

WISSENSCHAFTLICHE UND MEDIZINISCHE RELEVANZ VON STANDARDS IN DER DIAGNOSTIK

Kurt 7atloukal

Diagnostic and Research Center for Molecular Biomedicine

Research Data Reproducibility



Reliability of 'new drug target' claims called into question

Bayer halts nearly two-thirds of its target-validation projects because in-house experimental findings fail to match up with published literature claims, finds a first-of-a-kind analysis on data irreproducibility.

Asher Mullard

An unspoken industry rule alleges that at least 50% of published studies from academic laboratories cannot be repeated in an industrial setting, wrote venture capitalist Bruce Booth in a recent blog post. A first-of-a-kind analysis of Bayer's internal efforts to validate 'new drug target' claims now not only supports this view but suggests that 50% may be an underestimate; the company's in-house experimental data do not match literature claims in 65% of

deep questions about whether we can really believe the literature, or whether we have to go back and do everything on our own." For the non-peer-reviewed

analysis, Khusru Asadullah, Head of Target Discovery at Bayer, and his colleagues looked back at 67 target-validation projects, covering the majority of Bayer's work in oncology, women's health and cardiovascular medicine over the past 4 years. Of these, results from internal experiments matched up with the published findings in

and our own data," says Asadullah. These included inabilities to reproduce: over-expression of certain genes in specific tumour types; and decreased cell proliferation via functional inhibition of a target using RNA interference.

Irreproducibility was high both when Bayer scientists applied the same experimental procedures as the original researchers and when they adapted their approaches to internal needs (for example, by using different cell lines). High-impact journals did not seem





research integrity

Research needs an authoritative forum to

hash out collective problems, argue C. K.

C. K. Gunsalus, Marcia K. McNutt [...] &

Gunsalus, Marcia K. McNutt and colleagues



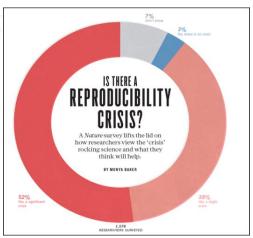
nolecule FRET measurements multi-laboratory benchmark will do little for a community that does

A multi-laboratory study finds that single

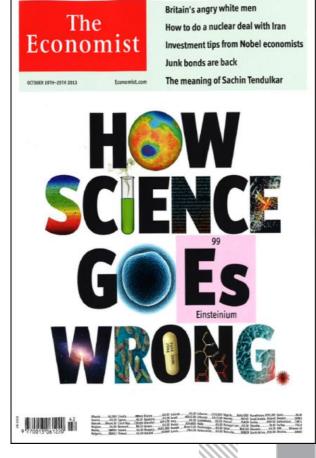




NATURE REVIEWS | DRUG DISCOVERY VOLUME 10 | SEPTEMBER 2011 | 643



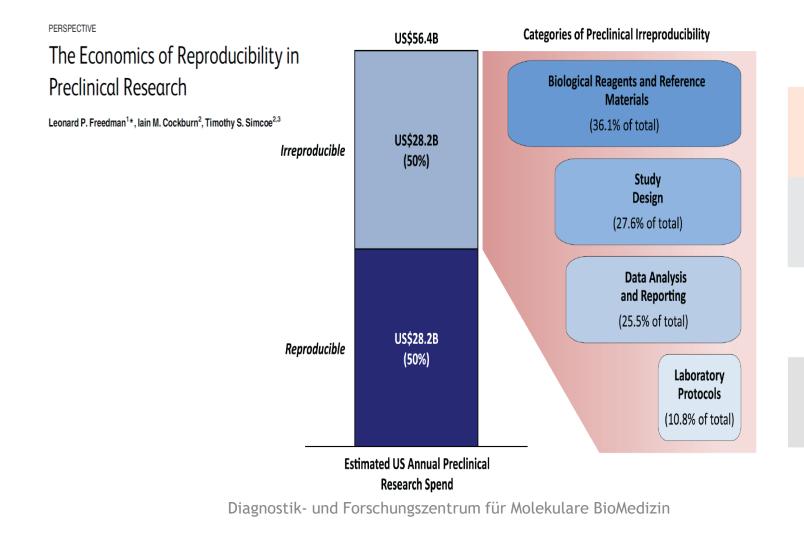
M Baker & D Penny 454 | NATURE | VOL 533 | 26 MAY 2016



Data Reproducibility: Causes and Economic Impact







Impact of Errors in Medical Diagnostics



- 46% 68% of diagnostic testing process errors
- are in the pre-analytical phase

Plebani M, Clin Chem Lab Med. 2006

- 5 percent of U.S. adults experience a diagnostic error
- 10 percent of patient deaths can be attributed to diagnostic errors
- 6 to 17 percent of adverse events in hospitals are related to diagnostic errors

Institute of Medicine SEPTEMBER 2015 Improving Diagnosis in Health Care The National Academy of Sciences.

