SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Nadomeġļ a:
SIST EN ISO 15189:2003
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Medicinski laboratoriji – Posebne zahteve za kakovost in usposobljenost (ISO 15189:2007)

Medical laboratories - Particular requirements for quality and competence (ISO 15189:2007)

Medizinische Laboratorien - Besondere Anforderungen an die Qualität und Kompetenz (ISO 15189:2007)

Laboratoires d'analyses de biologie médicale - Exigences particulières concernant la qualité et la compétence (ISO 15189:2007)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 15189:2007**

ICS:

03.120.10	Vodenje in zagotavljanje kakovosti	Quality management and quality assurance
11.100.01	Laboratorijska medicina na splošno	Laboratory medicine in general

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English Version

Medical laboratories - Particular requirements for quality and competence (ISO 15189:2007)

Laboratoires d'analyses de biologie médicale - Exigences particulières concernant la qualité et la compétence (ISO 15189:2007)

Medizinische Laboratorien - Besondere Anforderungen an die Qualität und Kompetenz (ISO 15189:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 April 2007.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15189:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 212 "Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 140 "In vitro diagnostic medical devices", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2007.

This document supersedes EN ISO 15189:2003.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15189:2007 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15189:2007 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15189

Second edition
2007-04-15

Medical laboratories — Particular requirements for quality and competence

Laboratoires d'analyses de biologie médicale — Exigences particulières concernant la qualité et la compétence

Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15189 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 212, *Clinical laboratory testing and* in vitro *diagnostic test systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15189:2003) which has been technically revised in order to align it more closely with the second edition of ISO/IEC 17025.

Introduction

This International Standard, based upon ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 9001, provides requirements for competence and quality that are particular to medical laboratories[1)]. It is acknowledged that a country could have its own specific regulations or requirements applicable to some or all its professional personnel and their activities and responsibilities in this domain.

Medical laboratory services are essential to patient care and therefore have to be available to meet the needs of all patients and the clinical personnel responsible for the care of those patients. Such services include arrangements for requisition, patient preparation, patient identification, collection of samples, transportation, storage, processing and examination of clinical samples, together with subsequent validation, interpretation, reporting and advice, in addition to the considerations of safety and ethics in medical laboratory work.

Whenever allowed by national regulations, it is desirable that medical laboratory services include the examination of patients in consultation cases, and that those services actively participate in the prevention of disease in addition to diagnosis and patient management. Each laboratory ought also to provide suitable educational and scientific opportunities for professional staff working with it.

While this International Standard is intended for use throughout the currently recognised disciplines of medical laboratory services, those working in other services and disciplines could also find it useful and appropriate. In addition, bodies engaged in the recognition of the competence of medical laboratories will be able to use this International Standard as the basis for their activities. If a laboratory seeks accreditation, it should select an accrediting body which operates to appropriate international standards and which takes into account the particular requirements of medical laboratories.

Demonstrated conformity to this International Standard does not imply conformity of the quality management system within which the laboratory operates to all the requirements of ISO 9001. This International Standard is not intended to be used for the purposes of certification.

The correlation between the clauses and subclauses of this second edition of ISO 15189 and those of ISO 9001:2000 and of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 is detailed in Annex A of this International Standard.

1) In other languages, these laboratories can be designated by the equivalent of the English term “clinical laboratories.”

Medical laboratories — Particular requirements for quality and competence

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies requirements for quality and competence particular to medical laboratories.

1.2 This International Standard is for use by medical laboratories in developing their quality management systems and assessing their own competence, and for use by accreditation bodies in confirming or recognising the competence of medical laboratories.

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.

ISO 31 (all parts), *Quantities and units*

ISO 9000:2005, *Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary*

ISO 9001:2000, *Quality management systems — Requirements*

ISO/IEC Guide 43-1, *Proficiency testing by interlaboratory comparisons — Part 1: Development and operation of proficiency testing schemes*

ISO/IEC 17025:2005, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
accreditation
procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks

3.2
accuracy of measurement
closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and a true value of the measurand

[VIM:1993, definition 3.5]

3.3
biological reference interval
reference interval
central 95 % interval of the distribution of reference values

NOTE 1 This supersedes such incorrectly used terms as “normal range”.

NOTE 2 It is an arbitrary but common convention to define the reference interval as the central 95 % interval. Another size or an asymmetrical location of the reference interval could be more appropriate in particular cases. See [13] in the Bibliography.

3.4
examination
set of operations having the object of determining the value or characteristics of a property

NOTE In some disciplines (e.g. microbiology) an examination is the total activity of a number of tests, observations or measurements.

3.5
laboratory capability
physical, environmental and information resources, personnel, skills and expertise available for the examinations in question

NOTE A review of laboratory capability could include results of earlier participation in interlaboratory comparisons or external quality assessment schemes or the running of trial examination programmes, or all these, in order to demonstrate uncertainties of measurement, limits of detection, etc.

3.6
laboratory director
competent person(s) with responsibility for, and authority over, a laboratory

NOTE 1 For the purposes of this International Standard, the person or persons referred to are designated collectively as "laboratory director".

NOTE 2 National, regional and local regulations may apply with regard to qualifications and training.

3.7
laboratory management
person(s) who manage the activities of a laboratory headed by a laboratory director

3.8
measurement
set of operations having the object of determining a value of a quantity

[VIM:1993, definition 2.1]

3.9
medical laboratory
clinical laboratory
laboratory for the biological, microbiological, immunological, chemical, immunohaematological, haematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease in, or assessment of the health of, human beings, and which may provide a consultant advisory service covering all aspects of laboratory investigation including the interpretation of results and advice on further appropriate investigation

NOTE These examinations also include procedures for determining, measuring or otherwise describing the presence or absence of various substances or micro-organisms. Facilities which only collect or prepare specimens, or act as a mailing or distribution centre, are not considered to be medical or clinical laboratories, although they may be part of a larger laboratory network or system.

