

NOTE: Commercial standards used to prepare calibrators require certificates of quality from the manufacturer, or a quality check as part of the initial assay validation process. The laboratory must ensure the accuracy of a new lot of calibrators by checking the new lot against the current lot.

CHM.13175 Pure Controlled Substances

Phase II

If the laboratory uses chemicals (for standards, controls, etc.) covered by the Controlled Substances Act, it maintains appropriate licenses.

NOTE: The intent is to be compliant with national, federal, state (or provincial), and local laws and regulations.

For US laboratories, a DEA license, and in some states, a state license is required for controlled substances. A DEA license is not required for certain commercial solutions of controlled substances.

CHM.13400 Recalibration/Calibration Verification Criteria

Phase II



Criteria for the frequency and acceptability of recalibration or calibration verification are defined and followed.

NOTE: Laboratories must either recalibrate or perform calibration verification at least every six months and if any of the following occur:

1. At changes of reagent lots unless the laboratory can demonstrate that the use of different lots does not affect the accuracy of patient/client results
2. If QC shows an unusual trend or shift or is outside acceptable limits and the system cannot be corrected to bring control values into the acceptable range
3. After major preventive maintenance or change of a critical instrument component
4. When recommended by the manufacturer

Single use devices, and other test devices that do not allow user calibration, do not require calibration verification.

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ Records of calibration verification at defined frequency

REFERENCES

- 1) Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Clinical laboratory improvement amendments of 1988; final rule. *Fed Register*. 2003(Jan 24):3707[42CFR493.1255(b)(3)]
- 2) Miller WG. Quality control. In: Henry's Clinical Diagnostic and Management by Laboratory Methods, 21st Edition, ed McPherson RA, Pincus MR. Saunders Elsevier, 2007: 99-111.

CHM.13500 Recalibration

Phase II

The test system is recalibrated when calibration verification fails to meet the established criteria of the laboratory.

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ Records of recalibration, if calibration or calibration verification has failed

REFERENCES

- 1) Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Clinical laboratory improvement amendments of 1988; final rule. *Fed Register*. 2003(Jan 24): [42CFR493.1255(a)(3)]

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CHM.13550 AMR Verification Materials

Phase II



Verification of the analytical measurement range (AMR) is performed with matrix-appropriate materials which, at a minimum, include the low, mid and high range of the AMR, and appropriate acceptance criteria are defined.

NOTE: The matrix of the sample (ie, the environment in which the sample is suspended or dissolved) may influence the measurement of the analyte. In many cases, the method manufacturer will recommend suitable materials. Other suitable materials for AMR verification include the following:

1. Linearity material of appropriate matrix, eg, CAP CVL Survey-based or other suitable linearity verification material
2. Previously tested patient/client specimens, that may be altered by admixture with other specimens, dilution, spiking in known amounts of an analyte, or other technique
3. Primary or secondary standards or reference materials with matrix characteristics and target values appropriate for the method
4. Patient samples that have reference method assigned target values
5. Control materials, if they adequately span the AMR and have method-specific target values

Factors to consider in verifying the AMR are the expected analytic imprecision near the limits, the clinical impact of errors near the limits, and the availability of test specimens near the limits. It may be difficult to obtain specimens with values near the limits for some analytes. In such cases, reasonable procedures should be adopted based on available specimen materials. The closeness of sample concentrations and activities to the upper and lower limits of the AMR are defined at the laboratory director's discretion.

Evidence of Compliance:

- ✓ Records of AMR verification

REFERENCES

- 1) Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Clinical laboratory improvement amendments of 1988; final rule. *Fed Register*. 2003(Jan 24): [42CFR493.1255]
- 2) Shah VP, Midha KK, G, Dighe S, et al. Bioanalytical Method Validation - Pharm Res. 1992;9(4):588-92.
- 3) Hartmann C, Smeyers-Verbeke J, Massart DL, McDowell RD. Validation of bioanalytical chromatographic methods. *J Pharm Biomed Anal*. 1998;17(2):193-218.
- 4) Findlay JW et al. Analytical Methods Validation - Bioavailability, Bioequivalence and Pharmacokinetic Studies. *Pharm Res*. 2000;17(12):1551-7.
- 5) Killeen AA, Long T, Souers R, Styler P, Ventura CB, Klee GG. Verifying Performance Characteristics of Quantitative Analytical Systems: Calibration Verification, Linearity, and Analytical Measurement Range. *Arch Pathol Lab Med*. 2014;138(9): 1773-81.

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CHM.13600 AMR Verification

Phase II



Verification of the analytical measurement range (AMR) is performed at least every six months and following defined criteria. Records are retained.

NOTE: The AMR must be verified at least every six months after a method is initially placed in service and if any of the following occur:

1. At changes of reagent lots unless the laboratory can demonstrate that the use of different lots does not affect the accuracy of patient/client results, and the range used to report patient/client test data
2. If QC shows an unusual trend or shift or is outside acceptable limits, and the system cannot be corrected to bring control values into the acceptable range
3. After major preventive maintenance or change of a critical instrument component
4. When recommended by the manufacturer

It is not necessary to independently verify the AMR if the calibration of an assay includes calibrators that span the full range of the AMR, with low, midpoint and high values represented (ie, three points) and if the system is calibrated at least every six months. A one-point or two-point calibration does not include all of the necessary points to verify the AMR.

AMR verification is not required for calculated test results as long as the individual results contributing to the calculation have AMR verification.

AMR verification is not required for methods that measure an analyte quantitatively or semi-quantitatively yet report a qualitative value based on concentration threshold. For such methods, eg, drugs of abuse, refer to checklist requirement CHM.13750.