERENCE DATA REFERENCE INDICATED VALUE REFERENCE SCALE READING REFERENCE VOLUME SITE TEST SPEED INDEX STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS STATUS TEST TYPE TEST VALIDATION VERIFICATION
TESTING OF RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT Test EQUIPMENT rm-71 AIR-DENSITY CHARACTERISTIC BASE DEPTH CALIBRATION FACTOR CERTIFIED RADIOACTIVE STANDARD SOURCE COMPOSITION OF REFERENCE MATERIALS EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP) FIELD-CLASS DOSIMETER HALF VALUE LAYER TEST DEVICE INITIAL CONSTANCY TEST FILM

TECHNOLOGY
General rm-80
DESIGNED FOR
DEVELOPMENT LIFE-CYCLE
EMERGENCY TROLLEY
EQUIPMENT
HAND-HELD EQUIPMENT
HARD COPY CAMERA
HIGH VOLTAGE
IEC 60601 TEST LEVEL
IMAGE DISPLAY DEVICE
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
EQUIPMENT (ITE)
LIFE SUPPORTING EQUIPMENT OR
SYSTEM
LOW VOLTAGE
MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
(REFERRED TO AS EQUIPMENT)
MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
MOBILE EQUIPMENT
MODEL OR TYPE REFERENCE
NATIONAL STANDARD
PASSWORD
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTIC
PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRICAL
MEDICAL SYSTEM (PEMS)
PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC
SUBSYSTEM (PESS)
PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC
SYSTEM (PES)
PROPERLY INSTALLED
PUBLIC MAINS NETWORKS
RATED (VALUE)
RADIO FREQUENCY (RF)
TOOL
VOLTAGE RIPPLE

HAZARD ANALYSIS
INDICATED VALUE
INTERVENTIONAL REFERENCE POINT
INTRINSIC ERROR
ISOPLANATIC REGION
LIMITS OF VARIATION
LINE SOURCE
LINE SPREAD FUNCTION (LSF)
MAXIMUM TOLERABLE RISK
MEASURED VALUE
MODULATION TRANSFER FUNCTION
(MTF)
NOISE
NOMINAL (VALUE)
NON- LINEARITY
OPTICAL TRANSFER FUNCTION (OTF)
OVERALL UNCERTAINTY
RANDOM UNCERTAINTY
REFERENCE VALUE
RELATIVE INTRINSIC ERROR
RESIDUAL RISK
RISK
SAFETY
SAFETY FACTOR
SAFETY HAZARD
SAFETY INTEGRITY
SCALE READING
SEVERITY
SINGLE FAULT CONDITION
TRUE VALUE
TESTING OF RADIOLOGICAL
EQUIPMENT
Obligation and statement of
compliance rm-74
COMPLIANCE LEVEL OF IMMUNITY
COMPLIANCE LEVEL
SPECIFIC
SPECIFIED

INTRINSIC SPATIAL NON-LINEARITY
IMMUNITY LEVEL
IMMUNITY TEST LEVEL
MINIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE
MINIMUM RATED RANGE
ROUTINE TEST
SPATIAL RESOLUTION (IN CT
EQUIPMENT)
SPECIFIED ENERGY RESPONSE
STABILITY CHECK DEVICE
STABILIZATION TIME
STANDARD
STANDARD MEASUREMENT DEPTH
STAR PATTERN RESOLUTION LIMIT
SYSTEM LINEARITY
ZERO DRIFT (MEASURING ASSEMBLY)
ZERO SHIFT (MEASURING ASSEMBLY)
TESTING OF RADIOLOGICAL
EQUIPMENT
Concepts in mathematics,
metrics and statistics rm-73
BASELINE VALUE
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION
COMBINED STANDARD UNCERTAINTY
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DOSE
INDEX (CTDI)
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DOSE
INDEX 100 (CTDI100)
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY NUMBER
(CT NUMBER)
CONVENTIONAL TRUE VALUE
COORDINATE SYSTEM OF PROJECTION
CORRECTION FACTOR
ERROR OF MEASUREMENT
EXPANDED UNCERTAINTY
FULLWIDTH AT HALF MAXIMUM
(FWHM)
FULL WIDTH AT TENTH MAXIMUM
(FWTM)

INITIAL REFERENCE FILM
INSTRUMENT ACCURACY
IONIZATION CHAMBER TEST SOURCE
MEASURING ASSEMBLY
MTF ANALYZER
MULTI-DETECTOR COUNTER
NON-INVASIVE MEASUREMENT
NON-IRRADIATED CONSTANCY TEST
FILM
PINHOLE CAMERA
RADIOACTIVE IMPURITY
RADIOACTIVE STANDARD SOURCE
RADIONUCLIDE CALIBRATOR
RADIONUCLIDE FACTOR
RATED LENGTH (OF USE)
REFERENCE POINT (OF A CHAMBER)
REFERENCE POINT (OF A RADIATION
DETECTOR)
REFERENCE-CLASS DOSIMETER
SAMPLE VOLUME CHARACTERISTIC
SLIT CAMERA
STANDARD TEST VALUES
STAR PATTERN CAMERA
TEST DEVICE
TRACEABLE RADIOACTIVE STANDARD
SOURCE
UNIFORM CONSTANCY TEST FILM
TESTING OF RADIOLOGICAL
EQUIPMENT
Verification of characteristics
rm-72
ENERGY CALIBRATION
FILM BASE PLUS FOG DENSITY
FOCAL SPOT PINHOLE RADIOGRAM
FOCAL SPOT SLIT RADIOGRAM
FOCAL SPOT STAR RADIOGRAM
INTRINSIC LINE SPREAD FUNCTION
INTRINSIC NON-UNIFORMITY OF
RESPONSE

TECHNOLOGY Documentation rm-82 ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS ESTABLISHED CRITERIA INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE NORMAL USE RISK MANAGEMENT FILE RISK MANAGEMENT SUMMARY WORKING STANDARD
TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT rm-83 ACCESS COVER ACCESSIBLE CONDUCTIVE PARTS ACCESSIBLE METAL PART ACCESSIBLE PART ACCESSIBLE SURFACE ACCESSORY ADDRESS PILE UP AIR CLEARANCE BASIC INSULATION CATEGORY AP EQUIPMENT CATEGORY APG EQUIPMENT CLASS I EQUIPMENT CLASS II EQUIPMENT COLD CONDITION CONDUCTIVE CONNECTION CONTINUOUS OPERATION CONTINUOUS OPERATION WITH INTERMITTENT LOADING CONTINUOUS OPERATION WITH SHORT- TIME LOADING CONTROL PANEL CONTROLLING TIMER CREEPAGE DISTANCE DEFIBRILLATION-PROOF APPLIED PART DETACHABLE POWER SUPPLY CORD DIRECT CARDIAC APPLICATION

DISINFECTABLE EQUIPMENT DOUBLE INSULATION EARTH LEAKAGE CURRENT ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (ABBREVIATION EMC) ELECTROMAGNETIC DISTURBANCE ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSION ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENT ELECTROMAGNETIC NOISE ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE: (ESD) EMISSION (ELECTROMAGNETIC) ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE LEAKAGE CURRENT EXTERNAL TERMINAL DEVICE EXCLUSION BAND FIXED EQUIPMENT FIXED MAINS SOCKET OUTLET FIXED SETTING (OF A CONTROL OR LIMITING DEVICE) FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH AIR FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH OXYGEN OR NITROUS OXIDE F-TYPE ISOLATED (FLOATING) APPLIED PART (F-TYPE APPLIED PART) FUNCTION (OF AN EQUIPMENT AND/OR SYSTEM) FUNCTIONAL EARTH CONDUCTOR FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINAL HARD-WIRED IMMUNITY (TO A DISTURBANCE) INTERCONNECTION TERMINAL DEVICE INTERLOCK INTERNAL ELECTRICAL POWER SOURCE INTERNALLY POWERED EQUIPMENT LARGE EQUIPMENT AND/OR SYSTEM LEAKAGE CURRENT LIVE
--

MAINS CONNECTOR MAINS PART MAINS PLUG MAINS TERMINAL DEVICE OVER-CURRENT RELEASE OPERATING FREQUENCY PATIENT AUXILIARY CURRENT PATIENT CIRCUIT PATIENT CONNECTION PATIENT ENVIRONMENT PATIENT LEAKAGE CURRENT PERMANENTLY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT PHYSIOLOGICAL SIMULATION FREQUENCY PORTABLE EQUIPMENT POTENTIAL EQUALIZATION CONDUCTOR POWER SUPPLY CORD PRESSURE (OVERPRESSURE) PROTECTIVE COVER PROTECTIVE EARTH CONDUCTOR PROTECTIVE EARTH TERMINAL PROTECTIVELY EARTHED QUENCH REINFORCED INSULATION SAFETY DEVICE SAFETY EXTRA-LOW VOLTAGE (SELV) SAFETY EXTRA-LOW VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER SECONDARY TIMER SELF-RESETTING THERMAL CUT-OUT SEPARATION DEVICE SERIAL NUMBER SHORT-TIME OPERATION SIGNAL INPUT PART SIGNAL OUTPUT PART STATIC LOAD STATIONARY EQUIPMENT
--

STERILIZABLE EQUIPMENT SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION SUPPLY EQUIPMENT SUPPLY MAINS SURFACE DOSE TERMINAL DEVICE THERMAL CUT-OUT THERMOSTAT TIMING DEVICE TOTAL LOAD TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT TYPE B APPLIED PART TYPE BF APPLIED PART TYPE CF APPLIED PART
TECHNOLOGY Operation of EQUIPMENT rm-84 ADJUSTABLE SETTING (OF A CONTROL OR LIMITING DEVICE) APPLIED PART AUXILIARY MAINS SOCKET-OUTLET DEGRADATION (OF PERFORMANCE) DISPLAY DUTY CYCLE INFLUENCE QUANTITY INTERMITTENT OPERATION MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE WORKING PRESSURE MEDICAL SUPERVISION MODE OF OPERATION PREPARATORY STATE READY STATE SAFE WORKING LOAD STAND-BY STATE TRANSFER
TECHNOLOGY Persons rm-85 MANUFACTURER OPERATOR

PATIENT QUALIFIED PERSON USER
MAGNETIC RESONANCE General rm-90 COMPLIANCE VOLUME CONTROLLED ACCESS AREA EFFECTIVE STIMULATION DURATION (TS) EMERGENCY FIELD SHUT DOWN UNIT FIRST LEVEL CONTROLLED OPERATING MODE GRADIENT OUTPUT GRADIENT UNIT HEAD RF TRANSMIT COIL HEAD SAR LOCAL RF TRANSMIT COIL LOCAL SAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE (MR) MAGNETIC RESONANCE EQUIPMENT (MR EQUIPMENT) MAGNETIC RESONANCE EXAMINATION (MR EXAMINATION) MAGNETIC RESONANCE SYSTEM (MR SYSTEM) NORMAL OPERATING MODE PARTIAL BODY SAR ROUTINE MONITORING SEARCH COIL SECOND LEVEL CONTROLLED OPERATING MODE SPECIAL PURPOSE GRADIENT SYSTEM SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE(SAR) TIME RATE OF CHANGE OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD (dB/dt) TRANSVERSE FIELD MAGNET VOLUME RF TRANSMIT COIL WHOLE BODY GRADIENT SYSTEM WHOLE BODY MAGNET

WHOLE BODY MAGNETIC RESONANCE EQUIPMENT (WHOLE BODY MR EQUIPMENT) WHOLE BODY RF TRANSMIT COIL WHOLE BODY SAR
ULTRASOUND General rm-100 -12 dB OUTPUT BEAM AREA -12 dB OUTPUT BEAM DIMENSIONS ACOUSTIC ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY APPLIANCE COUPLER APPLIANCE INLET APPLICATION DISTANCE APPLICATION LIMITS APPLICATION PLANE ATTENUATED BEAM ATTENUATED BEAM QUALITY ATTENUATED OUTPUT POWER ATTENUATED PEAK-RAREFACTIONAL ACOUSTIC PRESSURE ATTENUATED PULSE-AVERAGE INTENSITY ATTENUATED PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL ATTENUATED SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY ATTENUATED TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY BEAM ALIGNMENT AXIS BEAM AREA BONE THERMAL INDEX BOUNDED OUTPUT POWER BREAK-POINT DEPTH COMBINED-OPERATING MODE CRANIAL-BONE THERMAL INDEX DEPTH FOR TIB DEPTH FOR TIS

DEPTH OF DOSE MAXIMUM DISCRETE-OPERATING MODE EQUIVALENT BEAM DIAMETER EQUIVALENT APERTURE DIAMETER EQUIVALENT BEAM AREA FULL SOFTWARE CONTROL OF ACOUSTIC OUTPUT MAXIMUM GRADIENT SLEW RATE MECHANICAL INDEX MULTI-PURPOSE ULTRASONIC EQUIPMENT NON-SCANNING MODE OUTPUT POWER PEAK-RAREFACTIONAL ACOUSTIC PRESSURE PULSE AVERAGE INTENSITY PULSE BEAM-WIDTH PULSE DURATION PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL PULSE REPETITION RATE PULSE-PRESSURE-SQUARED INTEGRAL SCANNING MODE SOFT TISSUE THERMAL IINDEX SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY THERMAL INDEX TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY TRANSMIT PATTERN ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCER
--

-12 DB OUTPUT BEAM AREA
-12 DB OUTPUT BEAM DIMENSIONS

A

ABSORBED DOSE
ABSORBED DOSE RATE
ABSORBED DOSE RATE TO WATER
ABSORBED DOSE TO WATER
ABSORPTION
ACCEPTANCE TEST
ACCESS COVER
ACCESSIBLE CONDUCTIVE PARTS
ACCESSIBLE METAL PART
ACCESSIBLE PART
ACCESSIBLE SURFACE
ACCESSORY
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS
ACOUSTIC ATTENUATING COEFFICIENT
ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY
ACTIVE ELECTRODE
ACTIVITY
ACTUAL FOCAL SPOT
ADDED FILTER
ADDITIONAL FILTRATION
ADDRESS PILE UP
ADJUSTABLE SETTING (OF A CONTROL
OR LIMITING DEVICE)
ADMINISTRATION SET
ADMINISTRATION SET CHANGE
INTERVAL
AFTERLOADING
AIR CLEARANCE
AIR CONTROLLED INCUBATOR
AIR CONTROLLED TRANSPORT
INCUBATOR
AIR KERMA
AIR KERMA LENGTH
AIR KERMA RATE
AIR-DENSITY CHARACTERISTIC
ALARM
ALARM CONDITION
ALARM LIMIT
ALARM SIGNAL
ALARM SYSTEM