3.10
post-examination procedures
postanalytical phase
processes following the examination including systematic review, formatting and interpretation, authorization for release, reporting and transmission of the results, and storage of samples of the examinations

3.11
pre-examination procedures
preanalytical phase
steps starting, in chronological order, from the clinician's request and including the examination requisition, preparation of the patient, collection of the primary sample, and transportation to and within the laboratory, and ending when the analytical examination procedure begins

3.12
primary sample
specimen
set of one or more parts initially taken from a system

NOTE In some countries, the term "specimen" is used instead of primary sample (or a subsample of it), which is the sample prepared for sending to, or as received by, the laboratory and which is intended for examination.

3.13
quantity
attribute of a phenomenon, body or substance that may be distinguished qualitatively and determined quantitatively

[VIM:1993, definition 1.1]

3.14
quality management system
management system to direct and control an organization with regard to quality

[ISO 9000:2005, definition 3.2.3]

NOTE For the purposes of this International standard, the "quality" referred to in this definition relates to matters of both management and technical competence.

3.15
referral laboratory
external laboratory to which a sample is submitted for a supplementary or confirmatory examination procedure and report

3.16
sample
one or more parts taken from a system and intended to provide information on the system, often to serve as a basis for decision on the system or its production

EXAMPLE A volume of serum taken from a larger volume of serum.

3.17
traceability
property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties

[VIM:1993, definition 6.10]

3.18
trueness of measurement
closeness of agreement between the average value obtained from a large series of results of measurements and a true value

NOTE Adapted from ISO 3534-1:1993, definition 3.12

3.19
uncertainty of measurement
parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand

[VIM:1993, definition 3.9]

4 Management requirement

4.1 Organization and management

4.1.1 The medical laboratory or the organization of which the laboratory is a part shall be legally identifiable.

4.1.2 Medical laboratory services, including appropriate interpretation and advisory services, shall be designed to meet the needs of patients and all clinical personnel responsible for patient care.

4.1.3 The medical laboratory (hereafter referred to as "the laboratory") shall meet the relevant requirements of this International Standard when carrying out work in its permanent facilities, or at sites other than the permanent facilities for which it is responsible.

4.1.4 The responsibilities of personnel in the laboratory with an involvement or influence on the examination of primary samples shall be defined in order to identify conflicts of interest. Financial or political considerations (e.g. inducements) should not influence testing.

4.1.5 Laboratory management shall have responsibility for the design, implementation, maintenance and improvement of the quality management system. This shall include the following:

a) management support of all laboratory personnel by providing them with the appropriate authority and resources to carry out their duties;

b) arrangements to ensure that management and personnel are free from any undue internal and external commercial, financial or other pressures and influences that may adversely affect the quality of their work;

c) policies and procedures for ensuring the protection of confidential information (see Annex C);

d) policies and procedures for avoiding involvement in any activities that would diminish confidence in its competence, impartiality, judgement or operational integrity;

e) the organizational and management structure of the laboratory and its relationship to any other organization with which it may be associated;

f) specified responsibilities, authority and interrelationships of all personnel;

g) adequate training of all staff and supervision appropriate to their experience and level of responsibility by competent persons conversant with the purpose, procedures and assessment of results of the relevant examination procedures;

h) technical management which has overall responsibility for the technical operations and the provision of resources needed to ensure the required quality of laboratory procedures;

i) appointment of a quality manager (however named) with delegated responsibility and authority to oversee compliance with the requirements of the quality management system, who shall report directly to the level of laboratory management at which decisions are made on laboratory policy and resources;

j) appointment of deputies for all key functions, while recognizing that in smaller laboratories individuals can have more than one function and that it could be impractical to appoint deputies for every function.

4.1.6 Laboratory management shall ensure that appropriate communication processes are established within the laboratory and that communication takes place regarding the effectiveness of the quality management system.

4.2 Quality management system

4.2.1 Policies, processes, programmes, procedures and instructions shall be documented and communicated to all relevant personnel. The management shall ensure that the documents are understood and implemented.

4.2.2 The quality management system shall include, but not be limited to, internal quality control and participation in organized interlaboratory comparisons such as external quality assessment schemes.

4.2.3 Policies and objectives of the quality management system shall be defined in a quality policy statement under the authority of the laboratory director and documented in a quality manual. This policy shall be readily available to appropriate personnel, shall be concise and shall include the following:

a) the scope of service the laboratory intends to provide;

b) the laboratory management's statement of the laboratory's standard of service;

c) the objectives of the quality management system;

d) a requirement that all personnel concerned with examination activities familiarize themselves with the quality documentation and implement the policies and procedures at all times;

e) the laboratory's commitment to good professional practice, the quality of its examinations, and compliance with the quality management system;

f) the laboratory management's commitment to compliance with this International Standard.

4.2.4 A quality manual shall describe the quality management system and the structure of the documentation used in the quality management system. The quality manual shall include or make reference to the supporting procedures including technical procedures. It shall outline the structure of the documentation in the quality management system. The roles and responsibilities of technical management and the quality manager, including their responsibility for ensuring compliance with this International Standard, shall be defined in the quality manual.

All personnel shall be instructed on the use and application of the quality manual and all referenced documents, and of the requirements for their implementation. The quality manual shall be kept up to date under the authority and responsibility of an individual appointed to be responsible for quality by the laboratory management [see 4.1.5 i)].

The table of contents of a quality manual for a medical laboratory might be as follows.

a) Introduction.

b) Description of the medical laboratory, its legal identity, resources and main duties.

c) Quality policy.

d) Staff education and training.