

Solutions that Promote Quality

Controllab solutions help the laboratory to gain recognition from its audience.



Periodically checks the accuracy of the results.



It monitors systems analytical performance with each routine.



Authenticated reference strains.



Monitors laboratory requirements and improves operational results.



It unifies the tools of quality and monitors the analytical performance of the examen.



It adds more precision and traceability to the analytical process.



Learn more about Controllab

Why be a Controllab partner?

The globalized and technological world in which we live requires more and more agile and accurate information. Additionally, the quality of information is a crucial factor for day-to-day strategic decisions. When we talk about laboratory test results, the quality of information is translated into trust.

In this context, Controllab has been transforming its solutions so that users dedicate their time to the information that needs more attention. Multiple alerts and analytics features have been introduced in quality tools to help speed up laboratory routine decisions and provide reliability in test results.





We are Controllab

Controllab is the largest laboratory quality control company in Latin America, with complete and integrated solutions in the broadest portfolio in the market – there are more than 3,500 tests. Taking care of life is your commitment. It is a full solution company in several segments: clinical, blood bank, veterinary, microbiology, physical-chemical tests and others.

Focused on developing the best user experience, it helps customers to provide accurate, indisputable services that stand out in the national and international markets. It has unique know-how in quality control solutions, has the exclusive support of important scientific societies and the recognition of the main standards related to its performance: ISO 9001, 17025, 17034 and 17043.

Our Numbers

years
of history

and performance.

+3500

tests periodically analyzed

04

accreditations with recognized internationally

2C

yearsof accreditations
Cgcre/Inmetro



Learn more about Controllab

Accreditations, Certifications and Qualifications

Continuous improvement, based on quality and reliability, gives Controllab the following recognitions:















According to the scopes published in www.gov.br/inmetro







Partnerships

With the challenge of seeking new paths and expand scientific knowledge to offer better solutions to its customers, **Controllab** establishes partnerships with scientific societies and universities.

















Learn more about Controllab

Structure

The Controllab team is formed by a team with more than 400 direct employees, allied to an extensive scope around 100 technical-scientific advisors who maintain their commitment to updating, innovation and the quality of services. Installed in Rio de Janeiro, in approximately 10,000 m² of built area, **Controllab** is divided into two structures:



Preparation of Materials

Designed to comply with Good Manufacturing Practices for items for Proficiency Test, Internal Control, Reference Materials and Control Strains. It has areas of chemical and biological production, quality control laboratory, sterilization areas, cold chambers and freeze dryers.

Services

It encompasses all sectors involved in the proficiency test, calibration, advisory, training and business administration management process. Among them, Customer Management, Quality Assurance, Service and Project Management, Information Technology, Marketing and New Business.



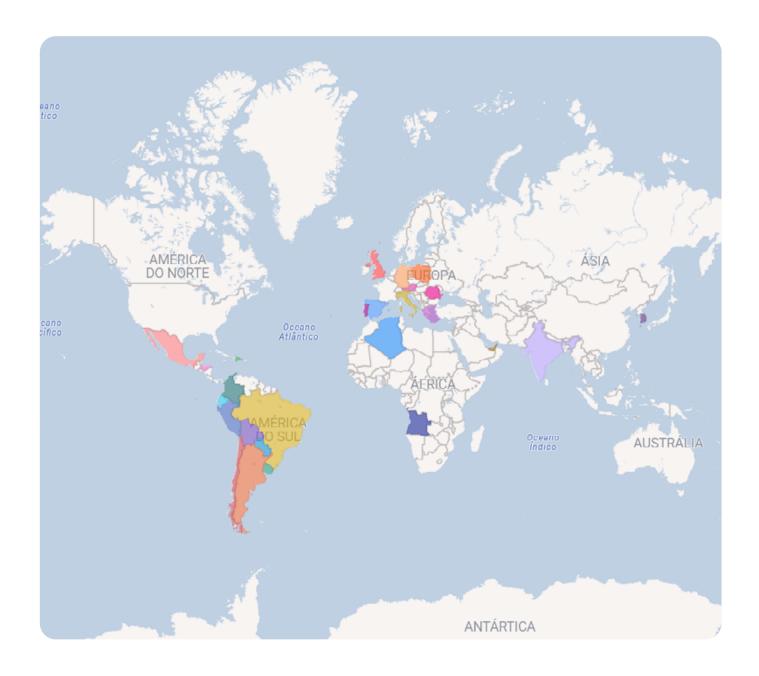
All processes

are conducted according to Good Manufacturing Practices of the Ministry of Health, AOAC/ISO/IUPAC International Protocol (homogeneity and stability of items), ABNT NBR ISO/IEC 17043: 2011 (Conformity Assessment - General Requirements for Proficiency Tests) and ANVISA/GGLAS 02/43 procedure.



Learn more about Controllab

Controllab is present on four continents and helping more than 12,000 users in their analysis routines.



We are the benchmark when it comes to laboratory quality control data.



Learn more about Controllab



Promotes excellence in exam analysis

Controllab's Proficiency Testing Program is continuous, with runs at regular intervals (two to four), annual targets and multiple items in varying concentrations for review.

