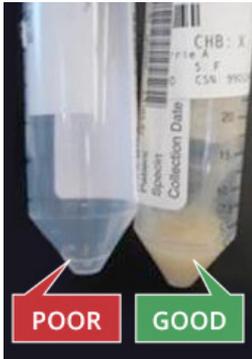




PRE-ANALYTIC CHECKLIST



Proper collection of sputum specimens

- Specimen should be mucoid and not saliva/spit
- Specimen should not be overtly bloody
- Minimum volume: 3mL sputum
- Specimen is completely inside the container and not on the outside of the container

*NOTE: Other specimens may be accepted at your facility with different acceptance criteria



Proper labeling of specimen collection containers

- Specimen container is labeled with at least 2 patient identifiers
- Label is clearly written or properly printed



Matching of specimen requisition form information to the patient specimen

- Patient name and identifiers match the test order submission form



Proper specimen packaging to avoid spillage or leakage

- Specimen properly sealed in leak-proof primary collection container
- Primary container is then placed within leak-proof secondary container
- Secondary container includes absorbent material
- Secondary container is then placed in a rigid outer package
- Use of Category B shipper for diagnostic specimens (when shipping)



Rejection criteria

- Laboratory-specific rejection criteria should be developed at each laboratory and may include issues such as unlabeled specimen, low volume, inappropriate specimen type, wrong storage or transport temperature of specimen, condition of specimen at receipt, or extended time from collection to receipt in laboratory

References:

1. CLSI, *Laboratory Detection and Identification of Mycobacteria, 2nd ed.*, in *CLSI guideline M48*. 2018, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute: Wayne, PA.
2. APHL. *Training Module: Specimen Collection, Transport, Handling, and Processing*. Essentials for the Mycobacteriology Laboratory: Promoting Quality Practices; Available from: https://www.aphl.org/programs/infectious_disease/tuberculosis/Pages/Training-Modules.aspx.

