

Medical electrical equipment — Glossary of defined terms

ICS 01.040.11; 11.040.50

National foreword

This Published Document reproduces verbatim IEC TR 60788:2004. It supersedes BS 6641:1985 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee CH/210, Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices, to Subcommittee CH/210/3, General terminology and symbols, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Search” facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the IEC TR title page, pages 2 to 193 and a back cover

The BSI copyright notice displayed in this document indicates when the document was last issued.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments

This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 27 February 2004

© BSI 27 February 2004

ISBN 0 580 43503 2

TECHNICAL REPORT

IEC TR 60788

Second edition
2004-02

Medical electrical equipment – Glossary of defined terms



Reference number
IEC/TR 60788:2004(E)

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.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any EQUIPMENT declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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.

1	60336	1993-07
2	60522	1999-02
3	60526	1978-01
4	60580	2000-01
5	60601-1/A1+ A2	1988-12/ 1991-11/ 1995-03
6	60601-1-2	2001-09
7	60601-1-3	1994-07
8	60601-1-4 Ed.1.1	2000-04
9	60601-2-1 /A1	1998-06/ 2002-05
10	60601-2-2	1998-09
11	60601-2-3/A1	1991-06/ 1998-09
12	60601-2-4	2002-08
13	60601-2-5	2000-07
14	60601-2-6	1984-01
15	60601-2-7	1998-02
16	60601-2-8 Ed.1.1	1999-04
17	60601-2-9	1996-10
18	60601-2-10/A1	1987-12/ 2001-09
19	60601-2-11	1997-08
20	60601-2-12	2001-10
21	60601-2-13	2003-05
22	60601-2-16	1998-02
23	60601-2-17/A1	1989-09/ 1996-03
24	60601-2-18/A1	1996-08/ 2000-07
25	60601-2-19/A1	1990-12/ 1996-10
26	60601-2-20/A1	1990-12/ 1996-10
27	60601-2-21/A1	1994-02/ 1996-10
28	60601-2-23	1999-12
29	60601-2-24	1998-02
30	60601-2-25/A1	1993-03/ 1999-05
31	60601-2-26	2002-11
32	60601-2-27	1994-04
33	60601-2-28	1993-04
34	60601-2-29,	1999-01
35	60601-2-30	1999-12
36	60601-2-31/A1	1994-10/ 1998-01
37	60601-2-32	1994-03
38	60601-2-33	2002-05
39	60601-2-34	2000-10
40	60601-2-35	1996-11
41	60601-2-36	1997-03
42	60601-2-37	2001-07
43	60601-2-38/A1	1996-10/ 1999-12
44	60601-2-39	1999-06
45	60601-2-40	1998-02
46	60601-2-41	2000-02
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
73	61223-2-9	1999-09
74	61223-2-10	1999-09
75	61223-2-11	1999-09
76	61223-3-1	1999-03
77	61223-3-2	1996-11
78	61223-3-3	1996-11
79	61223-3-4	2000-03
80	61262-1	1994-07
81	61262-2	1994-07
82	61262-3	1994-07
83	61262-4	1994-07
84	61262-5	1994-08
85	61262-6	1994-07
86	61262-7	1995-09
87	61267	1994-10
88	61303	1994-10
89	61331-1	1994-10
90	61331-2	1994-10
91	61331-3	1998-11
92	61674/A1	1997-10/ 2002-06
93	61675-1	1998-02
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*

A B-C D E-F G-I K-M N-O P-Q R S T-V W-Z

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				
Technology	General	Docu-mentation	EQUIPMENT	Operation of EQUIPMENT	Persons				
Magnetic resonance EQUIPMENT	General								
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	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	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	SEEALED 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
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	GENERAL OF IONIZING RADIATION 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	SEEALED 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 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	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	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	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
GENERATION & EMISSION OF IONIZING RADIATION PARTICLE ACCELERATORS rm-23 PARTICLE ACCELERATOR PRACTICAL RANGE QUANTITY INDEX	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	
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		

PIXEL PROJECTION PROJECTION ANGLE QUANTUM ABSORPTION EFFICIENCY RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE HOLDER RADIOGRAPHIC FILM RADIOLOGICAL IMAGE RADIOLOGICAL 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 TRIXEL 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 XRII	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 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 SLICE THICKNESS 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
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION Equipment for radiotherapy rm-33 CONTINUATION DOSE RATE MONITORING SYSTEM DOSE RATE MONITORING SYSTEM ELECTRON BEAM APPLICATOR			

