



# Kicking It Up A Notch – From Chaos to Basics to Fine-Tuning Your QMS

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*Laboratories Made Better!*

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## Where is YOUR Laboratory's QMS?

No  
QMS

Just  
started

Gap  
analysis  
performed

Quality  
Manual  
in place

Well on  
our way

Accredited!

Maintenance  
mode

# Progression

## Chaos

Your laboratory does not have a documented QMS

## Basics

You've learned something about QMS and have tried to start

## Fine-tuning

You'd like your existing QMS to bring more benefit

# Progression

Chaos

Your laboratory does not have a documented QMS

# Chaos – “Are you here? – OR – “You are here”

- ▶ CLIA-based SOPs



## CLIA-Based SOPs

*The mindset of the  
CLIA 14 elements  
of a procedure manual  
does not work  
for administrative documents.*

# Only Half of a QMS is Testing

The other half is the management activities that support testing. \*

- Organization
- Customers
- Facilities and Safety
- Personnel
- Suppliers and Inventory
- Equipment
- Workflow processes \*
- Documents and records
- Information
- Nonconforming events
- Assessments
- Improvement

# Until you accept this...

CLIA 14-point procedure is about a single analyte.

How many of those does your laboratory routinely do?

What about automated testing?

What about all those management activities?

...a successful QMS will be difficult



# Chaos – “Are you here? – OR – “You are here”

- CLIA-based SOPs

- **Recurring inspection deficiencies**

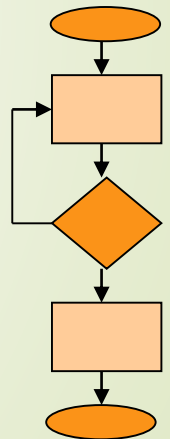
- Competence assessment, PT, method validations and verifications, documents not being followed
- Same laboratory section or different sections each time

## Recurring Inspection Deficiencies

*Documents do not  
reflect the order  
in which work  
actually happens.*

# Lack of “Process” Perspective

- All work is sequential **processes**
- ISO 15189 and the CLSI Quality System Essentials Model are management and workflow **process-based** QMSs
- Lean: Reduce **process** waste  
Six Sigma: Reduce **process** variation
- Engaging with practitioners through the test ordering and results interpretation **processes**
- Change leadership: **process** and cost thinking



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- CLIA-based SOPs
- Recurring inspection deficiencies
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- **“We do QC and QA” - in line with CLIA**

# The Roles of QC, QA, and QMS

## Laboratory's Path of Workflow

**QC monitors test methods\***

Preexamination

Examination\*

Postexamination

**QA measures Path of Workflow process performance\*\***



**QMS organizes all the management and workflow processes**

# Chaos – “Are you here? – OR – “You are here”

- CLIA-based SOPs
- Recurring inspection deficiencies
  - Competence assessment, PT, method validations and verifications, documents not being followed
  - Same laboratory section or different sections each time
- A “We do QC and QA” mentality, in line with CLIA
- **An “administrative manual” organized – or not**

# How to Get Started 1.

- Dismantle your laboratory's "administrative manual"
- Collect administrative memos, postings, emails
- Sort each document to its respective management topic and process
- Use Gap Analysis tools to do a gap analysis on your laboratory's
  - Documents
  - Processes
- Prioritize the identified gaps
  - Which documents and/or processes are missing?



