

VERSO L'AUTOMAZIONE: la sfida della Transizione Tecnologica nell'accreditamento delle prove e tarature

L'automazione al servizio della Medicina di Laboratorio

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UOC Medicina di Laboratorio, DIDAS Servizi di diagnostica integrata
Azienda Ospedale – Università di Padova

ROAD MAP



STORIA
DELL'AUTOMAZIONE NEL
LABORATORIO CLINICO



FASI DEL TOTAL TESTING PROCESS: DOVE E' POSSIBILE AUTOMATIZZARE IL PERCORSO DEL CAMPIONE DI SANGUE?



MODELLI DI AUTOMAZIONE NEL LABORATORIO CLINICO



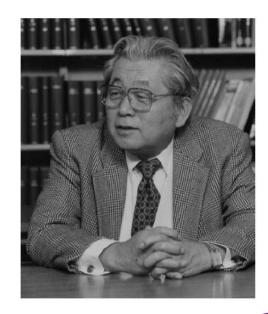
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ESEMPIO DI TOTAL LABORATORY AUTOMATION (TLA)

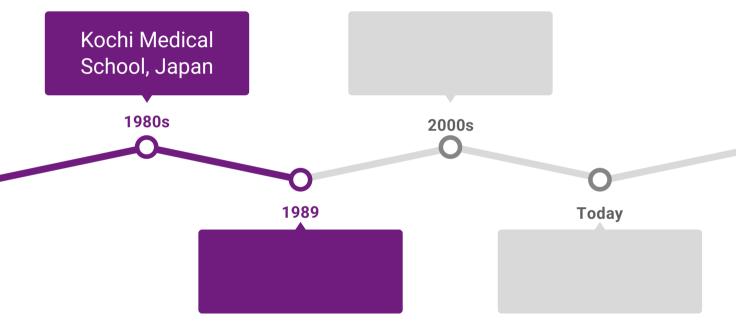


VANTAGGI E SVANTAGGI DELLA TLA



Dr. Masahide Sasaki (1933 - 2005)

Quando è nata l'automazione nel laboratorio clinico?



KOCHI MEDICAL SCHOOL, JAPAN 1980s

- Conveyor systems
- Robots that loaded and unloaded analyzers
- Supporting process control software systems



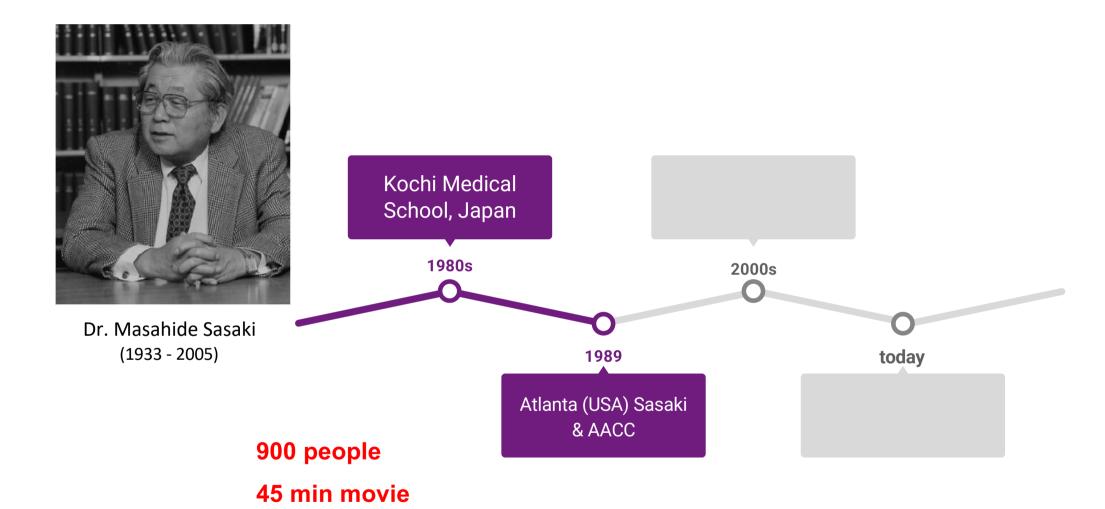
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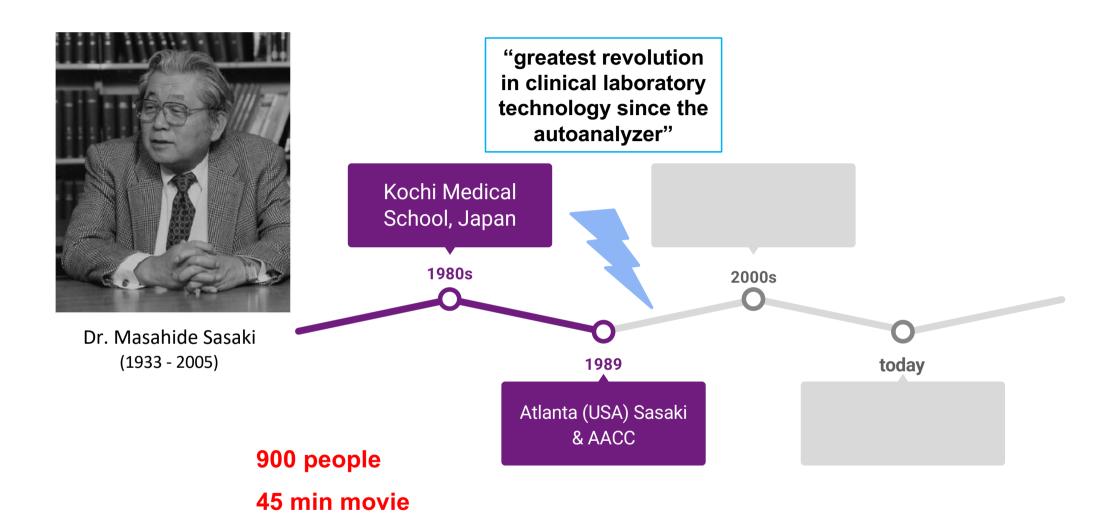
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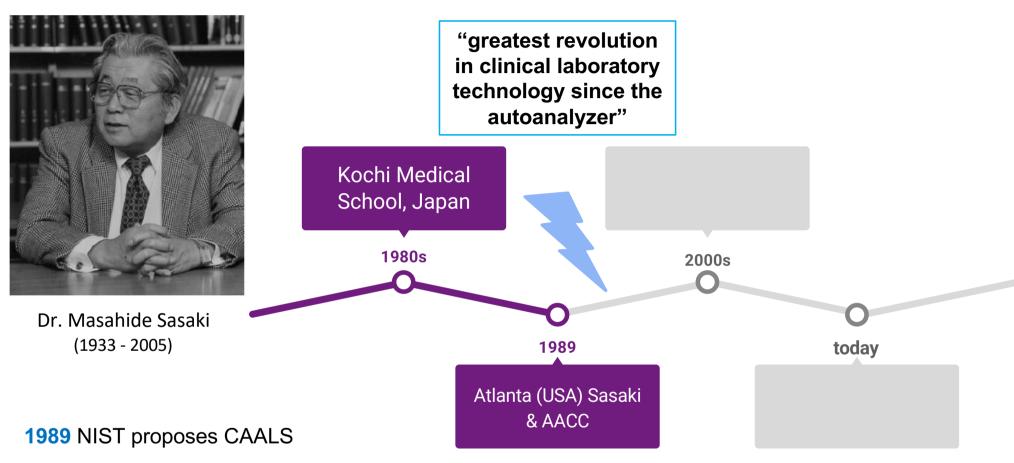