It has an information management system that allows for more agility and efficiency in performance analysis. With dynamic information that **simplifies auditing processes and improves analysis knowledge.**

Discover some of the available areas:

CLINICAL

- SARS-CoV2 (Covid-19)

 Output

 Description:

 Output

 Descrip
- Monkeypox
- Point of Care (POCT)
- Hematology
- Urinalysis
- Biochemistry
- Microbiology
- Arboviruses
- Genetics and Molecular Biology
- Cardiac and Tumor Markers
- Occupational Toxicology
- Cytopathology
- Drugs of Abuse
- Histocompatibility (HLA)
- Reproductive Medicine

HEMOTHERAPY

Multiple tests for blood banking

VETERINARY

Multiple tests for veterinary laboratory

MICROBIOLOGY AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL

Multiple analysis for microbiology and tests laboratory, among them:

- Medicines
- Foods
- Water and effluents

PHYSICOCHEMICAL

Multiple analysis for tests laboratory, among them:

- Fuels
- Pharmaceutical Ingredients

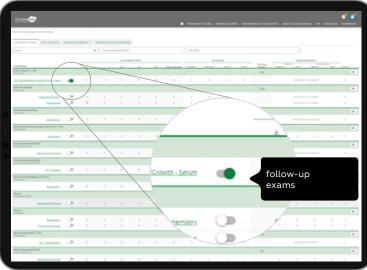
More than 3,500 tests available for Quality

Control. This diversity of exams aims to meet the demands of laboratories and growing technological innovation in the segments.

> Online Catalog







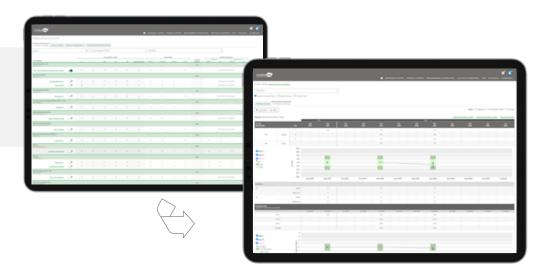
Control center for objective analysis of exams that need immediate action.

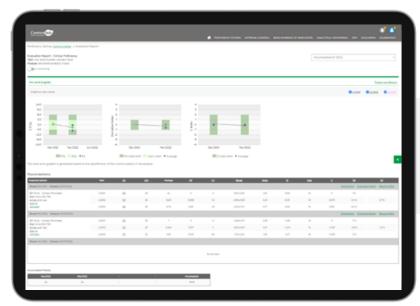


Learn more about Proficiency Testing



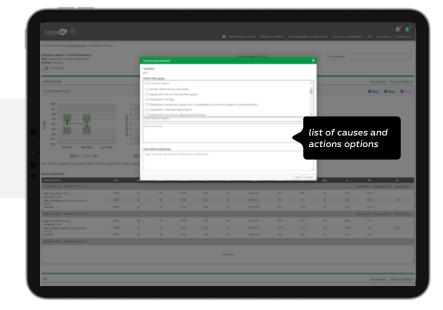
Management summary which simplifies the tracking and consultation of exam information.





Graphs in period evaluation and over time to analyze trends and help prevent and identify the causes of non-conforming results.

History and tracking actions on the results that show the treatment of results for audits and promote the evolution of management.

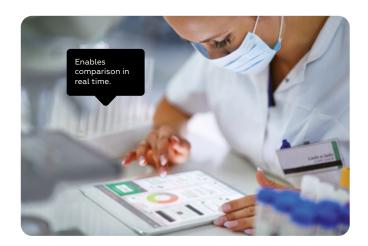




Learn more about Proficiency Testing







Prevents failures in exam results

Participate in **CI** ONLINE, an Internal Control program that promotes more **efficiency and precision** to the analytical process.

In CI ONLINE, the laboratory can use Controllab samples (valued by interlaboratory), internal control materials from other suppliers available on the market and those developed by the laboratories themselves, with visualization of the behavior of the results in a single Control Center. This flexibility makes for more practicality and productivity in the processes of analysis and routine monitoring.

At CI ONLINE, your laboratory:



Keeps the **history and tracking** of actions on the results.



It integrates with the laboratory information system (LIS) and completely automates the routine of internal controls.



Apply multiple rules consistent with the reality of the laboratory.



Analyzes performance behavior between reagent lots.



Track the process with graphs over time (Levey Jennings).



It is alerted when the result exceeds the specified goal.





Learn more about Internal Control



We changed the maintenance of microorganisms

Investing resources in continuous passages is no longer your laboratory's job.

Routine maintenance of strain

Inoculum Seeding Incubation Cryoprotectant Sterile Vials Lyophilization Freezing steps

That consumes more time, structure, records and analysis. It can generate unwanted mutations and loss of viability.

Control Strain Program

Inoculum Seeding Incubation steps

That reduce records, streamline processes and provide more time for exam analysis.



 $\textbf{Lyophilized strains of NCTC and NCPF origin.} \ Accompanied by a certificate of analysis containing the characteristics of the microorganism.$

nalysis containing the characteristics of the microorganism.

with unique identification for your laboratory

Controllab performs the passages and sends strains immediately until the 3rd. generation to meet CLSI, BrCAST - EUCAST, AFNOR, FDA, ISOs, Pharmacopoeia regulations, among others. Meets the processes of accreditation and regulatory bodies.

The program uses NCTC and NCPF licensed strains. Authenticated reference strains are of paramount importance for the control of clinical examinations. By joining the **Strains Control Program**, the laboratory has access to a service with internationally recognized quality standards.

In addition to Brazil, countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela can benefit from this initiative.









Learn more about Strains Control



Gram and AFB controls help laboratories evaluate new dye/reagent lots.





This practicality of internal control programs for bacteriology allows the laboratory to simplify the routine, gain more agility and reduce costs and time involved in tests and records to ensure the quality of controls and evidence in audits.

| Microorganism | NCTC® | ATCC ® | WDCM |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Bacteroides distasonis | 11152 | 8503 | _ |
| Bacteroides ovatus | 11153 | 8483 | - |
| Bacteroides vulgatus | 11154 | 8482 | _ |
| Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum | 11136 | 10700/7091 | - |
| Corynebacterium renale | 7448 | 19412 | _ |
| Klebsiella oxytoca | 8167 | - | - |
| Kocuria rhizophila | 8340 | 9341 | _ |
| Proteus mirabilis | 11938 | 29906 | 00023 |
| Proteus vulgaris | 4175 | 13315 | _ |
| Staphylococcus xylosus | 11043 | 29971 | - |
| Shigella flexneri | 12698 | 12022 | 00126 |
| Stenotrophomonas maltophilia | 10257 | 13637 | - |
| Yersinia enterocolítica | 11176 | _ | _ |

Nota 1: UKHSA licensed NCTC and CPF Strains are equivalent to the ATCC® strains referenced in this table.

