تقديم

الهيئة العامة للغذاء والدواء جهة مستقلة الغرض الأساسي لها هو القيام بتنظيم ومراقبة الغذاء والدواء والأجهزة والمنتجات الطبية والتشخيصية، ومن مهامها وضع اللوائح الفنية والمواصفات في مجالات الغذاء والدواء والأجهزة والمنتجات الطبية سواءً كانت مستوردة أو مصنعة محلياً بواسطة لجان فنية متخصصة، وقد قام قطاع الأجهزة والمنتجات الطبية بالهيئة ضمن برنامج عمل الفريق رقم (SFDA/MDS/TC 84) "فريق عمل مواصفات الأجهزة الطبية لحقن/إدخال المنتجات العلاجية والقساطر في جسم الانسان" بتبني المواصفة الدولية رقم (ISO 11608-7:2016) "أنظمة الحقن المعتمدة على الإبر للاستخدام الطبي – المتطلبات وطرق الاختبار – الجزء ٧: سهولة الاستخدام للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة البصرية"، والتي أصدرتها "المنظمة الدولية للتقييس" وذلك بلغتها الأصلية. وقد اعتمدت هذه المواصفة كمواصفة سعودية متبناة بالمطابقة بلغتها الأصلية وذلك في اجتماع مجلس الإدارة رقم ( ) والذي عقد بتاريخ (../../١٤.. هـ) الموافق (../../٢٠.. م).

Foreword

Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) is an independent organization with main purpose of regulating and monitoring of foods, drugs and medical devices. One of SFDA functions is to issue national Standards /Technical Regulation in the fields of foods, drugs and medical devices, whether imported or manufactured locally, through specialized technical committees (TCs).SFDA medical devices sector through the work program of technical committee (SFDA/MDS/TC 84) “Devices for administration of medicinal products and catheters” has adopted the International Standard No. (ISO 11608-7:2016) "Needle-based injection systems for medical use -- Requirements and test methods -- Part 7: Accessibility for persons with visual impairment” issued by “International Organization for Standardization” in its original language. This standard is identically adopted in its original language and has been approved as national standard by SFDA board of directors in its meeting No ( ) Held on (../../14..AH), agreed with (../../20.. G).

Scope

This International Standard applies to safety and performance and testing requirements for single-use and multiple-use needle-free injection systems intended for human use in clinics and other medical settings and for personal use by patients.

The dose chamber of the injection system is often disposable and intended to be replaced after either a single use or a limited number of uses. It is sometimes separable from the injection mechanism and often termed a “cartridge”, “ampoule”, “syringe”, “capsule” or “disc”. In contrast, the dose chamber also may be a permanent internal chamber designed to last through the claimed life of the device.

Excluded from this International Standard are drug delivery methods which:

— involve penetration of a part of the device itself into or through skin or mucous membranes (such as needles, tines, micro-needles, implantable slow-release drug devices);

— generate aerosols, droplets, powders or other formulations for inhalation, insufflation, intranasal or oral deposition (such as sprays, inhalers, misters);

— deposit liquids, powders, or other substances on the surface of skin or mucosal surfaces for passive diffusion or ingestion into the body (such as transdermal patches, liquid drops);

— apply sonic or electromagnetic energy (such as ultrasonic or iontophoretic devices);

— infusion systems for adding or metering medication into or through systems of artificial tubes, catheters, and/or needles which themselves enter the body.