



CBAHI

المركز السعودي لاعتماد المنشآت الصحية
Saudi Central Board for Accreditation
of Healthcare Institutions

1. Direct observations of routine patient test performance, including, as applicable, patient identification and preparation; and specimen collection, handling, processing and testing,
2. Monitoring the recording and reporting of test results, including, as applicable, reporting critical results,
3. Review of intermediate test results or worksheets, quality control records, proficiency testing results, and preventive maintenance records,
4. Direct observation of performance of instrument maintenance and function checks,
5. Assessment of test performance through testing previously analyzed specimens, internal blind testing samples or external proficiency testing samples; and
6. Evaluation of problem-solving skills.

?Analysis of competency assessment data can be very useful in identifying staff learning needs.

LB.6 The laboratory has a system for the receipt of incoming supplies and services, inventory management, and tracking of critical materials.

LB.6.1 The laboratory implements policies and procedures on documenting the receipt, inspection, and testing (as applicable) of incoming critical material or service.

LB.6.2 The laboratory implements policies and procedures on inventory management and tracking the use of critical materials, supplies, and reagents to ensure the following:

LB.6.2.1 Materials are used within their expiration dates.

LB.6.2.2 New reagents lot numbers are tested against old lots or suitable reference materials before use.

LB.6.2.3 Kit components are used within the kit lot number.

LB.6.2.4 Lot number use is traceable to patient/blood donors or inclusive dates of use.

Standard Intent:

Before acceptance and use of critical materials, reagents, supplies or services, they should be inspected and tested (if necessary) to ensure that they meet specifications for their intended use. It is essential that supplies used in the collection, processing, preservation, testing, storage, distribution, transport, and administration of blood, components meet predefined acceptance criteria. Laboratories must develop procedures to control and prevent inadvertent acceptance and use of materials, reagents and services that do not meet specifications. Corrective action may include returning the material to the vendor or destroying it. Receipt and inspection records provide the