Nota 2: Other strains not listed available on request.



Learn more about Strains Control





| Pathological Anatomy/Cytopathology | | | | | Mumps | • | | |
|---|---|------------|------|------|--|----------|---|--|
| General Pathological Anatomy | G | | A |) | Chagas | | | |
| Gynecological Cytopathology | 0 | | A |) | Chikungunya | _ | | |
| Non-Gynecological Cytopathology | G | | A |) | Chlamydia trachomatis | _ | | |
| Dermatopathology | G | | A |) | Cytomegalovirus (CMV) | | | |
| Immunohistochemistry: Breast | G | | A |) | Clostridium tetani | _ | | |
| | | | | | Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) | | | |
| Flow Cytometry | | | | | Dengue IgG, IgM e NS1 | | | |
| CD34+ | (| (1) | | | Entamoeba histolytica | | | |
| Diagnosis of Leukemia | (| (1) | | | Erythroparvovirus B19 | | | |
| Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH) | (| • | | | Yellow fever | G | | |
| Lymphocyte Panel | (| (1) | | | Giardia lamblia | G | | |
| | | | | | Hantavirus | G | | |
| Coagulation/Haemostasis | | | | | HBeAg | G | | |
| Platelet Aggregation | G | (1) | | | HBsAg | (| | |
| Lupus Anticoagulant | G | ① | | | Helicobacter pylori | (| | |
| Anti-Xa Activity | G | (1) | | | Herpes (HSV) | (| | |
| Coagulation and Haemostasis | | _ | | | Histoplasmosis | _ | | |
| D-dimer | 9 | • | | | Leptospirosis | | | |
| Platelet Anti-Aggregation Drugs | 9 | | | | Leishmaniose Visceral | _ | | |
| Thromboelastogram | G | | | | Mycoplasma pneumonie | | | |
| C /O /D | | | | | Paracoccidioidomycosis | | | |
| Coprology/Occult Blood | | | | | Parainfluenza 1,2,3 and 4 | G | | |
| Calprotectin | 9 | | | | Coronavirus Neutralizing Antibodies Research | | | |
| Coprology | | | | | (SARS-CoV2) | | | |
| Eosinophils Research: Stool | | | | | Widal Reaction | _ | | |
| recat Occult Blood | G | | | | Measles | | | |
| Diabetes/ Hemoglobins | | | | | Syphilis | | | |
| Diabetes mellitus | | | | | Toxoplasmosis | | • | |
| Diabetes Markers | | | | | Varicella-Zoster | | | |
| Glycated Hemoglobin | 9 | | | | Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) | | | |
| HbS: Sickle Test | 9 | | | | Zika virus | | | |
| Hemoglobinopathies | 9 | • | | | | | | |
| Hemoglobin H Research | 9 | • | | | Gasometria | | | |
| Osmotic Fragility | G | | | | Gasobio | G | | |
| | | | | | Gasobio: Hematocrit | _ | | |
| Neonatal Diagnosis | | | | | Gasometry | | | |
| Immunoglobulin M - Umbilical Cord | G | | | | Oximetry | G | | |
| Neonatal Bilirubin | G | | | | | | | |
| Neonatal Therapy | G | | | | Genetics and Molecular Biology | | | |
| Neonatal Screening | G | | | | Acinetobacter baumannii | G | | |
| Neonatal Screening - Infectious Diseases | G | | | | Adenovirus | | | |
| | | | | | Apolipoprotein E | G | | |
| Infectious Diseases/Serology | | | | | Aspergillus spp | (| | |
| Adenovirus | 9 | | | | Bordetella | (| | |
| Anti-HAV (Hepatitis A) | | | | | Brucella spp | G | | |
| Anti-HBc (Hepatitis B) | | | | | Campylobacter | 9 | | |
| Anti-HBe | ~ | | | | Characa Characa | 9 | | |
| Anti-HBs | 9 | | | | Children average | G | | |
| Anti-HCVAnti-HDV (Hepatitis D) | 0 | | | | Chikungunya | 9 | | |
| | 9 | | | | | 9 | | |
| Anti-HIV Anti-HTLV | 9 | | | | G-Banding Karyotype: Constutional | 9 | | |
| Aspergillus sp. | 0 | | | | G-Banding Karyotype: Fetal | 9 | | |
| Bartonella henselae | 9 | | | | Cytomegalovirus | 9 | | |
| Borrelia burgdorferi | 9 | | | | Citrobacter | 9 | | |
| Brucelose | 9 | | | | Clostridium difficile | 0 | | |
| Candida albicans | 9 | | | | Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) | 9 | | |
| | • | | | | Dengue | G | | |
| Clinical Analyzes | Hem | othe | rapv | y 🛕 | Pathological Anatomy and Cytopathology | 9 | | |
| See more program details in our C | | | | | | | | |
| See more program details in our C | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | - | ato | ulog | , | | | |