- Error reduction
- Cost containment
- Unprecedented turnaround times

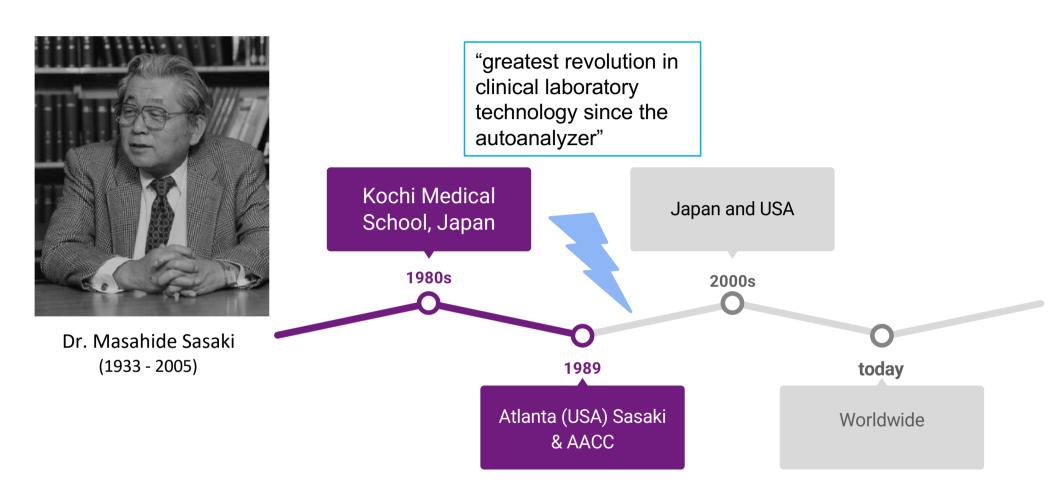






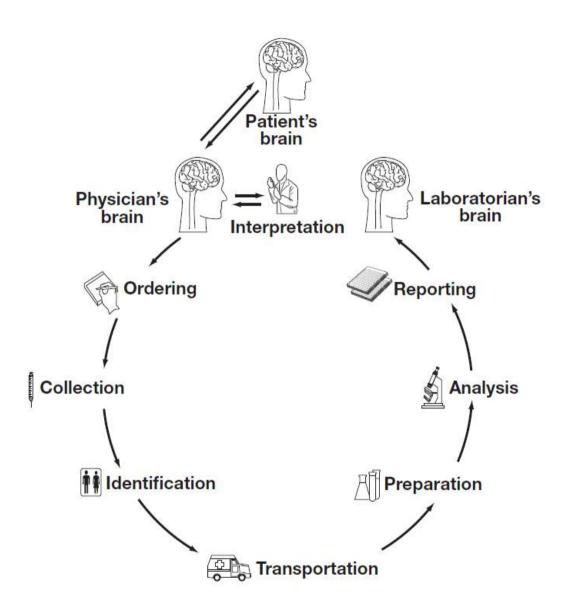


- 1997 1st Lab Automation conference in San Diego, CA (more than 450 attendee)
- 1999 Euro Lab Automation conference, London

