

---

---

**Medical devices — Guidance on the  
application of ISO 14971**

*Dispositifs médicaux — Directives relatives à l'ISO 14971*

Withdrawn



Withdrawn



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2013

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 The role of international product safety and process standards in risk management</b> .....	<b>1</b>
2.1 Overview .....	1
2.2 Use of international product safety standards in risk management .....	2
2.3 International process standards and ISO 14971 .....	4
<b>3 Developing the policy for determining the criteria for risk acceptability</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4 Production and post-production feedback loop</b> .....	<b>6</b>
4.1 Overview .....	6
4.2 Observation and transmission .....	7
4.3 Assessment.....	9
4.4 Action .....	9
<b>5 Differentiation of information for safety and disclosure of residual risk</b> .....	<b>10</b>
5.1 Difference between “information for safety” and “disclosure of residual risk” .....	10
5.2 Information for safety.....	10
5.3 Disclosure of residual risk.....	10
<b>6 Evaluation of overall residual risk</b> .....	<b>11</b>
6.1 Overview .....	11
6.2 Inputs and other considerations for overall residual risk evaluation .....	11

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

ISO/TR 24971 was prepared jointly by Technical Committee ISO/TC 210, *Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices*, and Technical Committee IEC/SC 62A, *Common aspects of electrical equipment used in medical practice*. The draft was circulated for voting to the national bodies of both ISO and IEC.

## Introduction

Experience indicates that manufacturers have difficulty with practical implementation of some clauses of the risk management International Standard, ISO 14971:2007, *Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices*. This Technical Report provides guidance to assist in the development, implementation and maintenance of risk management for medical devices that aim to meet the requirements of ISO 14971. It provides guidance for specific aspects of ISO 14971 for a wide variety of medical devices. These medical devices include active, non-active, implantable, and non-implantable medical devices and *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices.

This Technical Report is not intended to be an overall guidance document on the implementation of ISO 14971 for organizations. It supplements the guidance contained in the informative annexes of ISO 14971 related to the following areas.

- Guidance on the role of international product safety and process standards in risk management
- Guidance on developing the policy for determining the criteria for risk acceptability
- Guidance on how the production and post-production feedback loop can work
- Guidance on the differentiation of information for safety as a risk control measure and disclosure of residual risk
- Guidance on the evaluation of overall residual risk

This Technical Report provides some approaches that an organization can use to implement and maintain some aspects of a risk management system that conforms to ISO 14971. Alternative approaches can be used if these satisfy the requirements of ISO 14971.

When judging the applicability of the guidance in this Technical Report, one should consider the nature of the medical device(s) to which it will apply, the risks associated with the use of these medical devices, and the applicable regulatory requirements.

Withdrawn

# Medical devices — Guidance on the application of ISO 14971

## 1 Scope

This Technical Report provides guidance in addressing specific areas of ISO 14971 when implementing risk management.

The guidance is intended to assist manufacturers and other users of the standard to:

- understand the role of international product safety and process standards in risk management;
- develop the policy for determining the criteria for risk acceptability;
- incorporate production and post-production feedback loop into risk management;
- differentiate between “information for safety” and “disclosure of residual risk”; and
- evaluate overall residual risk.