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	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	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
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 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	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	MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES General rm-40 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY MEDICAL RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION MEDICAL RADIOLOGY NUCLEAR MEDICINE RADIOLOGICAL RADIOLOGY
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT USING IONIZING RADIATION Operation of EQUIPMENT rm-36 ANODE COOLING CURVE ANODE HEAT CONTENT ANODE HEATING CURVE ANODE INPUT POWER ANODE SPEED			

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	INTRACAVITARY RADIOTHERAPY MOVING BEAM RADIOTHERAPY STATIONARY RADIOTHERAPY SUPERFICIAL RADIOTHERAPY TELERADIOGRAPHY 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

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	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)	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	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
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)	TESTING OF RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT Obligation and statement of compliance rm-74 COMPLIANCE LEVEL OF IMMUNITY COMPLIANCE LEVEL SPECIFIC SPECIFIED	TESTING OF RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT Obligation and statement of compliance rm-74 COMPLIANCE LEVEL OF IMMUNITY COMPLIANCE LEVEL SPECIFIC SPECIFIED	
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	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 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			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	WHOLE BODY MAGNETIC RESONANCE EQUIPMENT (WHOLE BODY MR EQUIPMENT) WHOLE BODY RF TRANSMIT COIL WHOLE BODY SAR	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 INDEX SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY THERMAL INDEX TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY TRANSMIT PATTERN ULTRASONIC DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCER
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	

Document Sharing Hub

CAPACITOR DISCHARGE HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR	COMMON MODE REJECTION	COUNT RATE	DETECTOR LINE SPREAD FUNCTION
CAPSULE	COMPLIANCE VOLUME	COUNT RATE CHARACTERISTIC	DETECTOR POSITIONING TIME
CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATOR	COMPOSITION OF REFERENCE MATERIALS	CRANIAL-BONE THERMAL INDEX	DETECTOR SHIELD
CARDIAC DEFIBRILLATOR-MONITOR	COMPRESSION DEVICE	CREEPAGE DISTANCE	DEVELOPMENT LIFE-CYCLE
CASSETTE CHANGER	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY	CROSS GRID	DIAPHRAGM
CATEGORY AP EQUIPMENT	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DOSE INDEX (CTDI)	CT CONDITIONS OF OPERATION	DIALYSER