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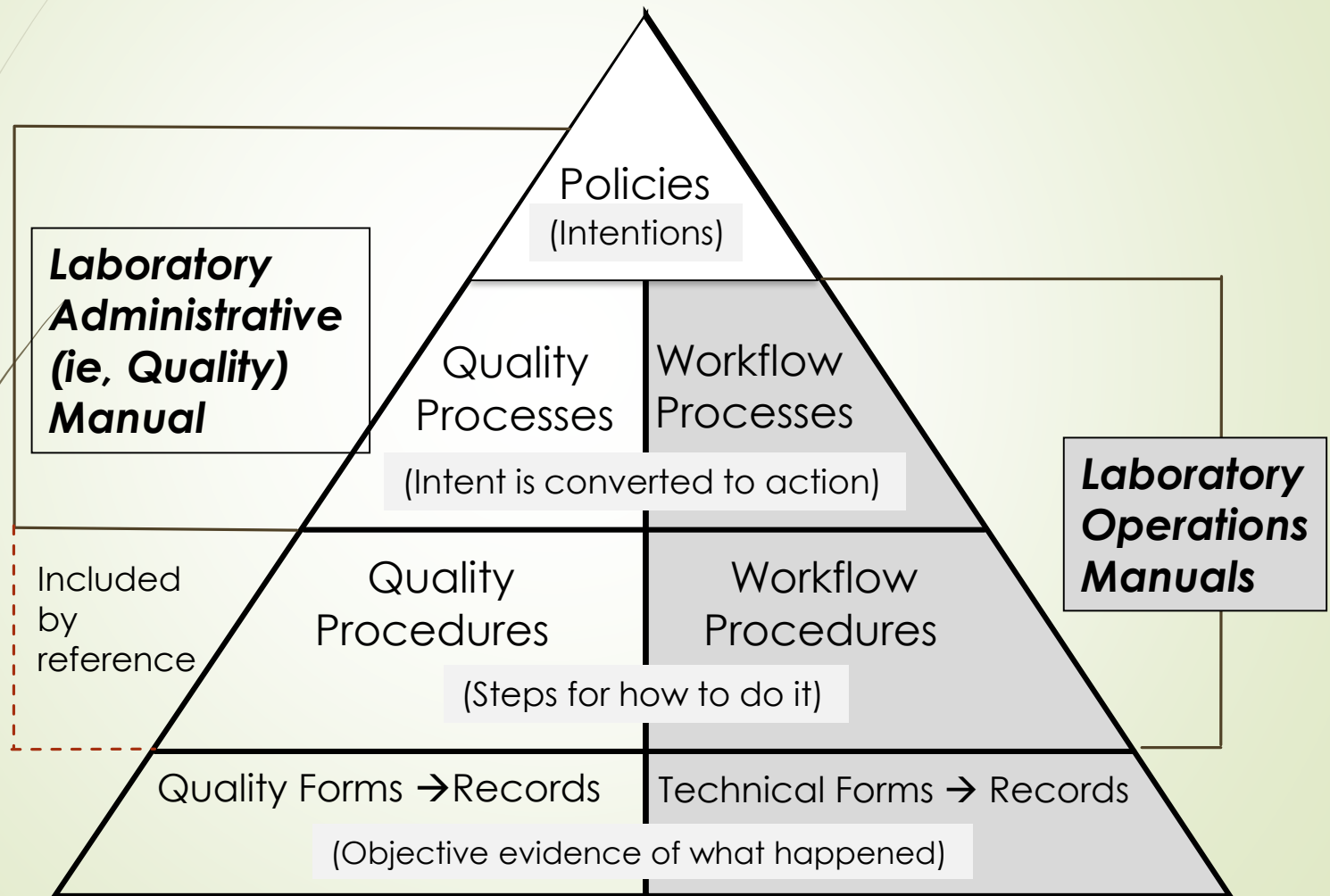
# Creating the Basic QMS

- 1) Understand the relationships between types of documents and their related records
- 2) Close documentation gaps
- 3) Analyze nonconforming events to identify the problematic processes they represent
- 4) Conduct and record improvement projects

# Creating the Basic QMS

- 1) Understand the relationships between types of documents and their related records**

## QMS vs Technical Documents: How to organize in a way that makes sense



# Creating the Basic QMS

- 1) Understand the relationships between types of documents and their related records
- 2) Close documentation gaps**

## How to Get Started 2.

- Close the gaps with documented processes and procedures
- Use the new administrative manual (aka “quality manual”) as **management’s procedures manual**
- Train all new management personnel on management policies, processes, and procedures
- Train all personnel on management procedures they will routinely perform
  - Correcting errors on paper and electronic records
  - Reporting a nonconformance

# Creating the Basic QMS

- 1) Understand the relationships between types of documents and their related records
- 2) Close documentation gaps
- 3) Analyze to identify problematic processes**
  - Nonconforming events
  - PT problems
  - Findings from internal audits
  - Findings from external assessments

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# How to Bring More Benefit to Your QMS

