# International Perspective: Non-Regulatory Quality Measures for Medical Laboratories

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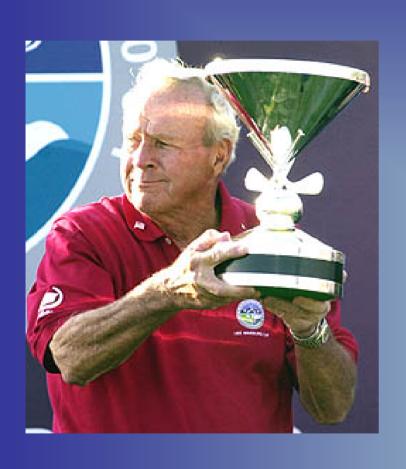
#### Presentation Plan

- International Options for Laboratory Recognition
  - History, Development and Relationships

 Benefits and Opportunities for Improvement with International Programs

Summary and Conclusions

# **UBS** Warburg Cup



- An annual fall international golf tournament played on Sea Island GA.
- Older Players
- US versus the "Rest of the World"



# The two edge sword of international standardization

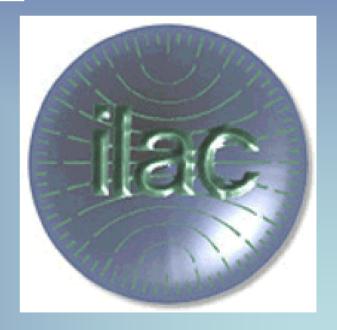
#### **Global Harmonization**



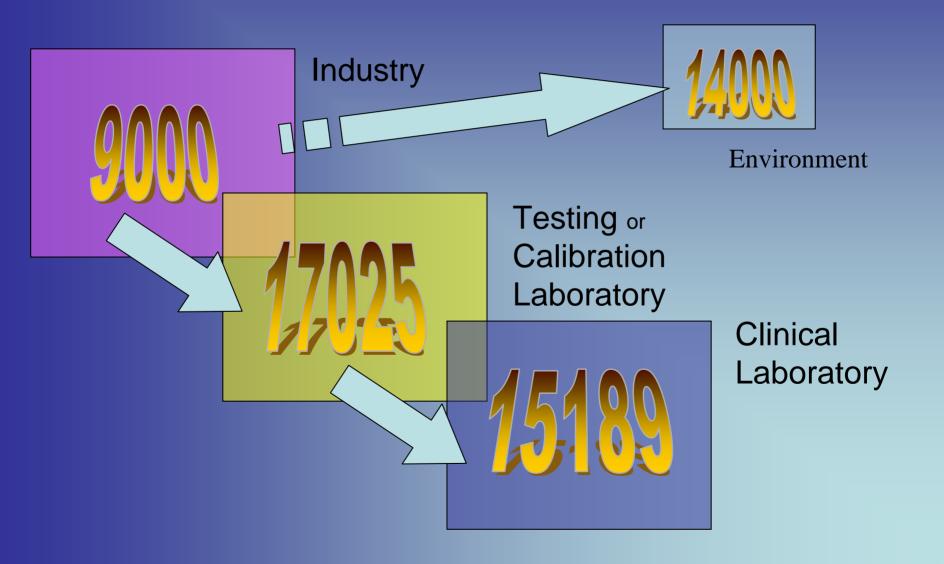
The two edge sword of international standardization

**International Globalization** 





# ISO Family of QM Standards



## History of ISO Quality Management

- 1959 US Department of Defense established MIL-Q-9858 quality management
- 1968 NATO adopted MIL-Q-9858A to produce Allied Quality Assurance Publication 1 (AQAP-1)
- 1970 UK Ministry of Defense adopted provisions of ADAP-1 as Management Program Defense Standard (DEF/STAN 05-8)
- 1979 British Standards Institute (BSI) developed Commercial Quality Standard BS 5750
- 1980 ISO TC 176 began work on ISO 9000
- 1987 SO issued ISO 9000b
- 1987 American Society for Quality Control adopted ISO 9000 standards as ANSI/ASQC Q90 Standards
- 1994 SO issued ISO 9000:1994
- 1994 US Department of Commerce (DOC) and DOD adopted ISO 9000 standards
- 2000 ISO issued ISO 9000:2000.