CATEGORY APG EQUIPMENT	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY DOSE INDEX 100 (CTDI100)	CT DETECTOR	DIALYSING FLUID
CATHETER TIP TRANSDUCER	COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY NUMBER (CT NUMBER)	CT DOSIMETER	DIALYSING FLUID CONCENTRATE
CATHODE EMISSION CHARACTERISTIC	CONDITIONS OF ADEQUATE HEAT DISCHARGE	CT PITCH FACTOR	DIALYSING SOLUTION
CENTRAL AXIS	CONDUCTIVE CONNECTION	CT SCANNER	DIFFERENTIAL RADIAL IMAGE
CENTRAL ILLUMINANCE	CONSTANCY TEST	CURRENT TIME PRODUCT CUTTING	DISTORTION
CENTRAL LINE INDICATION	CONSTANT POTENTIAL HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR		DIRECT CARDIAC APPLICATION
CENTRAL MAGNIFICATION	CONTACT SURFACE TEMPERATURE CONTINUATION	D	DIRECT FOCAL DISTANCE
CENTRAL TERMINAL ACCORDING TO WILSON (CT)	CONTINUOUS MODE	DAS CONTRAST SENSITIVITY	DIRECT RADIOGRAM
CENTRE OF ROTATION (COR)	CONTINUOUS OPERATION	DAS VISUAL SPATIAL RESOLUTION	DIRECT RADIOGRAPHY
CENTRE OF THE ENTRANCE FIELD	CONTINUOUS OPERATION WITH INTERMITTENT LOADING	DECENTRING OF A FOCUSED GRID	DIRECT RADIOSCOPY
CENTRE OF THE OUTPUT IMAGE	CONTINUOUS OPERATION WITH SHORT-TIME LOADING	DECREASING INPUT POWER RATING	DISABLE
CERENKOV COUNTER	CONTRAST IMPROVEMENT RATIO	DEFAULT SETTING	DISCHARGE CIRCUIT
CERTIFIED RADIOACTIVE STANDARD SOURCE	CONTRAST INDEX	DEFIBRILLATION-PROOF APPLIED PART	DISCHARGE CONTROL CIRCUIT
CHAMBER (IONIZATION)	CONTRAST RATIO	DEFOCUSING OF A FOCUSED GRID	DISCRETE-OPERATING MODE
CHAMBER ASSEMBLY	CONTROL PANEL	DEGRADATION (OF PERFORMANCE)	DISINFECTABLE EQUIPMENT
CHANNEL	CONTROL SIDE RAIL	DELINEATED LIGHT FIELD	DISPLAY
CHARGING CIRCUIT	CONTROL TEMPERATURE	DELINEATED RADIATION BEAM	DIVERGING COLLIMATOR
CINERADIOGRAPHY	CONTROLLED ACCESS AREA	DELINEATED RADIATION FIELD	DOSE
CLASS I EQUIPMENT	CONTROLLED AREA	DELINEATOR	DOSE AREA PRODUCT
CLASS II EQUIPMENT	CONTROLLING TIMER	DELIVERED ENERGY	DOSE AREA PRODUCT METER
CLEARLY LEGIBLE	CONVENTIONAL TRUE VALUE	DENTAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY	DOSE AREA PRODUCT RATE
COAGULATION	CONVERGING COLLIMATOR	DEPTH DOSE	DOSE EQUIVALENT
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	CONVERSION FACTOR	DEPTH FOR BONE THERMAL INDEX	DOSE EQUIVALENT LIMIT
COINCIDENCE DETECTION	COORDINATE SYSTEM OF PROJECTION	DEPTH FOR SOFT TISSUE THERMAL INDEX	DOSE MONITOR UNIT
COINCIDENCE WINDOW	CORE BIOPSY GUN		DOSE MONITORING SYSTEM
COLD CONDITION	CORRECTION FACTOR		DOSE PROFILE
COLLIMATOR (FOR GAMMA CAMERAS)	COUNT LOSS		DOSE RATE MONITORING SYSTEM
COLLIMATOR AXIS			DOSEMETER
COLLIMATOR BACK FACE			DOSEMETER (PATIENT CONTACT)
COLLIMATOR FRONT FACE			DOSIMETER (DIAGNOSTIC)
COMBINED-OPERATING MODE			DOSIMETER (RADIOTHERAPY)
COMBINED STANDARD UNCERTAINTY			DOUBLE EMULSION FILM
COMMON MODE DC OFFSET VOLTAGE			DOUBLE INSULATION
			DRIFT
			D RIP-RATE INFUSION CONTROLLER
			D RIP-RATE INFUSION PUMP
			DUMMY COMPONENT

