

# Lessons learned; Mistakes made

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- **Accrediting a medical genetics laboratory**

- Molecular genetics + Cytogenetics
- 2003: ISO 17025
- 2007: + ISO 15189
- 2008: Reaccreditation  
+ 2 new laboratories

- *ESHRE, Royal Society of Medicine, 22-23/3/2010*



## 2001: First there was...



# But then...



# What is Quality in the laboratory?



International  
Organization for  
Standardization

“Degree to which a set of inherent characteristic fulfils requirements”

*ISO 9000 2000*



"Quality in a service or product is not what you put into it; it is what the customer gets out of it"

*Peter Drucker*

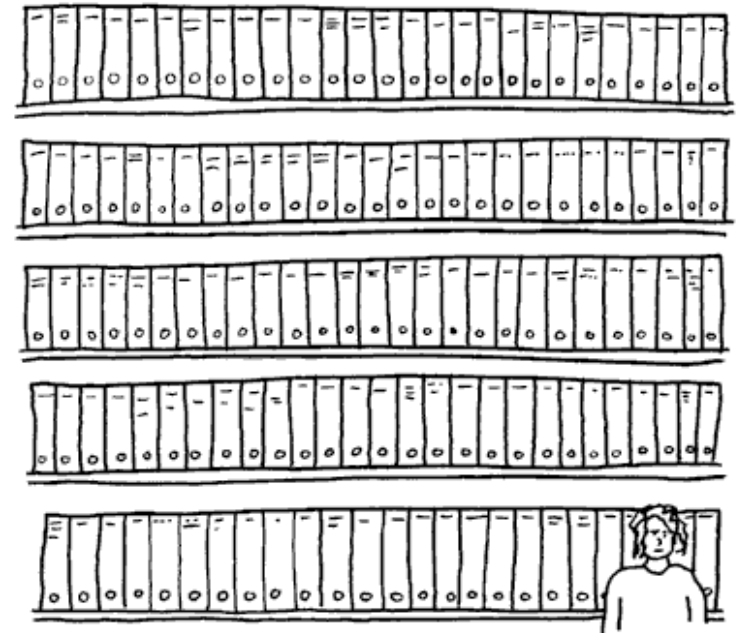
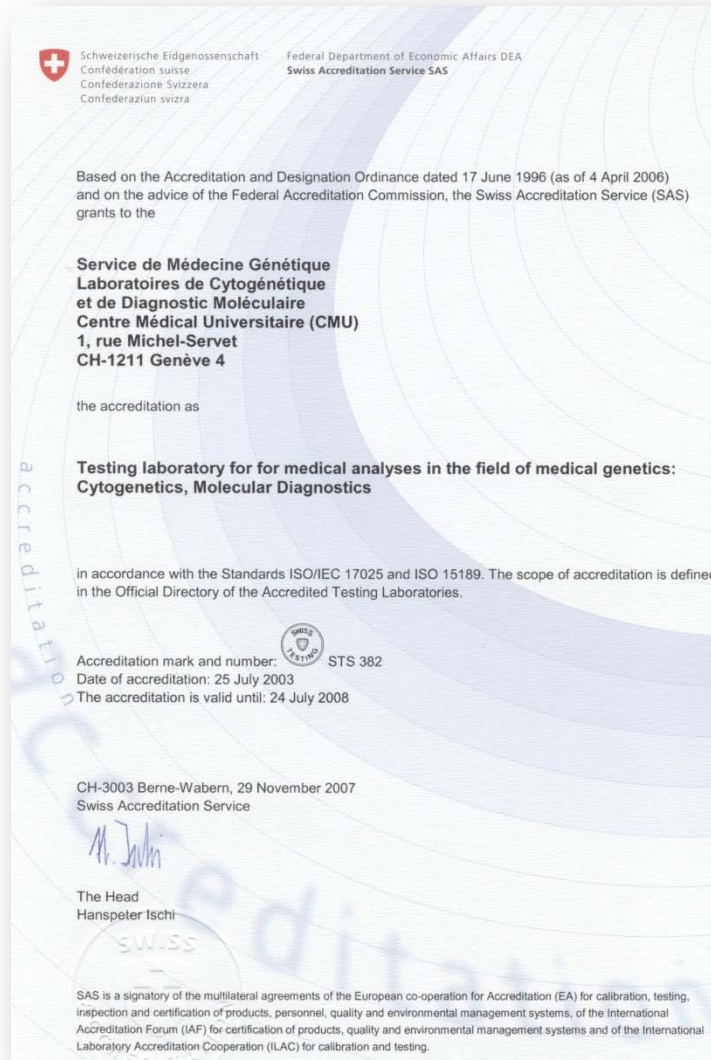