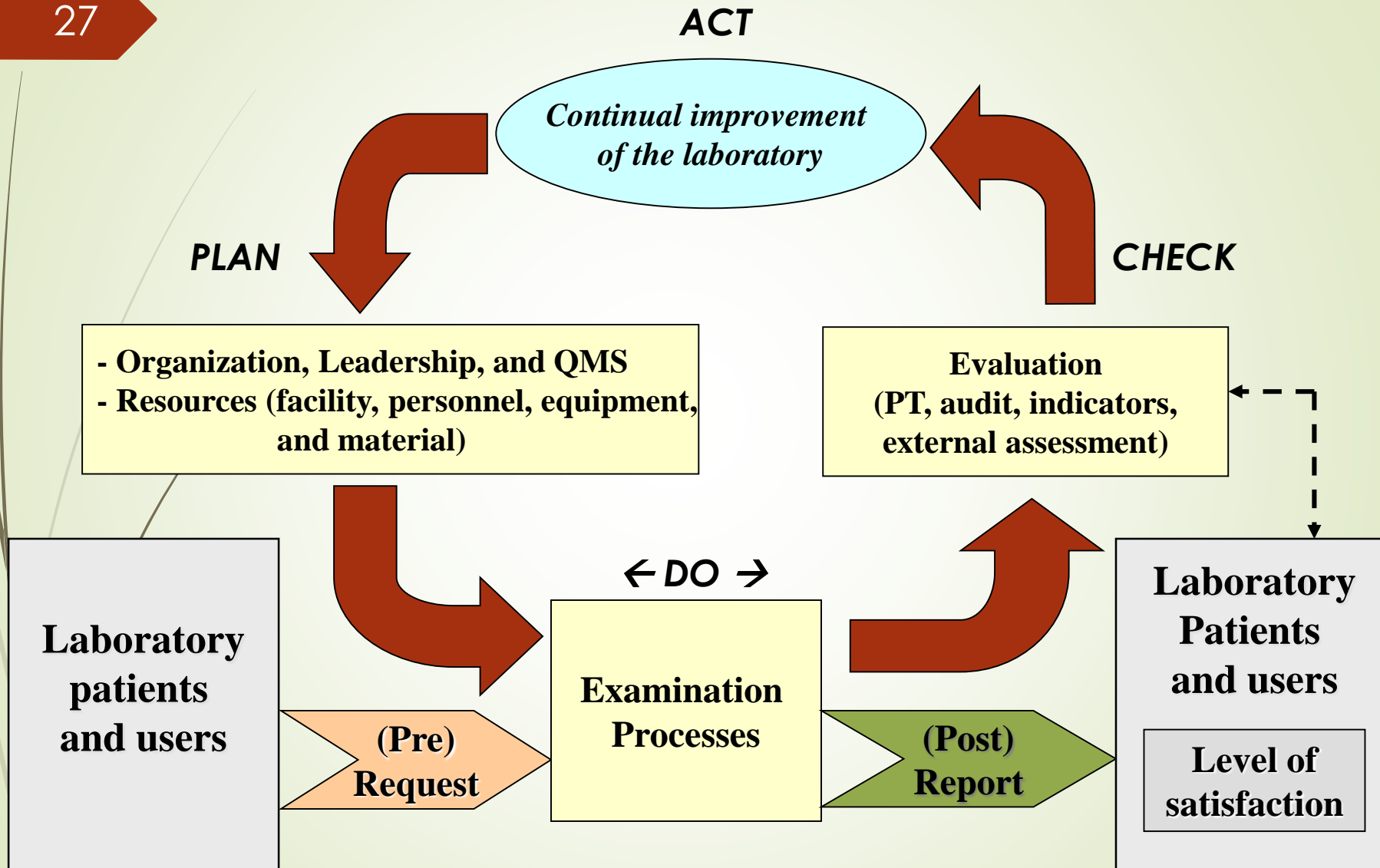
- A. Think “PDCA”
- B. Apply, track and manage the Cost of Quality
- C. Conduct meaningful management review
- D. Get accredited

