



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CJAST_43874
Title of the Manuscript:	QUALITY MANAGEMENT OF THE PRE-ANALYTICAL PHASE: MONITORING AND CONTROL
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Abstract Objective: Check sentence again. You can review or evaluate. "Reviewing of evaluation....." makes the sentence not clear enough Line 8 (abstract objective) and last sentence of introduction are probably meant to be the same but is not. Is this study about reviewing monitoring and controlling errors or discussing component of quality assurance program in laboratory testing? In line 33: ".....and not under the control of laboratory management". This statement is ambiguous to the second category of Pre-analytical phase which is equally vital in diagnosis. Rephrase sentence to correlate with the second phase Line 54: do you regard pour-off aliquote as an error or accident? What is labelling centrifugation? Abstract Result: This is very vague. Provide specific component of quality assurance programs or measures to curb pre-analytical errors according to objective of study Summary and Conclusion are supposed to summarise your findings that answer the aim/objective of study. No correlation between them	Objective : To evaluate the monitoring and control of errors in the preanalytical phase of the total testing process This article discussed the monitoring and control of pre-analytical errors for continuous quality improvement in laboratory testing Some important pre-analytical phase of laboratory process is generally held outside the medical laboratory environment, which are not under total control of laboratory management. [10] The sources of error in the 'conventional' pre-analytical phase includes sorting and routing, aliquoting, pipetting, centrifugation (time and/or speed) [20] Summary The pre-analytical phase of the Total Testing Process is most vulnerable to errors. The number of errors depend on the management of samples. The clinical laboratory must pay more attention to good handling of samples. Preanalytical quality indicators include the appropriateness of test selection, patient/samples identification, samples collected in inappropriate containers or with insufficient volumes, hemolyzed or clotted samples, improperly stored samples or samples damaged in transport. Preanalytical error prevention demands, good communication and cooperation among all health professionals. The continuous education of personnel involved in procedures for the collecting handling preparing and transporting specimens is critically important for proper understanding of the effects of preanalytical variables on specimen quality and the reliability of test results. Studies have shown that "pre"-preanalytical errors predominated in the laboratory ranging from (46 – 68%), while the conventional pre-analytical account for (3-5%) [5]. Conclusion Preanalytical phase processes are generally held outside the clinical laboratory and not under total control of laboratory management. Difficult to control preanalytical errors is a possible reason for the high prevalence of errors in this phase. It is recommended that active monitoring and control of the errors caused by non-laboratory personnel be sustained. The implementation of ISO 15189:2012 quality management guidelines in the preanalytical phase should be adopted in order to prevent or reduce errors, as errors in this initial phase of the laboratory testing are preventable if we understand the human factors involved; therefore, inter departmental communication and cooperation are crucial for effective quality control and continuous quality improvement.



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Minor REVISION comments	Line 26: The sentence is not clear enough. Rephrase to distinguish between the categories	The pre-analytical phase consists of two categories, the “pre”-pre-analytical phase and the “conventional” pre-analytical phase [5, 6]
Optional/General comments	The paper does not provide specific/in-depth solution to problems/errors enumerated. Minimal review has been done on this topic by this study which may seem very important in some part of the world.	