# History of ISO/IEC 17025

#### **International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation**

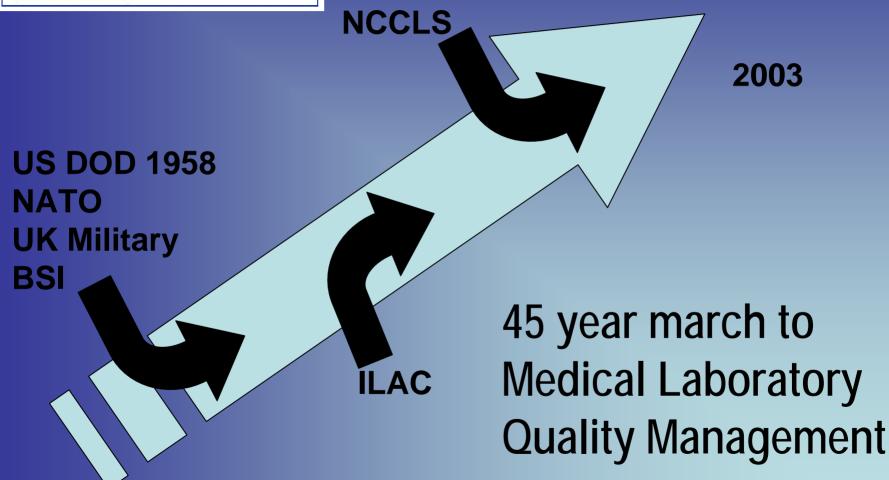
- 1978 International Laboratory Accreditation Conference created Guide 25: General Requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.
- 1990 Guide 25 revised 3 times
- 1996 Guide 25 adopted by ISO
- 1999 Guide 25 published as ISO/IEC 17025:1999
- 2002 Start the bumpy process of revision
  - Note the this document was not developed for use by medical laboratories, with the single exception of Australia



# History of ISO 15189

- 1994 Inaugural meeting in Philadelphia hosted by NCCLS
- 2000 Consensus Document essentially completed and accepted within committee
- 2002 Requires a trial of formatting and reformatting
- 2003 Published in final form
- 2005 Begins revision cycle





# Benefits



### **Document Effectiveness**

- Documents build upon each other
- Clear language
- High level documents
- Each document brings its own strength.

ISO 9000	ISO 17025	15189
Continual Improvement	Technical Competence	Clinical Management
Satisfaction		Laboratory Cycle

## Benefit 2:



Countries that have or are adopting ISO 15189 as their national document

Canada
European Union
Caribbean
Japan
Australia
UK

#### Benefit 3:

- Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs)
- Countries work within MRA's.
- Laboratory accredited by an approved recognition body in one country is accepted as accredited in all countries.
- Under ILAC, 68 countries are linked through MRA's.

Note: Approved recognition bodies must comply with common guide (Guide 58) or standard (ISO 17011).

## Benefit 4

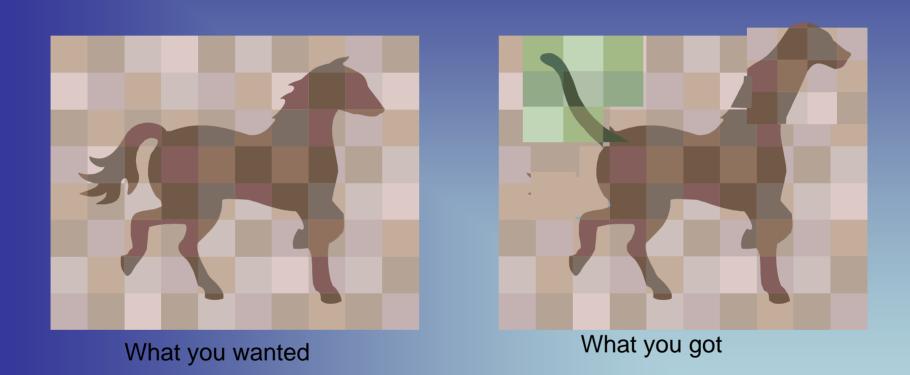
 ISO 15189 was written for adoption by laboratories, but can be used as the basis for recognition body checklists.