| Enterobacter | G | | Hematology / Hematoscopy | | | |
|--|----------|---|--|----------|----|--|
| Enterococcus | | | Bone Marrow Biopsy | 6 | | |
| Enterovirus | | | Hematology Automation | | | |
| Epstein Barr | G | | Manual Hematology | 6 | | |
| Erythroparvovirus B19 | _ | | Hematoscopy | 6 | | |
| Escherichia coli | | | Hemoparasitology | 9 | | |
| Factor V Leiden - Mutation Research | | | Myelogram | | | |
| Yellow fever | | | LE Cell Search | _ | | |
| Giardia sp | _ | | Pesquisa de Corpúsculos de Heinz | 9 | | |
| Hemocromatosis - Mutation Research | | | Automated Reticulocytes | _ | | |
| Hepatitis (HEV) | | | Manual Reticulocytes | 9 | | |
| Hepatite B (HBV) | | | Donor Selection | | • | |
| Hepatite C (HCV) | ě | | Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) | 9 | | |
| Hepatitis Delta (HDV) | | | | G | | |
| Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) | | | Blood components | | | |
| Histoplasma capsulatum | | | Blood components | | Φ | |
| HIV | _ | | | | w | |
| HTLV | | | Histocompatibility | | | |
| Bloodstream Infections and Sepsis | | | Antigen HLA-B-27 | G | Δ | |
| Respiratory Infections and Pneumonia | | | Molecular Typification HLA | _ | _ | |
| Influenza A and B | | | 7, | G | w | |
| STIs and Vaginosis | | | Immunoassays/Endocrinology | | | |
| Janus kinase 2 (JAK-2) - Mutation Research | | | Anemia | 6 | | |
| Klebsiella | | | Catecholamines | | | |
| Legionella | | | Specialized Hormones | | | |
| Leptospirose | | | Hypertension Markers | | | |
| Mayaro | | | Bone Marrow / Growth Markers | | | |
| Meningitis and Encephalitis | | | (Serum and Urine) | G | | |
| Monkeypox (MPX) | | | Tumor Markers | | | |
| MTHFR - Mutation Research | | | Lipid profile | | | |
| Mycobacterium tuberculosis | | | Procalcitonin | | | |
| Mycoplasma pneumoniae | | | | | | |
| NAT - Molecular Biology | | D | Imuno-hematologia/Medicina Transfusional | | | |
| Neisseria gonorrhoeae | | | Immunohematology - Automation | | Φ. | |
| Norovirus | | | Immunohematology - Elution | 0 | = | |
| Human Papillomavirus (HPV) | | | Immunohematology - Rh and Kell Phenotypes | 9 | _ | |
| Paracoccidioides brasiliensis | G | | Immunohematology - General | | | |
| Poliomavirus BK | G | | Immunohematology - IAI | Ö | = | |
| Poliomavirus JC | | | Immunohematology - Crossmatch | _ | _ | |
| Prothrombin - Mutation Research | | | Immunohematology - TAD | 9 | • | |
| Rotavirus | | | Immunohematology - Anti-A Anti-B and | | • | |
| Salmonella | G | | Anti-D Titer | G | Φ | |
| Sequencing - Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) | G | | | | • | |
| Sequencing - Bacterial Genome Detection | G | | Immunology / Proteins | | | |
| Sequencing - Detection of Genome Fungi and | | | Allergy | G | | |
| Yeasts | G | | Anticardiolipin | | | |
| Sequenciamento: Detecção do Genoma Viral | G | | Anti-CCP | | | |
| Sequencing - Neonatal Screening | G | | Antiphospholipid Antibodies | | | |
| Fetal Sexing | G | | Antistreptolysin O | | | |
| Sporothrix schenckii | | | Anti-thyroperoxidase (Anti-TPO) | Ö | | |
| Staphylococcus | | | Autoimmunity | 9 | | |
| Group A Streptococcus | | | Cryoglobulins | 9 | | |
| Toxoplasma gondii | | | ANA Hep-2 | 9 | | |
| Varicella-Zoster | | | Rheumatoid Factor | | | |
| Parentage Testing (Paternity/Maternity) | 9 | | Circulating Immunocomplexes | | | |
| Molecular Epidemiology Surveillance | 0 | | Immunofixation of Proteins - Serum and Urine | | | |
| Zika Virus | G | | Interleukins | Ö | | |
| | | | | _ | | |





