

Validation

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Objectives

- Describe the purpose of validation and its implications as it applies to blood bank automation
- Provide regulatory guidelines for validation
- Explain the process and execution of validation including the stakeholders
- Describe pitfalls to avoid during validation

Purpose of Validation

- The purpose of validation is to establish documented evidence, which provides a high degree of assurance that a specific process will consistently produce an outcome meeting its predetermined specifications and quality attributes.

Purpose of Validation

- Manufacturer's Responsibility
 - FDA clearance
- Facility's Responsibility
 - Acceptable Performance on site
 - patient population
 - Geography
 - operating conditions

Review regulatory and accrediting agencies' requirements

- U.S.
 - FDA
- Other Countries' requirements (CE, ISO)
- State and Local government
- Other agencies
 - AABB
 - CAP
 - COLA
 - Joint Commission

FDA Validation Regulations

- Code of Federal Regulations
- Title 21 – Food and Drugs
 - Chapter 1 – cGMPs
 - Current Good Manufacturing Practices
- Title 42 – Public Health
 - Part 493 – Laboratory Requirements

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

e-CFR

TM



AABB Standards Requirements

- BBTS 3.2 Qualification of Equipment*
 - All equipment shall be qualified for its intended use, including FDA-cleared or approved devices
 - 3.2.1 Installation Qualification (IQ)
 - 3.2.2 Operational Qualification (OQ)
 - 3.2.3 Performance Qualification (PQ)



*BBTS Standards, 29th Edition, 2014



College of American Pathologists (CAP) Requirements

ALL COMMON CHECKLIST:

- **COM.30550**
Instrument /Equipment Performance Verification
- **COM.40000**
There is a summary statement, signed by the laboratory director (or designee who meets CAP director qualifications), documenting review of validation studies and approval of each test for clinical use
- **COM.40300**
Analytic Accuracy/Precision
- **COM.40400**
Analytic Sensitivity
- **COM.40500**
Analytic Interferences



The Validation Process

- The process should include:
 - Writing a plan
 - Approving the plan
 - Executing the plan
 - Final review/acceptance
 - Implementation

**What
Assessors look
for!**

Writing the plan

- Define the validation process
- Understand and document the manufacturer's
 - Specifications
 - Limitations
 - Package inserts
 - Operator Manual
 - Training materials

Specifications and Limitations: Examples

- Expected results
 - IgM/IgG
- Hemolysis tolerance
- Sample types
- Turn around time
- Sensitivity/Specificity

Writing the plan

- A well-written validation plan will answer the questions:
 - Who will be involved?
 - What is being validated?
 - When will it be validated?
 - How is it being validated?

Who will be involved?

- Facility's own SOP's
- Facility and Vendor Information
 - Names, addresses, phone/fax numbers, contact persons
- Responsibilities
 - Who will:
 - Develop the plan
 - Review/Accept the plan
 - Execute the plan
 - » Vendor
 - » Employees
 - Perform final review/sign-off
- Who and what will be affected by the new process

What is it being validated?

- What components of the system will be evaluated?
 - Test validation
 - SOP validation
 - Interface validation

When will it be validated and implemented?

- State the timeline for the validation and implementation
 - Each test
 - SOP's
 - Interface
 - Full implementation

How is it being validated?

- Number and type of specimens to test
- Any unique testing protocols for the system being validated
 - Frozen samples
 - Age of specimens
 - Specimen spin times
 - Adult vs. Pediatric samples
 - Patient samples vs. Unit samples
 - Proficiency or QC material to be used for validation

How is it being validated?

- Acceptability requirements
 - Failures & exceptions
 - Who
 - Process
- Apply appropriate calculations to determine acceptability
- Calculations should be well documented and traceable

How is it being validated?

- Three Components of Validation:
 - Installation Qualification (IQ)
 - Operational Qualification (OQ)
 - Performance Qualification (PQ)

How is it being validated?

- Installation Qualification (IQ)
 - Confirmation that equipment complies with technical specifications, standards, codes and regulations
 - Equipment functions performed and documented with expected results
 - Usually performed by the vendor
 - Plan should address who will perform this

How is it being validated?

- Operational Qualification (OQ)
 - Confirmation that the system meets all user requirements as intended by the manufacturer
 - Operator training and documentation
 - Assay configurations
 - Assay performance and interpretation
 - Maintenance processes
 - Usually performed by the vendor
 - Plan should address who will perform this

How is it being validated?