“Quality means doing it right when no-one’s watching”

*Henry Ford*



# And now



THIS ONE THING I DESIRE: TO HAVE ALL  
OF MY PERSONAL PAPERWORK SENSIBLY  
ARRANGED IN LABELLED BOX FILES

# The Geneva experience 2002-2010

## • **Negatives**

- 1 very tough year
- Cost
  - Equipment
  - 1 WTE (whole-time equivalent)
- Continuous work load
  - + 5-10% per person (2-4 hours/week)
- Development slowed (but...)

## • **Positives**

- Lower risk of error
  - Traceability
  - More foolproof systems
- Development improved
- Equipment better maintained and followed
- Training improved
- Responsibilities better defined
  - Efficiency
  - Satisfaction
  - Harmony
- Reputation (competitivity)
  - Client confidence
  - Client education
- And – the tests work better !

# People

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1. Motivation
2. Tasks
3. Competence



**The aim is improvement for our patients, not blame for our colleagues**

# People

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- **Include everybody...**

- From the beginning
- Educate everybody
  - Study the standard!
- Motivate everybody
  - Management
  - Administration
  - Lab directors
  - Technical staff
  - Secretaries
  - ...

- **Define responsibilities**

- Define and assign tasks
- Organize teams
- Employ if necessary
  - To go from nothing to audit in 1 year :
  - 1 WTE,
  - +10-20% for existing staff



# Be realistic

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- Do not aim for perfection:



**“Striving for excellence motivates you;  
striving for perfection is demoralizing”**

# Documents

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# Quality Manual and related documents

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- There are a lot of documents and procedures!
- Before writing:
  - **Look** at other quality systems and QMs (or follow a workshop!)
  - **Plan** all the sections
  - **Define** a document management system
  - Decide on **software** support
  - Buy **computers** if necessary



8.3.2003

# Make the documents useful and usable

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- Before you write any document, ask :
  - **What** is the purpose of this document?
  - **Who** is going to use the document?
    - *If there is no user, it is useless*
  - **If** this document were not created, what would be the risk?
  - Are we **only** filling out the form because we believe that we have to?
    - *If so: don't!*

# Be sufficient

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- QMS: must cover all processes related to your testing
  - Accreditation
    - = attestation that you “**fulfill the requirements** of ISO15189”
- **Be concise**
  - Try to keep documents to one or two pages (at least at the beginning)
  - Refine the document further when it no longer meets the need
  - Each use of a document is a chance to “put it on a diet”
    - *Something useless? Remove it...*



# Be precise

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- **But not too precise**

- *Write what you do – do what you write*
  - If you incubate 10-20 minutes, do not write 15 minutes
  - If you store “in the fridge”, do not write “at 4°C”  
(unless you can prove all the fridges are at 4°C...)
  - centrifugation, incubation, electrophoresis, ...

- Be pragmatic:      Useful?      Useless?