# How to Bring More Benefit to Your QMS

## **A. Think “PDCA”**

# A PDCA Perspective on a QMS

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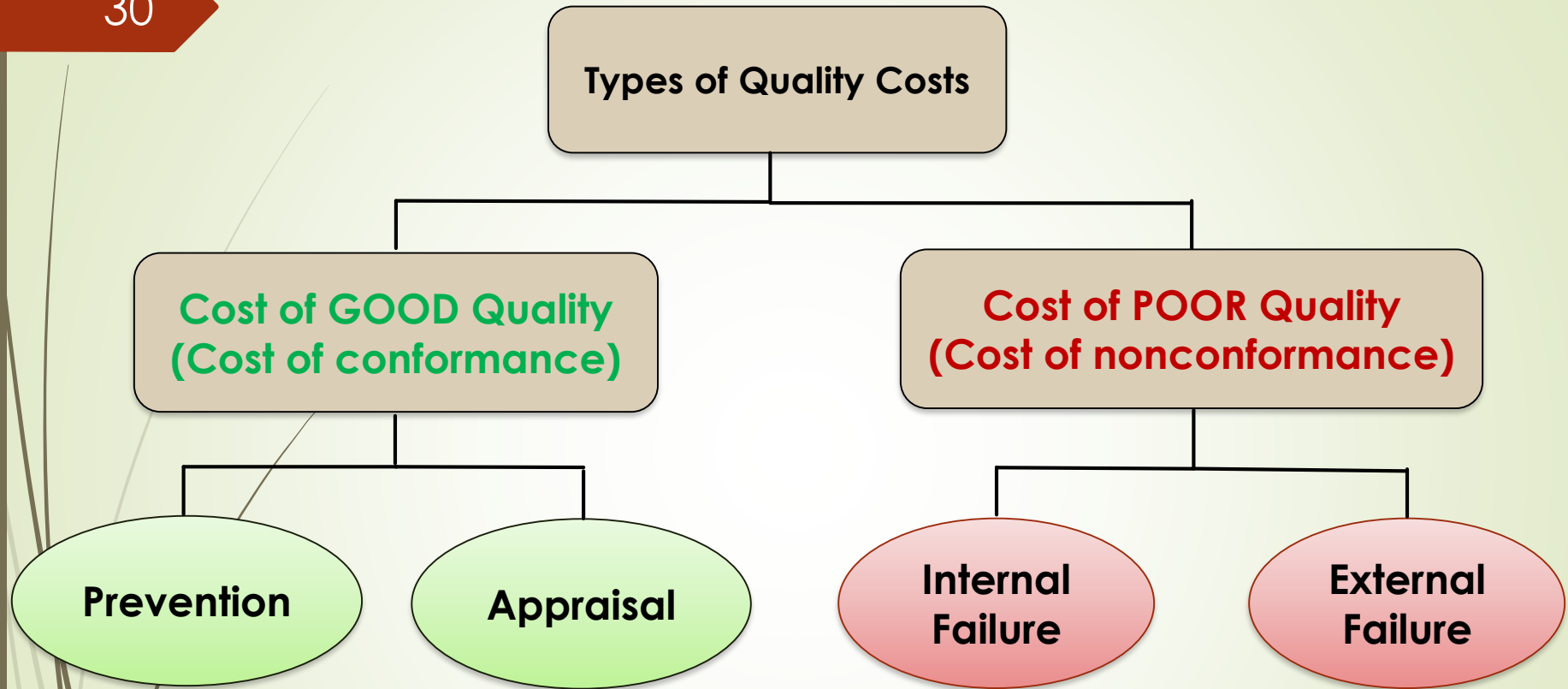
# “Live” in Your QMS

- The QMS is how to manage your laboratory.
- The QMS is not meant as something to trot out for external accreditation assessors!
- Identify where, in the QMS, requirements...
  - need to happen
  - have happened
  - should have happened.
- Adjust the processes and procedures as needed.

## How to Bring More Benefit to Your QMS

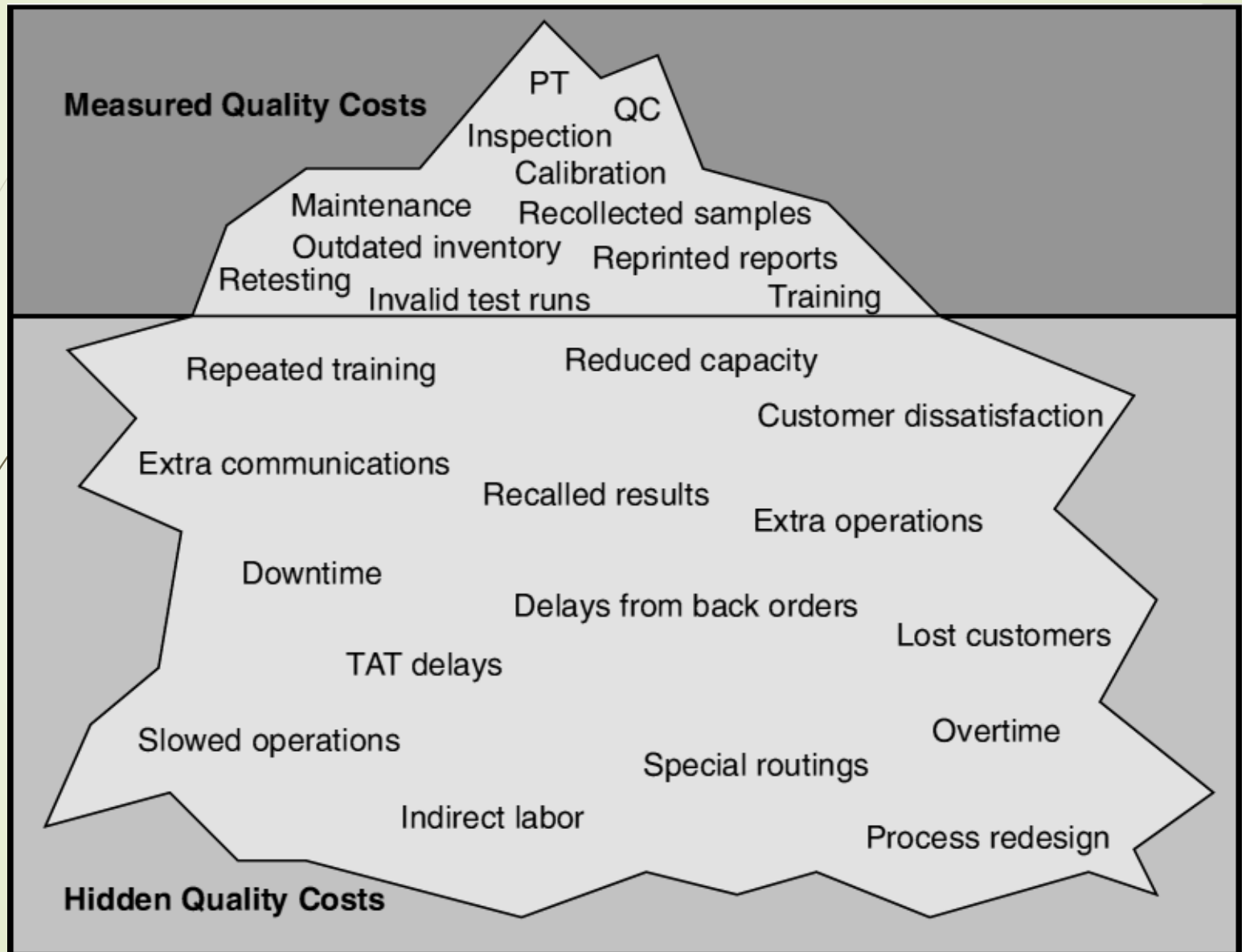
A. Think “PDCA”