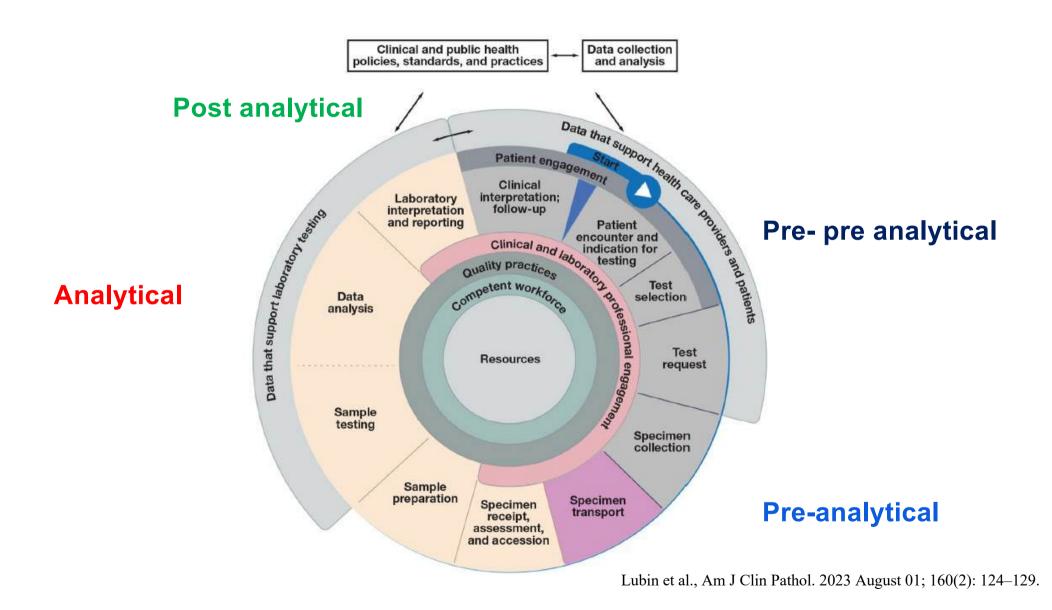


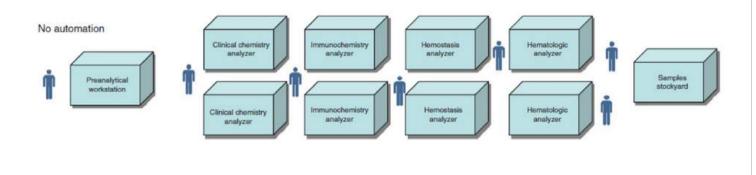
2005 Lab Automation conference attendance soars to 4805 (from 29 different countries).

Brain - to - Brain loop and Total Testing Process (TTP)



Plebani M. et al., Am J Clin Pathol 2011 Dec;136(6):829-33

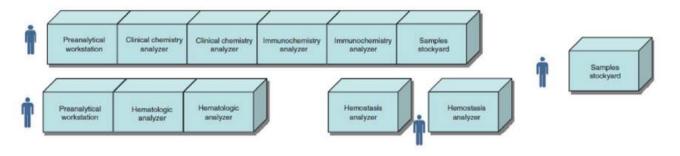




No automation

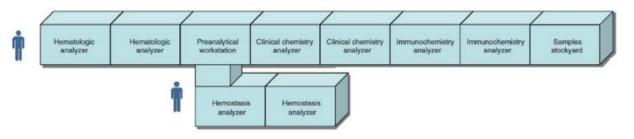
all analyzers existing as stand-alone machines

Partial automation



Partial automation automation islets

Total laboratory automation



Total automation (TLA)

most analyzers are physically integrated as modular systems or connected by assembly lines

Figure 1: Different potential models of laboratory automation.

Lippi and Da Rin, Clin Chem Lab Med 2019; 57(6): 802-811

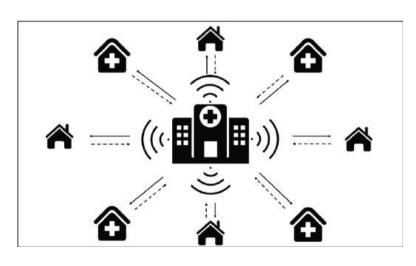
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Hub di eccellenza di rilievo regionale PS, PS Ped,

1740 posti letto, 67 specialità
65000 ricoveri/anno, 444 trapianti nel 2023
Laboratorio accreditato ISO15189