AMBULATORY
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM
(EQUIPMENT)
AMBULATORY RECORDER
ANAESTHETIC GAS DELIVERY SYSTEM
ANAESTHETIC GAS DELIVERY SYSTEM
PIPING
ANAESTHETIC SYSTEM (ANAESTHETIC
WORKSTATION)
ANAESTHETIC VAPOUR DELIVERY
DEVICE
ANAESTHETIC VENTILATOR
ANALYSING ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH
ANNIHILATION RADIATION
ANNUNCIATION
ANODE
ANODE COOLING CURVE
ANODE ANGLE
ANODE HEAT CONTENT
ANODE HEATING CURVE
ANODE INPUT POWER
ANODE SPEED
ANTI-SCATTER GRID
APPARENT RESISTANCE OF SUPPLY
MAINS
APPLIANCE COUPLER
APPLIANCE INLET
APPLICATION DISTANCE
APPLICATION LIMITS
APPLICATION PLANE
APPLICATOR
APPLIED PART
APPLIED PART INTERFACE
ARTEFACT
ARTIFACT
ARTERIAL PRESSURE
ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS
ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT
ATTACHMENT HEAD
ATTENUATED BEAM
ATTENUATED BEAM QUALITY
ATTENUATED OUTPUT POWER

ATTENUATED PEAK-RAREFACTIONAL
ACOUSTIC PRESSURE
ATTENUATED PULSE-AVERAGE
INTENSITY
ATTENUATED PULSE-INTENSITY
INTEGRAL
ATTENUATED SPATIAL-PEAK
TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY
ATTENUATED TEMPORAL-AVERAGE
INTENSITY
ATTENUATION
ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT
ATTENUATION EQUIVALENT
ATTENUATION RATIO
AUDITORY STIMULATOR
AUDITORY STIMULATOR
AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM
AUTOMATIC CYCLING NON-INVASIVE
BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING
EQUIPMENT
AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL
AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE RATE
CONTROL
AUTOMATIC INTENSITY CONTROL
AUXILIARY MAINS SOCKET-OUTLET
AVERAGE INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
AVERAGE TRANSPORT INCUBATOR
TEMPERATURE
AXIAL FIELD OF VIEW
AXIAL POINT SPREAD FUNCTION
AXIAL RESOLUTION
AXIAL SLICE WIDTH

B

BABY COMPARTMENT
BABY CONTROLLED INCUBATOR
BABY CONTROLLED MODE
BABY CONTROLLED TRANSPORT
INCUBATOR
BACK POINTER
BACK-SCATTERING

BACTERIAL FILTER
BASE DEPTH
BASELINE VALUE
BASIC INSULATION
BEAM ALIGNMENT AXIS
BEAM AREA
BEAM APPLICATOR
BEAM LIMITING DEVICE
BEAM LIMITING SYSTEM
BEAM NON-UNIFORMITY RATIO
BEAM OFF
BEAM ON
BEAM SCATTERING FILTER
BEAM TYPE
BEAM-AREA
BEST FOCUS
BIOPOTENTIAL INPUT PART
BIPOLAR ELECTRODE
BLANKET
BLOOD LEAK
BLOOMING VALUE
BOLUS
BONE THERMAL INDEX
BOUNDARY AND DIMENSIONS OF THE
X-RAY FIELD
BOUNDED OUTPUT POWER
BRACHYRADIO THERAPY
BRACHYTHERAPY SOURCE MODEL
BREAK-POINT DEPTH
BROAD BEAM
BROAD BEAM CONDITION
BUILD UP
BUFFER-FREE HAEMODIAFILTRATION
BUILD UP FACTOR
BURST

C

CALIBRATION ("CAL")
CALIBRATION FACTOR
CALIBRATION INTERVAL
CALIBRATION VOLTAGE
CAPACITIVELY COUPLED HF CURRENT

CAPACITOR DISCHARGE HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR
CAPSULE
CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATOR
CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATOR-MONITOR
CASSETTE CHANGER
CATEGORY AP EQUIPMENT
CATEGORY APG EQUIPMENT
CATHETER TIP TRANSDUCER
CATHODE
CATHODE EMISSION CHARACTERISTIC
CENTRAL AXIS
CENTRAL ILLUMINANCE
CENTRAL LINE INDICATION
CENTRAL MAGNIFICATION
CENTRAL TERMINAL ACCORDING TO WILSON (CT)
CENTRE OF ROTATION (COR)
CENTRE OF THE ENTRANCE FIELD
CENTRE OF THE OUTPUT IMAGE
CERENKOV COUNTER
CERTIFIED RADIOACTIVE STANDARD SOURCE
CHAMBER (IONIZATION)
CHAMBER ASSEMBLY
CHANNEL
CHARGING CIRCUIT
CINERADIOGRAPHY
CLASS I EQUIPMENT
CLASS II EQUIPMENT
CLEARLY LEGIBLE
COAGULATION
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION
COINCIDENCE DETECTION
COINCIDENCE WINDOW
COLD CONDITION
COLLIMATOR (FOR GAMMA CAMERAS)
COLLIMATOR AXIS
COLLIMATOR BACK FACE
COLLIMATOR FRONT FACE
COMBINED-OPERATING MODE
COMBINED STANDARD UNCERTAINTY
COMMON MODE DC OFFSET VOLTAGE

COMMON MODE REJECTION
COMPLIANCE VOLUME
COMPOSITION OF REFERENCE MATERIALS
COMPRESSION DEVICE
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DOSE INDEX (CTDI)
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DOSE INDEX 100 (CTDI100)
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY NUMBER (CT NUMBER)
CONDITIONS OF ADEQUATE HEAT DISCHARGE
CONDUCTIVE CONNECTION
CONSTANCY TEST
CONSTANT POTENTIAL HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR
CONTACT SURFACE TEMPERATURE
CONTINUATION
CONTINUOUS MODE
CONTINUOUS OPERATION
CONTINUOUS OPERATION WITH INTERMITTENT LOADING
CONTINUOUS OPERATION WITH SHORT-TIME LOADING
CONTINUOUS RECORDER
CONTRAST IMPROVEMENT RATIO
CONTRAST INDEX
CONTRAST RATIO
CONTROL PANEL
CONTROL SIDE RAIL
CONTROL TEMPERATURE
CONTROLLED ACCESS AREA
CONTROLLED AREA
CONTROLLING TIMER
CONVENTIONAL TRUE VALUE
CONVERGING COLLIMATOR
CONVERSION FACTOR
COORDINATE SYSTEM OF PROJECTION
CORE BIOPSY GUN
CORRECTION FACTOR
COUNT LOSS

COUNT RATE
COUNT RATE CHARACTERISTIC
CRANIAL-BONE THERMAL INDEX
CREEPAGE DISTANCE
CROSS GRID
CT CONDITIONS OF OPERATION
CT DETECTOR
CT DOSIMETER
CT PITCH FACTOR
CT SCANNER
CURRENT TIME PRODUCT
CUTTING

D

DAS CONTRAST SENSITIVITY
DAS VISUAL SPATIAL RESOLUTION
DECENTRING OF A FOCUSED GRID
DECREASING INPUT POWER RATING
DEFAULT SETTING
DEFIBRILLATION-PROOF APPLIED PART
DEFOCUSING OF A FOCUSED GRID
DEGRADATION (OF PERFORMANCE)
DELINEATED LIGHT FIELD
DELINEATED RADIATION BEAM
DELINEATED RADIATION FIELD
DELINEATOR
DELIVERED ENERGY
DENTAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY
DEPTH DOSE
DEPTH FOR BONE THERMAL INDEX
DEPTH FOR SOFT TISSUE THERMAL INDEX
DEPTH OF DOSE MAXIMUM
DEPTH OF ILLUMINATION
DESIGNED FOR
DETACHABLE POWER SUPPLY CORD
DETECTIVE QUANTUM EFFICIENCY (ABBREVIATION DQE)
DETECTOR ASSEMBLY
DETECTOR FIELD OF VIEW (FOV)
DETECTOR HEAD
DETECTOR HEAD TILT
DETECTOR LINE SPREAD FUNCTION
DETECTOR POSITIONING TIME
DETECTOR SHIELD
DEVELOPMENT LIFE-CYCLE
DIAPHRAGM
DIALYSER
DIALYSING FLUID
DIALYSING FLUID CONCENTRATE
DIALYSING SOLUTION
DIFFERENTIAL RADIAL IMAGE
DISTORTION
DIRECT CARDIAC APPLICATION
DIRECT FOCAL DISTANCE
DIRECT RADIOGRAM
DIRECT RADIOGRAPHY
DIRECT RADIOSCOPY
DISABLE
DISCHARGE CIRCUIT
DISCHARGE CONTROL CIRCUIT
DISCRETE-OPERATING MODE
DISINFECTABLE EQUIPMENT
DISPLAY
DIVERGING COLLIMATOR
DOME
DOSE AREA PRODUCT
DOSE AREA PRODUCT METER
DOSE AREA PRODUCT RATE
DOSE EQUIVALENT
DOSE EQUIVALENT LIMIT
DOSE MONITOR UNIT
DOSE MONITORING SYSTEM
DOSE PROFILE
DOSE RATE MONITORING SYSTEM
DOSEMETER
DOSEMETER (PATIENT CONTACT)
DOSIMETER (DIAGNOSTIC)
DOSIMETER (RADIOTHERAPY)
DOUBLE EMULSION FILM
DOUBLE INSULATION
DRIFT
DRIP-RATE INFUSION CONTROLLER
DRIP-RATE INFUSION PUMP
DUMMY COMPONENT

DUTY CYCLE
DUTY FACTOR
DYNAMIC RANGE

E

EARTH LEAKAGE CURRENT
ECG RECORD
EDGE FILTER
EFFECTIVE APERTURE
EFFECTIVE FOCAL SPOT
EFFECTIVE IMAGE RECEPTION AREA
EFFECTIVE INTENSITY
EFFECTIVE LENGTH
EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)
EFFECTIVE RADIATING AREA
EFFECTIVE RANGE
EFFECTIVE RANGE (OF INDICATED VALUES)
EFFECTIVE RECORDING WIDTH
EFFECTIVE SURFACE AREA
ELECTRICAL STIMULATOR
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED HOSPITAL BED
ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (ECG)
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH (ECG)
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC (ECG) MONITORING EQUIPMENT
ELECTRODE
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM (EEG)
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH (EEG)
ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (ABBREVIATION EMC)
ELECTROMAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSION
ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENT
ELECTROMAGNETIC NOISE
ELECTROMYOGRAPH
ELECTRON
ELECTRON BEAM APPLICATOR
ELECTRO-OPTICAL X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE: (ESD)
EMERGENCY AIR INTAKE PORT

EMERGENCY FIELD SHUT DOWN UNIT
EMERGENCY TROLLEY
EMISSION (ELECTROMAGNETIC)
EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (ECT)
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE LEAKAGE CURRENT
ENDOSCOPE
ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT
ENDOSCOPICALLY-USED ACCESSORY
ENERGY CALIBRATION
ENERGY FLUENCE RATE
ENERGY METER/DEFIBRILLATOR TESTER
ENERGY RESOLUTION
ENTRANCE FIELD
ENTRANCE FIELD OF A COLLIMATOR
ENTRANCE FIELD SIZE
ENTRANCE PLANE
ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE
ENTRANCE SURFACE
EQUILIBRATION TIME
EQUIPMENT
EQUIVALENT BEAM DIAMETER
EQUIPMENT ELECTRODE
EQUIPMENT FOR EXTRACORPOREALLY INDUCED LITHOTRIPSY
EQUIPMENT MODEL / EQUIPMENT MODELLING
EQUIVALENT ANODE INPUT POWER
EQUIVALENT APERTURE DIAMETER
EQUIVALENT BEAM AREA
EQUIVALENT WIDTH (EW)
ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE (OF AN EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM)
ERROR OF MEASUREMENT
ESTABLISHED CRITERIA
EVOKED RESPONSE EQUIPMENT
EXAMINATION ROOM
EXCLUSION BAND
EXIT FIELD OF A COLLIMATOR
EXIT SURFACE
EXPANDED UNCERTAINTY

EXPOSURE
EXPOSURE METER
EXPOSURE RATE
EXTERNAL PACEMAKER
EXTERNAL TERMINAL DEVICE
EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCUIT
EXTRACORPOREALLY INDUCED LITHOTRIPSY
EXTRA-FOCAL RADIATION

F

FAIL SAFE
FIELD FLATTENING FILTER
FIELD SIZE
FIELD-CLASS DOSIMETER
FILAMENT CURRENT
FILM BASE PLUS FOG DENSITY
FILM CHANGER
FILM ILLUMINATOR
FILM PROCESSOR
FILTER
FILTRATION
FIRST LEVEL CONTROLLED OPERATING MODE
FIXED COORDINATE SYSTEM
FIXED EQUIPMENT
FIXED MAINS SOCKET OUTLET
FIXED SETTING (OF A CONTROL OR LIMITING DEVICE)
FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH AIR
FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH OXYGEN OR NITROUS OXIDE
FLOW-DIRECTION-SENSITIVE COMPONENT
FLUORESCENT SCREEN
FOCAL RADIATION
FOCAL SPOT
FOCAL SPOT PINHOLE RADIOGRAM
FOCAL SPOT SLIT RADIOGRAM
FOCAL SPOT STAR RADIOGRAM
FOCAL SPOT TO IMAGE RECEPTOR DISTANCE

