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IEC 62359

Edition 2.1 2017-09
CONSOLIDATED VERSION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

colour inside

Ultrasonics – Field characterization – Test methods for the determination of thermal and mechanical indices related to medical diagnostic ultrasonic fields

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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IEC 62359:2010-10+AMD1:2017-09 CSV(en)

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CONTENTS

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ULTRASONICS – FIELD CHARACTERIZATION – TEST METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THERMAL AND MECHANICAL INDICES RELATED TO MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASONIC FIELDS

FOREWORD

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In this Redline version, a vertical line in the margin shows where the technical content is modified by amendment 1. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text. A separate Final version with all changes accepted is available in this publication.

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International standard IEC 62359 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 87: Ultrasonics.

This second edition It constitutes a technical revision.

Major changes with respect to the previous edition include the following:

- The methods of determination set out in the first edition of this standard were based on those contained in the American standard for Real–Time Display of Thermal and Mechanical Acoustic Output Indices on Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment (ODS) and were intended to yield identical results. While this second edition also follows the ODS in principal and uses the same basic formulae and assumptions (see Annex A), it contains a few significant modifications which deviate from the ODS.

- One of the primary issues dealt with in preparing this second edition of IEC 62359 was “missing” *TI* equations. In Edition 1 there were not enough equations to make complete “at-surface” and “below-surface” summations for *TIS* and *TIB* in combined-operating modes. Thus major changes with respect to the previous edition are related to the introduction of new calculations of thermal indices to take into account both "at-surface" and "below-surface" thermal effects.

For the specific technical changes involved please see Annex E.

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

This standard may be used to support the requirements of IEC 60601-2-37.

In this particular standard, the following print types are used:

– requirements, compliance with which can be tested, and definitions: in roman type
– notes, explanations, advice, introductions, general statements, exceptions, and references: in smaller type
– *test specifications: in italic type*
– words in **bold** are defined terms in Clause 3

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INTRODUCTION

Medical diagnostic ultrasonic equipment is widely used in clinical practice for imaging and monitoring purposes. Equipment normally operates at frequencies in the low megahertz frequency range and comprises an ultrasonic transducer acoustically coupled to the patient and associated electronics. There is an extremely wide range of different types of systems in current clinical practice.

The ultrasound entering the patient interacts with the patient's tissue, and this interaction can be considered in terms of both thermal and non-thermal effects. The purpose of this International standard is to specify methods of determining thermal and non-thermal exposure indices that can be used to help in assessing the hazard caused by exposure to a particular ultrasonic field used for medical diagnosis or monitoring. It is recognised that these indices have limitations, and knowledge of the indices at the time of an examination is not sufficient in itself to make an informed clinical risk assessment. It is intended that these limitations will be addressed in future revisions of this standard and as scientific understanding increases. While such increases remain pending, several organizations have published **prudent-use statements.**

Under certain conditions specified in IEC 60601-2-37, these indices are displayed on medical ultrasonic equipment intended for these purposes.

INTRODUCTION to Amendment

The second edition of IEC 62359 was published in 2010. Since then, IEC 60601-2-37:2007/AMD1:2015 has been published and calls for provision of **attenuated spatial peak temporal average intensity**, $I_{\mathrm{spta},\alpha}$, and **attenuated spatial peak pulse average intensity**, $I_{\mathrm{sppa},\alpha}$, at specific spatial maximum points in the ultrasonic field on the **beam axis**. No IEC standard describes the determination of these quantities at these specific positions. IEC 62359 for determining the thermal indices currently uses similar values at other positions, therefore, the determination of **attenuated spatial peak temporal average intensity**, $I_{\mathrm{spta},\alpha}$, and **attenuated spatial peak pulse average intensity**, $I_{\mathrm{sppa},\alpha}$, has been added as an annex in this amendment.

Additionally, references to newly published collateral standards have been updated.

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ULTRASONICS – FIELD CHARACTERIZATION – TEST METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THERMAL AND MECHANICAL INDICES RELATED TO MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASONIC FIELDS

1 Scope

This International standard is applicable to medical diagnostic ultrasound fields.

This standard establishes

– parameters related to thermal and non-thermal exposure aspects of diagnostic ultrasonic fields;
– methods for the determination of an exposure parameter relating to temperature rise in theoretical tissue-equivalent models, resulting from absorption of ultrasound;
– methods for the determination of an exposure parameter appropriate to certain non-thermal effects.

NOTE 1 In Clause 3 of this standard, SI units are used (per ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, ed. 5, Annex I b) in the Notes below definitions of certain parameters, such as beam areas and intensities; it may be convenient to use decimal multiples or submultiples in practice. Users must take care of decimal prefixes used in combination with the units when using and calculating numerical data. For example, beam area may be specified in cm^2 and intensities in W/cm^2 or mW/cm^2.

NOTE 2 Underlying calculations have been done from 0,25 MHz to 15 MHz for MI and 0,5 MHz to 15 MHz for TI.

NOTE 3 The thermal indices are steady state estimates based on the acoustic **output power** required to produce a 1°C temperature rise in tissue conforming to the "homogeneous tissue 0,3 $dBcm^{-1}MHz^{-1}$ attenuation model" [1][1)] and may not be appropriate for radiation force imaging, or similar techniques that employ pulses or pulse bursts of sufficient duration to create a significant transient temperature rise.[2]

2 Normative references

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

IEC 60601-2-37:2007, *Medical electrical equipment – Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment*
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CONTENTS

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