DUTY CYCLE	EMERGENCY FIELD SHUT DOWN UNIT	EXPOSURE	FOCAL SPOT TO SKIN DISTANCE
DUTY FACTOR	EMERGENCY TROLLEY	EXPOSURE METER	FOCAL TRACK
DYNAMIC RANGE	EMISSION (ELECTROMAGNETIC)	EXPOSURE RATE	FOCAL VOLUME
	EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (ECT)	EXTERNAL PACEMAKER	FOCUSED GRID
	ENCLOSURE	EXTERNAL TERMINAL DEVICE	FOCUSING DISTANCE
E		EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCUIT	FREE FLOW
EARTH LEAKAGE CURRENT	ENCLOSURE LEAKAGE CURRENT	EXTRACORPOREALLY INDUCED LITHOTRIPSY	FREQUENT USE DEFIBRILLATOR
ECG RECORD	ENDOSCOPE	EXTRA-FOCAL RADIATION	FRESH GAS
EDGE FILTER	ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT		FRESH GAS INTAKE PORT
EFFECTIVE APERTURE	ENDOSCOPICALLY-USED ACCESSORY		FRONT POINTER
EFFECTIVE FOCAL SPOT	ENERGY CALIBRATION	F	F-TYPE ISOLATED (FLOATING)
EFFECTIVE IMAGE RECEPTION AREA	ENERGY FLUENCE RATE	FAIL SAFE	APPLIED PART (F-TYPE APPLIED PART)
EFFECTIVE INTENSITY	ENERGY METER/DEFIBRILLATOR	FIELD FLATTENING FILTER	FULL SOFTWARE CONTROL OF ACOUSTIC OUTPUT
EFFECTIVE LENGTH	TESTER	FIELD SIZE	FULLWIDTH AT HALF MAXIMUM (FWHM)
EFFECTIVE RADIATED POWER (ERP)	ENERGY RESOLUTION	FIELD-CLASS DOSIMETER	FULL WIDTH AT TENTH MAXIMUM (FWTM)
EFFECTIVE RADIATING AREA	ENTRANCE FIELD	FILAMENT CURRENT	FUNCTION (OF AN EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM)
EFFECTIVE RANGE	ENTRANCE FIELD OF A COLLIMATOR	FILM BASE PLUS FOG DENSITY	FUNCTIONAL EARTH CONDUCTOR
EFFECTIVE RANGE (OF INDICATED VALUES)	ENTRANCE FIELD SIZE	FILM CHANGER	FUNCTIONAL EARTH TERMINAL
EFFECTIVE RECORDING WIDTH	ENTRANCE PLANE	FILM ILLUMINATOR	
EFFECTIVE SURFACE AREA	ENERGY STORAGE DEVICE	FILM PROCESSOR	
ELECTRICAL STIMULATOR	ENTRANCE SURFACE	FILTER	
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED HOSPITAL BED	EQUILIBRATION TIME	FILTRATION	
ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (ECG)	EQUIPMENT	FIRST LEVEL CONTROLLED OPERATING MODE	
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH (ECG)	EQUIVALENT BEAM DIAMETER	FIXED COORDINATE SYSTEM	G
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC (ECG)	EQUIPMENT ELECTRODE	FIXED EQUIPMENT	GAMMA CAMERA
MONITORING EQUIPMENT	EQUIPMENT FOR EXTRACORPOREALLY INDUCED LITHOTRIPSY	FIXED MAINS SOCKET OUTLET	GAMMA CAMERA BASED WHOLEBODY IMAGING SYSTEM
ELECTRODE	EQUIPMENT MODEL / EQUIPMENT MODELLING	FIXED SETTING (OF A CONTROL OR LIMITING DEVICE)	GANTRY
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM (EEG)	EQUIVALENT ANODE INPUT POWER	FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH AIR	GAS CONCENTRATION
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH (EEG)	EQUIVALENT APERTURE DIAMETER	FLAMMABLE ANAESTHETIC MIXTURE WITH OXYGEN OR NITROUS OXIDE	GAS EXHAUST PORT
ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (ABBREVIATION EMC)	EQUIVALENT BEAM AREA	FLOW-DIRECTION-SENSITIVE COMPONENT	GAS INTAKE PORT
ELECTROMAGNETIC DISTURBANCE	EQUIVALENT WIDTH (EW)	FLUORESCENT SCREEN	GAS OUTPUT PORT
ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSION	ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE (OF AN EQUIPMENT OR SYSTEM)	FOCAL RADIATION	GEOMETRICAL FIELD SIZE
ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENT	ERROR OF MEASUREMENT	FOCAL SPOT	GEOMETRICAL RADIATION RADIATION FIELD
ELECTROMAGNETIC NOISE	ESTABLISHED CRITERIA	FOCAL SPOT PINHOLE RADIOGRAM	GRADIENT OUTPUT
ELECTROMYOGRAPH	EVOKED RESPONSE EQUIPMENT	FOCAL SPOT SLIT RADIOGRAM	GRADIENT UNIT
ELECTRON	EXAMINATION ROOM	FOCAL SPOT STAR RADIOGRAM	GRID EXPOSURE FACTOR
ELECTRON BEAM APPLICATOR	EXCLUSION BAND	FOCAL SPOT TO IMAGE RECEPTOR DISTANCE	GRID RATIO
ELECTRO-OPTICAL X-RAY IMAGE INTENSIFIER	EXIT FIELD OF A COLLIMATOR		GRID SELECTIVITY
ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE: (ESD)	EXIT SURFACE		
EMERGENCY AIR INTAKE PORT	EXPANDED UNCERTAINTY		