FOCAL SPOT TO SKIN DISTANCE
FOCAL TRACK
FOCAL VOLUME
FOCUSED GRID
FOCUSING DISTANCE
FREE FLOW
FREQUENT USE DEFIBRILLATOR
FRESH GAS
FRESH GAS INTAKE PORT
FRONT POINTER
F-TYPE ISOLATED (FLOATING) APPLIED PART (F-TYPE APPLIED PART)
FULL SOFTWARE CONTROL OF ACOUSTIC OUTPUT
FULLWIDTH AT HALF MAXIMUM (FWHM)
FULL WIDTH AT TENTH MAXIMUM (FWTM)
FUNCTION (OF AN EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM)
FUNCTIONAL EARTH CONDUCTOR
FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINAL

G

GAMMA CAMERA
GAMMA CAMERA BASED WHOLEBODY IMAGING SYSTEM
GANTRY
GAS CONCENTRATION
GAS EXHAUST PORT
GAS INTAKE PORT
GAS OUTPUT PORT
GEOMETRICAL FIELD SIZE
GEOMETRICAL RADIATION RADIATION FIELD
GRADIENT OUTPUT
GRADIENT UNIT
GRID EXPOSURE FACTOR
GRID RATIO
GRID SELECTIVITY

K

KEEP OPEN RATE (KOR)
KERMA
KERMA RATE

L

LARGE EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM
LATCHED ALARM
LEAD (S)LEAD EQUIVALENT
LEAD SELECTOR
LEAD WIRE(S)
LEAKAGE CURRENT
LEAKAGE CURRENT (CHAMBER ASSEMBLY)
LEAKAGE RADIATION
LEGIBLE
LIFE SUPPORTING EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM
LIFTING POLE
LIGHT DETECTOR
LIGHT EMISSION PART
LIGHT FIELD
LIGHT FIELD CENTRE
LIGHT FIELD DIAMETER
LIGHT FIELD -INDICATOR
LIMITED X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE
LIMITS OF VARIATION
LINE OF RESPONSE (LOR)
LINE PAIR RESOLUTION
LINE SOURCE
LINE SPREAD FUNCTION (LSF)
LINEAR GRID
LINEAR RANGE
LINEARITY
LIQUID SCINTILLATION COUNTER
LITHOTRIPSY
LIVE
LOADING
LOADING FACTOR
LOADING STATE
LOADING TIME

INTERCHANGEABLE ANAESTHETIC VAPOUR DELIVERY DEVICE
INTERCONNECTION CONDITIONS
INTERCONNECTION TERMINAL DEVICE
INTERLOCK
INTERMEDIATE RATE
INTERMITTENT MODE
INTERMITTENT OPERATION
INTERNAL DISCHARGE CIRCUIT
INTERNAL ELECTRICAL POWER SOURCE
INTERNALLY POWERED EQUIPMENT
INTERRUPTION
INTERRUPTION (OF IRRADIATION)/TO INTERRUPT (IRRADIATION)
INTERSTITIAL RADIOTHERAPY
INTERVENTIONAL REFERENCE POINT
INTERVENTIONAL X-RAY EQUIPMENT
INTRACAVITARY RADIOTHERAPY
INTRINSIC ENERGY RESOLUTION
INTRINSIC ENERGY SPECTRUM
INTRINSIC ERROR
INTRINSIC LINE SPREAD FUNCTION
INTRINSIC NON-UNIFORMITY OF RESPONSE
INTRINSIC SPATIAL NON-LINEARITY
INVASIVE MEASUREMENT
IONIZATION CHAMBER
IONIZATION CHAMBER TEST SOURCE
IONIZING RADIATION
IONIZING RADIATION SHIELD
IRRADIATION
IRRADIATION FIELD SIZE
IRRADIATION SWITCH
IRRADIATION TIME
IRRADIATION TREATMENT PRESCRIPTION
ISOCENTRE
ISOCENTRIC
ISOCENTRIC EQUIPMENT
ISOCENTRIC TREATMENT
ISOPLANATIC REGION

IMMUNITY COMPLIANCE LEVEL
IMMUNITY LEVEL
IMMUNITY TEST LEVEL
IN VITRO COUNTING SYSTEM
IN VIVO COUNTING SYSTEM
INCUBATOR
INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE
INDICATED VALUE
INDIRECT RADIOGRAM
INDIRECT RADIOGRAPHY
INDIRECT RADIOSCOPY
INDUCED RADIOACTIVITY
INFANT PHOTOTHERAPY EQUIPMENT
INFANT RADIANT WARMER
INFLATING GAS
INFLATING GAS INPUT PORT
INFLOW
INFLUENCE QUANTITY
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT (ABBREVIATION ITE)
INFREQUENT USE DEFIBRILLATOR
INFUSION CONTROLLER
INFUSION PUMP
INFUSION PUMP FOR AMBULATORY USE
INHERENT FILTRATION
INHIBITION
INITIAL CONSTANCY TEST FILM
INITIAL REFERENCE FILM
INITIAL X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE
INITIATION
INPUT APERTURE
INPUT SCREEN
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
INSTRUMENT ACCURACY
INSTRUMENT PARAMETER
INTEGRAL IMAGE DISTORTION
INTEGRAL MAGNIFICATION
INTEGRATED PATIENT MONITORING/COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS CONTROL SIDE RAIL
INTENDED USE / INTENDED PURPOSE
INTENSIFYING SCREEN

H

HAEMODIALYSIS,
HAEMODIAFILTRATION AND/OR
HAEMOFILTRATION EQUIPMENT
HAEMODIALYSIS (HD)
HAEMOFILTRATION (HF)
HAEMODIAFILTRATION (HDF)
HALF VALUE LAYER TEST DEVICE
HALF-VALUE LAYER
HAND-HELD EQUIPMENT
HARD COPY CAMERA
HARD-WIRED
HARM
HAZARD
HAZARD ANALYSIS
HAZARDOUS SITUATION
HEAD/FOOT PANEL ASSEMBLY
HEAD RF TRANSMIT COIL
HEAD SAR
HEATING DEVICE
HIGH-CONTRAST RESOLUTION
HIGH FREQUENCY SURGICAL EQUIPMENT
HIGH HEAT TRANSFER
HIGH PRESSURE GAS INPUT PORT
HIGH VOLTAGE
HIGH-VOLTAGE CABLE CONNECTION
HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR
HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER ASSEMBLY
HYDRAULIC TEST PRESSURE

IEC 60601 TEST LEVEL

IMAGE DISPLAY DEVICE

IMAGE DISTORTION

IMAGE MATRIX

IMAGE PLANE

IMAGE RECEPTION AREA

IMAGE RECEPTION PLANE

IMAGE RECEPTOR PLANE IN X-RAY

IMAGE INTENSIFIER TUBES

IMMUNITY (TO A DISTURBANCE)

LOCAL RADIAL MAGNIFICATION
LOCAL RF TRANSMIT COIL
LOCAL SAR
LOCALIZATION DEVICE
LONG TERM AUTOMATIC MODE
LOW CONTRAST RESOLUTION
LOW HEAT TRANSFER
LOW-FREQUENCY DROP (LFD)
LOW POWER EQUIPMENT
LOW-PRESSURE GAS INPUT PORT
LOW VOLTAGE
LUMINAIRE FOR DIAGNOSIS
LUMINANCE DISTRIBUTION
LUMINANCE NON-UNIFORMITY

M

MAGNETIC RESONANCE
MAGNETIC RESONANCE EQUIPMENT
(MR EQUIPMENT)
MAGNETIC RESONANCE EXAMINATION
(MR EXAMINATION)
MAGNETIC RESONANCE SYSTEM (MR
SYSTEM)
MAINS CONNECTOR
MAINS PART
MAINS PLUG
MAINS TERMINAL DEVICE
MAINS VOLTAGE
MAJOR SURGICAL LUMINAIRE
MAMMOGRAPHIC ANTI SCATTER GRID
MAMMOGRAPHIC STEREOTACTIC
DEVICE
MANUAL DEFIBRILLATOR
MANUAL MODE
MANUAL VENTILATION PORT
MANUFACTURER
MATCHED LOAD
MATTRESS
MATTRESS SUPPORT PLATFORM
MATRIX ELEMENT
MAXIMUM ANODE HEAT CONTENT

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS HEAT
DISSIPATION
MAXIMUM ENERGY
MAXIMUM GRADIENT SLEW RATE
MAXIMUM INFUSION PRESSURE
MAXIMUM LIMITED PRESSURE
(P_{limmax})
MAXIMUM PEAK VOLTAGE
MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE WORKING
PRESSURE
MAXIMUM TOLERABLE RISK
MAXIMUM TRACKING RATE
MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE
(P_{wmax})
MAXIMUM X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY
HEAT CONTENT
MEAN CT NUMBER
MEAN PEAK VOLTAGE
MEASURED VALUE
MEASURING ASSEMBLY
MECHANICAL INDEX
MEDICAL DEVICE
MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY
MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
(REFERRED TO AS EQUIPMENT)
MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
MEDICAL RADIOLOGY
MEDICAL SUPERVISION
MICROWAVE THERAPY EQUIPMENT
MID POINT AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
MINIMUM BREAKING LOAD
MINIMUM EFFECTIVE RANGE
MINIMUM LIMITED PRESSURE (P_{limmin})
MINIMUM RATE
MINIMUM RATED RANGE
MINOR SURGICAL LUMINAIRE
(TREATMENT LUMINAIRE)
MINUTE VOLUME ($\dot{V}$)
MOBILE EQUIPMENT
MOBILE OPERATING TABLE
MODE OF OPERATION
MODEL OR TYPE REFERENCE

MODES OF OPERATION WITH
CONTINUED DISPLAY
MODULATION TRANSFER FUNCTION
(MTF)
MOMENTARY CONTACT SWITCH
MONITOR
MONITORING DEVICE
MOVING BEAM RADIOTHERAPY
MOVING GRID
MTF ANALYZER
MULTI-DETECTOR COUNTER
MULTIPLE WINDOW SPATIAL
REGISTRATION
MULTI-DETECTOR COUNTER
MULTI-PURPOSE ULTRASONIC
EQUIPMENT
MULTICHANNEL ELECTRO-
CARDIOGRAPH
MULTIFUNCTION PATIENT MONITORING
EQUIPMENT
MULTIPLE FUNCTION
MULTIPARAMETER PATIENT
MONITORING EQUIPMENT

N

NARROW BEAM
NARROW BEAM CONDITION
NATIONAL STANDARD
NET OPTICAL DENSITY
NEUTRAL ELECTRODE
NEUTRON
NOISE
NOMINAL (VALUE)
NOMINAL ANODE INPUT POWER
NOMINAL ELECTRIC POWER
NOMINAL ENERGY
NOMINAL ENTRANCE FIELD SIZE
NOMINAL FOCAL SPOT VALUE
NOMINAL IMAGE SIZE
NOMINAL SENSITIVITY

NOMINAL SHORTEST IRRADIATION
TIME
NOMINAL TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION
THICKNESS
NOMINAL TOMOGRAPHIC SLICE
THICKNESS
NOMINAL X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE
NON-ISOCENTRIC
NON-LINEARITY
NON-FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC
AGENTS
NON-INVASIVE MEASUREMENT
NON-IRRADIATED CONSTANCY TEST
FILM
NON-INTERCHANGEABLE
ANAESTHETIC VAPOUR DELIVERY
DEVICE
NON-LATCHED ALARM
NON-IMPLANTABLE PULSE GENERATOR
NON-LATCHING ALARM SIGNAL
NON-SCANNING MODE
NON-SCREEN FILM
NON-UNIFORMITY OF RESPONSE
NORMAL CONDITION
NORMAL OPERATING MODE
NORMAL POSITION
NORMAL SENSITIVITY
NORMAL TREATMENT DISTANCE (NTD)
NORMAL USE
NORMALIZED SLICE SENSITIVITY
NORMALIZED VOLUME SENSITIVITY
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

O

OBJECT PROGRAMMED CONTROL
OBJECT SLICE
OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE
OBLIQUE CROSS GRID
OCCLUSION ALARM THRESHOLD
(PRESSURE)
OFFSET
ONE-PEAK HIGH-VOLTAGE
GENERATOR

OPERATING CABLE
OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR
NOMINAL X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE
OPERATING FREQUENCY
OPERATOR
OPERATOR'S POSITION
OPTICAL TRANSFER FUNCTION (OTF)
ORGAN COUNTING SYSTEM
ORTHOGONAL CROSS GRID
OUTFLOW
-12 dB OUTPUT BEAM AREA
-12 dB OUTPUT BEAM DIMENSIONS
(NON-UNIFORM EXCITATION)
OUTPUT CIRCUIT
OUTPUT IMAGE
OUTPUT POWER
OUTPUT SCREEN
OVARY SHIELD
OVERALL UNCERTAINTY
OVER-CURRENT RELEASE
OVERLOAD TOLERANCE
OVER-BLANKET
OXYGEN RICH ENVIRONMENT

P

PAD
PARALLEL GRID
PARALLEL HOLE COLLIMATOR
PART LEAKAGE CURRENT
PARTIAL BODY SAR
PARTICLE ACCELERATOR
PASSWORD
PATIENT
PATIENT ANATOMY MODEL / ANATOMY
MODELLING
PATIENT AUXILIARY CURRENT
PATIENT CABLE
PATIENT CIRCUIT
PATIENT CONNECTION
PATIENT CONNECTION PORT (OF THE
VENTILATOR BREATHING SYSTEM)
PATIENT ELECTRODE

PATIENT END
PATIENT ENVIRONMENT
PATIENT EXTRAPMENT
PATIENT LEAKAGE CURRENT
PATIENT LINE
PATIENT SUPPORT
PATIENT SURFACE
PEAK-RAREFACTIONAL ACOUSTIC
PRESSURE
PENDANT CONTROL
PENETRATIVE QUALITY
PENUMBRA
PERCENTAGE RIPPLE
PERCENTAGE RIPPLE IN CONSTANT
POTENTIAL HIGH-VOLTAGE
GENERATORS
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTIC
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS EQUIPMENT
PERMANENT FILTRATION
PERMANENTLY INSTALLED EQUIPMENT
PHANTOM
PHOTON
PHYSICAL POINT SPREAD FUNCTION
PHYSIOLOGICAL ALARM
PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING UNIT
PHYSIOLOGICAL SIMULATION
FREQUENCY
PILE-UP EFFECT
PINHOLE CAMERA
PIN-HOLE COLLIMATOR
PIXEL
PLAYBACK EQUIPMENT
POINT SOURCE
POINT SPREAD FUNCTION (PSF)
PORTABLE EQUIPMENT
POSITIONING DEVICE
POSITIONING TIME
POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPH
POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY
(PET)
POST-VENTRICULAR ATRIAL
REFRACTOR PERIOD (PVARP)