Companion Diagnostics: A rapidly growing list (FDA)

			_	Medical
DRUG	DISEASE	TARGET	BIOSAMPLE	ASSAY
ado-trastuzumab emtansine	Breast cancer	HER2	DNA/protein from FFPE tissue	IHC/FISH
ado-trastuzumab emtansine	Gastric cancer	HER2	DNA/protein from FFPE tissue	IHC/FISH
afatinib	NSCLC	EGFR	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS/PCR
alectinib	NSCLC	ALK	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS
ceritinib	NSCLC	ALK	DNA/Protein from FFPE tissue	NGS/IHC
cetuximab (1)	CRC	EGFR	Protein in FFPE tissue	IHC
cetuximab (2)	mCRC	KRAS	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS/PCR
cobimetinib+ vemurafenib	Melanoma	BRAF	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS
crizotinib	NSCLC	ALK	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS/FISH
crizotinib	NSCLC	ROS1	RNA from FFPE tissue	NGS
crizotinib	NSCLC	ALK	Protein/DNA in FFPE tissue	IHC
dabrafenib	Melanoma	BRAF	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS/PCR
dabrafenib+trametinib	NSCLC	BRAF	DNA/RNA from FFPE tissue	NGS
deferasirox	Thalassemia	Iron	Liver imaging	MRI
enasidenib	AML	IDH2	DNA from blood or bone marrow	PCR
Erlotinib	NSCLC	EGFR	DNA from FFPE tissue or cfDNA from blood	PCR/NGS
gefitinib	NSCLC	EGFR	DNA from FFPE tissue	PCR/NGS
imatinib mesylate	GIST	c-Kit	Protein in FFPE tissue	IHC
imatinib mesylate	MDS, MPD	PDGFRB	Fresh bone marrow	FISH
imatinib mesylate	ASM	c-Kit	Fresh bone marrow	PCR
midostaurin	AML	FLT3	DNA from blood or bone marrow	PCR
nilotinib	CML	BCR-ABL1	RNA from blood	RT-PCR
olaparib	Breast cancer	BRCA1/2	DNA from blood	PCR, Sanger seq.
osimertinib	NSCLC	EGFR	DNA from FFPE tissue or cfDNA from blood	PCR/NGS
panitumumab (1)	CRC	EGFR	Protein in FFPE tissue	IHC
panitumumab (2)	CRC	KRAS	DNA from FFPE tissue	PCR
panitumumab (3)	mCRC	KRAS/NRAS	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS
pembrolizumab	NSCLC/gastric or GEJ Adenoca.	PD-L1	FFPE tissue	IHC
pertuzumab	Breast cancer	HER2/NEU	DNA/protein from FFPE tissue	NGS/IHC/FISH
rucaparib	Ovarian cancer	BRCA1/2	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS
trametinib	Melanoma	BRAF	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS/PCR
trastuzumab	Breast , Gastric Ca	HER2/NEU	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS/FISH/IHC/CISH
vemurafenib	Melanoma	BRAF	DNA from FFPE tissue	NGS/PCR
venetoclax	CLL	LSI TP53	blood	FISH

Diagnostik- und Forschungszentrum für Molekulare BioMedizin

Regulatory Requirements for IVD in EU



L 117/176

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

5.5.2017

REGULATION (EU) 2017/746 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 April 2017

on in vitro diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98/79/EC and Commission Decision 2010/227/EU

In force since May 26th 2017

To be applied to all diagnostics on the market and put into service (by manufacturer and lab-developed tests) from May 26th 2022

80% of all diagnostics on market are expected to require additional data

- Scientific evidence
- Analytical performance (incl. pre-analytics)
- Clinical performance

Sample Quality Requirements for Performance Testing



EN

Official Journal of the European Union

REGULATION (EU) 2017/746 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAM of 5 April 2017

on in vitro diagnostic medical devices and repealing Directive 98 2010/227/EU

Needs
biosamples with
defined preanalytical quality

sion

- 6.1. Information on analytical performance of the device
- 6.1.1. Specimen type

This Section shall describe the different specimen types that can be analysed, including their stability such as storage, where applicable specimen transport conditions and, with a view to time-critical analysis methods, information on the timeframe between taking the specimen and its analysis and storage conditions such as duration, temperature limits and freeze/thaw cycles.

