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**PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

YY 1885-2023

**Negative pressure isolation cabin for transporting infectious
disease patients**

传染病患者运送负压隔离舱

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. Please note that some content in this document may be subject to patents. The publisher of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document is proposed by the National Medical Products Administration. This document is under the jurisdiction of the technical unit responsible for standardization of medical biological protection products. Transporting infectious disease patients to negative pressure isolation cabins

1 Scope

YY 1885 is the mandatory Chinese standard for the negative pressure isolation cabin used to transport patients with infectious disease, the sealed stretcher enclosure held below ambient pressure so that air flows in rather than out and is filtered before it is discharged. It sets the requirements such a cabin has to meet and the test methods that verify them, covering the pressure differential and how it is maintained, the filtration of the exhaust, the air the patient breathes, the access ports through which care is given, and the decontamination of the unit between uses. This equipment moved from specialist use to routine deployment across Chinese emergency services during the pandemic years. Being a YY standard without the /T suffix, compliance is compulsory. It took effect in July 2025.

This document specifies the requirements, test methods, labels and instructions for use in negative pressure isolation chambers for transporting patients with infectious diseases. This document applies to negative pressure isolation cabins used to isolate and transport patients with infectious diseases to prevent the spread of pathogens to the external environment. This document does not apply to isolation compartments used for the transfer of injured persons in safety accidents such as fires, nuclear accidents, chemical leaks, etc.

2 Normative reference documents

The contents of the following documents constitute essential provisions of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, the dated quotations For undated referenced documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated referenced documents, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2410-2008 Determination of transmittance and haze of transparent plastics

GB 2626-2019 Respiratory protection self-priming filter-type anti-particulate respirator

GB/T 4208-2017 Shell protection level (IP code)

GB 9706.1 Medical electrical equipment Part

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 A mobile device used for the isolation and transportation of infectious disease patients, consisting of a cabin, a ventilation system, an air filter element and a pressure monitoring device By adjusting the ventilation system, a negative pressure environment is formed in the cabin to ensure that the air in the cabin is only filtered by high-efficiency air filter elements before being discharged. Go outside the cabin.

Note. Referred to as "negative pressure isolation cabin".

3.2 The air filter element used at the air inlet and exhaust port of the negative pressure isolation cabin generally consists of a filter element and a housing.

3.3 Air exchange rate air exchangerate The ventilation value per unit time is calculated by dividing the volume of air entering per unit time by the volume of the space. [Source: GB/T 25915.3-2010, 3.4.1]