IEC 80601-2-77

Edition 1.0 2019-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Medical electrical equipment –
Part 2-77: Particular requirements for the BASIC SAFETY and essential performance of ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

Appareils électromédicaux –
Partie 2-77: Exigences particulières pour la SECURITE DE BASE et les performances essentielles des APPAREILS CHIRURGICAUX ROBOTIQUEMENT ASSISTES

IEC 80601-2-77:2019 (en-fr)

IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

About the IEC
The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About IEC publications
The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee,…). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc
If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 000 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 16 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

IEC Glossary - std.iec.ch/glossary
67 000 electrotechnical terminology entries in English and French extracted from the Terms and Definitions clause of IEC publications issued since 2002. Some entries have been collected from earlier publications of IEC TC 37, 77, 86 and CISPR.

A propos de l'IEC
La Commission Electrotechnique Internationale (IEC) est la première organisation mondiale qui élabore et publie des Normes internationales pour tout ce qui a trait à l'électricité, à l'électronique et aux technologies apparentées.

A propos des publications IEC
Le contenu technique des publications IEC est constamment revu. Veuillez vous assurer que vous possédez l'édition la plus récente, un corrigendum ou amendement peut avoir été publié.

Recherche de publications IEC - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform
La recherche avancée permet de trouver des publications IEC en utilisant différents critères (numéro de référence, texte, comité d'études,…). Elle donne aussi des informations sur les projets et les publications remplacées ou retirées.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished
Restez informé sur les nouvelles publications IEC. Just Published détaille les nouvelles publications parues. Disponible en ligne et une fois par mois par email.

Service Clients - webstore.iec.ch/csc
Si vous désirez nous donner des commentaires sur cette publication ou si vous avez des questions contactez-nous: sales@iec.ch.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org
Le premier dictionnaire d'électrotechnologie en ligne au monde, avec plus de 22 000 articles terminologiques en anglais et en français, ainsi que les termes équivalents dans 16 langues additionnelles. Egalement appelé Vocabulaire Electrotechnique International (IEV) en ligne.

Glossaire IEC - std.iec.ch/glossary
67 000 entrées terminologiques électrotechniques, en anglais et en français, extraites des articles Termes et Définitions des publications IEC parues depuis 2002. Plus certaines entrées antérieures extraites des publications des CE 37, 77, 86 et CISPR de l'IEC.

IEC 80601-2-77

Edition 1.0 2019-07

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-77: Particular requirements for the BASIC SAFETY and essential performance of ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

Appareils électromédicaux – Partie 2-77: Exigences particulières pour la SECURITE DE BASE et les performances essentielles des APPAREILS CHIRURGICAUX ROBOTIQUEMENT ASSISTES

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 11.040.01; 11.040.30

ISBN 978-2-8322-6999-2

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –

Part 2-77: Particular requirements for the BASIC SAFETY and essential performance of ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 80601-2-77 has been prepared by subcommittee 62D: Electromedical equipment, of IEC technical committee 62: Electrical equipment in medical practice, and ISO technical committee 299: Robotics.

This publication is published as a double logo standard.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
62D/1675/FDIS	62D/1689/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In this document, the following print types are used:

– requirements and definitions: roman type;

– *test specifications: italic type*;

– informative material appearing outside of tables, such as notes, examples and references: in smaller type. Normative text of tables is also in a smaller type;

– TERMS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 3 OF THE GENERAL STANDARD, IN THIS PARTICULAR STANDARD OR AS NOTED: SMALL CAPITALS.

In referring to the structure of this document, the term

– "clause" means one of the nineteen numbered divisions within the table of contents, inclusive of all subdivisions (e.g. Clause 7 includes subclauses 7.1, 7.2, etc.);

– "subclause" means a numbered subdivision of a clause (e.g. 7.1, 7.2 and 7.2.1 are all subclauses of Clause 7).

References to clauses within this document are preceded by the term "clause" followed by the clause number. References to subclauses within this particular standard are by number only.

In this document, the conjunctive "or" is used as an "inclusive or" so a statement is true if any combination of the conditions is true.

The verbal forms used in this document conform to usage described in Clause 7 of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. For the purposes of this document, the auxiliary verb:

– "shall" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is mandatory for compliance with this document;

– "should" means that compliance with a requirement or a test is recommended but is not mandatory for compliance with this document;

– "may" is used to describe a permissible way to achieve compliance with a requirement or test.

An asterisk (*) as the first character of a title or at the beginning of a paragraph or table title indicates that there is guidance or rationale related to that item in Annex AA.

A list of all parts of the IEC 60601 and IEC 80601 International Standard, published under the general title *Medical electrical equipment*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

NOTE The attention of users of this document is drawn to the fact that equipment manufacturers and testing organizations may need a transitional period following publication of a new, amended or revised IEC publication in which to make products in accordance with the new requirements and to equip themselves for conducting new or revised tests. It is the recommendation of the committees that the content of this publication be adopted for implementation nationally not earlier than 3 years from the date of publication.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

This part of IEC 80601 is written at a time when technical evolution of medical robots is in rapid progress and the scientific foundation of safe use is still being expanded.

