



BSI Standards Publication

Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations — Specifications for pre-examination processes for snap frozen tissue

Part 1: Isolated RNA

National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of CEN/TS 16826-1:2015.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CH/212, IVDs.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2015. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2015

ISBN 978 0 580 85026 4

ICS 11.100.10

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 August 2015.

Amendments issued since publication

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

ICS 11.100.10

English Version

**Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations - Specifications for
 pre-examination processes for snap frozen tissue - Part 1:
 Isolated RNA**

Tests de diagnostic moléculaire in vitro - Spécifications
 relatives aux processus préanalytiques pour les tissus à
 congélation rapide - Partie 1: ARN extrait

Molekularanalytische in-vitro-diagnostische Verfahren -
 Spezifikationen für präanalytische Prozesse für
 schockgefrorene Gewebeproben - Teil 1: Isolierte RNS

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 6 July 2015 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
 COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
 EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

	Page
European foreword	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	5
4 General considerations	6
5 Outside the laboratory	7
5.1 Primary tissue collection manual.....	7
5.1.1 Information about the primary sample donor.....	7
5.1.2 Information on the primary tissue sample	7
5.1.3 Information on the primary tissue sample processing.....	8
5.2 Transport requirements	8
6 Inside the laboratory	9
6.1 Information on the primary tissue sample receipt	9
6.2 Evaluation of the pathology of the specimen and selection of the sample.....	9
6.3 Cryo-storage of the specimen	9
6.4 Storage requirements.....	10
6.5 Isolation of the total RNA.....	11
6.5.1 General information for RNA isolation procedures	11
6.5.2 Using commercial kits.....	11
6.5.3 Using the laboratories' own protocols	12
6.6 Quality assessment of isolated RNA	12
6.7 Storage of isolated RNA.....	12
Annex A (informative) Impact of preanalytical variables on RNA profiles obtained from frozen liver tissue samples collected during and after routine surgery.....	13
A.1 Comparison of stable and unstable genes identified under ischemic conditions	13
A.2 Recommendations based on the results	15
Bibliography.....	16

European foreword

This document (CEN/TS 16826-1:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 140 “*In vitro* diagnostic medical devices”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Currently in preview, click buy full version.

Introduction

Molecular *in vitro* diagnostics has enabled a significant progress in medicine. Further progress is expected by new technologies analysing signatures of nucleic acids, proteins, and metabolites in human tissues and body fluids. However, the profiles and/or integrity of these molecules can change drastically during primary sample collection, transport, storage, and processing thus making the outcome from diagnostics or research unreliable or even impossible because the subsequent analytical assay will not determine the situation in the patient but an artificial profile generated during the pre-examination process. Therefore, a standardization of the entire process from primary sample collection to RNA analysis is needed. Studies have been undertaken to determine the important influencing factors. This Technical Specification draws upon such work to codify and standardize the steps for frozen tissue with regard to RNA analysis in what is referred to as the preanalytical phase.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification gives recommendations for the handling, documentation and processing of frozen tissue specimens intended for RNA analysis during the preanalytical phase before a molecular assay is performed. This Technical Specification is applicable to molecular *in vitro* diagnostic examinations (e.g., *in vitro* diagnostic laboratories, laboratory customers, developers and manufacturers of *in vitro* diagnostics, institutions and commercial organisations performing biomedical research, biobanks, and regulatory authorities).

RNA profiles in tissues can change significantly before and after collection and can change differently in tissues from different donors / patients.

Therefore, it is essential to take special measures to minimize the described profile changes and modifications within the tissue for subsequent RNA analysis.

Tissues that have undergone chemical stabilisation pre-treatment before freezing are not covered in this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 15189:2012, *Medical laboratories — Requirements for quality and competence (ISO 15189:2012, Corrected version 2014-08-15)*

ISO 15190, *Medical laboratories — Requirements for safety*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 15189:2012 and the following apply.

3.1

ambient temperature

unregulated temperature of the surrounding air

3.2

analytical phase

processes that start with the isolated analyte and include all kinds of parameter testing or chemical manipulation for quantitative or qualitative analysis

3.3

cold ischemia

condition after removal of the tissue from the body until its stabilization or fixation

3.4

pre-examination processes

preanalytical phase

preanalytical workflow

processes that start, in chronological order, from the clinician's request and include the examination request, preparation and identification of the patient, surgical procedure, collection of the primary sample(s), temporary storage, transportation to and within the analytical laboratory, aliquoting, retrieval, isolation of analytes, and end when the analytical examination begins