6.1.2. Analytical performance characteristics



Compliance with IVDR is Mandatory also for LDT for Pathology from 2022



Article 5.

With the exception of the relevant general safety and performance requirements set out in Annex I, the requirements of this Regulation shall not apply to devices manufactured and used only within health institutions established in the Union, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the devices are **not transferred to another legal entity**;
- (b) manufacture and use of the devices occur under appropriate quality management systems;
- (c) the laboratory of the health institution is **Compliant with standard EN ISO 15189** or where applicable national provisions, including national provisions regarding accreditation;
- (d) the health institution justifies in its documentation that the target patient group's specific needs cannot be met, or cannot be met at the appropriate level of performance by an equivalent device available on the market;
- (e) the health institution **provides information upon request** on the use of such devices to its competent authority, which shall include a justification of their manufacturing, modification and use;



ISO Standards and CEN/TS for Pre-examination Processes



- Frozen tissue Part 1: Isolated RNA; EN ISO 20184-1:2018
- Frozen tissue Part 2: Isolated proteins; EN ISO 20184-2:2018
- Frozen tissue Part 3: Isolated DNA; CEN/TS16826-3: 2018
- ➤ FFPE tissue Part 1: Isolated DNA; EN ISO 20166-3:2018
- FFPE tissue Part 2: Isolated RNA; EN ISO 20166-1:2018
- > FFPE tissue Part 3: Isolated proteins; EN ISO 20166-2:2018
- ➤ Venous whole blood Part 1: Isolated cellular RNA; EN ISO 20186-1: 2019
- ➤ Venous whole blood Part 2: Isolated genomic DNA; EN ISO 20186-2: 2019
- ➤ Venous whole blood Part 3: Isolated circulating cell free DNA from plasma; EN ISO 20186-3: 2019
- ➤ Metabolomics in urine, venous blood serum and plasma; CEN/TS 16945:2016
- Saliva Isolated human DNA; CEN/TS 17305:2019
- Circulating tumor cells (CTCS) Part 1: Isolated RNA; CEN/TS 17390-1:2020
- Circulating tumor cells (CTCS) Part 2: Isolated DNA; CEN/TS 17390-2:2020
- Circulating tumor cells (CTCS) Part 3: Preparation for analytical CTC staining; CEN/TS 17390-3:2020

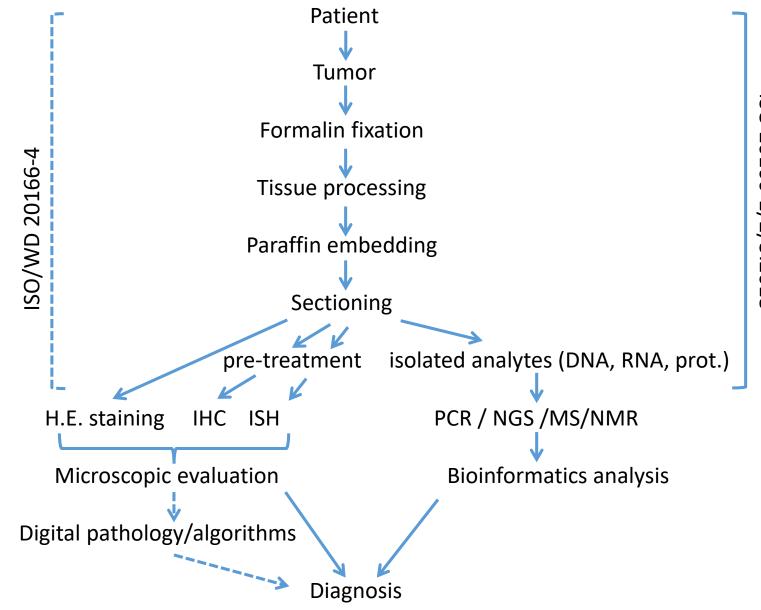
More To Come





- WI 00140126: Specifications for pre-examination processes for Fine Needle Aspirates (FNA) — Part 2: Isolated proteins
- WI 00140127: Specifications for pre-examination processes for human specimen -Isolated microbiome DNA
- WI 00140128: Specifications for pre-examination processes for Fine Needle Aspirates (FNA) — Part 1: Isolated cellular RNA
- WI 00140129: for pre-examination processes for Fine Needle Aspirates (FNA) Part
 3: Isolated genomic DNA
- WI 00140130: Specifications for pre-examination processes for urine and other body fluids — Isolated cell free DNA
- ➤ WI 00140133: Specifications for pre-examination processes for **exosomes** and other extracellular vesicles in venous whole blood **Isolated RNA, DNA and proteins**
- > prEN ISO 23118 (WI 00140132): Specifications for pre-examination processes for metabolomics in urine, venous blood serum and plasma
- prEN ISO 20166-4 (WI 00140136): Specifications for pre-examination processes for formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue - Part 4: In situ detection techniques