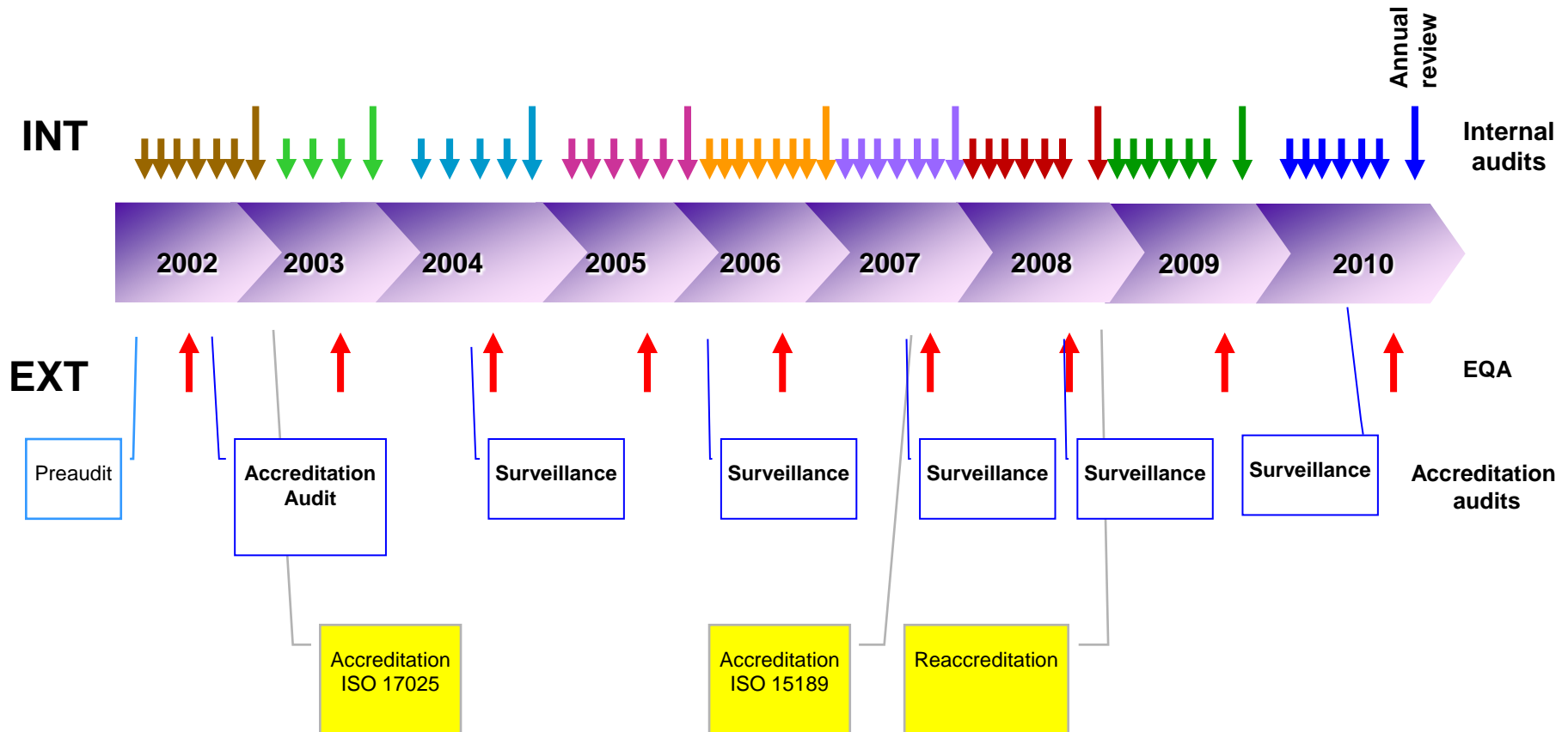


# Write everything – but only once!

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- **Plan to make changes easy**
  - In SOPs, use general terms
    - TaqPol, agarose, PCR machine
    - Define these specifically in separate documents, “List of standard reagents”  
“List of equipment” ...
  - write “sequence” or “run on gel”
    - And define these in separate “technical SOPs” (standard operating procedures)
  - Geneva: ~100 disease-specific SOPs
    - But 1 for DNA preparation, 1 for sequencing, 1 for gels, ...