POTENTIAL EQUALIZATION
CONDUCTOR
POWER SUPPLY
POWER SUPPLY CORD
PRACTICAL PEAK POTENTIAL (PPP)
PRACTICAL RANGE
PREPARATORY STATE
PRESSURE (OVERPRESSURE)
PRESSURE PULSE
PRESSURE PULSE COUPLING
PRIMARY DOSE MONITORING SYSTEM
PRIMARY PROTECTIVE SHIELDING
PRIMARY RADIATION
PRIMARY TIMER
PRIMARY/SECONDARY (TIMER)
COMBINATION
PRIMARY/SECONDARY DOSE
MONITORING COMBINATION
PRIMARY-SECONDARY DOSE
MONITORING SYSTEM
PROCEDURE
PROCESS
PROFILE PUMP
PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRICAL
MEDICAL SYSTEM (PEMS)
PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC
SUBSYSTEM (PESS)
PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC SYSTEM
(PES)
PROJECTION
PROJECTION ANGLE
PROJECTION BEAM
PROPERLY INSTALLED
PROTECTED AREA
PROTECTION DEVICE
PROTECTIVE BARRIER
PROTECTIVE COVER
PROTECTIVE DEVICE
PROTECTIVE EARTH CONDUCTOR
PROTECTIVE EARTH TERMINAL
PROTECTIVE GLASS PLATE
PROTECTIVE GLASS PLATE TYPE SC
PROTECTIVE GLASS PLATE TYPE VI

PROTECTIVE GONAD APRON
PROTECTIVE MITTEN
PROTECTIVE SHIELDING
PROTECTIVE SYSTEM
PROTECTIVELY EARTHED
PRUDENT USE STATEMENT
PUBLIC MAINS NETWORKS
PULSE AMPLITUDE ANALYZER PULSE
WINDOW
PULSE-AVERAGE INTENSITY
PULSE BEAM-WIDTH
PULSE DURATION
PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL
PULSE REPETITION PERIOD
PULSE REPETITION RATE
PULSE-PRESSURE-SQUARED
INTEGRAL

Q

QUALIFIED PERSON
QUALITY ASSURANCE
QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMME
QUALITY CONTROL
QUALITY EQUIVALENT FILTRATION
QUANTITY INDEX
QUANTUM ABSORPTION EFFICIENCY
QUENCH

R

RADIATION SOURCE TO SKIN
DISTANCE
RADIATION SPECTRUM
RADIATION TYPE
RADIAL RESOLUTION
RADIATION
RADIATION APERTURE
RADIATION BEAM
RADIATION BEAM AXIS
RADIATION CONDITION
RADIATION DETECTOR
RADIATION DETECTOR ASSEMBLY
RADIATION ENERGY

RADIATION FIELD
RADIATION HEAD
RADIATION METER
RADIATION OUTPUT
RADIATION PROTECTION
RADIATION QUALITY
RADIATION QUANTITIES AND UNITS
RADIATION QUANTITY
RADIATION QUANTITY FOR NOMINAL
SHORTEST IRRADIATION TIME
RADIATION SOURCE
RADIATION SOURCE ASSEMBLY
RADIOACTIVE HALF-LIFE
RADIOACTIVE IMPURITY
RADIOACTIVE SOURCE
RADIOACTIVE SOURCE TRAIN
RADIOACTIVE STANDARD SOURCE
RADIOACTIVITY
RADIO FREQUENCY (RF)
RADIOGRAM
RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE
RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE HOLDER
RADIOGRAPHIC FILM
RADIOGRAPHIC RATING
RADIOGRAPHY
RADIOLOGICAL
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT
RADIOLOGICAL INSTALLATION
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGE
RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION
RADIOLOGY
RADIOMETRIC PARAMETERS
RADIONUCLIDE
RADIONUCLIDE BEAM THERAPY
EQUIPMENT
RADIONUCLIDE CALIBRATOR
RADIONUCLIDE FACTOR
RADIOSCOPIC SCREEN
RADIOSCOPICALLY GUIDED
INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURE
RADIOSCOPY
RADIO THERAPY
RADIO THERAPY SIMULATOR

RADIO THERAPY TREATMENT PLANNING
SYSTEM (RTPS)
RADIUS OF ROTATION
RANDOM COINCIDENCE
RANDOM UNCERTAINTY
RATED (VALUE)
RATED FIELD SIZE
RATED LENGTH
RATED LOAD
RATED OUTPUT POWER
RATED RANGE (OF USE)
READY STATE
RECONSTRUCTIVE TOMOGRAPHY
RECORD
RECORDING ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH
RECOVERY COEFFICIENT
REDUNDANT (TIMER) COMBINATION
REDUNDANT DOSE MONITORING
COMBINATION
REDUNDANT DOSE MONITORING
SYSTEMS
REFERENCE AIR KERMA
REFERENCE AXIS
REFERENCE CONDITIONS
REFERENCE DATA
REFERENCE DIRECTION
REFERENCE INDICATED VALUE
REFERENCE PLANE
REFERENCE POINT (OF A CHAMBER)
REFERENCE POINT (OF A RADIATION
DETECTOR)
REFERENCE POINT ACCORDING TO
GOLDBERGER
REFERENCE SCALE READING
REFERENCE VALUE
REFERENCE VOLUME
REFERENCE-CLASS DOSIMETER
REGION OF CONTROL
REGION OF INTEREST (ROI)
REINFORCED INSULATION
RELATIVE INTRINSIC ERROR
RELATIVE SURFACE DOSE

RESERVE ELECTRICAL POWER
SOURCE
RESIDUAL RADIATION
RESIDUAL RISK
RESOLUTION OF THE DISPLAY
RESOLVING TIME
RESPONSE
RESPIRATORY PRESSURE
RESPONSE TIME
RHYTHM RECOGNITION DETECTOR
RISK
RISK ANALYSIS
RISK ASSESSMENT
RISK CONTROL
RISK EVALUATION
RISK MANAGEMENT
RISK MANAGEMENT FILE
RISK MANAGEMENT SUMMARY
ROUTINE MONITORING
ROUTINE TEST
RUCK-RESISTANT BLANKET

S

SAFE WORKING LOAD
SAFETY
SAFETY DEVICE
SAFETY EXTRA-LOW VOLTAGE (SELV)
SAFETY EXTRA-LOW VOLTAGE
TRANSFORMER
SAFETY FACTOR
SAFETY HAZARD
SAFETY INTEGRITY
SAMPLE CHANGER
SAMPLE VOLUME CHARACTERISTIC
SCALE READING
SCANNING MODE
SCATTER FRACTION (SF)
SCATTERED RADIATION
SCATTERED TRUE COINCIDENCE
SCATTERING
SCREEN FILM
SCROTUM SHIELD
SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCE
SEARCH COIL
SECOND LEVEL CONTROLLED
OPERATING MODE
SECONDARY DOSE MONITORING
SYSTEM
SECONDARY TIMER
SELECTED ENERGY
SELF-RESETTING THERMAL CUT-OUT
SENSITIVE VOLUME
SENSITIVITY
SENSITIVITY PROFILE
SEPARATE MONITORING ELECTRODES
SEPARATION DEVICE
SERIAL CHANGER
SERIAL LOAD RATING
SERIAL NUMBER
SERIAL RADIOGRAPHY
SET TEMPERATURE
SEVERITY
SHADOW SHIELD
SHORT-TIME OPERATION
SHUTTER
SIDE RAIL
SIGNAL INPUT PART
SIGNAL OUTPUT PART
SIGNIFICANT ZONE OF OCCUPANCY
SILENCE
SILENCE/RESET
SILENCING
SILENCING/RESET
SINGLE CHAMBER
SINGLE CHANNEL
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH
SINGLE FUNCTION
SINGLE FAULT CONDITION
SINGLE GAMMA-RAY PHOTON PULS
SINGLE LOAD RATING
SINGLE PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED
TOMOGRAPHY (SPECT)
SINGLES RATE
SINOGRAM
SITE TEST
SIX-PEAK HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR

SHADOW DILUTION
SHORT TERM AUTOMATIC MODE
SHORT-WAVE THERAPY EQUIPMENT
SKIN TEMPERATURE
SKIN TEMPERATURE SENSOR
SLICE SENSITIVITY
SLICE THICKNESS
SLIT CAMERA
SOFT TISSUE THERMAL INDEX
SOURCE APPLICATOR
SOURCE CARRIER
SOURCE DRIVE MECHANISM
SOURCE TO ENTRANCE PLANE
DISTANCE (SED)
SPATIAL NONLINEARITY
SPATIAL RESOLUTION
SPATIAL RESOLUTION (IN CT
EQUIPMENT)
SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL-AVERAGE
INTENSITY
SPECIAL PURPOSE GRADIENT SYSTEM
SPECIAL USE EQUIPMENT
SPECIFIC
SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE(SAR)
SPECIFIED
SPECIFIED ENERGY RESPONSE
SPEED INDEX
SPOTFILM DEVICE
SQUEEZING AND SHEARING POINTS
(FOR FINGERS AND HANDS)
STABILITY CHECK DEVICE
STABILIZATION TIME
STANDARDIZATION VOLTAGE
STANDARD
STANDARD MEASUREMENT DEPTH
STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS
STANDARD TEST VALUES
STAND-BY
STAND-BY STATE
STAR PATTERN CAMERA
STAR PATTERN RESOLUTION LIMIT
STATIC LOAD
STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

STATIONARY GRID
STATIONARY RADIOTHERAPY
STATUS TEST
STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION
STERILE HANDLE
STERILIZABLE EQUIPMENT
STIMULATOR
STORAGE CONTAINER
STORED ENERGY
STRAY RADIATION
STRIP FREQUENCY
STRIPS PER CENTIMETRE
STRUCTURAL SHIELDING
SUBSTITUTION FLUID
SUPERFICIAL RADIOTHERAPY
SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION
SUPPLY EQUIPMENT
SUPPLY LINE
SUPPLY MAINS
SUPPLY UNIT
SURFACE DOSE
SURGICAL LUMINAIRE
SURGICAL LUMINAIRE SYSTEM
SUSPENDED
SUSPENSION
SYNCHRONIZER
SYRINGE PUMP
SYSTEM AXIS
SYSTEM LINEARITY
SYSTEM NON-UNIFORMITY OF
RESPONSE
SYSTEM SENSITIVITY

T
TANGENTIAL RESOLUTION
TAPERED GRID
TARGET
TARGET ANGLE
TARGET MARKER
TARGET LOCATION
TARGET VOLUME
TECHNICAL ALARM
TELERRADIOTHERAPY

TEMPERATURE LIMITER
TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY
TEMPORAL-MAXIMUM INTENSITY
TEMPORAL MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER
TENTH-VALUE LAYER
TERMINAL DEVICE
TERMINATION (OF IRRADIATION)
TERMINATION OF IRRADIATION /TO
TERMINATE IRRADIATION
TEST
TEST DEVICE
TEST DEVICE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
TEST LOAD
THERMAL CUT-OUT
THERMAL INDEX
THERMOSTAT
THREE-DIMENSIONAL
RECONSTRUCTION
TIME CONSTANT
TIME RATE OF CHANGE OF MAGNETIC
FIELD (dB/dt)
TIMING DEVICE
TISSUE EQUIVALENT MATERIAL
TOMOGRAPHIC PLANE
TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION
TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION THICKNESS
TOMOGRAPHIC VOLUME
TOMOGRAPHY
TOOL
TOTAL COINCIDENCES
TOTAL FIELD OF VIEW
TOTAL FILTRATION
TOTAL IRRADIANCE FOR BILIRUBIN
TOTAL LOAD
TRACEABLE RADIOACTIVE STANDARD
SOURCE
TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY
TRANSFER
TRANSCUTANEOUS OXYGEN AND
CARBON DIOXIDE PARTIAL
PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT
TRANSCUTANEOUS PARTIAL
PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT

TRANSDUCER
TRANSMEMBRANE PRESSURE (TMP)
TRANSMISSION
TRANSMISSION CHAMBER
TRANSMISSION DETECTOR
TRANSMISSION KERMA
(TRANSMISSION KERMA RATE)
TRANSMISSION OF PRIMARY
RADIATION
TRANSMISSION OF SCATTERED
RADIATION
TRANSMISSION OF TOTAL RADIATION
TRANSMISSION RATIO
TRANSMIT PATTERN
TRANSPORT INCUBATOR
TRANSPORT INCUBATOR
TEMPERATURE
TRANSPORTABLE ELECTRICAL POWER
SOURCE
TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT
TRANSPORTER
TRANSVERSE FIELD MAGNET
TRANSVERSE FIELD OF VIEW
TRANSVERSE POINT SPREAD
FUNCTION
TRANSVERSE RESOLUTION
TRANSVERSE TOMOGRAPHY
TREATMENT
TREATMENT CONTROL PANEL
TREATMENT FIELD
TREATMENT HEAD
TREATMENT PARAMETER
TREATMENT PLAN/ TREATMENT
PLANNING
TREATMENT ROOM
TREATMENT VOLUME
TRENDELENBURG
TRIXEL
TRUE CENTRAL LINE
TRUE COINCIDENCE
TRUE COUNT RATE
TRUE VALUE
TUBE VOLTAGE (X-RAY)

TWELVE-PEAK HIGH VOLTAGE
GENERATOR
TWO- PEAK HIGH VOLTAGE
GENERATOR
TWO-DIMENSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION
TYPE B APPLIED PART
TYPE B EQUIPMENT
TYPE BF APPLIED PART
TYPE CF APPLIED PART
TYPE TEST

