

Očná optika. Prostriedky na ošetrovanie kontaktných šošoviek. Skúšanie efektivity antimikrobiálnej ochrany a pokyny na stanovenie doby vyradenia (ISO 14730: 2014).

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Ophthalmic optics - Contact lens care products - Antimicrobial preservative efficacy testing and guidance on determining discard date (ISO 14730:2014)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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English Version

Ophthalmic optics - Contact lens care products - Antimicrobial preservative efficacy testing and guidance on determining discard date (ISO 14730:2014)

Optique ophtalmique - Produits d'entretien des lentilles de contact - Essais de l'efficacité de conservation antimicrobienne et lignes directrices pour la détermination de la durée d'utilisation après première ouverture (ISO 14730:2014)

Augenoptik - Kontaktlinsenpflegemittel -Konservierungsmittelbelastungstest und Anleitung zur Feststellung der Aufbrauchfrist (ISO 14730:2014)

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

EN ISO 14730:2014 (E)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14730:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172 "Optics and photonics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 170 "Ophthalmic optics" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2015.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14730:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 14730:2014 without any modification.

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Ophthalmic optics — Contact lens care products — Antimicrobial preservative efficacy testing and guidance on determining discard date

Optique ophtalmique — Produits d'entretien des lentilles de contact — Essais de l'efficacité de conservation antimicrobienne et lignes directrices pour la détermination de la durée d'utilisation après première ouverture



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Foreword

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

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

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Ophthalmic optics and instruments* in collaboration with the Technical Committee CEN/TC 170, *Ophthalmic optics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14730:2000), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Introduction

Contact lens care products (CLCP) are used with contact lenses. These products rinse, clean, disinfect, store, wet, aid the comfort of, and condition contact lenses. Some products have one function, while others are multifunctional.

Usually, products manufactured for use with hydrogel lenses may be used with rigid gas-permeable (RGP) or poly (methyl methacrylate) (PMMA) lenses, but products specifically used for RGP or PMMA contact lenses are not usually suitable for hydrogel lenses.

Most CLCPs are manufactured as solutions and are commonly packaged and sold in multidose containers. Dry products are sold as tablets or granules and shall be dissolved in a suitable solvent immediately prior to use.

If the contact lens care product solution does not have any antimicrobial activity itself, an antimicrobial preservative can be added to the product to inhibit the growth of microorganisms that might be introduced from repeated dispensing during use and subsequent storage. All antimicrobial agents have the potential for toxicity to the user. For maximum protection to the user, the concentration of the preservative should be such that it provides adequate preservative activity with minimum toxicity.

There are differences between ophthalmic preparations and contact lens care products and some of these differences are significant in relation to preservative efficacy testing. Typically, ophthalmic preparations are packaged in small-volume containers and are used for short periods on compromised eyes. Contact lens care products are distributed in larger volume containers and are used with contact lenses on a long term basis on healthy eyes. The potential risks for contact lens care products are the solution/lens interaction causing ocular irritation and the risks of the solution contamination by the repeated (daily) use of the product.

Thus, when contact lens care products are formulated, the risk of adverse patient reaction due to the lens and/or solution interaction has to be weighed against the benefits of safety derived from the maintenance of the antimicrobial activity of the solution.

This International Standard gives the test procedure and performance criteria for preservative efficacy. It has been adapted from Pharmacopoeias which give a time limitation in their test procedure of 28 d. The informative annexes give four examples of preservative efficacy test procedures developed by contact lens care product manufacturers to show preservative efficacy for products whose discard dates are over 28 d.

Ophthalmic optics — Contact lens care products — Antimicrobial preservative efficacy testing and guidance on determining discard date

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a procedure to be used in evaluating the antimicrobial preservative activity of all preserved multidose contact lens care products, and provides guidance on methods for determination of discard date as informative annexes.

This test is applicable to products for up to a 28-day discard date.

The test is not applicable to sterile products packaged in unit doses for single use or multidose containers designed with physical barriers to microbial contamination (e.g. aerosol containers).

NOTE 1 Principles of the test can be used to extend discard dating beyond 28 d. See Annexes B, C, D and E.

NOTE 2 Use of multiple or mixed microbial challenges and/or inclusion of contact lenses or other organic load can influence the apparent antimicrobial activity of a particular product. The evaluation of these variables together with testing against a larger panel of microorganisms and testing of samples from partially used containers can be of value in developing a contact lens care product, but are excluded from the scope of this International Standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

 $ISO\ 14534, Ophthalmic\ optics\ --Contact\ lenses\ and\ contact\ lens\ care\ products\ --Fundamental\ requirements$

ISO 18369-1, Ophthalmic optics — Contact lenses — Part 1: Vocabulary, classification system and recommendations for labelling specifications

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