

Q. Process of introducing new method in routine use:- / Method selection:-

involves

- ① Medical need
- ② Analytical performance criteria
- ③ Practical criteria

→ flow diagram of process of introducing new method in routine use.

Medical need



Define quality goal



Method selection / Development



Method verification / validation



Implementation



Routine analysis



QC practices



Result report.

① Medical Needs-

- Optimal patient care
  - Advances in patient care.
- } → based on new or improved lab. test

→ Communication b/w. laboratory and clinicians  
required

↓  
to derive <sup>lab.</sup> key parameters like

- TAT
- clinical utility of assay
- total allowable error of assay
- detection limit

→ Already established analyte

↓  
replacement of older, labor-intensive method  
with new, automated assay

↓  
is more economical, sufficient precision,  
accuracy, analytical measurement range,  
and ~~no~~ no interference. → Ex =  $Ca^{2+}$  by oepc  
and arsenars

② Analytical performance criteria and  
defining quality goal

→ evaluation of performance characteristics like  
precision  
accuracy  
Analytical range  
Detection limit

↓  
All parameters are <sup>then</sup> related to quality goal.  
~~both~~ <sup>to</sup> ensure medical use of test results.  
4 goals → ① EQAS, PQE & in 2SD

② CLIA criteria

③ CLSI guidelines

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### ③ Validation and verification of method.

\* Validation - process of establishing <sup>see sample</sup> processing, reagent volume, pH, temp, sensitivity, specificity, linearity of method.

↓  
Verifies

Confirmation that specific req. <sup>met</sup> for intended use is fulfilled through objective evidence.

• Verification :-

rechecking various specific<sup>n</sup> used for new method are validated

④ Plan 1

⑤ other practical criteria :-

→ When prospective method reviewed, attention should be given to

- ① Principle of assay
- ② Detailed protocol performing test
- ③ Reagent and ref. material  
↳ composition, quantity provided, storage
- ④ Stability of Reagent and Ref. material
- ⑤ Technologist time and skill req.
- ⑥ possible hazards and safety precautions

- ④ Type, quantity and disposal of waste generated.
- ⑤ Specimen requirement.
  - ↳ collect<sup>n</sup> and transportation.
  - ↳ Volume req.
  - ↳ Anticoagulants / preservatives req.
- ⑥ Instrumental req. and limitations
- ⑦ Cost effectiveness
- ⑧ Computer platform and LIS.

⑤ plan the implementation

⑥ Introduce routine analysis

⑦ Daily quality control and reporting of results

⑧ Reevaluation whether the purpose is served.