

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD **SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010**

01-junij-2010

Medicinski laboratoriji - Zmanjšanje števila napak z obvladovanjem tveganja in stalnim izboljševanjem (ISO/TS 22367:2008, vključno s popravkom Cor 1:2009)

Medical laboratories - Reduction of error through risk management and continual improvement (ISO/TS 22367:2008, including Cor 1:2009)

Medizinische Laboratorien - Fehlerverringerung durch Risikomanagement und ständige Verbesserung (ISO/TS 22367:2008, einschließlich Cor 1,2009)

Laboratoires médicaux - Réduction d'erreurs par gestion du risque et amélioration continue (ISO/TS 22367:2008, Cor 1:2009 inclus)<sub>22367:2010</sub>

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CEN ISO/TS 22367-2010

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03.100.01 Organizacija in vodenje Company organization and podjetja na splošno management in general Laboratorijska medicina na Laboratory medicine in 11.100.01 splošno general

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# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

**CEN ISO/TS 22367** 

January 2010

ICS 11.100.01

### **English Version**

## Medical laboratories - Reduction of error through risk management and continual improvement (ISO/TS 22367:2008, including Cor 1:2009)

Laboratoires médicaux - Réduction d'erreurs par gestion du risque et amélioration continue (ISO/TS 22367:2008, Cor 1:2009 inclus)

Medizinische Laboratorien - Fehlerverringerung durch Risikomanagement und ständige Verbesserung (ISO/TS 22367:2008, einschließlich Cor 1:2009)

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 4 January 2010 for provisional application.

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### **CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010 (E)**

Contents	Pag
Foreword	

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

<u>SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a36e969c-4d39-4bf6-b839-01e46811d5bf/sist-ts-cen-iso-ts-22367-2010

**CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010 (E)** 

### **Foreword**

The text of ISO 22367:2008, including Cor 1:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 212 "Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 140 "In vitro diagnostic medical devices" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 22367:2008, including Cor 1:2009 has been approved by CEN as a CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010 without any modification Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

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SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a36e969c-4d39-4bf6-b839-01e46811d5bf/sist-ts-cen-iso-ts-22367-2010

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## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 22367

First edition 2008-05-01

# Medical laboratories — Reduction of error through risk management and continual improvement

Laboratoires médicaux — Réduction d'erreurs par gestion du risque et amélioration continue

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<u>SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a36e969c-4d39-4bf6-b839-01e46811d5bf/sist-ts-cen-iso-ts-22367-2010



Reference number ISO/TS 22367:2008(E)

### ISO/TS 22367:2008(E)

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### **Contents** Page

Forewo	ord	iv
Introdu	uction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4	Management responsibility in preventive and corrective actions, and continual improvement	2 2 2
5	Identification of potential and actual laboratory non-conformities, errors and incidents	3
6	Classification of laboratory non-conformities, errors and incidents	
7 8	Assessment of risk arising from actual and potential laboratory non-conformities	4 5
9		
10 11 12	Preventive action and corrective action plans SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010  Preventive action and corrective action plan files: 969: 4439-466-6839  Continual improvement plan 1 1 d5bf/sist-ts-cen-iso-ts-22367-2010	6
	A (informative) Failure modes and effects analysis	
	B (informative) Model for assessing risk of harm	
	C (informative) Ranking of severity levels	
	graphy	

ISO/TS 22367:2008(E)

### **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.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

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- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

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An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an international Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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/TS 22367 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 212, Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems.

ISO/TS 22367:2008(E)

### Introduction

It is a requirement of ISO 15189 that laboratories have an investigative process to identify aspects that do not conform with their own procedures or with predetermined requirements in the quality management system. ISO 15189 specifies that this be linked both to corrective actions and to preventive actions. In addition, it specifies that management review the suitability and effectiveness of the system and its activities in support of patient care, and that they introduce necessary changes. This can best be done by considering potential risks introduced at each step of each process.

Preventive actions are planned and appropriate anticipatory processes, based upon verifiable information, are undertaken to prevent a potential action from occurring. Corrective actions are similarly planned together with appropriate reactive processes; however, these are undertaken to amend identified problems and to avoid their recurrence. Risk management is a planned process that is part of preventive actions and corrective actions.

Preventive actions and corrective actions can be more effectively directed when they are based upon information that is well-organized; classification systems and risk management analysis are two processes that provide well-organized information.

In the context of organizational management, risk has been described as a multidimensional concern about stability and predictability of outcome. Organizational risk involves components that affect the operational, technical, liability and business aspects of the laboratory. In the context of continual improvement, the risk elements of potential for loss are considered with higher priority than the elements of gain. Consideration of risk necessarily includes the linked but different elements of likelihood of occurrence and severity of impact. Factors that impact upon risk can act either directly or indirectly.

SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 22367:2010

The framework of risk management can be described as consisting of the following steps:

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- a) planning for risk,
- b) identifying risk and its impacts,
- c) developing risk-handling strategies, and
- d) monitoring for risk control.

These steps are consistent with the management requirements described in ISO 15189, including:

- identifying and controlling non-conformities,
- establishing preventive actions and corrective actions,
- carrying out internal audits and management reviews, and
- implementing continual improvement.

This Technical Specification is intended to provide the first steps to introduce risk management into the structure, organization, operation and quality management system of the medical laboratory.

Classification of laboratory non-conformities, errors and incidents is useful for monitoring purposes and allows the laboratory to determine their criticality, to set priorities in addressing them and to identify underlying causative factors that contribute to errors.

Considerations contained within local, regional and national regulations normally apply.