**B. Apply, track and manage  
the Cost of Quality**



# Managing Quality Costs

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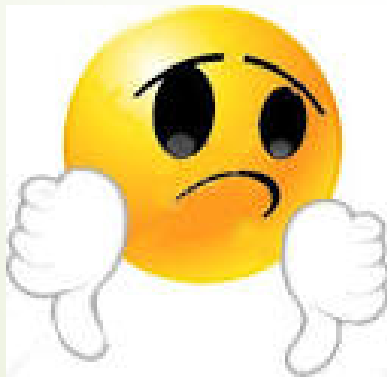
# How to Bring More Benefit to Your QMS

- A. Think “PDCA”
- B. Apply, track and manage the Cost of Quality
- C. Conduct meaningful management review**



## How Often Do You Do Management Review?

**Once a year -  
because that's all  
that's required**



**Quarterly –  
to be sure we stay  
on top of  
improvements**



# Management Review Inputs\*

- Preexamination
- User feedback
- Staff suggestions
- Internal audits
- Risk management
- Use of quality indicators
- External organizations
- PT program results
- Complaint monitoring
- Supplier performance
- Nonconformities
- Improvement activities
- Follow-up from previous management review
- Workload changes
- Recommendations for improvement

\*ISO 15189:2012, Clause 4.15

# Management Review Process

**Compilation of  
timely  
information**

**Identification  
of trends and  
patterns  
indicative of  
process  
problems**

**Identification  
of  
opportunities  
for  
improvement**

**Assessment  
of whether  
changes to the  
quality  
objectives and  
QMS are  
needed**

**Evaluation of  
laboratory  
contribution to  
patient care**

# Management Review Outputs

**Records of  
decisions made  
and actions taken**

**Communication to  
laboratory  
personnel**

**Actions completed  
within defined  
timeframe**

# How to Bring More Benefit to Your QMS

- A. Think “PDCA”
- B. Apply, track and manage the Cost of Quality
- C. Conduct meaningful management review
- D. Get accredited**

# Get Accredited



**CAP 15189 Accreditation Program**



# Get Moving

Road construction sign, Singapore

***“Prepare and prevent  
– OR –  
repair and repent.”***





# Resources

- CLSI. **QMS01**, 5<sup>th</sup> edition. A Quality Management System Model for Laboratory Services
- CLSI Guidelines **QMS02 through QMS24**  
*Guidance for implementing a laboratory QMS*
- CLSI. **QMS25**.  
*Handbook for Developing a Laboratory Quality Manual*
- CLSI **Key to Quality**.  
*Fundamentals for implementing a QMS in the clinical laboratory*

- Burnett David.  
**A Practical Guide to ISO 15189 in Laboratory Medicine**

<http://www.acbstore.org.uk/site/product.aspx?productuid=257253&clickproductonpage=/site/category.aspx?categoryid=39>



- A2LA instructor-led and e-learning training
- CAP QMED modules, tools, and templates