H	HAEMODIALYSIS, HAEMODIAFILTRATION AND/OR HAEMOFILTRATION EQUIPMENT HAEMODIALYSIS (HD) HAEMOFILTRATION (HF) HAEMODIAFILTRATION (HDF)	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)	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	K	KEEP OPEN RATE (KOR) KERMA KERMA RATE
	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)				
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				



Documents
Document Sharing Hub

RADIATION FIELD	RADIOTHERAPY TREATMENT PLANNING	RESERVE ELECTRICAL POWER	SEARCH COIL
RADIATION HEAD	SYSTEM (RTPS)	SOURCE	SECOND LEVEL CONTROLLED
RADIATION METER	RADIUS OF ROTATION	RESIDUAL RADIATION	OPERATING MODE
RADIATION OUTPUT	RANDOM COINCIDENCE	RESIDUAL RISK	SECONDARY DOSE MONITORING
RADIATION PROTECTION	RANDOM UNCERTAINTY	RESOLUTION OF THE DISPLAY	SYSTEM
RADIATION QUALITY	RATED (VALUE)	RESOLVING TIME	SECONDARY TIMER
RADIATION QUANTITIES AND UNITS	RATED FIELD SIZE	RESPONSE	SELECTED ENERGY
RADIATION QUANTITY	RATED LENGTH	RESPIRATORY PRESSURE	SELF-RESETTING THERMAL CUT-OUT
RADIATION QUANTITY FOR NOMINAL	RATED LOAD	RESPONSE TIME	SENSITIVE VOLUME
SHORTEST IRRADIATION TIME	RATED OUTPUT POWER	RHYTHM RECOGNITION DETECTOR	SENSITIVITY
RADIATION SOURCE	RATED RANGE (OF USE)	RISK	SENSITIVITY PROFILE
RADIATION SOURCE ASSEMBLY	READY STATE	RISK ANALYSIS	SEPARATE MONITORING ELECTRODES
RADIOACTIVE HALF-LIFE	RECONSTRUCTIVE TOMOGRAPHY	RISK ASSESSMENT	SEPARATION DEVICE
RADIOACTIVE IMPURITY	RECORD	RISK CONTROL	SERIAL CHANGER
RADIOACTIVE SOURCE	RECORDING ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH	RISK EVALUATION	SERIAL LOAD RATING
RADIOACTIVE SOURCE TRAIN	RECOVERY COEFFICIENT	RISK MANAGEMENT	SERIAL NUMBER
RADIOACTIVE STANDARD SOURCE	REDUNDANT (TIMER) COMBINATION	RISK MANAGEMENT FILE	SERIAL RADIOGRAPHY
RADIOACTIVITY	REDUNDANT DOSE MONITORING	RISK MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	SET TEMPERATURE
RADIO FREQUENCY (RF)	COMBINATION	ROUTINE MONITORING	SEVERITY
RADIOGRAM	REDUNDANT DOSE MONITORING	ROUTINE TEST	SHADOW SHIELD
RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE	SYSTEMS	RUCK-RESISTANT BLANKET	SHORT-TIME OPERATION
RADIOGRAPHIC CASSETTE HOLDER	REFERENCE AIR KERMA		SHUTTER
RADIOGRAPHIC FILM	REFERENCE AXIS	S	SIDE RAIL
RADIOGRAPHIC RATING	REFERENCE CONDITIONS	SAFE WORKING LOAD	SIGNAL INPUT PART
RADIOGRAPHY	REFERENCE DATA	SAFETY	SIGNAL OUTPUT PART
RADIOLOGICAL	REFERENCE DIRECTION	SAFETY DEVICE	SIGNIFICANT ZONE OF OCCUPANCY
RADIOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	REFERENCE INDICATED VALUE	SAFETY EXTRA-LOW VOLTAGE (SELV)	SILENCE
RADIOLOGICAL INSTALLATION	REFERENCE PLANE	SAFETY EXTRA-LOW VOLTAGE	SILENCE/RESET
RADIOLOGICAL IMAGE	REFERENCE POINT (OF A CHAMBER)	TRANSFORMER	SILENCING
RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION	REFERENCE POINT (OF A RADIATION DETECTOR)	SAFETY FACTOR	SILENCING/RESET
RADIOLOGY	REFERENCE POINT ACCORDING TO GOLDBERGER	SAFETY HAZARD	SINGLE CHAMBER
RADIOMETRIC PARAMETERS	REFERENCE SCALE READING	SAFETY INTEGRITY	SINGLE CHANNEL
RADIONUCLIDE	REFERENCE VALUE	SAMPLE CHANGER	ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH
RADIONUCLIDE BEAM THERAPY	REFERENCE VOLUME	SAMPLE VOLUME CHARACTERISTIC	SINGLE FUNCTION
EQUIPMENT	REFERENCE-CLASS DOSIMETER	SCALE READING	SINGLE FAULT CONDITION
RADIONUCLIDE CALIBRATOR	REGION OF CONTROL	SCANNING MODE	SINGLE GAMMA-RAY PHOTON PULS
RADIONUCLIDE FACTOR	REGION OF INTEREST (ROI)	SCATTER FRACTION (SF)	SINGLE LOAD RATING
RADIOSCOPIC SCREEN	REINFORCED INSULATION	SCATTERED RADIATION	SINGLE PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED
RADIOSCOPICALLY GUIDED	RELATIVE INTRINSIC ERROR	SCATTERED TRUE COINCIDENCE	TOMOGRAPHY (SPECT)
INTERVENTIONAL PROCEDURE	RELATIVE SURFACE DOSE	SCATTERING	SINGLES RATE
RADIOSCOPY		SCREEN FILM	SINOGRAM
RADIOOTHERAPY		SCROTUM SHIELD	SITE TEST
RADIOOTHERAPY SIMULATOR		SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCE	SIX-PEAK HIGH-VOLTAGE GENERATOR