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Total laboratory automation

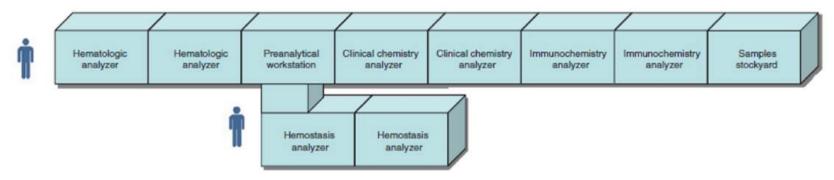
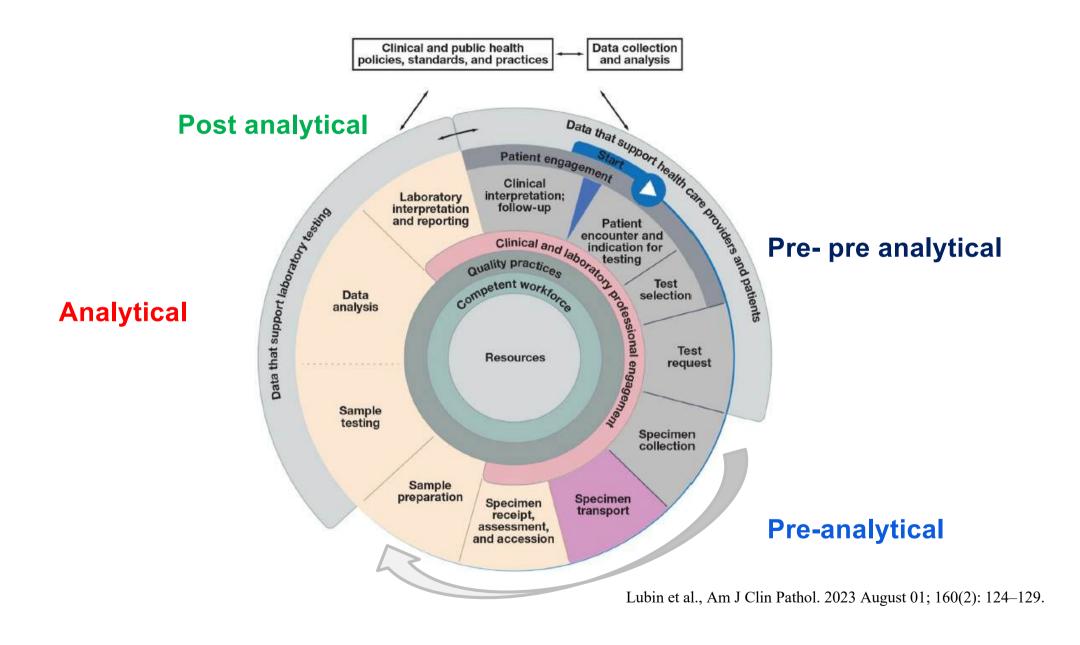


Figure 1: Different potential models of laboratory automation.

TLA
Corelab routine + urgenze, h24 7/7

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Total laboratory automation Clinical chemistry Hematologic Preanalytical Clinical chemistry Samples Hematologic Immunochemistry Immunochemistry analyzer workstation stockyard analyzer analyzer analyzer analyzer analyzer Hemostasis Hemostasis analyzer analyzer Figure 1: Different potential models of laboratory automation. Routine, settori specialistici **Proteine** Citofluorimetria **HPLC Immunometria** Autoimmunità Lippi and Da Rin, Clin Chem Lab Med 2019; 57(6): 802-811



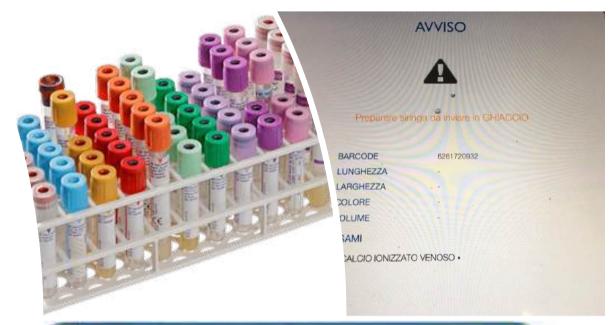
Pre-analytical phase:

identification and collection



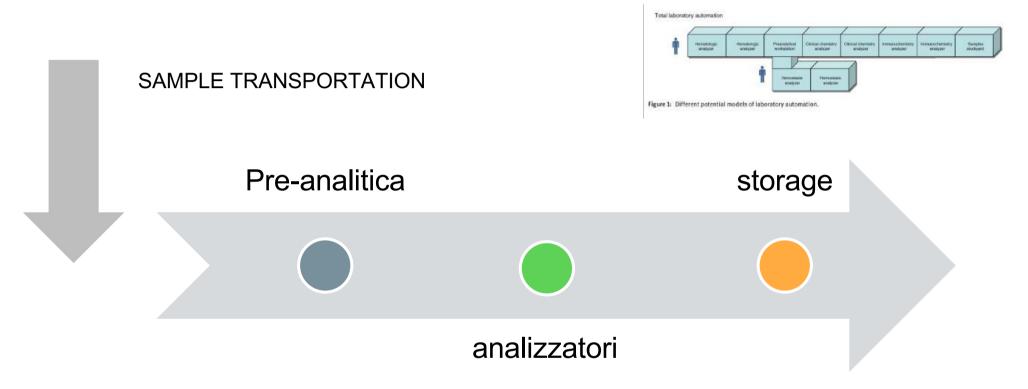
Pre-analytical phase: identification and collection

