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Editorial

Harmonization in Laboratory Medicine

Aleksandar Georgiev Otsetov*

Department of Uropathology, Umea, Sweden

EDITORIAL NOTE

Proof of the intense absence of compatible lab results and agreement in current practice among clinical labs has supported more prominent thoughtfulness regarding normalization and harmonization ventures.

In spite of the fact that the emphasis is principally on the normalization of estimation techniques, the extent of harmonization goes past strategy and expository outcomes: it incorporates all different parts of research center testing, including phrasing and units, report designs, reference spans and choice cutoff points, just as test profiles and measures for the translation of results.

This survey gives further understanding on the issue of harmonization in research facility medication taking into account the earnest requirement for a total picture since old and new drivers are calling for more powerful endeavors in this field. The principle drivers for normalization and harmonization ventures are above all else understanding wellbeing, yet additionally the expanding patterns towards combination and systems administration of clinical labs, accreditation programs, clinical administration, and advances in Information Technology (IT), including the electronic patient record.

The harmonization cycle, which should be viewed as a three-level methodology including neighborhood, public and worldwide fronts, must go past the harmonization of techniques and investigative outcomes to incorporate all different parts of lab testing. A relevant illustration of the significance of a total picture in harmonization programs is given by the National Bone Health Alliance working in the field of bone turnover markers in participation with logical social orders including the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (IFCC).

The part records portraying: (i) the need to extend the harmonization exercises to cover the distinctive subspecialties of lab medication; (ii) the need to put together orchestrated outer quality plans that incorporate all the parts of the clinical research center. (iii) the harmonization exercises attempted by the European Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine throughout the years in Europe and their outcomes too; (iv) the need of a worldwide methodology (IVD organizations included) to accomplish test normalization/harmonization; (v) the bone turnover in osteoporosis to act as an illustration of harmonization of the TTP; the harmonization exercises in (vi) hemostasis; (vii) autoimmunity; (viii) microbiology; (ix) the age and use of the natural variety information; lastly, (x) the fit and bringing together function of the standard ISO15189; and (xi) the outside quality appraisal projects and ISO15189.

Analytical stage: The initial two are identified with general exercises committed to the harmonization and normalization of the clinical lab results: (i) a report from the International Consortium for harmonization and (ii) a report from the Dutch Calibration 2.000 program. Some of the articles (n=6) depict the harmonization exercises and the individual outcomes (positive or negative) identified with a particular test or gathering of tests: (iii) 17 hydroxyprogesterone, (iv) global standardized proportion, (v) antithrombin, (vi) thiopurine drugs, (vii) PCR-based discovery of intestinal microbes, (viii) albuminuria. An enormous number of papers (n=9) is committed to the harmonization of immune system testing, beginning from (ix) an overall viewpoint of the plausibility of this chance, and proceeding with the particular exercises tending to explicit tests: (x) testing for rheumatic illnesses, (xi) rheumatoid factor, (xii) against neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies, (xiii) hostile to atomic antibodies, (xiv) immune system thyroid diagnostics, (xv) hostile to atomic antibodies designs, (xvi) against mitochondrial and enemies of bars/rings autoantibodies. (xvii) A Letter to the Editor shuts this segment: it is identified with the meaning of negative examples of hostile to atomic counter acting agent testing.

Correspondence to: Aleksandar Georgiev Otsetov, Department of Uropathology, Umea, Sweden; Email: aleksandar.g@gmail.com

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