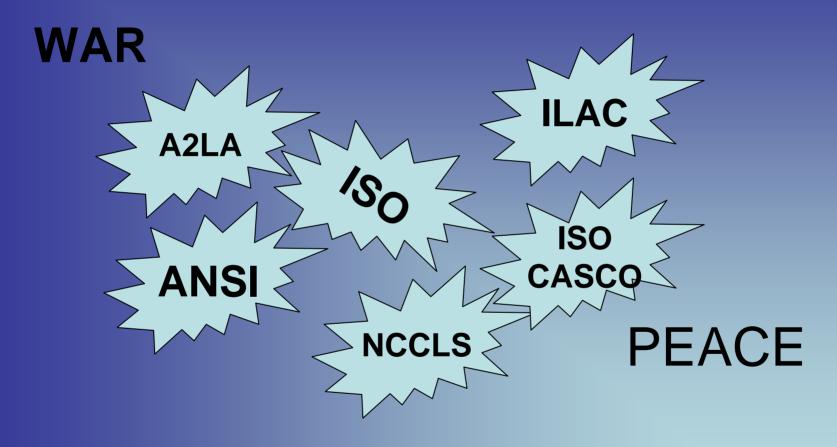
Opportunities for Improvement

# OFI 1:

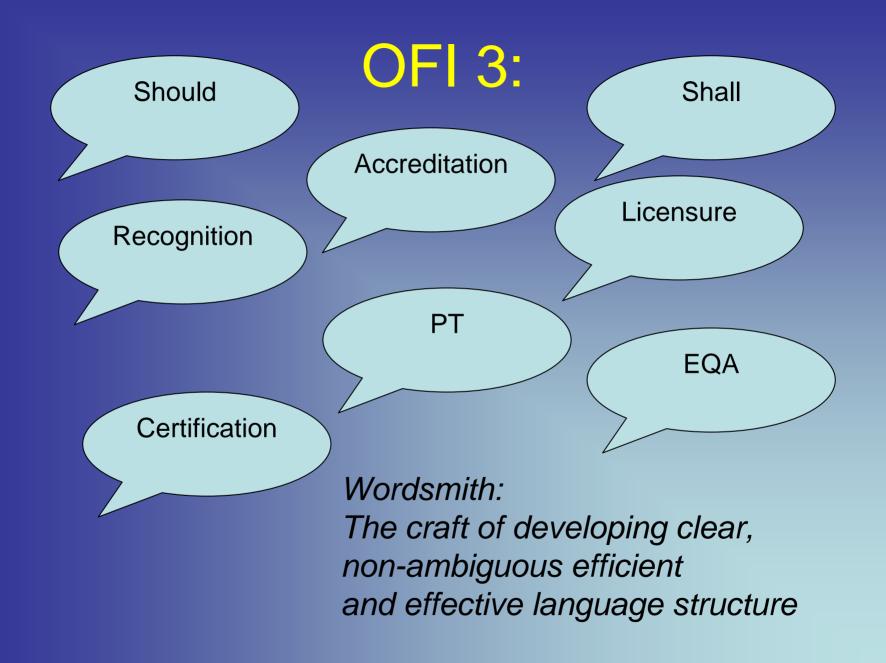


The curse of consensus documents

# **OFI 2:**



**Organizational** Positioning



## **OFI 3:**

#### Laboratory Accreditation

 An authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks, by ensuring that the laboratory has the necessary means to perform the work properly

#### Certification

 A third party gives written assurance that a product, process or services conforms to specified requirements.

#### Registration

 An authoritative body indicates relevant characteristics of a product, process or service, or particulars of a body or person on an appropriately publically available list.

# In Summary

International efforts over a span of 45
years have resulted in a clinical laboratory
standard based on foundation and
consensus.

ISO 15189 is becoming THE national standard for clinical laboratories in many countries.



