MAINTENANCE OF QUALITY IN THE LABORATORY **Dr Tom Hartley Quality Manager : Royal Hobart** Hospital **Senior Research Fellow :** University of Tasmania **AUSTRALIA** Sponsor : Nancy Dale Scholarship, AACB Objectives of Pathology Laboratory Quality Systems

- Results with Known Accuracy and Precision
- On the Right Patient
- Are Delivered to the Right Doctor
- On Time
- And you have Complete Audit Trail of every critical step of that Patient Pathology Request Episode through your Department should any queries arise from any quarter in the future.

Alison Penny or Penny Alison ?

Lab. No. and Codes:		Ward:	U.R. Number	123450
Date/Time Specimen Taken:		Specialist/Unit:	Sumame:PENI	N
Sample Type:	ple Type: Collected E		Names: MASC	D.O.B
Tests Requested Request details must be in doct	or's own handwri	ting	Address:	Rel
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Clinical Notes (Extra space	on back of the	PERUR	Was or will the patient be, at the time or when the specimen was obtained (a) a private patient in a private hos or approved day hospital facility, (b) a private patient in a recognised (c) a Medicare (public) patient in a the (d) an outpatient in a recognised how (e) a Medicare No:	e of the service y N pital, hospital, pospital,

Practice Tip #1 : Use Positive Identification Procedures Everywhere

- In the Hospital or Doctor's Surgery use three points of ID when about to collect a specimen :
 - Surname
 - Given Name
 - Date of Birth and/or Hospital ID Number

Components of a TOTAL QUALITY SYSTEM

PREANALYTICAL ANALYTICAL POST ANALYTICAL

Components of a TOTAL QUALITY SYSTEM : PREANALYTICAL

- Draw A Process Map
- Assess the risks in Processes
- Institute Check Points at Critical Times that "Fail Safe"
- Record Time and Person ID as specimens move from one stage to the next – this gives you an Audit Trail.
- Document the Procedures in Unambiguous
 Language and Style
- Don't Rewrite Package Inserts or Instrument Manuals

Components of a TOTAL QUALITY SYSTEM : ANALYTICAL

- Use Statistical Quality Control within all Quantitative Procedures
- Use Quality Control Materials that are Independent of the Instrument Manufacturer
- Participate in External Quality Assurance Programmes
- Keep meticulous records of QC data, your assessments of those data, and all corrective actions made as a result of those assessments

Components of a TOTAL QUALITY SYSTEM : POST ANALYTICAL

- Set Up an Incident Reporting System
- Set up some Key Performance Indicators
- Audit and then Change
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- Keep all levels Laboratory Staff Informed of the quality of the Service they are delivering

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PREANALYTICAL

PROCESS MAPPING



Operator 1 : Alison Penny or Penny Alison ?

Lab. No. and Codes:		Ward:	U.R. Number	123450
Date/Time Specimen Taken:		Specialist/Unit:	Sumame:PEN	MY alaber
Sample Type:	pe: Collected By		Names: ALA 3.6	D.O.B. HIO Matal
ests Requested Request details must be in docto	r's own handwriti	ng	Address:	Rel
		PEN	MY ALISO	Control Contro
Clinical Notes (Extra space of	in back of	PERUR	MY ALISO 123456 Was or will the patient be, at the time	
Clinical Notes (Extra space of	on back of t	PERUR	Was or will the patient in a private patient in a recognised (a) a private patient in a recognised (b) a private patient in a recognised (c) a Medicare (public) patient in a (d) an outpatient in a recognised	A dhospital, dhospital, hospital, hospital.
rug Assay Information: Drug: me of last dose: e-dose sample time: ost-dose sample time:	n back of n	PERUR	Magnetic are No:	Page 1 and 1

Operator 2 : Is that the Right Aliquot in My Tube ?





Practice Tip #2 : Use a Time Date Stamp

IP-20





Practice Tip #3 : Use Name Stamps





Practice Tip #4 : Use A Feed Through Style Scanner and Its 'Free' Image Database Software

Kodak Document Imaging Products

RHH

Practice Tip #5 : Use Your Computer System to Log User and Time Data

DOCUMENTATION & Document Control

- Document the Procedures in Unambiguous Language and Style – make sure they match the Process Map
- Don't Rewrite Package Inserts or Instrument Manuals
- Use a Unique Number on every document

Too Brief versus Explicit

- Pipette 250 uL of standards, QCs and samples into the test tubes.
- Add 50 uL of the first colour reagent to each tube
- Set up and label 5 test tubes for the blank and standards
 : 0, 10, 20, 30, 100 umol/L
- Set up sufficient test tubes for the specimens and label each with its corresponding Lab. Number.
- Pipette 250 uL of distilled water into the 0 tube
- Pipette 250 uL of the 10, 20, 30, 100 IU umol/ L standard into its correspondingly labelled tubes
- Pipette 250 uL of each of the specimens into its correspondingly labelled test tube
- Pipette 50 uL of colour reagent 'A' to all tubes.