- Right patient
- Right Tube
- Right label
- Right conservation
- Traceability





TOTAL LABORATORY AUTOMATION



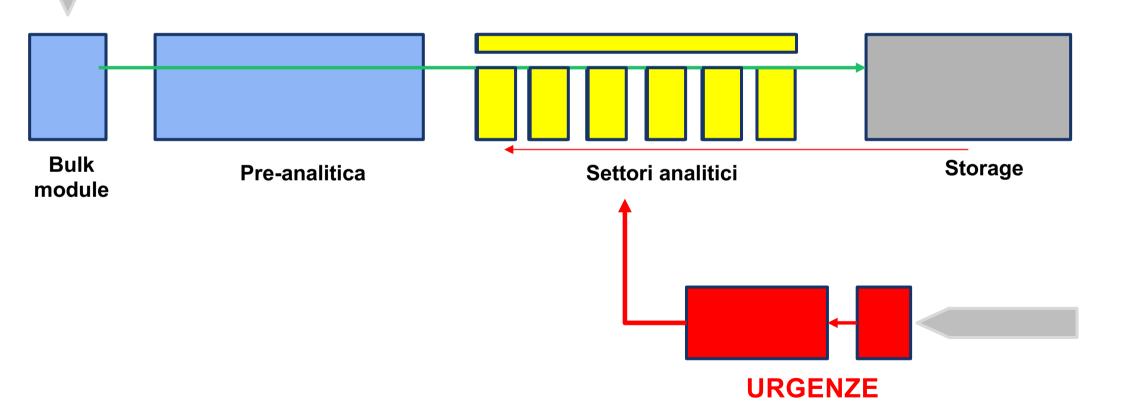
TOTAL LABORATORY AUTOMATION



Posta pneumatica Bossoli

Corelab routine + urgenze, h24 7/7

ROUTINE



COSA POSSIAMO

AUTOMATIZZARE

ALL'INTERNO DEL

LABORATORIO CLINICO?

Box 2. Clinical laboratory steps for workflow mapping

Unpacking from transport containers

Presorting

Temperature preservation

Order-entry

Document management (eg, requisitions)

Labeling

Sorting

Centrifugation

Specimen inspections (labeling, clots, fibrin, hemolysis, icterus, lipemia)

Labeling of aliquot tubes

Pouring of aliquots

More sorting

Delivery to laboratory sections

More sorting

Preparing worklists

Decapping

Labeling analyzer-specific tubes for samples

Pouring or pipetting analyzer-specific samples

Loading tubes on analyzers

Performing tests (extraction, centrifugation, precipitation,

dilution, and so forth are not specifically listed)

Unloading analyzers

Recapping

Data manipulations (calculations)

Result review and verification

Reporting of results

Delivery of specimens to archival storage system

Archival storage of specimens

Reflexive testing

Repeat testing, diluting, if necessary

Additional physician-ordered testing

Specimen retrieval for additional or repeat testing

Disposal of expired specimens

COSA POSSIAMO

AUTOMATIZZARE

ALL'INTERNO DEL

LABORATORIO CLINICO?

Hawker CD, Clin Lab Med 27 (2007) 749-770

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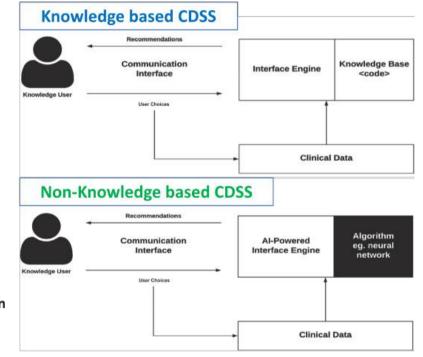
Disposal of expired specimens

Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS)

IF-THEN statements

CDS systems classification

artificial intelligence (AI) machine learning (ML) statistical pattern recognition



Sutton et al., npj Digital Medicine (2020) 3:17

Hawker CD, Clin Lab Med 27 (2007) 749-770

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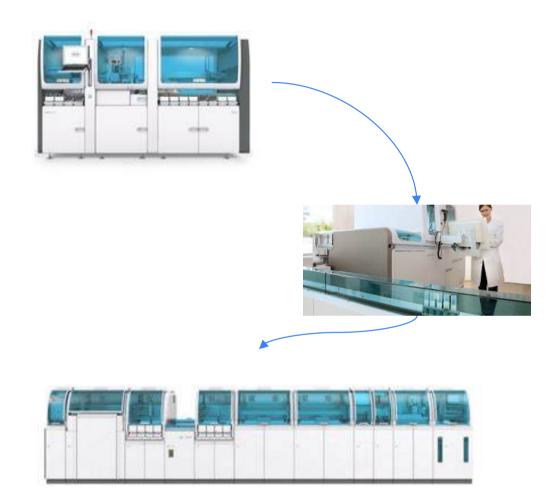
Reflexive testing