See more program details in our Online Catalog





| C Reactive Protein (CRP) | G | | Sperm Morphology | | |
|--|----------|--|---|----------|--|
| Specific Proteins, Protein Electrophoresis and | | | Sperm Motility | | |
| Immunoproteins | G | | Sperm Vitality | G | |
| Body liquids | | | Microbiology | | |
| Vitreous humor | G | | Adenovirus - Antigen | G | |
| Cavity Liquids Cell Count by | | | AFB Bacilloscopy | Ö | |
| Automation | G | | Ambulatory and Hospital Bacteriology | | |
| Multiparameter Cavity Liquids | | | GRAM Bacterioscopy | | |
| Líquido Sinovial Cristais/Estruturas Cristalinas | _ | | Bordetella sp Culture | _ | |
| CSF - Amino Acid | | | Clostridium difficile - Toxin A and B | | |
| CSF - Automated Cell Counting | G | | Clostridium difficile - Antigen | 9 | |
| CSF - Immunology | | | Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) - Antigen | | |
| CSF - Alzheimer's Markers | 9 | | Colon Count - Urine | 0 | |
| CSF - Tumor Markers | | | Coproculture | 9 | |
| | _ | | | 9 | |
| CSF - Microscopy | _ | | Cryptococcus neoformans - Antigen | | |
| CSF - Multiparameter | | | Culture of Epidemiological Surveillance (CES) | 9 | |
| CSF - HIV Research | | | Dosage of Beta D-glucan | • | |
| CSF - HTLV Research | | | Dosage of Galactomannan | G | |
| Eosinophil Research: Nasal Mucus | | | Giárdia lamblia - Antigen | G | |
| Saliva | G | | Leprosy | | |
| Sweat | G | | Helicobacter pylori - Antigen | • | |
| | | | Helicobacter pylori - Ureasa | (| |
| Cardiac Markers | | | Anaerobic Blood Culture | | |
| Coenzyme Q10 | G | | Histoplasmosis - Antigen | 0 | |
| Cardiac Markers | G | | Legionella - Antigen | (| |
| Cardiac C Reactive Protein (hsPCR) | | | Legionella pneumophila - Culture | 0 | |
| | | | Micobacteriology | _ | |
| Maternal-Fetal Medicine | | | Mycology | G | |
| Fetal Risk Assessment: 1st trimester | G | | Neisseria gonorrhoeae - Culture | _ | |
| Fetal Risk Assessment: 2nd trimester | _ | | Norovirus - Antigen | _ | |
| Bacteriology - Amniotic Liquid | | | Meningitis Panel | _ | |
| Biochemistry - Amniotic Liquid | | | Parasitology | _ | |
| Lamellar Body Count (CCL) | 9 | | Acanthamoeba Research | | |
| Fetal Growth | | | Anaerobic Research | _ | |
| Fetal Fibronectin. | | | Diphtheria Bacillus Research - Microscopy | | |
| | 9 | | | _ | |
| Vaginal wash | G | | Pneumocystis jirovecii -Microscopy | _ | |
| Evaluation of fetal bilirubin | | | Rotavirus - Antigen | 0 | |
| Pre-eclampsia Markers | | | | | |
| Pulmonary maturity | _ | | Therapeutic Drugs Monitoring | | |
| Hemoglobin F Research - Flow Cytometry | G | | Immunosuppressive Drugs | • | |
| Surfactant / Albumin Ratio (TDx-FLMII) | | | Therapeutic Drugs | 0 | |
| Premature rupture of membranes: Fern Test | | | | | |
| Clement's Test (TC) | G | | Clinical Chemistry | | |
| Maternal Screening | | | Amino Acids - Plasma | (| |
| Test of lanetta | | | Biochemistry | | |
| PH Determination Test | | | Biliary Calculus | ē | |
| Phenol Testingl | | | Serum Calprotectin | | |
| Nile Blue Test (Kittrich) | | | Cystatin C | e | |
| Kleihauer-Betke test (Hemoglobin F) | 9 | | Glucose 6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (G6PD) | 9 | |
| Rosette Test | _ | | C Vitamin | 9 | |
| | G | | K Vitamin. | | |
| Reproduction Medicine | | | Vitamins (B-Complex): plasma and whole blood | _ | |
| Biochemistry of Sperm | | | Training (B. Comptex), plasma and whole blood | G | |
| Sperm Cell Count by Automation | | | PDT/ Point of Care (POC) | | |
| | | | RDT/ Point of Care (POC) | | |
| Sperm Cell Count on camera | G | | Anti-HBs | 9 | |
| | | | Anti-HCV | | |
| | | | Anti-HIV | (| |





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| Chagas. Bioquímica BNP. Ketone Chlamydia: Antigen Coagulation | 9 | | Molecular TLR Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) | @ | | |
|---|----------|------------|--|----------|------------|--|
| Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex: Antigen | 9 | | Drugs of Abuse - Hair | 9 | | |
| Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2): Antigen | 9 | | Drugs of Abuse - Urine by Automation | 0 | | |
| Drugs of Abuse | 9 | | Organochlorines and Organophosphates | 9 | | |
| Filariosis | 9 | | Toxicology (Serum, Urine and Total Blood) | G | | |
| Glucose | G | | Toxicology-Volatile (Serum, Urine and Total Blood) . | Ö | | |
| HBsAg | 0 | | | | | |
| HCG (Serum and Urine) | (| | Urinalysis | | | |
| Hemoglobin - HemoCue (Donor Selection) | | (1) | Organic Acids | 9 | | |
| Hormones | _ | | Urinary Sugars (Carbohydrates) | 9 | | |
| Coronavirus Immunology (SARS-CoV2) | 9 | | Amino Acids - Urine | 9 | | |
| Immunology Yellow Fever | 9 | | Kidney Stone | 9 | | |
| Lactoferrin | 9 | | Protein Electrophoresis - Urine | 9 | | |
| Legionella Pneumophila: Antigen | 0 | | Mucopolysaccharides | 0 | | |
| Metabolism Markers Bone/Growth: | G | | Research on Erythrocytic Dysmorphism | 9 | | |
| Serum | • | | Eosinophils Research: Urine | 9 | | |
| Tumor Markers | _ | | Porphyrins | 9 | | |
| Cardiac Panel | _ | | Porphobilinogen (PBG) | 9 | | |
| Coronavirus Neutralizing Antibodies Research | | | Absorption test of D-xylose | 9 | | |
| (SARS-CoV2) | G | | Risk Kidney Stones | 9 | | |
| Cardiac C-reactive protein | 9 | | Urinalysis - Biochemistry | G | | |
| Syphilis | G | | Urinalysis EAS | G | | |
| Group A Streptococcus: Antigen | Ö | | Urinalysis - Sedimentoscopy and counting by | | | |
| Troponin I | Ö | | Field and Chamber | 0 | | |
| Troponin T | G | | Urinalysis - Automated Sedimentoscopy | G | | |
| Urine Biochemistry | (| | Urinalysis Sedimentation - Identification | (| | |
| Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) | (| | | | | |
| Premature Membrane Rupture | G | | Processes Qualification | | | |
| | | | Physical and Chemical Analysis of Water | | | |
| | | | Microbiological Analysis of Water | | | |
| | | | Spectrophotometer | G | (1) | |



Clinical Analyzes Hemotherapy A Pathological Anatomy and Cytopathology



See more program details in our Online Catalog





Indicators that promote results for the laboratory

To promote effective process improvements, improve performance, identify new opportunities and keep the organization sustainable, the laboratory needs to quantify its performance and compare it with the market.

PBIL is a laboratory management solution developed in partnership with SBPC/ML - Brazilian Society of Clinical Pathology/Laboratory Medicine, a Controllab partner since 1977.

