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**Laboratory medicine — Requirements  
for the competence of calibration  
laboratories using reference  
measurement procedures**

*Biologie médicale — Exigences relatives à la compétence des  
laboratoires d'étalonnage utilisant des procédures de mesure de  
référence*

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ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document 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 15195:2003), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- inclusion of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 as a normative reference;
- removal of clauses that duplicate requirements in ISO/IEC 17025:2017;
- reorganization of this document so that it follows the structure of ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The general requirements for the competence of calibration laboratories are specified in ISO/IEC 17025:2017 for testing and calibration laboratories. This document refers to the additional aspects for the competence of calibration laboratories in the field of laboratory medicine where such “calibration laboratories” are usually denoted as “reference measurement laboratories”.

The results produced by medical laboratories should be traceable to reference materials and/or reference measurement procedures of higher order, whenever these are available. This is necessary to allow transferability of measurement results in patient samples irrespective of the place and time of measurement.

The metrological level of the results provided by calibration laboratories should be appropriate to support medical laboratories to fulfil medical requirements. The specific requirements of medical laboratories are addressed in ISO 15189.

Calibration laboratories should implement reference measurement procedures and produce results of measurement that are accurate and traceable to national or international primary reference materials when such are available. Whenever possible, traceability should be established to a reference material which forms an embodiment of the SI unit (ISO 17511).

The calibration laboratory should provide traceable values on reference materials supplied by customers to the highest available level of reference measurement procedures or reference materials.

In many instances, properties of biological materials cannot be expressed in SI units because the molecular structure of their analytes is not exactly known and can be different in a reference material from that in a native sample of human origin (e.g. state of glycosylation of a protein).

Even if the value for a property of a biological material is not traceable to an SI unit, each step of a reference measurement procedure (e.g. gravimetry, volumetry, thermometry, potentiometry) should have values that are traceable to the respective SI unit.

The traceability concept, including its applicability and limitations are described in detail in ISO 17511.

The requirements described in this document and in ISO/IEC 17025:2017 are prerequisites for calibration laboratories to perform their tasks adequately.

This document may form a basis for the accreditation of a calibration laboratory that applies for recognition of the performance of a reference measurement procedure.