Repeat testing, diluting, if necessary

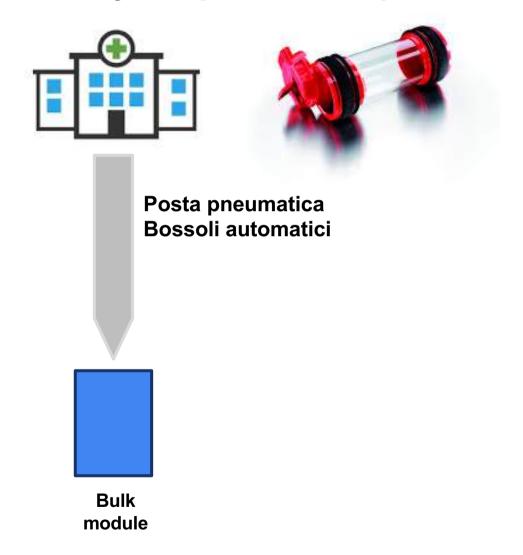
Additional physician-ordered testing

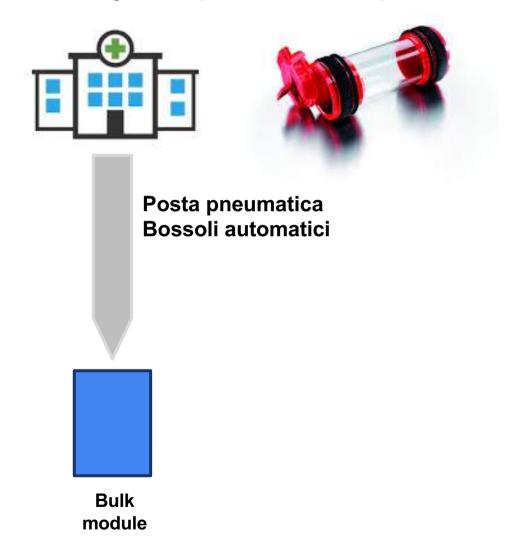
Specimen retrieval for additional or repeat testing

Disposal of expired specimens



Hawker CD, Clin Lab Med 27 (2007) 749-770









Posta pneumatica Bossoli automatici



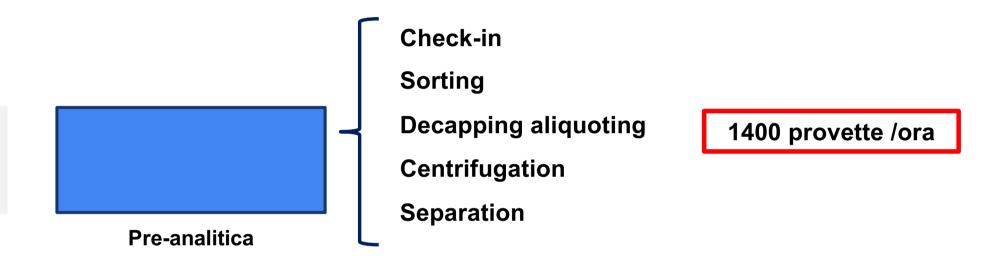
Bulk module







PRE-ANALYTICAL PHASE: SAMPLE RECEIPT AND PREPARATION



Vantaggi

- Tracciabilità dall'ingresso in laboratorio
- Riduzione delle operazioni manuali a rischio biologico
- Formazione operatori e valorizzazione

PRE-ANALYTICAL
PHASE: SAMPLE
RECEIPT AND
PREPARATION



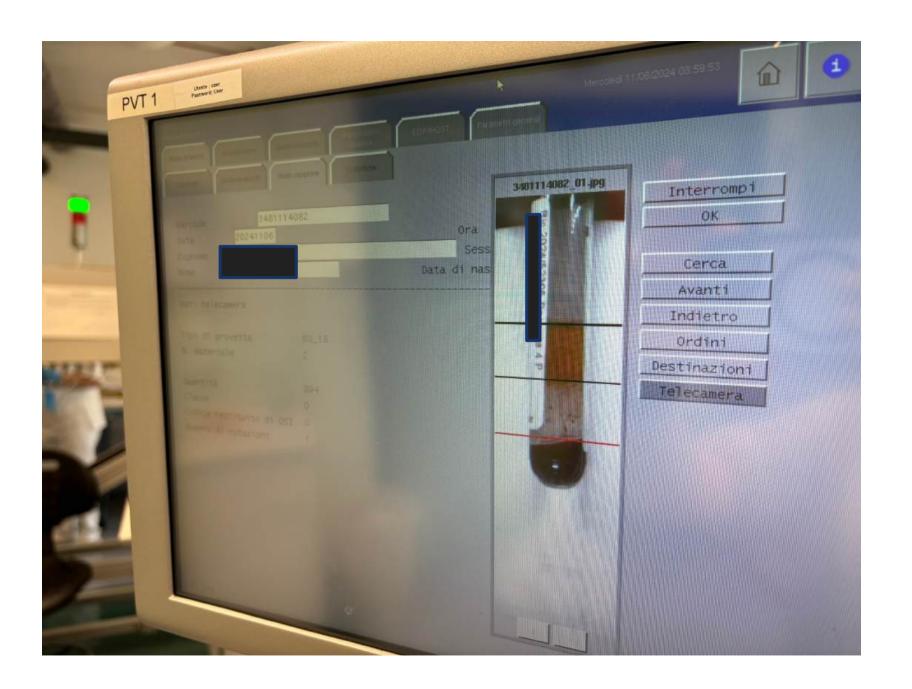
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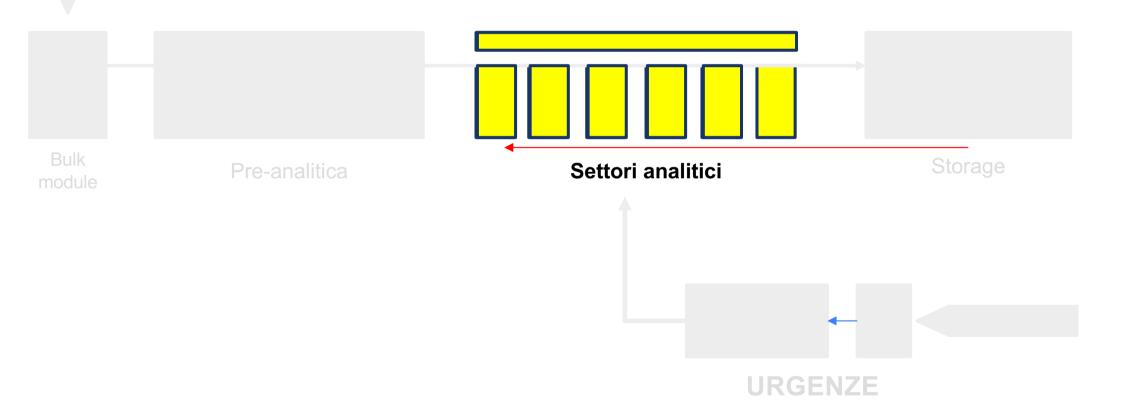