- Performance Qualification (PQ)
 - Confirmation that the system consistently produces acceptable outcomes under routine operating conditions and functions according to laboratory, regulatory, and accrediting agency requirements
 - Developed and performed by the facility
 - Should include routine and non-routine samples
 - Facility must determine the number and types of samples to run

How is it being validated?

- Performance Qualification (PQ)
 - Usually presented in Test Case scenarios
 - Challenge for a single validation task
 - is the instrument reading the barcode properly?
 - Challenge for multiple associated validation tasks
 - is the instrument consistently performing correct ABO/Rh typing?

How is it being validated?

- Performance Qualification (PQ) considerations:
 - Hemolyzed, icteric, lipemic samples
 - Expired reagent challenges
 - QC Challenges
 - Sample identification issues (illegible barcodes, manual entry, etc)
 - Carry over studies
 - Accuracy/Precision studies, Sensitivity & Specificity studies
 - Stress loading
 - Turn around times
 - Parallel Testing
 - Abnormal samples (mixed field, etc.)

How is it being validated?

- Discrepancies
 - Documentation of the discrepancy
 - Determine what is causing the discrepancy
 - Sample
 - Mechanics
 - Test specifications
 - Investigations should be timely
 - How will it be resolved
 - How to determine which results are acceptable
 - Important to define “tie breaker” method

How is it being validated?

- Freezing and thawing samples for validation:
 - Manufacturer's limitations and expected effects
 - Freeze thaw may affect the reactivity of antibodies
 - Test thawed samples on both new and reference methods to assure reactivity

How many is enough?

- Facility decision
 - Manufacturers cannot state what is acceptable
- Statistically meaningful
- Room for adjustment
 - Failures
 - Excluded samples

How many is enough?

- Example:
 - Medical director wants to have a 95% confidence level in results for antibody screens. He wants a minimum of 50 samples run.

	95% Confidence Level	99% Confidence Level
Number of Failures	Sample Size	
0	59	90
1	94	130
2	125	166

How is it being validated?

- Number of Antibody Specificities

Example: a facility has written their plan to test 20 antibody positive samples with one example of anti-JK3. They only do 2 antibody work-ups in a month.

- “antibodies representative of those found in the normal patient population”

- Shared specimens

- Sister facilities
- Blood Centers/Reference Labs
- Proficiency or competency testing samples

How is it being validated?

- Result definitions
 - True Positive
 - True Negative
 - False Positive
 - False Negative
- Acceptance Criteria
 - Sensitivity
 - Specificity
 - Concordance
 - Accuracy
 - Precision/Reproducibility

It is critical to understand how calculations are performed and how results will be classified

How is it being validated?

- Training
 - Who will be trained and by whom, by what methods?
 - When will competency be assessed?
 - Remember that CLIA requires competency on tests/methods must be assessed before reporting patient results
- Describe conditions which require re-validation

Approving the plan

- The plan should be approved BEFORE validation begins
 - Review for completeness
 - Assure there is agreement with acceptance criteria
 - Are the test cases in the PQ sufficient ?
 - Helps to assure expectations of those writing the plan and those who will have final sign off on the system are in sync with each other

Documentation

- Validation records must be maintained (21 CFR 211.68(b), 211.100(b), 606.160(b)(5)(ii))
 - Expected and observed results
 - Interpretation of results as acceptable or unacceptable
 - Corrective action/resolution of unexpected results
 - Explanation of and rationale for any deviation from the validation plan
 - Conclusions and limitations
 - Approval signatures
 - Supporting documentation
 - Implementation timeline

Final Review/Acceptance

- There should be clear documentation as to:
 - Who performed the final sign-off
 - When the sign-off was done
 - What was signed off

To recap...

- The validation process should include:
 - Writing a plan
 - Approving the plan
 - Executing the plan
 - Final review/acceptance
 - Implementation of the new system/process

Final reminder...

- The ultimate responsibility for writing and executing a validation protocol is the facility's responsibility.
- Consider checking with regulatory agencies or peer facilities for criteria that would be acceptable or examples of validation plans.

References

- Code of federal regulations, Title 42 CFR Part 493. Washington, DC; US Government Printing Office, 2013 (revised annually)
- Code of federal regulations, Title 21 CFR Parts 606, 610, 630 and 640. Washington, DC; US Government Printing Office, 2013 (revised annually)
- AABB Standards Committee. Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services. 29th ed. Bethesda: AABB, 2014
- Motschman, T, et al. *Technical Manual* (Fung, M, et al) Bethesda: AABB; 2014
- CAP checklist, 2012