# Assessing the quality system



# Surveillance / accreditation audits

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# Geneva Non-conformities, 2003-2008

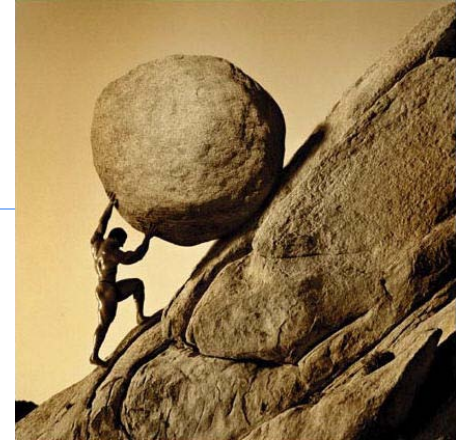
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1. Update the organigramme
2. Control, modification and traceability of electronic lists  
eg Excel or Access
3. Clarify handling of samples for research projects
4. Guarantee that an initial qualification is performed when installing a new instrument.
5. Evaluate all equipment & reagent suppliers
6. Establish SOPs for Genescan & Genotyper software
7. If limitations are identified by EQA: update the SOPs
8. Establish a training programme for new secretaries
9. Document the cleaning of the labs (esp. radioactivity).
10. Simplify recording non-conformities.
11. Clearly define procedures for approving documents.
12. Clearly document the technical competence of personnel.
13. Indicate the precise date at which a person becomes competent for a technique (day not month).
14. Indicate which reagents can be used beyond their validity date.
15. Establish a procedure concerning reagents and solutions which can be used after the expiry date.
16. Introduce documentation of checks of
  - 1) the pH meter,
  - 2) the heating plate for slides.
17. For PCR-based tests, install physical separation between pre and post, with a unidirectional flow and a change of lab coat.
18. Document the requirements for patient samples (pre-analytical).
19. Define situations where “urgent sample” rules are applied
20. Define criteria that identify urgent samples
21. Define when the prescriber is informed about extra tests



# NC: continuous improvement

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- 2003 Clearly **document the technical competence** of personnel.
- 2005 Indicate the **precise date at which a person becomes competent** for a technique (day not month).
- 2003 Indicate which reagents can be used **beyond their validity date**.
- 2005 **Establish a detailed procedure** concerning reagents and solutions which can be used after the validity date.
- 2006 Define situations where “**urgent sample**” **rules** are applied
- 2007 Define criteria that **identify** urgent samples

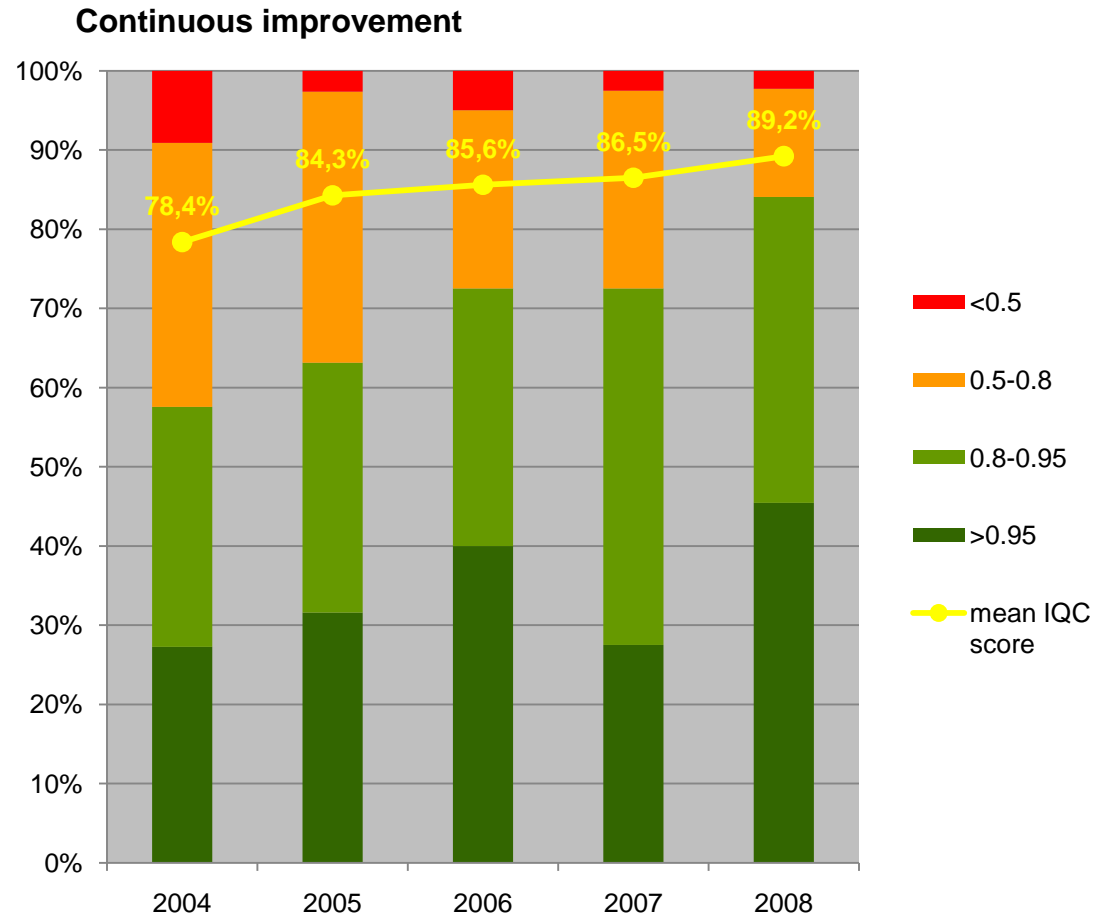
# “The tests work better” ?

