

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 سواء كانت مستوردة أو مصنعة محلياً بواسطة لجان فنية متخصصة، وقد قام قطاع الأجهزة والمنتجات الطبية بالهيئة ضمن برنامج عمل الفريق رقم (SFDA/MDS/TC 210) "فريق عمل مواصفات إدارة جودة الأجهزة الطبية" بتبني المواصفة الدولية رقم (IEC 62366-1:2015) "الأجهزة الطبية - الجزء 1: تطبيق هندسة قابلية الاستخدام على الأجهزة الطبية"، والتي أصدرتها "الهيئة الدولية الكهروتقنية" وذلك بلغتها الأصلية. وقد اعتمدت هذه المواصفة كمواصفة سعودية متبناة بالمطابقة بلغتها الأصلية وذلك في اجتماع مجلس الإدارة رقم () والذي عقد بتاريخ (../14..هـ) الموافق (../20..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 210) "Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices" has adopted the International Standard No. (IEC 62366-1:2015) "Medical devices - Part 1: Application of usability engineering to medical devices" issued by "International Electrotechnical Commission" 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 part of IEC 62366 specifies a PROCESS for a MANUFACTURER to analyse, specify, develop and evaluate the USABILITY of a MEDICAL DEVICE as it relates to SAFETY. This USABILITY ENGINEERING (HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING) PROCESS permits the MANUFACTURER to assess and mitigate RISKS associated with CORRECT USE and USE ERRORS, i.e., NORMAL USE. It can be used to identify but does not assess or mitigate RISKS associated with ABNORMAL USE.

NOTE 1 SAFETY is freedom from unacceptable RISK. Unacceptable RISK can arise from USE ERROR, which can lead to exposure to direct physical HAZARDS or loss or degradation of clinical functionality.

NOTE 2 Guidance on the application of USABILITY ENGINEERING to MEDICAL DEVICES is available in IEC 62366-22, which addresses not only SAFETY but also aspects of USABILITY not related to SAFETY.

If the USABILITY ENGINEERING PROCESS detailed in this International Standard has been complied with, then the USABILITY of a MEDICAL DEVICE as it relates to SAFETY is presumed to be acceptable, unless there is OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE to the contrary.

NOTE 3 Such OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE can subsequently originate from POST-PRODUCTION surveillance.