U

ULTRAFILTRATION
ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT
ULTRASONIC PHYSIOTHERAPY
EQUIPMENT
ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCER
ULTRASOUND
UNATTENUATED BEAM
UNATTENUATED BEAM QUALITY
UNDER-BLANKET
UNIFORM CONSTANCY TEST FILM
UNIFORMITY
UNIFORMITY G2 OF THE TOTAL
IRRADIANCE FOR BILIRUBIN
UNSCATTERED TRUE COINCIDENCE
UNWANTED RADIATION
USEFUL BEAM
USEFUL ENTRANCE FIELD SIZE
USEFUL FIELD
USER

V

VALIDATION
VARIATION
VEILING GLARE INDEX (VGI)
VENOUS PART
VENOUS PRESSURE
VENTILATOR
VENTILATOR BREATHING SYSTEM
(VBS)
VERIFICATION

VIRTUAL SOURCE
VISUAL STIMULATOR
VOLTAGE RIPPLE
VOLUME RF TRANSMIT COIL
VOLUME SENSITIVITY
VOLUMETRIC INFUSION CONTROLLER
VOLUMETRIC INFUSION PUMP
VOXEL

W

WARNING SIGNAL
WATER KERMA
WAVE RECOGNITION POINTS
WAVEFORM
WEDGE FILTER
WEDGE FILTER ANGLE
WEDGE FILTER FACTOR
WELL-COUNTER
WELL-TYPE DETECTOR
WHOLE BODY COUNTER
WHOLE BODY GRADIENT SYSTEM
WHOLE BODY IMAGING DEVICE
WHOLE BODY MAGNET
WHOLE BODY MAGNETIC RESONANCE
EQUIPMENT (WHOLE BODY MR
EQUIPMENT)
WHOLE BODY RF TRANSMIT COIL
WHOLE BODY SAR
WORKING STANDARD
WORKLOAD

X

X-RAY EQUIPMENT
X-RAY GENERATOR
X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER
X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER TUBE
X-RAY IMAGE RECEPTOR
X-RAY IMAGING ARRANGEMENT
X-RAY PATTERN
X-RAY THERAPY
X-RAY TUBE
X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY

X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY COOLING
CURVE
X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY HEAT
CONTENT
X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY HEATING
CURVE
X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY INPUT POWER
X-RAY TUBE CURRENT
X-RAY TUBE HEAD
X-RAY TUBE HOUSING
X-RAY TUBE LOAD
X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE
XRII

Z

ZERO APPLICATOR
ZERO DRIFT (MEASURING ASSEMBLY)
ZERO FILTER
ZERO SHIFT (MEASURING ASSEMBLY)

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
–12 DB OUTPUT BEAM AREA	Area of the ultrasonic beam derived from the –12 dB OUTPUT BEAM DIMENSIONS. Symbol: A_{aprt} . Unit: centimetre squared, cm ² .		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
–12 DB OUTPUT BEAM DIMENSIONS	Dimensions of the ultrasonic beam (–12 dB PULSE BEAM WIDTH) in specified directions normal to the BEAM ALIGNMENT AXIS and at the TRANSDUCER output face. NOTE 1 For reasons of measurement accuracy the –12 dB OUTPUT BEAM DIMENSIONS can be derived from measurements at a distance chosen to be as close as possible to the face of the TRANSDUCER, and if possible no more than 1 mm from the face. NOTE 2 For contact TRANSDUCERS, these dimensions can be taken as the dimensions of the radiating element. Symbol: X, Y. Unit: centimetres, cm.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
ABSORBED DOSE	Letter symbol: D. Mean energy imparted by IONIZING RADIATION to matter. ABSORBED DOSE is determined as the quotient of $\overline{d\varepsilon}$ by dm, where $\overline{d\varepsilon}$ is the mean energy imparted by IONIZING RADIATION to matter of mass dm: $D = \frac{\overline{d\varepsilon}}{dm}$ The unit of ABSORBED DOSE is the joule per kilogram (J.kg⁻¹). The special name of the unit of ABSORBED DOSE is the gray (Gy). The earlier unit of ABSORBED DOSE was the rad, 1 rad being equal to 10⁻² J.kg⁻¹.	rm-13-08	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-9:1996 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60601-2-43:2000 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60976/ A1:2000 IEC 62083:2000
ABSORBED DOSE RATE	Letter symbol: $\dot{D}$. ABSORBED DOSE per unit time. ABSORBED DOSE RATE is determined as the quotient of dD by dt, where dD is the increment of ABSORBED DOSE in the time interval dt: $\dot{D} = \frac{dD}{dt}$ A unit of ABSORBED DOSE RATE is any quotient of the gray or its multiples or submultiples by a suitable unit of time (Gy.s⁻¹, mGy.h⁻¹, etc.).	rm-13-09	60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-9:1996 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60976/ A1:2000 IEC 62083:2000
ABSORBED DOSE RATE TO WATER	Letter symbol: $\dot{D}$. Following the definition in C.5 of ICRU 33, ABSORBED DOSE RATE to water is the quotient of dD by dt, where dD is the increment of ABSORBED DOSE to water in the time interval dt. The unit of ABSORBED DOSE RATE to water is Gy · s⁻¹ (Gy · min⁻¹; Gy · h⁻¹).		IEC 60731/A1:2002
ABSORBED DOSE TO WATER	Letter symbol: D. Following the definition in C.4 of ICRU 33, ABSORBED DOSE to water is the quotient of $\overline{d\varepsilon}$ by dm where $\overline{d\varepsilon}$ is the mean energy imparted by IONIZING RADIATION to water of mass dm. The unit of ABSORBED DOSE to water is Gy (where 1 Gy = 1 J · kg⁻¹).		IEC 60731/A1:2002

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ABSORPTION	Phenomenon in which incident RADIATION transfers to the matter which it traverses some or all its energy. NOTE SCATTERING accompanied by energy loss, for example the compton effect and NEUTRON slowing down, is considered to be ENERGY ABSORPTION.	rm-12-05	IEC 61223-3-1:1999
ACCEPTANCE TEST	TEST carried out after new EQUIPMENT has been installed, or major modifications have been made to existing EQUIPMENT, in order to verify compliance with contractual specifications.	rm-70-01	IEC 60627:2001 IEC 61223-1:1993 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-3:1996 IEC 61267:1994 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-4:2000
ACCEPTANCE TEST	TEST carried out at the request and with the participation of the user or his representative to ascertain by determination of proper performance parameters that the instrument meets the specifications claimed by the vendor. NOTE An ACCEPTANCE TEST should be carried out at the time of installation and when appropriate after major service. During or immediately after ACCEPTANCE TESTING, REFERENCE DATA are collected to be used as a standard for comparison with future ROUTINE TESTS.		IEC 61948-1:2001 IEC 61948-2:2001
ACCESS COVER	Part of an ENCLOSURE or guard providing the possibility of access to EQUIPMENT parts for the purpose of adjustment, inspection, replacement or repair.	NG.01.01	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995
ACCESSIBLE CONDUCTIVE PARTS	Conducting parts of EQUIPMENT which can be touched without the use of a TOOL.		IEC 60601-2-9:1996
ACCESSIBLE METAL PART	Metal part of EQUIPMENT which can be touched without the use of a TOOL. See also NG.01.22.	NG.01.02	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60731/A1:2002 IEC 61674/ A1:2002

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ACCESSIBLE PART	Part of EQUIPMENT which can be touched without the use of a TOOL.	NG.01.22	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-26:2002 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60601-2-47:2001 IEC 60601-2-51:2003
ACCESSIBLE SURFACE	Surface of EQUIPMENT or of an EQUIPMENT part that can be easily or accidentally touched by persons without the use of a TOOL.	rm-84-07	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60601-2-33:2002
ACCESSORY	Additional component for use with an EQUIPMENT in order: – to perform its intended use; – to adapt the EQUIPMENT to some special use; – to facilitate the use of the EQUIPMENT; – to enhance the performance of the EQUIPMENT; – to enable the functions of the EQUIPMENT to be integrated with those of other EQUIPMENT.	rm-83-06	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60627:2001 IEC 60976/ A1:2000 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61267:1994

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ACCESSORY	Additional component for use with an EQUIPMENT in order: – to perform its intended use; – to adapt the EQUIPMENT to some special use; – to facilitate the use of the EQUIPMENT; – to enhance the performance of the EQUIPMENT; – to enable the functions of the EQUIPMENT to be integrated with those of other EQUIPMENT. Separate programmers are regarded as accessories and therefore a component part of the EQUIPMENT.		IEC 60601-2-24:1998
ACCESSORY	Optional component necessary and/or suitable to be used with EQUIPMENT in order to enable, facilitate or improve the intended use of EQUIPMENT or to integrate additional functions.	NG.01.03	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-2-9:1996 IEC 60601-2-12:2001 IEC 60601-2-29:1999
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT	Document accompanying a medical device, or an ACCESSORY, and containing important information for the USER, OPERATOR, installer or assembler of the medical device particularly regarding SAFETY. NOTE Based on IEC 60601-1:1988, definition 2.1.4.		ISO 14971:2000

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS	Documents provided with an installation, EQUIPMENT, ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT or ACCESSORY and containing important information for the assembler, installer and USER, particularly regarding SAFETY.	rm-82-01	IEC 60336:1993 IEC 60522:1999 IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-8:1999 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60601-2-32:1994 IEC 60601-2-33:2002 IEC 60601-2-37:2001 IEC 60601-2-43:2000 IEC 60601-2-44: 2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60613:1989 IEC 60627:2001 IEC 60731/A1:2002 IEC 60976/ A1:2000 IEC 61223-1:1993 IEC 61223-2-1:1993 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-3:1996 IEC 61223-3-4:2000 IEC 61262-1:1994 IEC 61262-2:1994 IEC 61262-3:1994 IEC 61262-4:1994 IEC 61262-5:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 61262-7:1995 IEC 61267:1994 IEC 61303:1994 IEC 61331-1:1994 IEC 61331-2:1994 IEC 61331-3:1998 IEC 61674/ A1:2002 IEC 61675-1:1998 IEC 61675-2:1998 IEC 61675-3:1998 IEC 62083:2000

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS	Documents accompanying EQUIPMENT or an ACCESSORY and containing all important information for the USER, OPERATOR, installer or assembler of EQUIPMENT, particularly regarding SAFETY. Recommended replacement: rm-82-01	NG.01.04	IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1-4:2000 IEC 60601-2-9:1996 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60601-2-12:2001 IEC 60601-2-17/ A1: 1996 IEC 60601-2-26:2002 IEC 60601-2-47:2001 IEC 60601-2-51:2003
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS	Documents provided with an installation, EQUIPMENT, ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT or ACCESSORY, containing important information for the assembler, installer and USER, particularly regarding SAFETY (IEC 60788 rev., MR-128-01). Recommended replacement: NG.01.04		IEC 60580:2000
ACOUSTIC ATTENUATING COEFFICIENT	Coefficient intended to account for ultrasonic ATTENUATION of tissue between the source and a specified point. Symbol: α . Unit: decibels per centimetre per megahertz, dB cm ⁻¹ MHz ⁻¹ .		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY	Arithmetic mean of the most widely separated frequencies f_1 and f_2 at which the amplitude of the pressure spectrum of the acoustic signal is 3 dB lower than the peak amplitude. Symbol: f_{awf} . Unit: megahertz, MHz.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY	Frequency of an acoustic signal based on the observation of the output of a hydrophone placed in an acoustic field. The signal is analysed using the zero-crossing frequency technique (see 3.4.1 of IEC 61102). [IEC 61689, definition 3.3]		IEC 60601-2-5:2000
ACTIVE ELECTRODE	Electrode intended to produce certain physical effects required in electrosurgery, for example CUTTING and coagulation.		IEC 60601-2-2:1998
ACTIVITY	Letter symbol: A. Quantitative indication of the RADIOACTIVITY of an amount of RADIONUCLIDE in a particular energy state at a given time. ACTIVITY is determined as the quotient of dN by dt , where dN is the expectation value of the number of spontaneous nuclear transitions from that energy state in the time interval dt : $A = \frac{dN}{dt}$ The unit of ACTIVITY is the reciprocal second (s ⁻¹). The special name of the unit of ACTIVITY is the becquerel (Bq), 1 Bq being equal to one transition per second. The earlier unit of ACTIVITY was the curie (Ci), 1 Ci being equal to 3.7×10^{10} transitions per second.	rm-13-18	IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60601-2-17/A1:1996 IEC 60789:1992 IEC 61262-5:1994 IEC 61303:1994 IEC 61675-1:1998 IEC 61675-2:1998 IEC 61675-3:1998 IEC 61948-1:2001 IEC 61948-2:2001
ACTUAL FOCAL SPOT	Area on the surface of the TARGET that intercepts the beam of accelerated particles.	rm-20-12	IEC 60336:1993 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-4:2000 IEC 61262-7:1995

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ADDED FILTER	Removable or irremovable FILTER positioned in the RADIATION BEAM to provide part or all of the ADDITIONAL FILTRATION.	rm-35-02	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-8:1999 IEC 60601-2-43:2000 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60806:1984 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61262-2:1994 IEC 61262-3:1994 IEC 61262-5:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 61267:1994
ADDITIONAL FILTRATION	QUALITY EQUIVALENT FILTRATION due to ADDED FILTERS and other removable materials in the RADIATION BEAM which are between the RADIATION SOURCE and the PATIENT or a specified plane.	rm-13-47	IEC 60522:1999 IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60627:2001 IEC 60806:1984 IEC 61223-3-1:1999
ADDRESS PILE-UP	For imaging devices false address calculation of an artificial event which passes the PULSE amplitude analyzer window, but is formed from two or more events by the pile-up effect.		IEC 61675-1:1998
ADJUSTABLE SETTING (of a control or limiting device)	Setting which can be altered by the OPERATOR without the use of a TOOL.	NG.09.01	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995
ADMINISTRATION SET	Device(s) that convey(s) liquid from the supply via the EQUIPMENT to the PATIENT.		IEC 60601-2-24:1998
ADMINISTRATION SET CHANGE INTERVAL	Time recommended by the MANUFACTURER of the EQUIPMENT for using the ADMINISTRATION SET.		IEC 60601-2-24:1998
AFTER LOADING	Manual or remotely-controlled transfer of one or more SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES between a STORAGE CONTAINER and pre-positioned SOURCE APPLICATORS for BRACHYRADIOTHERAPY.	rm-42-54	IEC 60601-2-17 A1:1996