SHADOW DILUTION	STATIONARY GRID	TEMPERATURE LIMITER	TRANSDUCER
SHORT TERM AUTOMATIC MODE	STATIONARY RADIOTHERAPY	TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY	TRANSMEMBRANE PRESSURE (TMP)
SHORT-WAVE THERAPY EQUIPMENT	STATUS TEST	TEMPORAL-MAXIMUM INTENSITY	TRANSMISSION
SKIN TEMPERATURE	STEADY TEMPERATURE CONDITION	TEMPORAL MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER	TRANSMISSION CHAMBER
SKIN TEMPERATURE SENSOR	STERILE HANDLE	TENTH-VALUE LAYER	TRANSMISSION DETECTOR
SLICE SENSITIVITY	STERILIZABLE EQUIPMENT	TERMINAL DEVICE	TRANSMISSION KERMA
SLICE THICKNESS	STIMULATOR	TERMINATION (OF IRRADIATION)	(TRANSMISSION KERMA RATE)
SLIT CAMERA	STORAGE CONTAINER	TERMINATION OF IRRADIATION /TO	TRANSMISSION OF PRIMARY
SOFT TISSUE THERMAL INDEX	STORED ENERGY	TERMINATE IRRADIATION	RADIATION
SOURCE APPLICATOR	STRAY RADIATION	TEST	TRANSMISSION OF SCATTERED
SOURCE CARRIER	STRIP FREQUENCY	TEST DEVICE	RADIATION
SOURCE DRIVE MECHANISM	STRIPS PER CENTIMETRE	TEST DEVICE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE	TRANSMISSION OF TOTAL RADIATION
SOURCE TO ENTRANCE PLANE	STRUCTURAL SHIELDING	TEST LOAD	TRANSMISSION RATIO
DISTANCE (SED)	SUBSTITUTION FLUID	THERMAL CUT-OUT	TRANSMIT PATTERN
SPATIAL NONLINEARITY	SUPERFICIAL RADIOTHERAPY	THERMAL INDEX	TRANSPORT INCUBATOR
SPATIAL RESOLUTION	SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION	THERMOSTAT	TRANSPORT INCUBATOR
SPATIAL RESOLUTION (IN CT EQUIPMENT)	SUPPLY EQUIPMENT	THREE-DIMENSIONAL	TEMPERATURE
SPATIAL-PEAK TEMPORAL-AVERAGE INTENSITY	SUPPLY LINE	RECONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORTABLE ELECTRICAL POWER
SPECIAL PURPOSE GRADIENT SYSTEM	SUPPLY MAINS	TIME CONSTANT	SOURCE
SPECIAL USE EQUIPMENT	SUPPLY UNIT	TIME RATE OF CHANGE OF MAGNETIC	TRANSPORTABLE EQUIPMENT
SPECIFIC	SURFACE DOSE	FIELD (dB/dt)	TRANSPORTER
SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE(SAR)	SURGICAL LUMINAIRE	TIMING DEVICE	TRANSVERSE FIELD MAGNET
SPECIFIED	SURGICAL LUMINAIRE SYSTEM	TISSUE EQUIVALENT MATERIAL	TRANSVERSE FIELD OF VIEW
SPECIFIED ENERGY RESPONSE	SUSPENDED	TOMOGRAPHIC PLANE	TRANSVERSE POINT SPREAD
SPEED INDEX	SUSPENSION	TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION	FUNCTION
SPOTFILM DEVICE	SYNCHRONIZER	TOMOGRAPHIC SECTION THICKNESS	TRANSVERSE RESOLUTION
SQUEEZING AND SHEARING POINTS (FOR FINGERS AND HANDS)	SYRINGE PUMP	TOMOGRAPHIC VOLUME	TRANSVERSE TOMOGRAPHY
STABILITY CHECK DEVICE	SYSTEM AXIS	TOMOGRAPHY	TREATMENT
STABILIZATION TIME	SYSTEM LINEARITY	TOOL	TREATMENT CONTROL PANEL
STANDARDIZATION VOLTAGE	SYSTEM NON-UNIFORMITY OF RESPONSE	TOTAL COINCIDENCES	TREATMENT FIELD
STANDARD	SYSTEM SENSITIVITY	TOTAL FIELD OF VIEW	TREATMENT HEAD
STANDARD MEASUREMENT DEPTH	T	TOTAL FILTRATION	TREATMENT PARAMETER
STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS		TOTAL IRRADIANCE FOR BILIRUBIN	TREATMENT PLAN/ TREATMENT PLANNING
STANDARD TEST VALUES	TANGENTIAL RESOLUTION	TOTAL LOAD	TREATMENT ROOM
STAND-BY	TAPERED GRID	TRACEABLE RADIOACTIVE STANDARD	TREATMENT VOLUME
STAND-BY STATE	TARGET	SOURCE	TRENDELENBURG
STAR PATTERN CAMERA	TARGET ANGLE	TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY	TRIXEL
STAR PATTERN RESOLUTION LIMIT	TARGET MARKER	TRANSFER	TRUE CENTRAL LINE
STATIC LOAD	TARGET LOCATION	TRANSCUTANEOUS OXYGEN AND CARBON DIOXIDE PARTIAL	TRUE COINCIDENCE
STATIONARY EQUIPMENT	TARGET VOLUME	PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT	TRUE COUNT RATE
	TECHNICAL ALARM	TRANSCUTANEOUS PARTIAL	TRUE VALUE
	TELERADIOTHERAPY	PRESSURE MONITORING EQUIPMENT	TUBE VOLTAGE (X-RAY)