Posta pneumatica Bossoli

Corelab routine + urgenze, h24 7/7

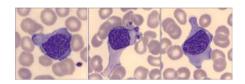
ROUTINE



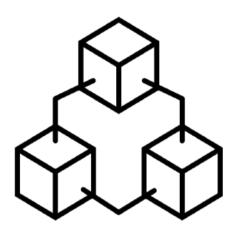
ANALYTICAL PHASE

Hematology





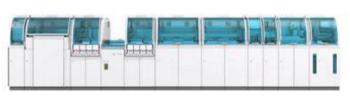




Coagulation













Troponin, sepsis marker, bhcg

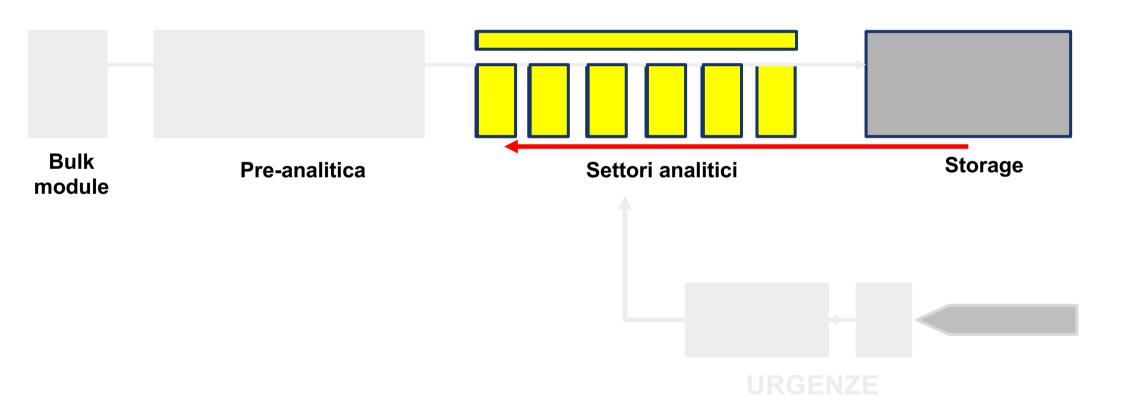
ANALYTICAL PHASE



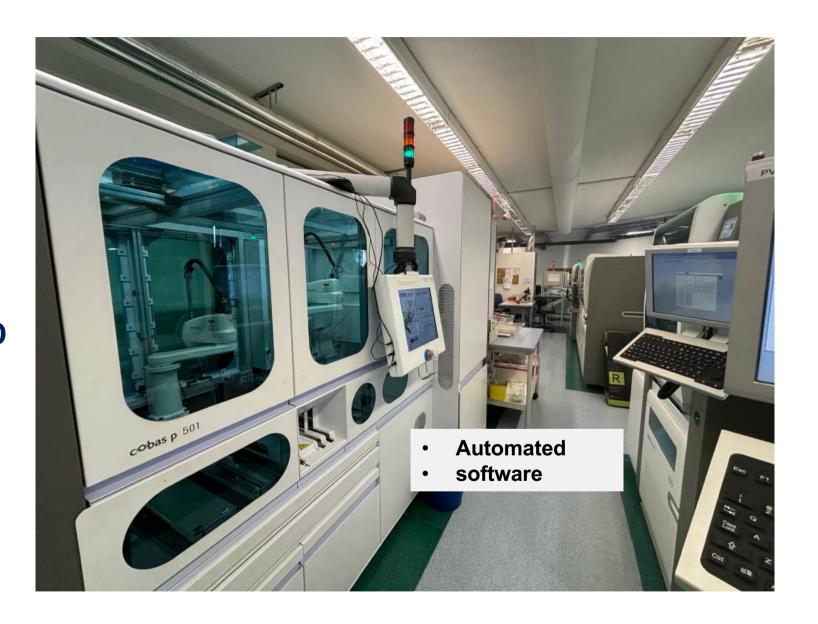
Hematology Section



STORAGE AND REFLEX / ADDED TESTS



STORAGE
AND
REFLEX / ADDED
TESTS



CDS, TTP and patient safety

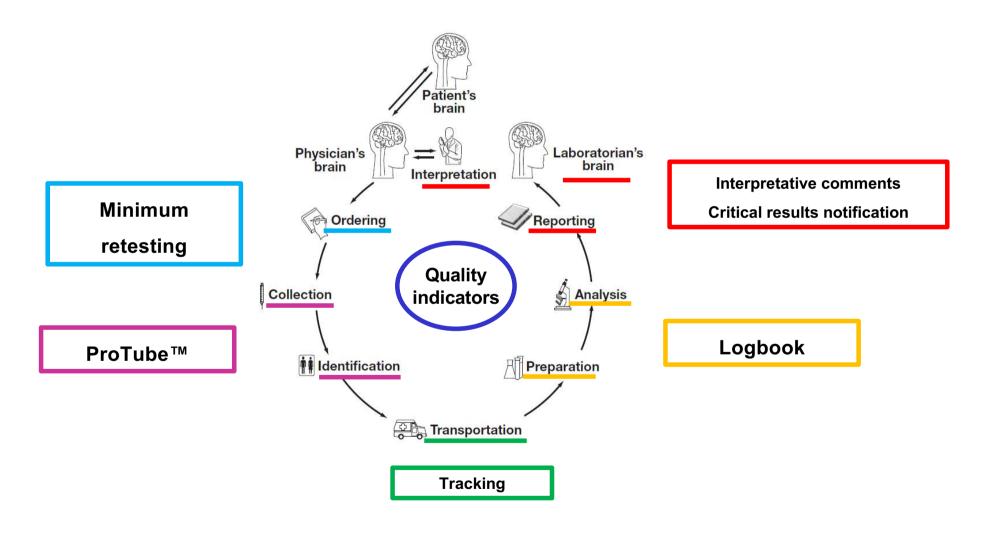
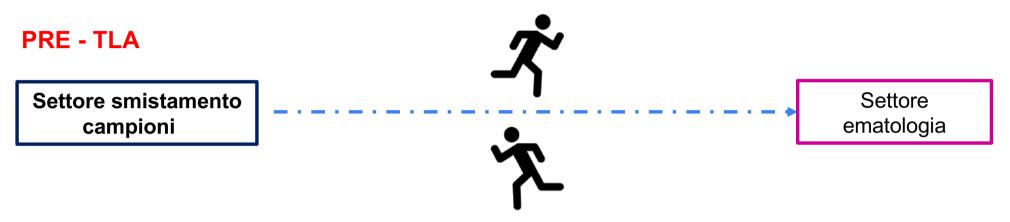


Table 1: Potential advantages and limitations of TLA.

Advantages	Limitations
- Lower costs in the long term	- Higher costs in the short term
- Reduction of manual workforce	- Project accommodation
 Lower number of blood tubes 	- Installation
- Decreased congestion	- Larger equipment
- Improved efficiency	- Increased costs for supplies
- Shorter TAT	- Maintenance
- Higher throughput	– Energy
- Enhanced complexity	– Water
- Possibility to manage different tubes types and sizes	- Tips for aliquotters and caps for sealers
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- More efficient management of reflex testing	- Higher risk of downtime
- Easier add-on	 Higher risk of system failures
- Enhanced traceability	- Shortage of personnel for response to emergency situation
- Improved process standardization for certification/accreditation	- Psychological dependence on automation
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- More efficient integration of tests results	
- Lower biological risk for operators	
- Staff requalification and job satisfaction	

L'ESPERIENZA DEL SETTORE EMATOLOGIA PRE E POST TLA



TLA