- IQC Score :
  - for each test,
  - for each patient:
    - 1 = complete first time
    - 0 = something redone
- 5 people, >100 tests
  - Southern, PCR, sequencing, MLPA, Real-time, ...

<i>Isab2008</i>	PCR		Southern		Seq	
	1	0	1	0	1	0
Amyloidosis	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>1111</i> <i>1211</i> <i>111</i>	<i>11</i>
F8			<i>1111</i> <i>1311</i> <i>1</i>		<i>1111</i> <i>1111</i> <i>1111</i>	<i>11</i>

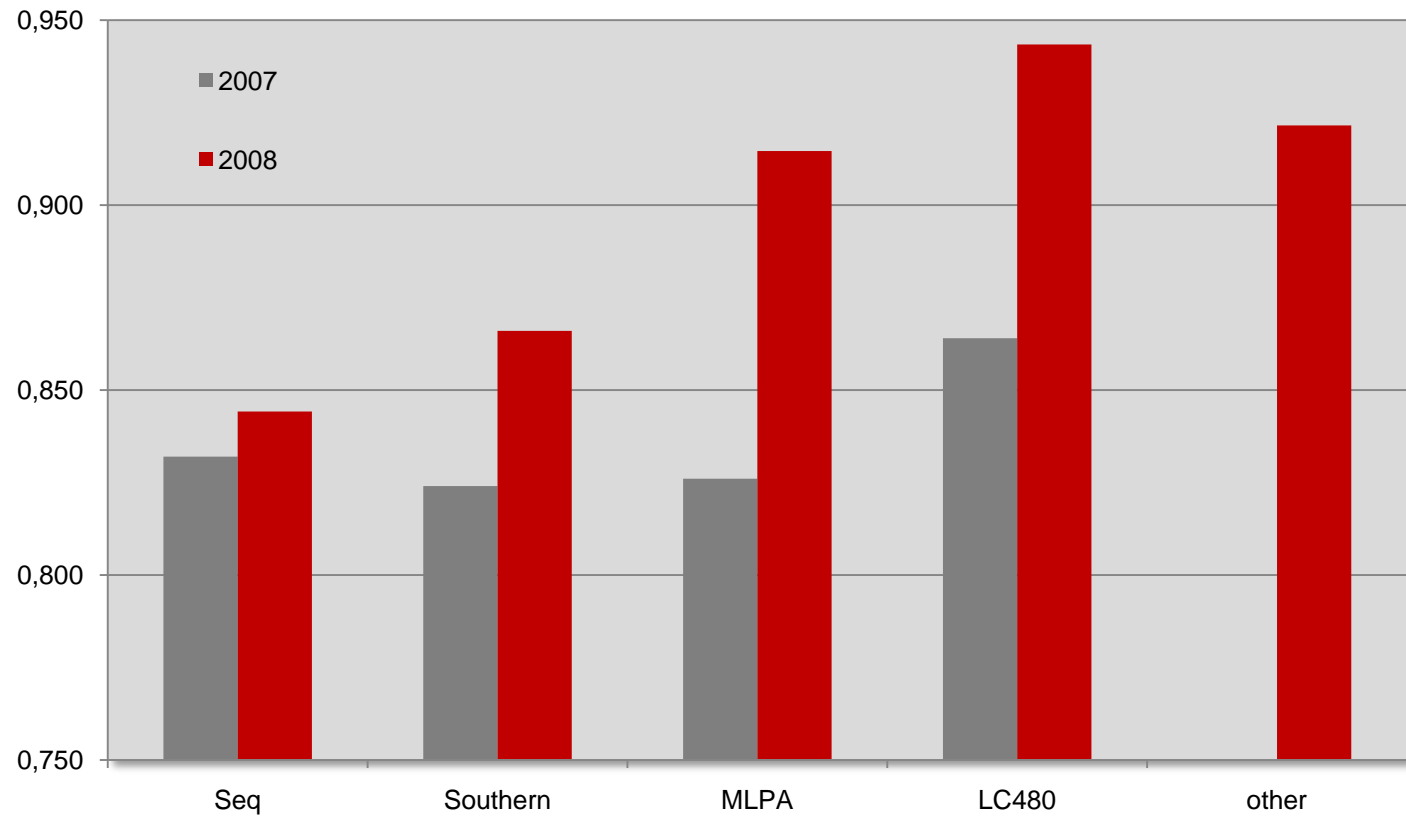
# Quality indicators

	<i>mean</i>	$\leq 0.8$
<i>2004</i>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>45%</b> 15/33
<i>2005</i>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>37%</b> 14/38
<i>2006</i>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>30%</b> 12/40
<i>2007</i>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>28%</b> 11/40
<i>2008</i>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>16%</b> 7/44



# IP per technique

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## Start with what? (MAM personal opinion)

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- **Get a copy of ISO 15189**
- **Sign up for EQA**
  - **Or organize inter-lab comparisons**
- **Consider training &/or peer networks**
- **Write**
  - SOPs, including IQC
  - Equipment folders
    - Fridges, freezers, incubators
  - First draft of scope (organic document)
- Define and start to apply:
  - Validation of new tests
  - Training procedures
  - Documentation of competence
  - Recording complaints and feedback
- Internal audits?
  - 1) “vertical”;
  - 2) “witness”
- Management Review?



# Accreditation Workshops 2005-2009

- **~350 participants**
  - ~1/4 participate in several workshops
  - >150 institutions from 40 countries (32 in Europe)
- **20 workshops**
  - Accreditation case studies
  - Validation
  - IQC, EQA and MR
