



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



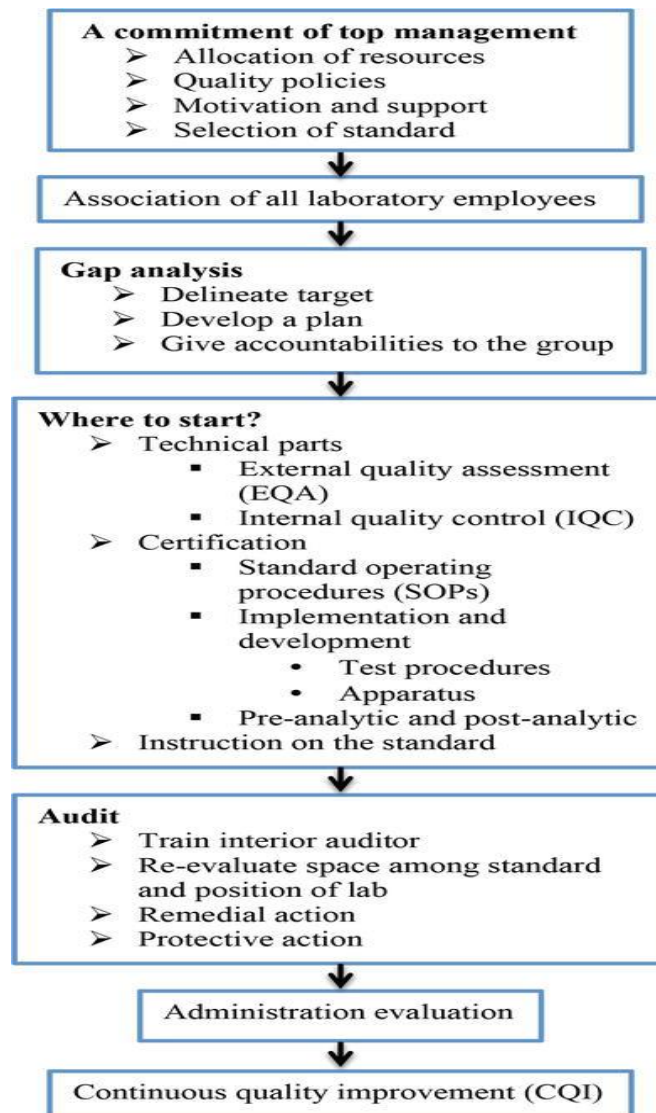
(An Autonomous Institution)
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COIMBATORE-641 035, TAMIL NADU

UNIT III: QUALITY CONTROL

Implementation of standards and specifications

1. Implementation of the quality control system

Quality standards are an integral part of the quality system. They are designed to help laboratories meet regulatory requirements, including local health regulations, and monitor laboratory functions, thereby ensuring laboratory safety and consistency of performance. A quality system can be developed in a step-wise manner and implementation



The methodologies for the implementation of quality control can be differ in diverse organizations. Irrespective the methodologies of the continuous improvement program, each organization desire to use the proper tools and techniques in the process of implementation. The selection of tools and techniques is depend on the demands and applied appropriately to the approach and process.

The PDCA is an essential concept for quality improvement processes, easy to understand and followed by most of the organizations. The most significant characteristic of PDCA lies in the “act” phase after the completion . The six-sigma procedure is consistent and delivers a rigorous outline of results concerned with management. It must be distinguished that the greatest results from six-sigma are accomplished and eradicating unproductive procedures, especially when the members of the team are new to the concerned tools and techniques .

1.1. Implementation of laboratory quality standards

The implementation process for laboratory quality standards must follow a stepwise attitude conferring to an implementation strategy drawn up by the national laboratory, in discussion with the National Laboratory Coordinating Committee. Certain countries can desire to progress national laboratory quality standards for all level of health care system.

Implementing laboratory quality standards guidelines are as follows.

1.2. National level

Achieve nationwide agreement for established standards through peer review. Achieve consent to established standards via the suitable nationwide experts. Make a short-term, medium-term and long-term implementation plan for objectives, timelines and activities, and revealing yearly budgets. Recognize suitable implementing agencies such as non-government, governmental agencies, and the private sectors.

Explain partaking health facilities and institutions.

Use existing SOPs, checklists, record forms, guidelines and appraisal forms, audit checklists, recording formats etc. or develop the documents for the country specific.

Establish the national procedures for the referral of samples and laboratory networking.

Establish the annual plans with budgets.

1.3. Laboratory level

A similar procedure will be mandatory by different laboratories. The head of the laboratory will require taking a leadership role and involving all the staff. Several changes are informal to implement and some are extra expensive or tougher to implement.

The changes that make the implementation of quality control simple and easy:

Introduction of SOPs for specific activities or procedures. This can be the collection of the sample, comprising phlebotomy for the investigation of a specific analysis. Arrange meetings with the users consistently. This will inform the users of the service to upgrade the quality of laboratory.