How to perform cleaning validations of semi-critical and critical devices according to ANSI/AAMI ST98

Under AAMI TIR30 no destinction was made between the validation approach for non-critical and semi-critical or critical devices. With AAMI TIR30 now replaced by ANSI/AAMI ST98, additional requirements are specified for the validation of semi-critical and critical devices. An overview of these additional considerations is provided here.



- Full processing cycles are required prior to the cleaning validation
 - Standard number = 6
 - More or less may be required depending on the device



 Relevant processing or procedural contaminants intended to be removed during cleaning have to be included (e.g. lubricants)
If not included, a justification is to be provided



POSITIVE DEVICE CONTROLS

- · Three are required
- Extraction method should be validated e.g. through exhaustive extraction
- Recovery efficiency should be > 70%
- Variability in recovery efficiency should be addressed (e.g. applying lowest or average recovery efficiency)



VALIDATING (SEMI-) CRITICAL

DEVICES

SAMPLE SIZE

- Number of test replicates is **justification based** depending on:
 - Device complexity
 - Data reproducibility
- Criticality can also be considered
- Minimum sample size is 3
- Three positive device controls
- One negative device control



VALIDATION OF THE CLEANING PROCESS

- Cleaning process validated separately (additional cycle without disinfection and/or sterilization)
- Process steps which could cause test method interference are to be identified and eliminated if possible (e.g. high temperatures)



ENDPOINTS AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

- · No visible soil
- 2 **quantitative**, clinically relevant analytes
 - Protein ≤ 6.4 µg/cm²
 - Carbohydrate ≤ 1.8 µg/cm²
 - Hemoglobin ≤ 2.2 μg/cm²
 - Total organic carbon ≤ 12 µg/cm²