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
AIR CLEARANCE	Shortest path in air between two conductive parts.	NG.03.01	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-44: 2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001
AIR CONTROLLED INCUBATOR	INCUBATOR in which the air temperature is automatically controlled by an air temperature sensor close to a value set by the USER.		IEC 60601-2-19 A1:1996
AIR CONTROLLED TRANSPORT INCUBATOR	TRANSPORT INCUBATOR in which the air temperature is automatically controlled by an air temperature sensor close to a value set by the USER.		IEC 60601-2-20 A1:1996
AIR KERMA	Letter symbol: K . Quotient of dE_{tr} by dm , where dE_{tr} is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged particles in a mass dm of air, thus $K = \frac{dE_{tr}}{dm}$. Unit: J kg ⁻¹ . The special name for the unit of AIR KERMA is gray (Gy) (ICRU 60).	rm-13-11	IEC 60580:2000
AIR KERMA	Letter symbol: K . Following the definition in C.6 of ICRU 33, AIR KERMA is the quotient of dE_{tr} by dm where dE_{tr} is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged ionizing particles liberated by uncharged ionizing particles in air of mass dm . The unit of AIR KERMA is Gy (where 1 Gy = 1 J · kg ⁻¹). Recommended replacement: precise definition in IEC 60580 (2000)		IEC 60731/A1:2002
AIR KERMA	KERMA measured in a mass of air. Recommended replacement: precise definition in IEC 60580 (2000)	rm-13-11	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-8:1999 IEC 60601-2-17 /A1: 1996 IEC 60601-2-43:2000 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-3:1996 IEC 61223-3-4:2000 IEC 61262-2:1994 IEC 61262-3:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 61267:1994 IEC 61331-1:1994

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
AIR KERMA	Letter symbol: K . Quotient of dE_{tr} by dm , where dE_{tr} is the sum of the initial kinetic energies of all the charged ionizing particles liberated by uncharged ionizing particles in air of mass dm . The unit of AIR KERMA is Gy (where $1 \text{ Gy} = 1 \text{ J} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), (see C.6 of ICRU 33). Recommended replacement: precise definition in IEC 60580 (2000)		IEC 61674 /A1:2002
AIR KERMA LENGTH	Letter symbol: $K.l$. For any straight line passing through the cross sectional X-ray scan of a CT machine, AIR KERMA LENGTH is the infinite integral of the product of AIR KERMA and elemental length along this line. The unit of AIR KERMA LENGTH is Gy·m (mGy·m).		IEC 61674 /A1:2002
AIR KERMA RATE	Letter symbol: $\dot{K}$. Quotient of dK by dt , where dK is the increment of AIR KERMA in the time interval dt , thus $\dot{K} = \frac{dK}{dt}$. Unit: $\text{J kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. If the special name gray is used, the unit of AIR KERMA RATE is gray per second (Gy s^{-1}) (ICRU).	rm-13-54	IEC 60580:2000
AIR KERMA RATE	Letter symbol: $\dot{K}$. Following the definition in C.7 of ICRU 33, AIR KERMA RATE is the quotient of dK by dt , where dK is the increment of AIR KERMA in the time interval dt . The unit of AIR KERMA RATE is $\text{Gy} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ($\text{Gy} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $\text{Gy} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$). Recommended replacement see IEC 60580 (2000)		IEC 60731/A1:2002
AIR KERMA RATE	Letter symbol: $\dot{K}$. Quotient of dK by dt , where dK is the increment of AIR KERMA in the time interval dt . The unit of AIR KERMA RATE is Gy/s (Gy/min ; Gy/h), (see C.7 of ICRU 33). Recommended replacement see IEC 60580 (2000)		IEC 61674/ A1:2002
AIR-DENSITY CHARACTERISTIC	Two-dimensional function relating the instrument reading with temperature and PRESSURE.		IEC 61303:1994
ALARM	Signal which indicates abnormal events occurring to the PATIENT or EQUIPMENT.		IEC 60601-2-23:1999 IEC 60601-2-30:1999 IEC 60601-2-34:2000 IEC 60601-2-49:2001 IEC 60601-2-51:2003
ALARM CONDITION	A condition that occurs when a variable that is being monitored by an ALARM SYSTEM equals or falls outside the set ALARM LIMIT(S).		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ALARM LIMIT	Value(s) which are set by the MANUFACTURER, the device, the USER or OPERATOR which define the threshold range of the ALARM CONDITION.		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ALARM SIGNAL	A signal the purpose of which is to alert the OPERATOR to an abnormal condition in the PATIENT or the EQUIPMENT that may develop into a SAFETY HAZARD which requires OPERATOR awareness or action.		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ALARM SYSTEM	A system that is intended to make the OPERATOR(s) aware of an ALARM CONDITION, in the PATIENT or EQUIPMENT, by means of its ALARM SIGNAL(S).		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
AMBULATORY ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM (EQUIPMENT)	AMBULATORY RECORDER and a PLAYBACK EQUIPMENT, both of which may contain an analysis function. NOTE This EQUIPMENT is often referred to as Holter monitoring EQUIPMENT after its inventor, Dr. Norman Holter.		IEC 60601-2-47:2001
AMBULATORY RECORDER	Recording EQUIPMENT worn or carried by the PATIENT including associated ELECTRODES and cables for recording or recording and analysing heart action potentials.		IEC 60601-2-47:2001

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ANAESTHETIC GAS DELIVERY SYSTEM	Assembly of components which controls and delivers the fresh gas into the ANAESTHETIC BREATHING SYSTEM. NOTE It may include a flow control system, flow meters and/or a gas mixing system and ANAESTHETIC GAS DELIVERY SYSTEM PIPING.		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ANAESTHETIC GAS DELIVERY SYSTEM PIPING	All pipework, including unions, from unidirectional valves in the pipeline inlets and from the outlets of the pressure regulator(s) to the flow control system, as well as the PIPING connecting the flow control system and the piping connecting the ANAESTHETIC VAPOUR DELIVERY DEVICE to the FRESH GAS OUTLET. It includes piping leading to and from pneumatic ALARM SYSTEM(s), pressure indicators, oxygen flush and gas power outlets.		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ANAESTHETIC SYSTEM (ANAESTHETIC WORKSTATION)	Inhalational ANAESTHETIC SYSTEM that contains an ANAESTHETIC GAS DELIVERY SYSTEM, an ANAESTHETIC BREATHING SYSTEM and the required MONITORING DEVICE(S), ALARM SYSTEM(s), and PROTECTION DEVICES. NOTE The ANAESTHETIC SYSTEM may include, but is not limited to, ANAESTHETIC VAPOUR DELIVERY DEVICE(S) and ANAESTHETIC VENTILATOR(S) and their associated MONITORING DEVICE(S), ALARM SYSTEM(s) and PROTECTION DEVICE(S).		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ANAESTHETIC VAPOUR DELIVERY DEVICE	Device which provides the vapour of an anaesthetic agent in a controllable concentration.		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ANAESTHETIC VENTILATOR	Automatic device, which is connected via the ANAESTHETIC BREATHING SYSTEM to the PATIENT'S airway and is designed to augment or provide ventilation of the PATIENT during anaesthesia.		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ANALYSING ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH	ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH capable of analysing heart action potentials, deriving measurements from them and/or making interpretative statements. These may be also capable of communicating ECGs and/or analysis results.		IEC 60601-2-51:2003
ANNIHILATION RADIATION	IONIZING RADIATION that is produced when a particle and its antiparticle interact and cease to exist.		IEC 61675-1:1998
ANNUNCIATION	Communication of ALARM SIGNALS to the OPERATOR.		IEC 60601-2-13:2003
ANODE	In an X-RAY TUBE, electrode to which ELECTRONS forming a beam are accelerated and which usually contains the TARGET.	rm-22-06	IEC 60336:1993 IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60613:1989 IEC 60627:2001 IEC 60806:1984 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996
ANODE COOLING CURVE	Curve showing the ANODE HEAT CONTENT as a function of time with zero ANODE INPUT POWER, beginning after a LOADING when the ANODE HEAT CONTENT is equal to the maximum ANODE HEAT CONTENT.	rm-36-29	IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60613:1989
ANODE ANGLE	TARGET ANGLE in an X-RAY TUBE or in an X-RAY TUBE ASSEMBLY.	rm-22-07	IEC 60336:1993
ANODE HEAT CONTENT	Momentary value of the heat contained in the ANODE of an X-RAY TUBE accumulated during, or retained after, LOADINGS.	rm-36-26	IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60613:1989

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ANODE HEATING CURVE	Curve showing the ANODE HEAT CONTENT as a function of LOADING TIME for specified ANODE INPUT POWER.	rm-36-28	IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60613:1989
ANODE INPUT POWER	Power applied to the ANODE of an X-RAY TUBE to produce X-radiation.	rm-36-22	IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60613:1989
ANODE SPEED	In a rotating ANODE X-RAY TUBE, angular velocity at which the ANODE rotates, usually expressed in revolutions per minute.	rm-36-35	IEC 60336:1993 IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60613:1989
ANTI-SCATTER GRID	Device to be placed before the IMAGE RECEPTION AREA in order to reduce the incidence of SCATTERED RADIATION upon that area and thus increase the contrast in the X-RAY PATTERN.	rm-32-06	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-43:2000 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 61223-1:1993 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-3:1996 IEC 61262-2:1994 IEC 61262-3:1994 IEC 61262-5:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 61262-7:1995 IEC 61267:1994
ANTI-SCATTER GRID	Device with a fixed periodic arrangement of materials with different X-RAY ATTENUATION properties to be placed in front of the IMAGE RECEPTION AREA in order to reduce the incidence of SCATTERED RADIATION upon that area and thus increase the contrast in the X-RAY PATTERN. Recommended replacement: rm-32-06		IEC 60627:2001
APPARENT RESISTANCE OF SUPPLY MAINS	For diagnostic X-RAY GENERATOR, resistance of the SUPPLY MAINS determined under specific load conditions.	rm-36-16	IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-44: 2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001
APPLIANCE COUPLER	Means enabling the connection of a flexible cord to EQUIPMENT without the use of a TOOL, consisting of two parts: a MAINS CONNECTOR and an APPLIANCE INLET.	NG.07.01	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-2-13:2003

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
APPLIANCE INLET	Part of an APPLIANCE COUPLER incorporated in or fixed to EQUIPMENT.	NG.07.02	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995
APPLICATION DISTANCE	Distance from the EFFECTIVE FOCAL SPOT to the APPLICATION PLANE.		IEC 61267:1994
APPLICATION LIMITS	Letter symbols: f_1 , f_2 , unit: cm. Lower, f_1 , and upper, f_2 , limits of the distance from the FOCAL SPOT to the incident face of a FOCUSED GRID or a PARALLEL GRID between which the obtained RADIOLOGICAL information can be considered acceptable for many purposes.		IEC 60627:2001
APPLICATION LIMITS	Letter symbols: lower limit: f_1 , upper limit: f_2 . For a FOCUSED GRID, limits of the distance from the FOCAL SPOT to the incident face between which the RADIOLOGICAL information obtained can generally be expected to be acceptable.	rm-32-19	IEC 60601-2-7:1998
APPLICATION PLANE	Plane perpendicular to the REFERENCE AXIS, where the standard RADIATION CONDITION is defined.		IEC 61267:1994
APPLICATOR	An ACCESSORY or part of the EQUIPMENT intended to be used to couple the r.f. power to the PATIENT, but excluding the associated connecting cables.		IEC 60601-2-3/ A1:1998
APPLICATOR	Radiator, i.e., an aerial with a directional effect, such as a dipole with reflector, a dipole array, open waveguide or dielectric radiator for local application of microwave energy to the PATIENT.		IEC 60601-2-6:1984
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT.	NG.01.05	IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-9:1996 IEC 60601-2-12:2001 IEC 60601-2-17/A1:1996 IEC 60601-2-26:2002 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60601-2-37:2001 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60601-2-47:2001 IEC 60601-2-51:2003
APPLIED PART	A part of a DOSEMETER, the RADIATION DETECTOR (for example CHAMBER ASSEMBLY) together with any additional PROTECTIVE COVER provided by the MANUFACTURER, intended for physical contact (not electrical contact) with the PATIENT (for example for intracavitary use).		IEC 60601-2-9:1996
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT. Accessible parts of APPLICATORS.		IEC 60601-2-3/ A1:1998

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT. Accessible parts of APPLICATORS and their associated connecting cables or waveguides and their connectors.		IEC 60601-2-6:1984
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT. The STIMULATOR ELECTRODES and all parts conductively connected to them.		IEC 60601-2-10 /A1: 2001
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT, or any part of the VENTILATOR intended to be connected to the breathing system.		IEC 60601-2-12:2001
APPLIED PART	The EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCUIT and the DIALYSING FLUID circuit and/or all parts permanently and conductively connected to it.		IEC 60601-2-16:1998
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT. For some ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT, the APPLIED PART extends, as seen from the PATIENT, into the SUPPLY UNIT(S) to the point(s) where the required separation is provided (see 17a) of the General Standard).		IEC 60601-2-18 /A1: 2000
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT. For some ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT, the APPLIED PART extends, as seen from the PATIENT, into the SUPPLY UNIT(S) to the point(s) where the required separation is provided (see 17a) and 17 c) of the General Standard).		IEC 60601-2-18/ A1: 2000
APPLIED PART	The definition of IEC 60601-1 (see amendment 2) applies.		IEC 60601-2-19 /A1: 1996 IEC 60601-2-20/ A1: 1996
APPLIED PART	TRANSDUCER and its connecting lead.		IEC 60601-2-23:1999

