

- 2) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Quantitative Measurement of Peptides and Proteins by Mass Spectrometry*. CLSI guideline C64. 1st ed. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2021.
- 3) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry Methods*; 2nd ed. CLSI document C62. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2022.

****NEW** 08/24/2023**

CHM.18640 Validation, Monitoring, and Annual Verification of MS Data Analysis Tools Phase II



The laboratory validates data analysis tools used for compound identification and quantification when first installed and after any modifications, as applicable, and verifies performance at least annually.

NOTE: Data analysis tools may be used for various processes, such as integration of targeted and untargeted peaks, evaluating acceptability of calibration and control performance, stability of baseline, calculation of ion mass ratios, discrimination of positive and negative results, and assessing risk of carryover. Data analysis tools (eg, software or code-based rules, algorithms, machine learning) used for automated data analysis must be verified using defined acceptability criteria. Version control of custom data analysis tools is required. Reassessment of lower limit of quantification (LLOQ) and other decision points may be used to ensure that a shift has not occurred due to instrument performance or another factor impacting assay performance.

Customized data analysis tools, and modifications to that software, should be appropriately documented and records should allow for tracking to identify persons that have added or modified that software. The purpose of the computer program, the way it functions, and its interaction with other programs must be clearly stated. The level of detail should be adequate to support troubleshooting, system modifications, or additional programming.

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ Records of validation and revalidation after modifications **AND**
- ✓ Records of monitoring for changes to software update tools and other change impacting performance

REFERENCES

- 1) Vincente FB, Lin DC, Haymond S. Automation of chromatographic peak review and order to result data transfer in a clinical mass spectrometry laboratory. *Clin Chim Acta*. 2019;498(11):84-9.

****REVISED** 08/24/2023**

CHM.18700 Identification Criteria - Mass Spectrometry Phase II



The identification criteria for analytes detected by mass spectrometry (eg, GC/MS, LC-MS/MS) are defined.

NOTE: For single-stage mass spectrometry, one acceptable criterion for compound identification using ion ratios is that the unknown result must have ion ratios within a prescribed acceptance or tolerance limit of calibrator ratios. This limit should be supported by either literature references or through experimental means. Such ion ratio tolerance limits may differ based on the technique applied (eg, GC/MS versus LC/MS) as well as the analyte(s) being determined (eg, compounds with mainly ions of low abundance); thus, a defined limit to cover all methods and analytes cannot be given.

In tandem mass spectrometry using multiple reaction monitoring (MRM), there is at least one transition monitored for the internal standard and another for the analyte.

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ QC and test records

REFERENCES

- 1) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. *Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry Confirmation of Drugs; Approved Guideline*. 2nd ed. CLSI Document C43-A2. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2010.
- 2) Official Journal of the European Communities. Commission Decision implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of results (17.8.2002)
- 3) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry Methods*; 2nd ed. CLSI document C62. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2022.