

## Quality management. The Engineering perspective

## Presented by: Mr. Schalk Vorster Chief Medical Engineer.



## **ISO 15189 of 2012**

## 5.2 Accommodation and environmental conditions

5.3 Laboratory equipment, reagents, and consumables



# 5.2 Accommodation and environmental conditions

- POWER SUPPLY and QUALITY
- WATER SUPPLY and QUALITY
- ERGONOMICS
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS



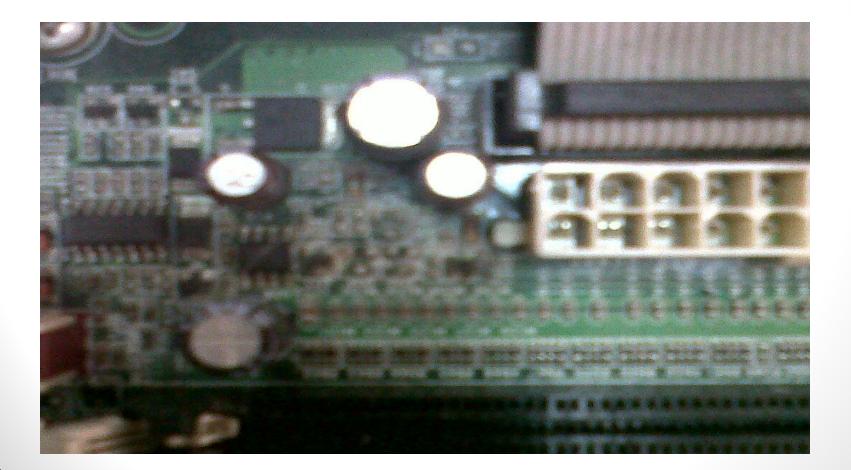
## POWER SUPPLY and QUALITY ISO 5.2.4/5.2.5

• Please keep in mind that as little as a 1 volt spike can damage sensitive electrical circuitry in a modern day analyzer .





## **POWER SUPPLY and QUALITY** Damaged circuit board cost of replacement \$980-00





## WATER SUPPLY and QUALITY ISO:5.2.4

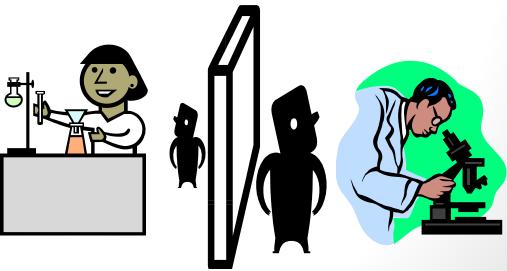
- Example of input water parameters.
- RULE OF THUMB: IF YOU WILLING TO DRINK IT USE IT TO FEED YOUR EQUIPMENTS WATER UNIT......

Feed Water Quality Requirements Pressure	1 – 6 bar
Flow rate	> 5 L/min at 2 bar
Tap water connection	1/2" Gaz M
Type	Potable
Temperature	5-35 °C
Conductivity	100 – 2000 μS/cm at 25 °C
pH	4 - 10
Langelier Saturation Index (LSI)	< 0.3
Free total chlorine	< 3 ppm
Silt Density Index (SDI)	< 12





- Effective separation between laboratory sections that is... incompatible ,thus limiting the chances of any negative effect on result ,sample ,quality or staff health
- Micro Biology
- PCR



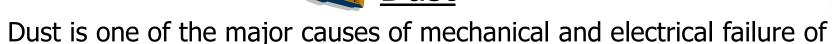


## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**



Natural or artificial for reading of manual test results.







equipment



Both Chemical and Biological fumes can cause reagent chemicals to react, adversely affecting quality of results or operators health.

Fumes/aerosols



Environmental and Mechanical vibration can cause equipment to fail.



Optimal temperature for a lab 22 degrees celcius



Short movie before we start with equipment selection



## 5.3 Laboratory equipment SELECTION The start of the quality journey.

Determine the difference between what you **WANT** what u **NEED AFFORDABILITY.** 

Yourself and END USER



# Selecting your first instrument is similar to buying your first car.

- **INSTRUMENT**
- NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER DAY
- INTENDED SCOPE OF USE
- LOCAL SUPPLIER VERSUS IMPORT
- LOCAL SERVICE SUPPORT/AGENT
- AVAILABILITY REPLACEMENT PARTS COST/
- PEER GROUP FEEDBACK
- LONGEFITY OF INSTRUMENT
- USER FRIENDLY
- MAINTENANCE INTERVALS

- YOUR FIRST CAR
- NUMBER OF PEOPLE TO CARRY
- INTENDED SCOPE OF USE
- LOCAL SUPPLIER VERSUS IMPORT
- LOCAL SERVICE SUPPORT/AGENT
- SPARE PARTS AVAILABILITY AND COST
- CUSTOMER FEEDBACK
- LOGEFITY OF VEHICLE
- USER FRIENDLY
- MAINTENANCE INTERVALS



# Questions to ask when selecting your new equipment.

- •Is the supplier going to install / commission the equipment?(ISO :5.3.1/5.3.2)
- •Will a full verification be carried out post installation?(ISO:5.3.4/4.5.2/4.6.2)
- •Will operators training be given ?(ISO:5.3.5)
- •Will reagents and consumable for the operation of your equipment be readily available?(ISO:4.6.1/4.6.4)
- •Who will carry out the scheduled maintenance of the equipment?(ISO 5.3.2/4.5.2)



# SOME PICTURES OF BREAKDOWNS





### **BENT PROBE ON ABX PENTRA 60**

COST TO REPLACE \$120 CAUSED BY DUST BLOCKING STOP SENSOR OPERATION





### WRONG ROTOR FIXED TO CENTRIFUGE

CAUSED BY: OPERATOR TRAINING COST TO REPLACE CENTRIFUGE \$20 000.00 COST TO FIX LAB \$ 5000.00





### **Centrifuge stopped by hand**

Cause: Safety switch "by passed" Cost to fix equipment 1\$ /cost to fix hand \$5000.00



# WRAP UP



- •I HAVE WORKED IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN AFRICA Nigeria, Botswana ,Zambia, Zimbabwe ,Chad, DRC ,Kenya ,Namibia, Swaziland ,Lesotho, Ivory coast,,Tanzania,Rwanda, ect.
- One thing that has always intrigued me ...

The amount of equipment that I found abandoned.

Reason being not following the simple points that I just shared with you!

•Quality is not a document it's a state of mind a way of live.

•There is no quality without safety ,no safety without quality.

