SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 4307:2022

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Nadomešča:
SIST-TS CEN/TS 17305:2019

Molekularne diagnostične preiskave in vitro - Specifikacije za predpreiskovalne procese za slino - Izolirana človeška DNK (ISO 4307:2021)

Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for saliva - Isolated human DNA (ISO 4307:2021)

Molekularanalytische in-vitro-diagnostische Verfahren - Spezifikationen für präanalytische Prozesse für Speichel - Isolierte DNA (ISO 4307:2021)

Analyse de diagnostic moléculaire in vitro - Spécifications relatives aux processus préanalytiques pour la salive - ADN humain extrait (ISO 4307:2021)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 4307:2021**

ICS:

11.100.10	Diagnostični preskusni sistemi in vitro	In vitro diagnostic test systems

SIST EN ISO 4307:2022 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for pre-examination processes for saliva - Isolated human DNA (ISO 4307:2021)

Analyse de diagnostic moléculaire in vitro - Spécifications relatives aux processus préanalytiques pour la salive - ADN humain extrait (ISO 4307:2021)

Molekularanalytische in-vitro-diagnostische Verfahren - Spezifikationen für präanalytische Prozesse für Speichel - Isolierte DNA (ISO 4307:2021)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 4307:2021) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2024.

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

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The text of ISO 4307:2021 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4307:2021 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4307

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Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations — Specifications for pre-examination processes for saliva — Isolated human DNA

Analyse de diagnostic moléculaire in vitro — Spécifications relatives aux processus préanalytiques pour la salive — ADN humain extrait

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Foreword

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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).

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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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 212, *Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 140, *in vitro diagnostic medical devices*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and ~~CEN (Vienna Agreement)~~.

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.

Introduction

Molecular in vitro diagnostics has enabled a significant progress in medicine. Further progress is expected by new technologies analysing profiles of nucleic acids, proteins, and metabolites in human tissues and body fluids. However, the profiles of these molecules can change drastically during specimen collection, transport, storage and processing thus making the outcome from diagnostics or research unreliable or even impossible because the subsequent analytical assay will not determine the situation in the patient but an artificial profile generated during the pre-examination process.

Genetic examination of DNA is commonly used in clinical practice. This includes, for example, predisposition testing, pharmacogenomics and analysis of genetic disorders with the perspective used in precision medicine. This is a fast-growing field in molecular diagnostics.

Saliva is increasingly used as a non-invasive alternative specimen to blood for the examination of human DNA. Saliva naturally contains microorganisms and extraneous substances (e.g. food debris), which make the composition of saliva more complex and unique among patients/donors. Dedicated measures are therefore needed for informing and preparing patients/donors for the collection and to check compliance with the instructions, in order to reduce the specimen variability. In contrast to invasive specimen collection, saliva collection does not require trained and educated professionals or dedicated facilities. By good instruction and verified collection device safety claims, saliva specimens can be self-collected at home; however, home collection also contributes to high variability in specimen quality. Similarly, medical laboratories/in vitro manufacturers need to be aware of specimen variability when performing design verification and validation.

DNA in saliva can fragment or degrade after collection. In addition, bacteria present in the saliva specimen can continue to grow, thus diluting the human DNA. DNases secreted by these bacteria can also accelerate the DNA degradation. This can impact the sensitivity and reliability of DNA examination.

Standardization of the entire process from specimen collection to the DNA examination is needed to minimize pre-examination impacts such as DNA degradation and fragmentation after saliva collection. This document describes special measures which need to be taken to obtain good quality saliva specimen/samples and isolated DNA therefrom for human DNA examination.

In this document, the following verbal forms are used:

— “shall” indicates a requirement;

— “should” indicates a recommendation;

— “may” indicates a permission;

— “can” indicates a possibility or a capability.