By participating in PBIL, the laboratory identifies in real time whether the efforts and strategies applied in the processes are competitive against their peers, based on concrete evidence. This evidence helps to reduce costs, **increase efficiency and routine productivity.**



The data reported in the program are analyzed by a multidisciplinary team (including statisticians) at Controllab, which acts as a third-party company, providing impartiality and confidentiality to the reported data.



Controllab follows a code of ethical conduct & compliance integrated with national and international laws for the general protection of data. The program has a detailed manual and description for reliability and standardization of information.

Operation

Monthly, the laboratories access the benchmarking from data reported or obtained directly from the LIS. When registering, the laboratory receives a password to access the Online System on the Controllab website.

The guarantee of confidentiality is provided by a unique and non-transferable participation code and the use of exclusive passwords to access data.



Broad and comprehensive scope of indicators



Comparison between networks (support or brands)



Setting goals to achieve certain goals



Indicators internationally harmonized and aligned with the IFCC



Integration with LIS providers to simplify data collection



Advisory Group of Experts active in monitoring the program



Learn more about Benchmarking Program for Laboratory Indicators





Efficient processes have effective indicators

Indicators Available in PBIL

There are more than 150 indicators available for the laboratory. To simplify data collection and improve access to information, partner companies integrate the LIS with the PBIL, promoting more agility in processes and reliability in the information made available in real time for decision-making.

This convenience is already available in the solutions of the following partners:











Consult them to know the integrated systems

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

- » Corrective maintenance index
- » Mean time between failures: biochemistry equipment (MTBF)
- » Staff expenses
- **» Distribution of expenses:** physical area and resources, secondary, equipment, materials, personnel, services and transport
- » Disallowances general and by operator
- » Absenteeism
- » hours worked per employee
- **» Personal productivity:** general, pathological anatomy and cytopathology, billing, reception, receptionist, technique, own and franchised collector
- » Rotativity: general and reception
- **» Training:** enforcement of planned training load, training events, hour of external and internal training
- **» LIS Efficiency:** episodes of system crash, self-check results efficiency and times of system crash

ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT INDICATORS

- » Received and responded customer manifestations
- » Customer satisfaction: individual and physician
- » Net Promoter Score (NPS)
- » Participation in research of Net Promoter Score (NPS)





Learn more about Benchmarking Program for Laboratory Indicators



PROCESS INDICATORS

- » Storage error: incorrect storage before scanning
- » Transport error: samples damaged during transport, samples with excessive transport time, samples transported at incorrect temperature and samples not received
- » Collection error: incorrect container, volume insuficiente, proporção incorreta do volume de amostra/anticoagulante, incorrect sample
- » Coagulated samples
- **» Contamination:** samples of microbiology, hemoculture samples and urine culture samples
- » Hemolysis: samples in general and biochemistry area
- » Samples with less than 2 patient-related identifiers
- » Samples with error in patient identification
- » Unidentified samples
- » Errors in patient identification
- » Tests incorrectly added and not included in the medical requisition: nonhospitalized and hospitalized
- » Exams not registered: non-hospitalized and hospitalized
- » Incorrect exams name: non-hospitalized and hospitalized
- » Collection in inappropriate time
- » Inappropriate medical requests related to informed clinical issues: non-hospitalized and hospitalized
- » Medical requests without clinical questions: nonhospitalized
- » Non-intelligible medical requests: non-hospitalized and hospitalized
- » TAT preanalytical (by exams)
- Transcription errors of results due to LIS failure
- » Errors in manual transcription of results
- **» Proficiency Testing:** inadequate performance related to previously treated cause
- » Proficiency Testing: inappropriate performance
- » Internal Control: tests with out-of-specification results
- **» Internal Control:** analytical runs with random error (RE) above the comparison group (by exams)
- » Internal Control: EA per exam, EA per exam/equipment and EA per reagent/batch
- » Technical production: by exam and by equipment
- **» Tubes collected per patient:** general and laminated by tube type
- » Tube exams: general and laminated by tube type
- » TAT analytical phase (by exams)
- » Unpublished reports
- » Index of interpretive comments in report
- » Incorrect reports
- » Failure to communicate critical results
- » Communication of late critical results: non-hospitalized

and hospitalized patients

- » Average time for reporting critical outcomes: non-hospitalized and hospitalized patients
- » Delayed Outcomes: non-hospitalized patients
- » TAT 90 Percentile: INR, Potassium, Troponin and WBC
- » TAT Global (by exam)
- » TAT post-analytical phase (by exams)
- » Recollect: general and statified, non-hospitalized and hospitalized patients
- » Incorrect results released
- » Accidents with sharps
- » Accident at work: general



DEMORAPHIC INDICATORS

- » Report delivery: by email, by web, at home, by phone or fax and collected in the laboratory
- **» Examinations per patient:** general and stratified by public, private and health insurance
- » Public served, outpatients and inpatients
- » Recollection system: own, third-party and franchised patients
- » Outsourcing
- » Average ticket
- » Exam volume: private, operator, public and courtesy



Learn more about Benchmarking Program for Laboratory Indicators





Planning and monitoring of analytical performance

In Analytical Quality Management (AQM), information on the performance of the exam in the Proficiency Testing and in the Internal Control are unified to define the Analytical Quality Specification strategy. Expanding the analysis of the analytical performance of the exam. With that, the definitions occur with less than 3 minutes/exam.

MORE CONFIDENCE IN EXAM RESULTS

By evaluating the cross-data between the leading exam control solutions, the laboratory delivers faster, more accurate and safer results to the patient.

The laboratory only looks at what really needs attention.





PROVES TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

It keeps the inaccuracy and inaccuracy of the analyzes under control, in accordance with the goals established by the laboratory and analytical indicators that simplify the management.



