



IEC 60601-1-8

Edition 2.2 2020-07
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Medical electrical equipment –
Part 1-8: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance –
Collateral standard: General requirements, tests and guidance for alarm
systems in medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems**

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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembe
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –**Part 1-8: General requirements for basic safety
and essential performance –****Collateral Standard: General requirements, tests and guidance for alarm
systems in medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems**

FOREWORD

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This consolidated version of the official IEC Standard and its amendments has been prepared for user convenience.

IEC 60601-1-8 edition 2.2 contains the second edition (2006-10) [documents 62A/519/CDV and 62A/537A/RVC], its amendment 1 (2012-11) [documents 62A/824/FDIS and 62A/837/RVD] and its amendment 2 (2020-07) [documents 62A/1392/FDIS and 62A/1407/RVD].

In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

International standard IEC 60601-1-8 has been prepared by IEC subcommittee 62A: Common aspects of electrical equipment used in medical practice of IEC technical committee 62: Electrical equipment in medical practice, and ISO subcommittee SC 3: Lung ventilators and related devices of ISO technical committee 121: Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment.

It is published as double logo standard.

IEC 60601-1-8 constitutes a collateral standard to IEC 60601-1: *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for safety and essential performance* hereafter referred to as the general standard.

This edition of IEC 60601-1-8 was revised to structurally align it with the 2005 edition of IEC 60601-1 and to implement the decision of IEC Subcommittee 62 A that the clause numbering structure of collateral standards written to IEC 60601-1:2005 would adhere to the form specified in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2004. The principle technical changes are in Clause 4, which now recognizes that there is a general requirement for a risk management process in IEC 60601-1:2005.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In the 60601 series of publications, collateral standards specify general requirements for safety applicable to:

- a subgroup of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (e.g. radiological equipment); or
- a specific characteristic of all MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, not fully addressed in the general standard (e.g. ALARM SYSTEMS).

In this collateral standard, the following print types are used:

- Requirements and definitions: roman type.
- *Test specifications: italic type. In addition, in Annex A text in italics indicates guidance that describes means to achieve the safety objectives of this collateral standard.*
- Informative material appearing outside of tables, such as notes, examples and references: in smaller type. Normative text of tables is also in a smaller type.
- TERMS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 3 OF THE GENERAL STANDARD, IN THIS COLLATERAL STANDARD OR AS NOTED: SMALL CAPITALS.

In referring to the structure of this standard, the term

- “clause” means one of the seventeen numbered divisions within the table of contents, inclusive of all subdivisions (e.g. Clause 6 includes Subclauses 6.1, 6.2, etc.);
- “subclause” means a numbered subdivision of a clause (e.g. 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.1 are all subclauses of Clause 6).

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

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

The verbal forms used in this standard conform to usage described in Annex H of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. For the purposes of this standard, the auxiliary verb:

- “shall” means that compliance with a requirement or a test is mandatory for compliance with this standard;
- “should” means that compliance with a requirement or a test is recommended but is not mandatory for compliance with this standard;
- “may” is used to describe a permissible way to achieve compliance with a requirement or test.

Clauses, subclauses and definitions for which a rationale is provided in informative Annex A are marked with an asterisk (*).

A list of all parts of the IEC 60601 series, under the general title: *Medical electrical equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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

NOTE The attention of National Committees is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC or ISO publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests. It is the recommendation of the committee that the content of this publication be adopted for mandatory implementation nationally not earlier than 3 years from the date of publication.

IMPORTANT – The “colour inside” logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT and MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS are increasingly used in medical practice. ALARM SIGNALS are frequently used to indicate unsatisfactory physiological PATIENT states, unsatisfactory functional states of the MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT or MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM or to warn the OPERATOR of HAZARDS to the PATIENT or OPERATOR due to the MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT or MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM. INFORMATION SIGNALS convey information that is independent of an ALARM CONDITION.

Surveys of healthcare personnel have indicated significant discontent with ALARM SIGNALS. Problems include difficulty in identifying the ~~source~~ origin of an ALARM SIGNAL, loud and distracting ALARM SIGNALS, and the high incidence of FALSE POSITIVE or NEGATIVE ALARM CONDITIONS [16]¹⁾. Surveys of MANUFACTURERS of medical monitors demonstrated a wide variety of DEFAULT ALARM PRESETS. The leading reason for disabling ALARM SIGNALS is the large number of ALARM SIGNALS associated with FALSE POSITIVE ALARM CONDITIONS. See also bibliography.

Safety of PATIENTS depends on the ability of the OPERATOR to correctly discern the characteristics of ALARM SIGNALS. USABILITY is an important element in the design of ALARM SIGNALS that are readily discernible without being unnecessarily distracting or disturbing. This approach is intended to rationalize the current situation, to reduce confusion by limiting proliferation of ALARM SIGNALS and their control states, and to minimize distraction for other people. This collateral standard was developed with contributions from clinicians, engineers and applied psychologists.

The terminology, requirements, general recommendations and guidance of this collateral standard are intended to be useful for MANUFACTURERS of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT and MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS and for technical committees responsible for particular standards.

The effectiveness of any ALARM SYSTEM depends critically on its implementation by the RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION. It is important that the RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION configure the ALARM SYSTEM so that an OPERATOR is not able to compromise it.

INTRODUCTION to Amendment 1

The second edition of IEC 60601-1-8 was published in 2006. Since its publication, an issue has been identified with respect to pulse and burst testing. In addition, issues have been raised by IEC/62D/MT 22, *Electromedical diagnostic and patient monitoring equipment*, during implementation of alarm system requirements in particular standards within their scope of work.

At the Brussels meeting, IEC/SC 62A accepted a proposal, based on ISO/TC 121/SC 3 Resolution Orebro 6, to develop the 1st amendment to IEC 60601-1-8:2006 to address the issues identified above. IEC/SC 62A – ISO/TC 121/SC 3 Joint Working Group 2, *Alarms*, was reactivated as a maintenance team to develop this amendment.

1) Figures in brackets refer to the bibliography.