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
APPLIED PART	Entirety of all parts of the EQUIPMENT including the infusion liquid pathway that is intentionally in contact with the PATIENT being treated in NORMAL USE.		IEC 60601-2-24:1998
APPLIED PART	The occluding cuff and any integral TRANSDUCERS, their connecting leads and pressure tubes.		IEC 60601-2-30:1999
APPLIED PART	The TRANSDUCER, including any fluid filled system.		IEC 60601-2-34:2000
APPLIED PART	All parts of the BED which can intentionally or unintentionally come into contact with the PATIENT, are considered an APPLIED PART. (See Figure 111.)		IEC 60601-2-38 /A1: 1999
APPLIED PART	The part of the DIALYSING SOLUTION circuit that conveys DIALYSING SOLUTION from the EQUIPMENT to the peritoneal cavity of the PATIENT, and subsequently to a drainage bag or drain, or parts permanently and conductively connected to it, shall be considered as the APPLIED PART.		IEC 60601-2-39:1999
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – can be brought into contact with the PATIENT, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT. NOTE Except if intended for such purpose, a SURGICAL LUMINAIRE or LUMINAIRE FOR DIAGNOSIS has no APPLIED PART on the PATIENT.		IEC 60601-2-41:2000
APPLIED PART	A part of the EQUIPMENT which in NORMAL USE: – necessarily comes into physical contact with the PATIENT for the EQUIPMENT to perform its function, or – needs to be touched by the PATIENT.		IEC 60601-2-49:2001
APPLIED PART INTERFACE	That portion of the APPLIED PART intended to come into contact with the PATIENT'S skin.		IEC 60601-2-23:1999
ARTERIAL PRESSURE	The PRESSURE measured in the EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCUIT between the PATIENT and the arterial blood pump.		IEC 60601-2-16:1998
ARTEFACT / ARTIFACT	Apparent structure visible in the image which does not represent a structure within the object and which cannot be explained by NOISE or the MODULATION TRANSFER FUNCTION of the system.	rm-32-67	IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-3:1996
ARTEFACT	Apparent structure visible in the image which does not represent a structure within the object.		IEC 61223-3-4:2000
ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS	Those parts of ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS giving information enabling an assembler to observe necessary precautions with respect to SAFETY and functional performance when assembling EQUIPMENT, equipment parts or sub-assemblies according to their specified purpose.	rm-82-03	IEC 60601-1-3:1994

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT	In a RADIOLOGICAL INSTALLATION, EQUIPMENT other than those for the production and control of IONIZING RADIATION, but essential for its application.	rm-30-01	IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-8:1999 IEC 60601-2-32:1994 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 61223-1:1993 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-4:2000 IEC 61267:1994
ATTACHMENT HEAD	ACCESSORY intended to be attached to the TREATMENT HEAD for the purpose of modifying the ultrasonic beam characteristics.		IEC 60601-2-5:2000
ATTENUATED BEAM	X-ray beam exiting the PATIENT or PHANTOM.		IEC 61674 /A1:2002
ATTENUATED BEAM QUALITY	RADIATION QUALITY of the X-ray beam exiting the PATIENT or PHANTOM.		IEC 61674/ A1:2002
ATTENUATED OUTPUT POWER	Value of the acoustic OUTPUT POWER after ATTENUATION and at a specified distance from the TRANSDUCER, and given by: $P_a = P10^{(-\alpha z f_{awf} / 10)}$ where α is the ACOUSTIC ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT in decibels per centimetre per megahertz; z is the distance from the source to the point of interest in centimetres; f_{awf} is the ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY in megahertz; P_a is the ATTENUATED OUTPUT POWER in milliwatts; P is the OUTPUT POWER in milliwatts measured in water. Symbol: P_a . Unit: milliwatts, mW.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
ATTENUATED PEAK-RAREFACTIONAL ACOUSTIC PRESSURE	Value of the PEAK-RAREFACTIONAL ACOUSTIC PRESSURE after ATTENUATION and at a specified point, and given by $p_{ra}(z) = p_r(z)10^{(-\alpha z f_{awf} / 20)}$ where α is the ACOUSTIC ATTENUATING COEFFICIENT in decibels per centimetre per megahertz; z is the distance from the source to the point of interest, in centimetres; f_{awf} is the ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY in megahertz; $p_r(z)$ is the PEAK-RAREFACTIONAL ACOUSTIC PRESSURE measured in water. Symbol: p_{ra} . Unit: megapascals, MPa.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ATTENUATED PULSE-AVERAGE INTENSITY	Value of the acoustic PULSE-AVERAGE INTENSITY after ATTENUATION and at a specified point, and given by $I_{pa,\alpha} = I_{pa}(z)10^{(-\alpha z f_{awf} / 10)}$ where α is the ACOUSTIC ATTENUATING COEFFICIENT in decibels per centimetre per megahertz; z is the distance from the source to the point of interest in centimetres; f_{awf} is the ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY, at distance z in megahertz; $I_{pa}(z)$ is the PULSE-AVERAGE INTENSITY measured in water, in milliwatts per centimetre squared. Symbol: $I_{pa,\alpha}$. Unit: watts per centimetre squared, W cm⁻².		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
ATTENUATED PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL	Value of the PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL after ATTENUATION and at a specified point, and given by $I_{pi,\alpha} = I_{pi}10^{(-\alpha z f_{awf} / 10)}$ where α is the ACOUSTIC ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT in decibels per centimetre per megahertz; z is the distance from the source to the point of interest in centimetres; f_{awf} is the ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY in megahertz; $I_{pi,\alpha}$ is the ATTENUATED PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL in millijoules per centimetre squared; I_{pi} is the PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL measured in water in millijoules per centimetre squared. Symbol: $I_{pi,\alpha}$. Unit: millijoules per centimetre squared, mJ/cm².		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
ATTENUATED SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY	Value of the SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL AVERAGE INTENSITY after ATTENUATION and at a specified distance z, and given by $I_{zpta,\alpha}(z) = I_{zpta}(z)10^{(-\alpha z f_{awf} / 10)}$ where α is the ACOUSTIC ATTENUATING COEFFICIENT in decibels per centimetre per megahertz; z is the distance from the source to the point of interest in centimetres; f_{awf} is the ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY in megahertz; $I_{zpta}(z)$ is the SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY, at a specified distance z in milliwatts per centimetre squared measured in water. Symbol: $I_{zpta,\alpha}(z)$. Unit: milliwatts per centimetre squared, mW cm².		IEC 60601-2-37:2001

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ATTENUATED TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY	Value of the TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY after ATTENUATION and at a specified point, and given by $I_{ta,\alpha}(z) = I_{ta}(z)10^{(-\alpha z f_{awf} / 10)}$ where α is the ACOUSTIC ATTENUATING COEFFICIENT in decibels per centimetre per megahertz; z is the distance from the source to the point of interest in centimetres; f_{awf} is the ACOUSTIC WORKING FREQUENCY in megahertz; $I_{ta,\alpha}(z)$ is the ATTENUATED TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY in milliwatts per centimetre squared; $I_{ta}(z)$ is the TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY measured in water in milliwatts per centimetre squared. Symbol: $I_{ta,\alpha}(z)$. Unit: milliwatts per centimetre squared, mW cm².		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
ATTENUATION	Reduction of a RADIATION QUANTITY upon passage of the RADIATION through matter resulting from all types of interaction with this matter. The RADIATION QUANTITY may be, for example, the particle flux density or the energy density. NOTE ATTENUATION does not include the geometric reduction of the RADIATION QUANTITY with distance from the RADIATION SOURCE.	rm-12-08	IEC 60580:2000 IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-8:1999 IEC 60601-2-17/ A1: 1996 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60601-2-44:2002 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 60627:2001 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-3:1996 IEC 61223-3-4:2000 IEC 61267:1994 IEC 61331-1:1994 IEC 61331-2:1994 IEC 61331-3:1998 IEC 61675-1:1998 IEC 61675-2:1998

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT	Letter symbol: μ. For a material in a beam of uncharged ionizing particles, quotient $\frac{dN}{N}$ by dl, where $\frac{dN}{N}$ is the fraction of particles that experience interactions in traversing a distance dl in the material. $\mu = -\frac{1}{N} \frac{dN}{dl}$	rm-13-39	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 61267:1994
ATTENUATION EQUIVALENT	Letter symbol: δ. Thickness of a layer of reference material which, if substituted for the material under consideration in a beam of specified RADIATION QUALITY and under specified geometrical conditions, gives the same degree of ATTENUATION. The ATTENUATION EQUIVALENT is expressed in suitable submultiples of the metre together with the reference material and the RADIATION QUALITY of the incident beam.	rm-13-37	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-8:1999 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 61262-1:1994 IEC 61262-4:1994 IEC 61331-1:1994 IEC 61331-2:1994 IEC 61331-3:1998
ATTENUATION RATIO	Ratio of the value of a specified RADIATION QUANTITY in the centre of a BROAD BEAM of specified RADIATION QUALITY with the attenuating material under consideration outside the beam, to the value at the same position and under the same conditions with this attenuating material placed in the beam.	rm-13-40	IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61262-2:1994 IEC 61262-3:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 61331-1:1994
AUDITORY STIMULATOR	Parts of EQUIPMENT for the application of sound pressure from a TRANSDUCER (headphone, bone conductor or free-field) to the ear(s) of the PATIENT, for the evoking of biopotentials or other action.		IEC 60601-2-40:1998
AUTOMATED EXTERNAL DEFIBRILLATOR (AED)	A DEFIBRILLATOR that, once activated by the OPERATOR, analyses the ECG obtained from ELECTRODES placed on the chest surface, identifies shockable cardiac rhythms, and automatically operates the DEFIBRILLATOR when a shockable rhythm is detected, hereinafter referred to as an AED. NOTE AEDs may provide varying levels of automation and be referred to by various terms.		IEC 60601-2-4:2002
AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM	In an X-RAY GENERATOR, system in which the control or limitation of the electric energy delivered to an X-ray tub assembly depends upon the measurement of one or more radiation quantities or corresponding physical quantities.	rm-36-45	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
AUTOMATIC CYCLING NON-INVASIVE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT	A device, or part of a physiological monitoring or measuring system, including its associated accessories used for intermittent assessment of a PATIENT'S blood pressure by an externally applied means.		IEC 60601-2-30:1999
AUTOMATIC CYCLING NON-INVASIVE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT	Stand alone measuring EQUIPMENT or part of a physiological monitoring or measuring system, including associated TRANSDUCERS, that is used for the internal measurement of circulatory system pressures.		IEC 60601-2-34:2000
AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL	In an X-RAY GENERATOR, mode of operation in which one or more LOADING FACTORS are controlled automatically in order to obtain at a pre-selected location a desired quantity of RADIATION.	rm-36-46	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-45:2001 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61223-3-2:1996 IEC 61223-3-3:1996 IEC 61267:1994
AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE RATE CONTROL	In an X-RAY GENERATOR, mode of operation in which the rate of emitted RADIATION is controlled automatically by control of one or more LOADING FACTORS in order to obtain at a pre-selected location and in a pre-selected LOADING TIME a desired quantity of RADIATION.	rm-36-47	IEC 61223-3-1:1999
AUTOMATIC INTENSITY CONTROL	In an X-RAY GENERATOR, mode of operation in which one or more LOADING FACTORS are controlled automatically in order to obtain at a pre-selected location a desired rate of a RADIATION QUANTITY.	rm-36-48	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-7:1998 IEC 60601-2-43:2000 IEC 61223-2-9:1999
AUXILIARY MAINS SOCKET-OUTLET	Socket-outlet with MAINS VOLTAGE on EQUIPMENT, accessible without the use of a TOOL and intended for provision of mains supply to other EQUIPMENT or to other separate parts of the EQUIPMENT.	NG.07.04	IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-2-12:2001 IEC 60601-2-13:2003
AVERAGE INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE	The average of the INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE readings taken at regular intervals achieved during STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION (see Figure 101).		IEC 60601-2-19/A1:1996
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	The average of temperature readings taken at regular intervals at any specified point in the BABY COMPARTMENT achieved during STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION.		IEC 60601-2-19/A1:1996
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	The average of the maximum and minimum temperatures at any specified point in the BABY COMPARTMENT achieved during STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION.		IEC 60601-2-20/A1:1996
AVERAGE TRANSPORT INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE	The average of the maximum and minimum TRANSPORT INCUBATOR TEMPERATURES achieved during STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION (see Figure 101).		IEC 60601-2-20/A1:1996
AXIAL FIELD OF VIEW	Dimensions of a slice through the TOMOGRAPHIC VOLUME parallel to and including the SYSTEM AXIS. In practice it is specified only by its axial dimension given by the distance between the centres of the outermost defined IMAGE PLANES plus the average of the measured AXIAL SLICE WIDTH measured as EQUIVALENT WIDTH (EW).	rm-32-51	IEC 61675-1:1998 IEC 61675-2:1998
AXIAL POINT SPREAD FUNCTION	Profile passing through the peak of the PHYSICAL POINT SPREAD FUNCTION in a plane parallel to the SYSTEM AXIS.	rm-32-52	IEC 61675-1:1998 IEC 61675-2:1998