  - Internal audit
  - Motivation & change
  - IT support
  - National workshops (BE, CH, NED, FR)
  - *Ateliers francophones*
- Round tables (ESHG);  
Quality & Laboratory Symposium
- **2010**
  - Beginners' guide to accreditation (UK, SI)
  - *Atelier d'initiation* (FR)
  - Managing the human side of change (BE)
  - Validation of diagnostic tests (SE)
  - Internal audit (SE)
  - Case studies (ESHG SE)
- Report on workshops:  
**Guidance document for preparing for accreditation**



*Athens, Barcelona, Basel, Berlin, Birmingham, Leiden,  
Leuven, Nice, Oxford, Prague, Vienna, ....*

## Start with what? (MAM personal opinion)

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- Get a copy of ISO 15189
- Sign up for EQA
  - Or organize inter-lab comparisons
- Consider training / peer networks
- Write
  - SOPs, including IQC
  - Equipment folders
    - Things that measure
    - Things that heat/cool
    - Things that move
  - First draft of scope
    - organic document
- Define and start to apply:
  - **Validation** of new tests
  - **Training** procedures
  - Documentation of **competence**
  - Recording **complaints and feedback**
- Internal audits?
  - 1) “vertical”
  - 2) “witness”
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# The Geneva experience 2002-2010

## • Negatives

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## • Positives

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- Development improved
- **Equipment better maintained and followed**
- **Training improved**
- **Responsibilities better defined**
  - Efficiency
  - Satisfaction
  - Harmony
- **International reputation (competitiveness)**
  - Client confidence
  - Client education
- **The tests work better !**

People make success:  
Pleasure in the job  
puts perfection in  
the work

*Aristotle*