This document is the result of work that began in ISO/TC 184/SC 2/WG 7 in October 2006 on personal care robots, to address an emerging type of medical robot that was used outside of an industrial environment[1]. That group was working on a new standard, ISO 13482[1][2], which was published as an International Standard (IS) in 2014. While initially focused on non-medical applications, WG 7 recognized that work was likely to be needed on medical devices utilizing robotic technology. In October 2009, ISO/TC 184/SC 2 established a WG 7, Study Group (SG) on Medical care robots, comprised of experts from Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Romania, Switzerland, UK and USA.

The work of ISO/TC 184/SC 2/WG 7 SG cumulated in a proposal to form a Joint Working Group (JWG 9) with IEC/TC 62/SC 62A focusing on MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT using robotic technology. This JWG began developing a technical report (IEC TR 60601-4-1:2017[2]) dealing with degree of autonomy. While developing this document, a particular standard was proposed for robotic equipment used in surgical applications. This led to the creation of a Joint Working Group 35 in April 2015 within IEC/TC 62/SC 62D to develop particular requirements of safety of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT and MEDICAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS that utilize robotic technology. The work would include medical robots for SURGERY. This proposal was approved, resulting in the formation of Joint Working Group (JWG 35).

During IEC/TC 62/SC 62D discussion, there was a strong opinion that some types of MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT could be a medical robot, but not all MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT were medical robots. According to this opinion, JWG 35 discussed and agreed that the majority of existing MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, including those used for surgical PROCEDURES, were not considered medical robots, so it would be better to capture this type of ME EQUIPMENT through a different definition – ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT (RASE).

JWG 9 defined medical robots as ME EQUIPMENT with a degree of autonomy (IEC TR 60601-4-1:2017). JWG 35 found that some RASE have zero autonomy. Therefore, by definition, RASE could not be equivalent to a medical robot. Regulatory agencies objected to employ the term robot as defined in IEC TR 60601-4-1 and felt that it implied that the RASE were performing the surgical PROCEDURE rather than the surgeon. The consensus in JWG 35 was that the RASE only assists the surgeon. The surgeon maintains some level of control or supervision of the RASE.

The minimum safety requirements specified in this particular standard for ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT are presumed to establish that the RESIDUAL RISKS have been reduced to acceptable levels unless there is OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE to the contrary.

The requirements are followed by particular specifications for the relevant tests.

---

1 ISO TC 184/SC 2 was reorganized as ISO TC 299 in 2016.

2 Numbers in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

MEDICAL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT –

Part 2-77: Particular requirements for the BASIC SAFETY and essential performance of ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT

201.1 Scope, object and related standards

Clause 1 of the general standard[3] applies, except as follows:

201.1.1 Scope

Replacement:

This part of IEC 80601 applies to the BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE of ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT (RASE) and ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL SYSTEMS (RASS), hereafter referred to as ME EQUIPMENT and ME SYSTEMS together with their INTERACTION CONDITIONS and INTERFACE CONDITIONS. If a clause or subclause is specifically intended to be applicable to ME EQUIPMENT only, or to ME SYSTEMS only, the title and content of that clause or subclause will say so. If that is not the case, the clause or subclause applies both to ME EQUIPMENT and to ME SYSTEMS, as relevant.

If RASE or RASS, or its ACCESSORIES fall within scope of another particular standard, then the particular standard applies in addition to this standard.

EXAMPLES IEC 60601-2-2[3] for HF SURGICAL EQUIPMENT; IEC 60601-2-18[4] for ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT; IEC 60601-2-22[5] for laser equipment; IEC 60601-2-37[6] for ultrasound equipment; IEC 60601-2-46[7] for operating tables, etc.

201.1.2 Object

Replacement:

The object of this particular standard is to establish particular BASIC SAFETY and ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE requirements for ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL EQUIPMENT and ROBOTICALLY ASSISTED SURGICAL SYSTEMS.

201.1.3 * Collateral standards

Addition:

This particular standard refers to those applicable collateral standards that are listed in Clause 2 of the general standard and Clause 201.2 of this particular standard.

IEC 60601-1-2:2014 and IEC 60601-1-6:2010 and IEC 60601-1-6:2010/AMD1:2013 apply as modified in Clauses 202 and 206 respectively. IEC 60601-1-3:2008 and IEC 60601-1-3:2008/AMD1:2013[8], IEC 60601-1-9:2007 and IEC 60601-1-9:2007/AMD1:2013[9], and IEC 60601-1-11:2015[10] do not apply.

---

3 The general standard is IEC 60601-1:2005 and IEC 60601-1:2005/AMD1:2012, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance*.