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: $\bar{D}$. Mean energy imparted by IONIZING RADIATION to matter. ABSORBED DOSE is determined as the quotient of $\bar{d\varepsilon}$ by dm , where $\bar{d\varepsilon}$ is the mean energy imparted by IONIZING RADIATION to matter of mass dm : $\bar{D} = \frac{\bar{d\varepsilon}}{dm}$ The unit of ABSORBED DOSE is the joule per kilogram ($\text{J} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$). 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 $10^{-2} \text{ J} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$.	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: $\dot{\bar{D}}$. 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 : $\dot{\bar{D}} = \frac{dD}{dt}$ A unit of ABSORBED DOSE RATE is any quotient of the gray or its multiples or submultiples by a suitable unit of time ($\text{Gy} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $\text{mGy} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, 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: $\dot{\bar{D}}$. 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 $\text{Gy} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ($\text{Gy} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; $\text{Gy} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$).		IEC 60731/A1:2002
ABSORBED DOSE TO WATER	Letter symbol: $\bar{D}$. Following the definition in C.4 of ICRU 33, ABSORBED DOSE to water is the quotient of $\bar{d\varepsilon}$ by dm where $\bar{d\varepsilon}$ is the mean energy imparted by IONIZING RADIATION to water of mass dm . The unit of ABSORBED DOSE to water is Gy (where $1 \text{ Gy} = 1 \text{ J} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$).		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_{avr} . 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 x 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
ACACIAL 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 INTERFACIAL	Time recommended by the MANUFACTURER of the EQUIPMENT for using the ADMINISTRATION SET.		IEC 60601-2-24:1998
SAFE UNLOADING	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 60601-1-1:1988 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 $\text{Gy} \cdot \text{m}$ ($\text{mGy} \cdot \text{m}$).		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 60601-1-1:1988 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 / ARTEFACT	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: $P_a = P_0 10^{(-\alpha z f_{awf} / 10)}$ 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; 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 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; $I_{pi,\alpha}$ 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 cm⁻².		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 tube 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
BASELINE 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 XRII.		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
DIAPHRAGM 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
BRACHYRADIO THERAPY	Intracavitary, interstitial or SUPERFICIAL RADIO THERAPY 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 RADIO THERAPY 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 XRIs, 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