FAVORS OBTAINING CERTIFICATIONS AND ACCREDITATIONS

The AQM maintains records and tracking of actions on results. Favoring transparency for accreditations and others, which require the demonstration of **objective evidence** that proves the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the routine analytical. The definitions that meet the predefined requirements are automatically completed by the system.



REDUCES ANALYTICAL COSTS AND INCREASES PRODUCTIVITY

It reduces the use of reagents associated with analyzes caused by false rejections, lack of analytical planning or inadequate use of control rules.



MAKES QUALITY SPECIFICATION UNCOMPLICATED

Didactically **compact** the main **references of Biological Variation and State of the Art to define the specification strategy.** Develops a culture of analytical determinat ion in teams.





CHEMICAL PROPERTY

Potencial Redox

- » CRM Redox Potential 200,0 mV
- » CRM Redox Potential 229,0 mV
- » CRM Redox Potential 400,0 mV
- » CRM Redox Potential 476,0 mV

Electrolytic Conductivity Solution

- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 1,50 μS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 5,00 µS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 25,00 μS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 50,00 µS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 100,0 µS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 500,0 μS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 1400 μS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 5000 μS/cm
- » CRM Electrolytic Conductivity Solution 12800 µS/cm

Buffer Solution for pH

- » CRM Buffer Solution for pH 1,7
- » CRM Buffer Solution for pH 4,0
- » CRM Buffer Solution for pH 6,9
- » CRM Buffer Solution for pH 9,2
- » CRM Buffer Solution for pH 10,0

Insert more accuracy and traceability to the analytical process

Attentive to the needs of the laboratory public, Controllab provides Certified Reference Materials (CRM), an important tool in the quality control of analytical routines.

PHYSICAL PROPERTY

Degree Brix at 20 °C

- » CRM Refractive Index at 20 °C: 0,0 g/100 g
- » CRM Refractive Index at 20 °C: 12,0 g/100 g
- » CRM Refractive Index at 20 °C: 35,0 g/100 g
- » CRM Refractive Index at 20 °C: 49,0 g/100 g
- » CRM Refractive Index at 20 °C: 60,0 g/100 g

Turbidity

» CRM Turbidity 4000 NTU

Fusion Point

- » CRM Fusion Point 47 °C a 49 °C
- » CRM Fusion Point 69 °C a 71 °C
- » CRM Fusion Point 113 °C a 115 °C
- » CRM Fusion Point 121 °C a 123 °C
- » CRM Fusion Point 158 °C a 161 °C
- » CRM Fusion Point 164 °C a 166 °C

Color

» CRM Color 500 mg/L Pt-Co





Learn more about Certified Reference Materials



ENVIRONMENTAL

- » CRM Cyanide 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Chloride 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Residual Chlorine 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Fluoride 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Nitrate as Nitrogen 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Nitrite as Nitrogen 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Ammonia Nitrogen 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Orthophosphate 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Dissolved Oxygen 0 mg/L
- » CRM Salinity 35 PSU
- » CRM Total Dissolved Solids 1,000 mg/L
- » CRM Sulfate 1,000 mg/L



CLINICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

CRM Qualitative Reference Cultures

The Fungi and Bacteria Bank of your laboratory

BACTERIAS

| CRM | NCTC ® | WDCM | ATCC ® |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| CRM Acinetobacter baumannii | 12156 | _ | 19606 |
| CRM Acinetobacter baumannii | ® 13304 | - | - |
| CRM Aeromonas hydrophila | 12902 | _ | 35654 |
| CRM Alcaligenes faecalis | 12904 | - | 35655 |
| CRM Bacillus cereus | 10320 | 00001 | 11778 19637 / 9634 |
| CRM Bacillus subtilis | 10400 | 00003 | 6633 |
| CRM Bacteroides fragilis | ◎ 6 9343 | _ | 25285 |
| CRM Burkholderia cepacia | 10743 | - | 25416 |
| CRM Campylobacter jejuni | ♦ 11351 | _ | 33560 |
| CRM Campylobacter jejuni | 13367 | 00005 | 33291 |
| CRM Clostridium perfringens | ♥ 8237 | 00007 | 13124 / 19408 |
| CRM Clostridium perfringens | 13170 | 00201 | - |
| CRM Clostridium sporogenes | 532 | 80000 | 19404 |
| CRM Clostridium sporogenes | 12935 | - | 11437 |
| CRM Cronobacter sakazakii | 11467 | 00214 | _ |
| CRM Citrobacter freundii | 9750 | - | 8090 |
| CRM Clostridium bifermentans | 506 | 00079 | _ |
| CRM Clostridium difficile | 13566 | - | 43593 |
| CRM Clostridium septicum | 547 | _ | 12464 |
| CRM Enterobacter hormaechei | 13870 | _ | 700323 |
| CRM Enterococcus hirae | 13383 | _ | 10541 |
| CRM Enterobacter cloacae | 10005 | 00083 | 13047 |
| CRM Enterococcus faecalis | 775 | 00009 | 19433 |
| CRM Enterococcus faecalis | ♥® 12697 | 00087 | 29212 |
| CRM Enterococcus faecalis | ♡ @ 13379 | 00085/00152 | 51299 |