Practice Tip #6 : Download the Methods from the Manufacturer's Website as Adobe pdf Files.

The Use a PDF editor to add your own Document Control Information.

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ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE List No. 7D55-20 and 7D55-30 30-3086/R3

AEROSET®

*C*8000™

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE

Document ID No. 4111 Issued: 13.11.2006

This package insert contains information to run the Alkaline Phosphatase assay on the AEROSET System and the ARCHITECT[®] c8000 System.

NOTE: Changes to AEROSET System Information Highlighted (Supplemental and format changes are not highlighted)

NOTE: This package insert must be read carefully prior to product use. Package insert instructions must be followed accordingly. Reliability of assay results cannot be guaranteed if there are any deviations from the instructions in this package insert.

Practice Tip #7 : Use a Word Template for All Your Other Methods

TITLE OF LABORATORY PROCEDURE

1. PURPOSE AND/OR SCOPE : Brief description the clinical context in which the investigation is required and to whom it should be applied.

Example : This test must be performed on serum samples from antenatal clinic patients who are in their second trimester of pregnancy.

- 2. DETAILS THAT MUST BE RECORDED BY CPU ON SPECIMEN RECEIPT eg time of collection, time and date of last dose etc.
- 3. PATIENT PREPARATION eg. Fasting, 1 hour post dose etc.
- 4. SPECIMEN REQUIREMENTS eg 1 SST Gel tube and 1 Blue top
- 5. SPECIMEN REJECTION CRITERIA eg haemolysed, not kept refrigerated, tube not filled to the line etc.
- 6. PRINCIPLE OF THE ANALYTICAL METHOD eg. colorimetric end point
- 7. REAGENTS, STANDARDS, CALIBRATORS AND QUALITY CONTROL MATERIALS

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- 8. EQUIPMENT REQUIRED eg. CellDyn 4000
- 9. CALIBRATION PROCEDURE
- 10. SPECIMEN PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
- 11. STEPWISE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURE
- 12. ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY CONTROL RESULTS
- 13. CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF PATIENT RESULTS
 - NORMAL
 - ABNORMAL
 - ABNORMAL NOTIFY MEDICO
- 14. REPORTING THE RESULTS
- 15. TROUBLE SHOOTING

16. REFERENCES TO RELEVANT TEXBOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES

Components of a TOTAL QUALITY SYSTEM

ANALYTICAL

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THE WESTGARD RULES IN PRACTICE

Albumin Low Control	Target Mean = 25.4 Target SD = 1.1 Target CV% = 4.3		Aug-07										
DEVIATION	Date	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8		9	10	
+ 3 SD	28.7			17			28.2						F
+ 2 SD	27.6	27.2		26.9		8 8	20000000		26.6		26.8	27.1	Γ
+ 1 SD	26.5		26.4		25.7								
0 SD	25.4					25.4	8						
- 1 SD	24.3							25.2		24.9			
- 2 SD	23.2												
- 3 20	22.1				5	02 - 22							-
NITIALS		TH	FG	TH	UR	TH	UR	UR	TH	JK	RB	JK	
COMMENT		OK	ок	OK	OK	OK	BAD	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	
	ACTION						Recalibrated and then repeated						

WHAT MAKES FOR A GOOD CHECKLIST :

"Checklist responses should portray the desired status or the value of the item being considered (not just "checked" or "set").

Many checklists examined employed the ambiguous responses "set," "check," "completed," etc. to indicate that an item is accomplished. *We believe that whenever possible, the response should always portray the actual status or the value of the item (switches, levers, lights, fuel quantities, etc.).*

In the Lab a Tick and a Squiggle is open to misinterpretation ... instead for say a daily *37°C* waterbath temperature check staff should write

36.5°C, OK, TFH

ASSAYED QC MATERIAL ARE A HELP BUT NOT THE COMPLETE ANSWER TO YOUR PROBLEMS

Where is your analyzer ?