- ✓ Primo settore dopo la preanalitica, caricamento in continuo di emocromi tramite catena
- ✓ Catena locale con esecuzione reflex test e vetrini ematologici
- ✓ Archivio campioni locale per test aggiuntivi
- ✓ Consolidamento emocromi, VES e assetti emoglobinici
- ✓ Emocromo automatico per test di biologia molecolare
- ✓ Formazione operatori

riduzione TAT routine

TAT urgenze

eliminazione della categoria prioritari < 60'

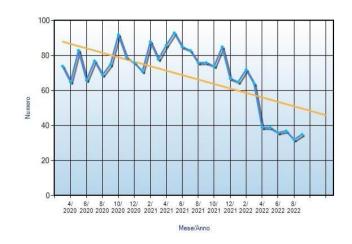
personale non si sposta

riduzione TAT routine

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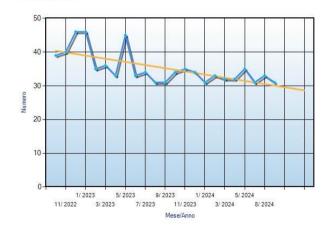
personale non si sposta



Codice Indicatore: Post-WBCTAT_urg TAT (minuti): tempo di esecuzione del WBC (90° percentile, mensile), dal check-in alla produzione del risultato (urgenza). N° 23 rilevazioni



Codice Indicatore: Post-WBCTAT_rout TAT (minuti): tempo di esecuzione del WBC (90° percentile, mensile), dal check-in alla produzione del risultato (routine). N° 23 rilevazioni



riduzione TAT routine

TAT urgenze

eliminazione della categoria prioritari < 60'

personale non si sposta

✓ Consolidamento emocromi, VES e assetti emoglobinici

1 provetta e non 3

✓ Emocromo automatico per test di biologia molecolare

1 provetta e non 2

esecuzione in automatico, senza interruzione flusso lavorativo, senza personale che si sposta, risultati nel sistema informatico (eliminazione stampe strumentali uso interno)

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✓ Formazione operatori

LIMITAZIONI

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TAT, turnaround time; TLA, total laboratory automation.

Lippi and Da Rin, Clin Chem Lab Med 2019; 57(6): 802-811

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