| CRM | | NCTC ® | WDCM | ATCC ® |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| CRM Enterococcus faecalis | ⊕ <u></u> <u></u> <u></u> | 13763 | 00210 | 33186 |
| CRM Enterococcus faecium | ₽ <mark></mark> | 12202 | - | - |
| CRM Escherichia coli | 3. | 9001 | 00090/00155 | 11775 |
| CRM Escherichia coli | \$6€ | 11954 | - | 35218 |
| CRM Escherichia coli | \$@₹ | 12241 | 00013 | 25922 |
| CRM Escherichia coli | .6 | 12900 | 00014 | 700728 |
| CRM Escherichia coli | <u> </u> | 13216 | 00202 | _ |
| CRM Escherichia coli | ® <u></u> | 13353 | - | - |
| CRM Escherichia coli | ♡ <u>E</u> | 13476 | - | _ |
| CRM Escherichia coli | 3 | 13846 | - | - |
| CRM Escherichia coli | 3. | 12923 | 00012/00196 | 8739 |
| CRM Haemophilus influenzae | 3 | 8468 | - | - |
| CRM Haemophilus influenzae | \$6€ | 12699 | - | 49247 |
| CRM Haemophilus influenzae | ♡⊕ 〖 | 12975 | - | 49766 |
| CRM Haemophilus influenzae | ⊕ <u>₹</u> | 13377 | - | 10211 |
| CRM Klebsiella aerogenes | .6 | 10006 | 00175 | 13048 |
| CRM Klebsiella pneumoniae | <u>.ć</u> | 9633 | 00097 | 13883 |
| CRM Klebsiella pneumoniae | ₽ | 13368 | - | 700603 |
| CRM Klebsiella pneumoniae | ₽ | 13438 | - | _ |
| CRM Klebsiella pneumoniae | ₽ <mark>.</mark> | 13440 | - | - |
| CRM Klebsiella pneumoniae | ₽.[[| 13442 | - | _ |
| CRM Klebsiella pneumoniae | ♦ 🔀 | 13443 | - | - |
| CRM Klebsiella pneumoniae | .6 | 13809 | _ | BAA 1705 |
| CRM Legionella pneumophila | .6 | 11192 | 00107 | 33152 |
| CRM Legionella pneumophila | z Ć | 12821 | 00205 | _ |



BACTERIA

| CRM | NCTC ® | WDCM | ATCC ® |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| CRM Listeria innocua | 11288 | 00017 | 33090 |
| CRM Listeria monocytogenes | 11994 | 00019 | - |
| CRM Listeria monocytogenes | 13372 | - | 7644 |
| CRM Listeria monocytogenes | 13627 | 00020 | 19111 |
| CRM Micrococcus luteus | 7743 | _ | 10240 |
| CRM Mycobacterium smegmatis | 8159 | - | 19420 |
| CRM Neisseria gonorrhoeae | 8375 | - | 19424 |
| CRM Neisseria gonorrhoeae | 12700 | - | 49226 |
| CRM Pseudomonas aeruginosa | 10662 | 00114 | 25668 |
| CRM Pseudomonas aeruginosa | ♡® 12903 | 00025 | 27853 |
| CRM Pseudomonas fluorescens | 10038 | 00115 | - |
| CRM Streptococcus equi | 7023 | - | 43079 |
| CRM Salmonella enterica | 6017 | 00029 | BAA-2162 |
| CRM Salmonella enterica | 12023 | 00031 | 14028 |
| CRM Salmonella enterica | 6676 | - | _ |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | 6571 | 00035 | 9144 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | 7447 | 00033/00195 | 6538P |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | 10788 | 00032/00193 | 6538 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | ço 🌠 12493 | 00212 | - |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | ♡⊕ 12973 | 00131 | 29213 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | _@ 72981 | 00034 | 25923 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | ® [13373 | 00211 | 43300 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | ♥ 7 13552 | - | _ |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | ® [13811 | - | BAA-977 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | ® [13812 | - | BAA 976 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | | - | BAA 1708 |
| CRM Staphylococcus aureus | 14033 | - | BAA 1026 |
| CRM Staphylococcus epidermidis | s [11047 | 00132 | 14990 |
| CRM Staphylococcus epidermidis | 13360 | 00036 | 12228 |
| CRM Streptococcus agalactiae | 8181 | - | 13813 |
| CRM Streptococcus pneumoniae | ∵ | - | 49619 |
| CRM Streptococcus pyogenes | 12696 | - | 19615 |
| CRM Streptococcus mutans | 10449 | - | 25175 |
| CRM Vibrio furnissii | 11218 | 00186 | - |
| CRM Vibrio parahaemolyticus | 10903 | 00037 | 17802 |

FUNGI

| CRM | NCPF® | ATCC ® | WDCM |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| CRM Aspergillus brasiliensis | 2275 | 00053 | 16404 |
| CRM Candida albicans | 3179 | 00054 | 10231 |
| CRM Candida albicans | 3255 | 00055 | 2091 |
| CRM Candida albicans | 3939 | - | 90028 |
| CRM Saccharomyces cerevisiae | 3191 | _ | 9763 |
| CRM Saccharomyces cerevisiae | 3275 | - | 2601 |

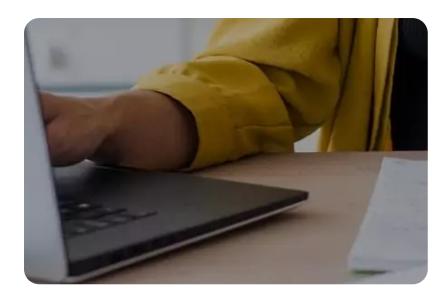
Meets BrCAST recommendations



Note 1: The NCTC and NCPF strains authorized by UKHSA are equivalent to the ATCC $^{\rm @}$ strains referred to in this table.







Educating to promote quality

Since 1990, the **Controllab** Team and its advisors have been developing educational actions with the purpose of promoting the recycling of knowledge and the improvement of laboratory activities.



Originated by the scarcity of information for the laboratories, this work has been perpetuated thanks to the accumulated experience and the constant exchange of information with clients.



Some materials and tools are exclusive to Controllab customers, such as illustrated questionnaires, forms and instructions for quality control and equipment/materials.



Other materials are freely available to the laboratory community. They include articles, manuals/books, translations and course/lecture materials.





Learn more about Distance Learning



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- \$\sqrt{5}\$ +55 21 3891 9900