CALCIUM Abbott Aeroset/Architect (Arsenazo III) Arsenazo III (6) Atomic Absorption Bayer ADVIA 1650 (O-Cresolphthalein Complexone) Beckman Coulter Synchron CX Systems-Cartridge (Arsenazo Beckman Coulter Synchron CX Systems-Modular (Arsenazo I Beckman Coulter Synchron CX Systems (ISE Indirect)(CALC) Beckman Coulter Synchron LX20 (ISE Indirect)(CALC) DADE BEHRING Dimension (O-Cresolphthalein Complexone) Flame Photometry **ISE Indirect (6)** O-Cresolphthalein Complexone (6) Olympus AU400 / AU600 / AU640 / AU2700 (Arsenazo III) Ortho VITROS (Arsenazo III) Roche Cobas INTEGRA (O-Cresolphthalein Complexone) Roche Hitachi (Europe/Asia) (O-Cresolphthalein Complexone) Roche Hitachi (US) (O-Cresolphthalein Complexone)

Where is your Target

Mean & SD ?

the second se			and the second
1.42	1.28 - 1.56	2.72	2.44 - 2.99
1.45	1.30 - 1.59	2.82	2.53 - 3.10
1.48	1.33 - 1.63	2.80	2.24 - 3.36
1.44	1.29 - 1.58	2.95	2.36 - 3.54
1.43	1.29 - 1.58	2.69	2.15 - 3.23
§		§	
1.33	1.19 - 1.46	2.56	2.31 - 2.82
1.41	1.27 - 1.55	2.75	2.48 - 3.03
1.50	1.35 - 1.65	2.90	2.61 - 3.19
1.46	1.32 - 1.61	2.71	2.44 - 2.98
1.37	1.23 - 1.50	2.66	2.39 - 2.92
1.47	1.33 - 1.62	2.97	2.67 - 3.26
1.39	1.25 - 1.53	2.84	2.55 - 3.12
1.55	1.39 - 1.70	3.03	2.72 - 3.33
1.53	1.38 - 1.69	3.13	2.82 - 3.44
§		§	
1.43	1.28 - 1.57	2.89	2.60 - 3.17
			and the second se

Practice Tip #8 : How to Set Better Target Means

A good source of "assayed" QCs are the surplus material from External Quality Assurance Programmes

Run these in parallel with Independent Assayed QC Material to get a 'better' estimate of the target mean for these Independent Assayed QCs when run on your instrumentation.

Do 30 batches before you assign Your Target Mean and SD Participate in External Quality Assurance
 Programmes

• Keep meticulous records of QC data, your assessments of those data, and all corrective actions made as a result of those assessments

THE LABORATORY ACCREDITOR'S RULE OF THUMB - If it isn't written down then it is not being done !

Written Policies Written Procedures Written Records ... QC RECORDS !!! Training Records !!!

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INCIDENTS – or getting it wrong !

- Incidents happen because
 - It is a genuine mistake
 - **↔**Or
 - The person has not been trained properly.
- The important thing is to take the 'No Blame Approach' and go in and fix the problem(s)

MILLER'S PYRAMID OF COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT

Practice Tip #9 : TRAINING RECORDS

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Transit Time of samples between the Phlebotomist and the Lab's Specimen Reception area.
- Transit Time of samples through your Specimen Reception and Data Entry areas
- Transit Time of samples through your specimen centrifugation area
- Transit Time of samples on your analyzers
- Transit Time of results data from Interim Status to Authorised and Reported status
- Number of Internally generated Incident Reports
- Number of Externally generated Incident Reports customer complaints
- Time taken to produce Final Reports on Urgent Specimens
- Rankings with your Peer Laboratories in External Quality Assurance Programmes

ACHS KPI : TATs Serum Potassiums

Practice Tip #10 : COMMUNICATE

- Regular SHORT meetings at all levels of staff
- Always have an AGENDA
- Always produce BRIEF minutes
- Always produce ACTION LISTS with NAMES
 and delivery DATES

 Use 'COMMUNICATIONS DIARIES' in Shiftwork Areas

Communications Diary Example

NOVEMBER 2007

13	Tuesday Week 46 · 317-048
7.00	KS Toil. Abook
7.30	
8.00	gina del at 1345 (OL SJC).
8.30	BS Me 9.30 an Al.
9.00	JE carlers leave &
9.30	John M-CALL TIL FRIDAY AM.
10.00	TERR) to Concer weekand & FRINAY AM
10.30	
11.00	
11.30	
12.00	
12.30	CLC Blood Gras machine is dead A mon matter
1.00	
1.30	will be coming tomarow (Greg will install) time.
2.00	all gases will have to be done in ICU. overnight
2.00	ICU have been informed shappy to do them.
2.30	

Your Objectives Have Been Reached ?? !!!

- Results with Known Accuracy and Precision
- On the Right Patient
- Have been
 - ***** Delivered to the Right Doctor
 - *On Time

And you have Complete Audit Trail of every critical step of that Patient Pathology Request Episode through your Department should any queries arise in the future.