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
AXIAL RESOLUTION	For tomographs with sufficiently fine axial sampling fulfilling the sampling theorem, SPATIAL RESOLUTION along a line parallel to the SYSTEM AXIS.	rm-32-53	IEC 61675-1:1998 IEC 61675-2:1998
AXIAL SLICE WIDTH	For tomographs, the width of the AXIAL POINT SPREAD FUNCTION.	rm-33-54	IEC 61675-1:1998 IEC 61675-2:1998
BABY COMPARTMENT	An environmentally-controlled ENCLOSURE intended to contain a baby and with transparent section(s) which allows for viewing of the baby.		IEC 60601-2-19/A1:1996
BABY CONTROLLED INCUBATOR	An AIR CONTROLLED INCUBATOR which has additional capability of automatically controlling the INCUBATOR air temperature in order to maintain the temperature as measured by a SKIN TEMPERATURE SENSOR close to a value set by the USER.		IEC 60601-2-19/A1:1996
BABY CONTROLLED MODE	A mode of operation in which the power output varies automatically in response to the temperature of the baby, to achieve a temperature close to a value set by the USER.		IEC 60601-2-21/A1:1996
BABY CONTROLLED TRANSPORT INCUBATOR	An air controlled TRANSPORT INCUBATOR which has the additional capability of automatically controlling the INCUBATOR air temperature in order to maintain the temperature as measured by a SKIN TEMPERATURE SENSOR close to a value set by the USER.		IEC 60601-2-20/A1:1996
BACK POINTER	Luminous or mechanical device intended to indicate the RADIATION BEAM AXIS and its point of exit from the PATIENT.	rm-35-13	IEC 60976/ A1:2000
BACK-SCATTERING	SCATTERING of particles or RADIATION by material through angles greater than 90° with respect to their initial direction.	rm-12-04	IEC 60806:1984
BACTERIAL FILTER	Device that removes bacteria and particulate matter from the gas stream. [ISO 4135:1995, definition 4.1.7 modified]		IEC 60601-2-12:2001
BASE DEPTH	Depth in a PHANTOM of the plane containing the distal point of 90 % of the maximum ABSORBED DOSE on the RADIATION BEAM AXIS.		IEC 60976/A1:2000
BASLINE VALUE	REFERENCE VALUE of functional parameter: – either the value obtained for this parameter in the initial CONSTANCY TEST immediately following a STATUS TEST, or – where described in a corresponding particular standard, the mean value of values obtained in a series of initial CONSTANCY TESTS, immediately following a STATUS TEST.	rm-73-11	IEC 61223-1:1993 IEC 61223-2-1:1993 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999
BASIC INSULATION	Insulation applied to LIVE parts to provide basic protection against electric shock.	NG.03.02	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60601-2-51:2003

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
BEAM ALIGNMENT AXIS	Straight line joining the points of maximum PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL measured at several different distances in the far field. For the purposes of alignment, this line may be projected to the face of the ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCER.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
BEAM APPLICATOR	In MEDICAL RADIOLOGY, device usually attached to the RADIATION SOURCE ASSEMBLY performing at least one of the following functions: – to indicate the RADIATION BEAM AXIS; – to indicate the RADIATION FIELD; – to ensure a minimum distance from the RADIATION SOURCE to the ENTRANCE SURFACE; – to serve as COMPRESSION DEVICE. NOTE 1 A BEAM APPLICATOR may include PROTECTIVE SHIELDING and serve as a BEAM LIMITING DEVICE. NOTE 2 As BEAM APPLICATORS may be mentioned: pointing APPLICATOR, open-ended APPLICATOR, dental BEAM APPLICATOR, therapeutic BEAM APPLICATOR.	rm-37-30	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-8:1999 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60976/A1:2000 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-3-4:2000 IEC 62083:2000
BEAM AREA	Area in the specified plane perpendicular to the BEAM-ALIGNMENT AXIS consisting of all points at which the PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL is greater than a specified fraction of the maximum PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL in that plane. NOTE For measurement purposes the PULSE-INTENSITY INTEGRAL can be taken as being proportional to the PULSE PRESSURE-SQUARED INTEGRAL.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
BEAM LIMITING DEVICE	Device to limit the RADIATION FIELD.	rm-37-28	IEC 60580:2000 IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-9:1996 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60976/A1:2000 IEC 61217:2002 IEC 61223-2-4:1994 IEC 61223-2-5:1994 IEC 61223-2-6:1994 IEC 61223-2-7:1999 IEC 61223-2-9:1999 IEC 61223-2-10:1999 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61262-2:1994 IEC 61262-3:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 62083:2000

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
BEAM LIMITING SYSTEM	Entirety of parts and their geometrical configuration contributing to the limitation of the RADIATION BEAM.	rm-37-27	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60601-2-29:1999 IEC 60976/ A1:2000 IEC 61223-2-11:1999 IEC 61223-3-1:1999 IEC 61331-1:1994
BEAM NON-UNIFORMITY RATIO	Ratio of the square of the maximum r.m.s. acoustic pressure to the spatial average of the square of the r.m.s. acoustic pressure where the spatial average is taken over the EFFECTIVE RADIATING AREA, determined in accordance with IEC 61689. [IEC 61689, definition 3.9, modified]		IEC 60601-2-5:2000
BEAM OFF	The condition in which the RADIATION SOURCE (S) is fully shielded, and is also in a position in which it can be secured.		IEC 60601-2-11:1997
BEAM ON	The condition in which the RADIATION SOURCE (S) is fully exposed for RADIOTHERAPY.		IEC 60601-2-11:1997
BEAM SCATTERING FILTER	FILTER used in order to scatter a beam of ELECTRONS.	rm-35-09	IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60976/A1:2000
BEAM TYPE	Descriptive classification for the ultrasonic beam in one of three types: collimated, convergent or divergent. [IEC 61689, definition 3.11]		IEC 60601-2-5:2000
BEST FOCUS	Setting of focusing potentials resulting in maximum integrated area under the MTF curve for the given slit orientation. NOTE This setting of focusing potentials is chosen to reduce ambiguity and may slightly deviate from settings in practical use of the XRIL.		IEC 61262-7:1995
BIOPOTENTIAL INPUT PART	APPLIED PART(s) of EQUIPMENT or SYSTEM for the collection of biopotentials.		IEC 60601-2-40:1998
BIPOLAR ELECTRODE	Assembly of two ACTIVE ELECTRODES on the same support, so constructed that, when energised, the hf current flows mainly between these two ELECTRODES.		IEC 60601-2-2:1998
BLANKET	Flexible HEATING DEVICE, which may be folded, for use under or over a PATIENT.		IEC 60601-2-35:1996
BLOOD LEAK	A leakage of blood from the blood compartment to the DIALYSING FLUID compartment of the DIALYSER due to a rupture of the semi-permeable membrane.		IEC 60601-2-16:1998
BL COMING VALUE	As a characteristic of the EFFECTIVE FOCAL SPOT of an X-RAY TUBE, ratio of two resolution limits obtained under specific LOADING conditions.	rm-20-15	IEC 60336:1993
BOLUS	Discrete quantity of liquid which is delivered in a short time.		IEC 60601-2-24:1998
BONE THERMAL INDEX	THERMAL INDEX for applications, such as foetal (second and third trimester) or neonatal cephalic (through the fontanelle), in which the ULTRASOUND beam passes through soft tissue and a focal region is in the immediate vicinity of bone. Symbol: <i>TIB</i> . Unit: None. NOTE See DD.4.2 and DD.5.2 for methods of determining the BONE THERMAL INDEX.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
BOUNDARY AND DIMENSIONS OF THE X-RAY FIELD	In this collateral standard IEC 60601-1-3:1994, the boundary of an X-ray field (see rm-37-07), is described by the locus of points at which the AIR KERMA RATE is 25 % of the mean of the AIR KERMA RATE at the approximate centres of the quarters of the area enclosed. The dimensions of an X-ray field are described in terms of the lengths of its intercepts on each of two orthogonal major axes in the plane of interest. Unless otherwise stated, it is to be assumed that the plane of interest is at right angles to the REFERENCE AXIS; also that the major axes intersect on the REFERENCE AXIS and are oriented so that one axis is collinear with the PROJECTION of the longitudinal axis of the X-RAY TUBE lying in the plane and passing through this point of intersection.		IEC 60601-1-3:1994
BOUNDED OUTPUT POWER	OUTPUT POWER emitted in SCANNING MODE from a region of the active area of the TRANSDUCER whose width in the scan plane is limited to 1 cm. Symbol: P_1 . Unit: milliwatts, mW.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
BRACHYRADIOTHERAPY	Intracavitary, interstitial or SUPERFICIAL RADIOTHERAPY using one or more SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES.	rm-42-52	IEC 62083:2000
BRACHYTHERAPY SOURCE MODEL/BRACHYTHERAPY SOURCE MODELING	All physical, geometric and radiation parameters required to plan a course of RADIOTHERAPY for a particular BRACHYTHERAPY RADIOACTIVE SOURCE. The process of establishing the BRACHYTHERAPY SOURCE MODEL is referred to as "BRACHYTHERAPY SOURCE MODELING".		IEC 62083:2000
BREAK-POINT DEPTH	Value equal to 1,5 times the EQUIVALENT APERTURE DIAMETER, and given by $z_{bd} = 1,5 D_{eq}$ where D_{eq} is the EQUIVALENT APERTURE DIAMETER. Symbol: z_{bp} . Unit: centimetres, cm.		IEC 60601-2-37:2001
BROAD BEAM	RADIATION BEAM of such a solid angle that a further increase of the solid angle does not appreciably increase a measured RADIATION QUANTITY, thus including the contribution of SCATTERED RADIATION.	rm-37-24	IEC 60627:2001 IEC 61331-1:1994
BROAD BEAM CONDITION	Arrangement for the measurement of a RADIATION QUANTITY in a BROAD BEAM of IONIZING RADIATION.	rm-37-25	IEC 60627:2001 IEC 61267:1994
BUFFER-FREE HAEMODIAFILTRATION	A specific form of HDF where the buffer is not given to the PATIENT with the DIALYSING FLUID, but with the SUBSTITUTION FLUID.		IEC 60601-2-16:1998
BUILD UP	Phenomenon of the increase with depth of the ABSORBED DOSE RATE due to the release of secondary charged particles and to SCATTERED RADIATION in matter beyond the ENTRANCE SURFACE.	rm-12-12	IEC 60601-2-1/A1:2002 IEC 60601-2-11:1997 IEC 60976/ A1:2000
BUILD UP FACTOR	Letter symbol: B . For a material irradiated, ratio of the value of a RADIATION QUANTITY in the centre of a BROAD BEAM of specified RADIATION QUALITY and the corresponding value of the RADIATION QUANTITY in the centre of a NARROW BEAM, both values measured in the material under consideration.	rm-13-49	IEC 61331-1:1994
CALIBRATION ("CAL")	Facility enabling the CALIBRATION VOLTAGE and zero voltage to be recorded in place of the ELECTROCARDIOGRAM.		IEC 60601-2-51:2003
CALIBRATION FACTOR	For a CHAMBER ASSEMBLY with an associated MEASURING ASSEMBLY it is the factor which converts the INDICATED VALUE, corrected to stated REFERENCE CONDITIONS, to the CONVENTIONAL TRUE VALUE at the position of the REFERENCE POINT of the IONIZATION CHAMBER. For an IONIZATION CHAMBER calibrated on its own without a specified MEASURING ASSEMBLY, the CALIBRATION FACTOR converts the ionization charge or current, corrected to REFERENCE CONDITIONS, to the CONVENTIONAL TRUE VALUE at the position of the REFERENCE POINT of the CHAMBER (this is the reciprocal of RESPONSE under REFERENCE CONDITIONS).		IEC 60731/A1:2002
CALIBRATION INTERVAL	Recommended time between calibrations as described in the ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.		IEC 60601-3-1:1996
CALIBRATION VOLTAGE	Voltage step recorded for amplitude CALIBRATION PURPOSES.		IEC 60601-2-51:2003

Term	Definition	Reference	Used in IEC
CAPACITIVELY COUPLED HF CURRENT	Unavoidable high frequency current flowing from an ENDOSCOPICALLY-USED ACCESSORY to the ENDOSCOPE.		IEC 60601-2-18 A1:2000
CAPACITOR DISCHARGE HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR	HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR in which the electrical energy is stored in a HIGH VOLTAGE capacitor to be supplied to an X-RAY TUBE by discharge in a single LOADING.	rm-21-08	IEC 60601-1-3:1994 IEC 60601-2-7:1998
CAPSULE	Of a SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCE, container in which the radioactive material is hermetically sealed for its intended use.	rm-20-16	IEC 60601-2-17/A1:1996
CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATOR	MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT intended to defibrillate the heart by an electrical PULSE via ELECTRODES applied either to the PATIENT'S skin (external ELECTRODES), or to the exposed heart (internal ELECTRODES). May be referred to as DEFIBRILLATOR or EQUIPMENT. NOTE Such EQUIPMENT may also include other monitoring or therapeutic functions.		IEC 60601-2-4:2002
CASSETTE CHANGER	SERIAL CHANGER in which each RECORD is taken upon a RADIOGRAPHIC FILM in a separate RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE.	rm-31-06	IEC 61223-2-11:1999
CATEGORY AP EQUIPMENT	EQUIPMENT or EQUIPMENT part complying with specified requirements on construction, marking and documentation in order to avoid sources of ignition in a FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH AIR.	NG.02.02	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995
CATEGORY APG EQUIPMENT	EQUIPMENT or EQUIPMENT part complying with specified requirements on construction, marking and documentation in order to avoid sources of ignition in a FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH OXYGEN OR NITROUS OXIDE.	NG.02.03	IEC 60601-1:1988 IEC 60601-1/A2:1995
CATHETER TIP TRANSDUCER	TRANSDUCER mounted at or close to the tip of a catheter and intended for insertion into the cardiovascular system.		IEC 60601-2-34:2000
CATHODE	In an X-RAY TUBE, source of the ELECTRONS.	rm-22-05	IEC 60613:1989
CATHODE EMISSION CHARACTERISTIC	Dependence of the X-RAY TUBE CURRENT on variables, for example filament heating current, X-RAY TUBE VOLTAGE.	rm-36-20	IEC 60601-2-28:1993 IEC 60613:1989
CENTRAL AXIS	The line perpendicular to the ENTRANCE PLANE passing through the CENTRE OF THE ENTRANCE FIELD.		IEC 61262-1:1994 IEC 61262-2:1994 IEC 61262-3:1994 IEC 61262-4:1994 IEC 61262-5:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 61262-7:1995
CENTRAL ILLUMINANCE	(E_c) Illuminance at 1 m distance from the light-emitting area of the EQUIPMENT in THE LIGHT FIELD CENTRE (LFC) without any obstruction of the light beam.		IEC 60601-2-41:2000
CENTRAL LINE INDICATION	Marking on the incident face of a LINEAR GRID, which is intended to indicate the position and direction of the TRUE CENTRAL LINE. NOTE In most cases, this marking coincides with the geometric centre line of the grid's incident face.		IEC 60627:2001
CENTRAL MAGNIFICATION	As a characteristic of XRIIs, the ratio of the length in the OUTPUT IMAGE of the actual length of a small object placed in the ENTRANCE PLANE symmetrically about the CENTRAL AXIS.		IEC 61262-4:1994 IEC 61262-6:1994 IEC 61262-7:1995