Standards for Pre-examination and Medical Diagnostics



ISO 15189:2012

Topics Addressed by the ISO Standards Example: FFPE tissue — Part 1: Isolated DNA; EN ISO 20166-3:2018



Introduction

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative reference
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 General considerations

5 Outside the laboratory

- 5.1 Specimen collection
- 5.1.1 General
- 5.1.2 Information about the specimen donor/patient
- 5.1.3 Information about the specimen
- 5.1.4. Specimen processing
- 5.2 Transport requirements

6 Inside the laboratory

- 6.1 Information about the reception of the specimen
- 6.2 Formalin fixation of the specimen or sample
- 6.3 Evaluation of the pathology of specimen and selection of sample(s)
- 6.4 Post-fixation of frozen samples
- 6.5 Decalcification
- 6.6 Processing and paraffin embedding
- 6.7 Storage requirements
- 6.8 Isolation of DNA
- 6.8.1 General
- **6.8.2** General information for DNA isolation procedures
- 6.8.3 Using commercial kits
- 6.8.4 Using laboratories' own protocols
- 6.9 Quality and quality assessment of isolated DNA
- 6.10 Storage of isolated DNA

Annex A: Impact of the storage temperature on DNA integrity in FFPE blocks of tissue Bibliography

Need for Evidence-Based Standards









from C. Compton, NCI USA







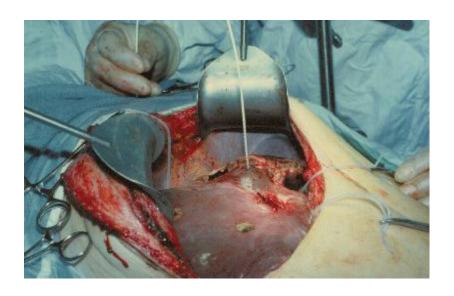
Europe



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Warm and Cold Ischemia Effects





Clinical study in Pringle manoeuvre liver surgery Snap frozen liver samples collected at:

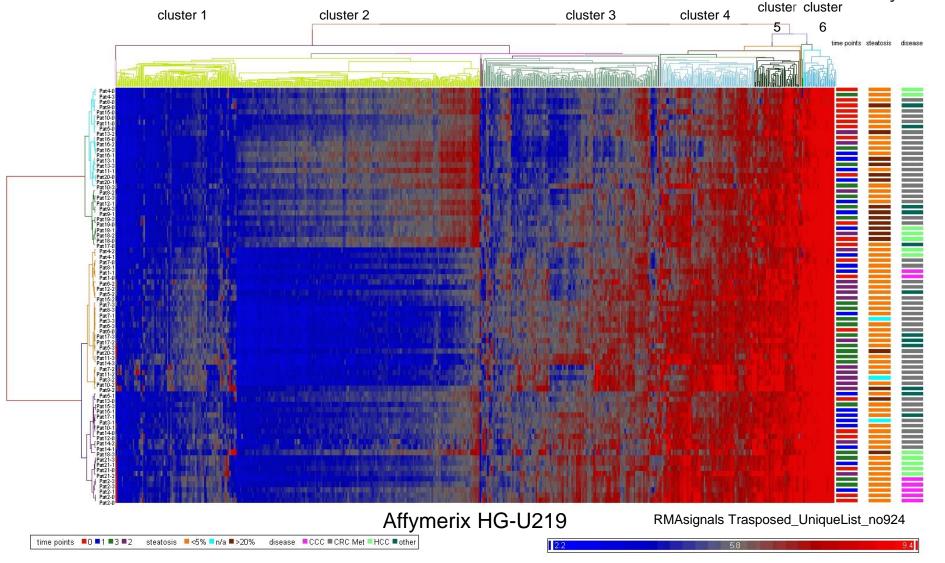
- ▶ **T0** sample before Pringle start: **medication**
- ▶ **T1** sample 30min after Pringle start: warm ischemia
- ▶ **T2** sample 30min after Pringle ending: **ischemia- reperfusion**
- ▶ **T3** sample after resection: **cold ischemia**





Ischemia and Gene Expression





Alteration in Gene Expression is an Active Respose



Response to stress

HSPA1B Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1 HSPA6 Heat shock 70 kDa protein 6

GADD45B Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible protein GADD45 beta

CRP Cysteine and glycine-rich protein 1
DNAJB4 DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 4
DNAJB1 DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 1
PLK2 Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLK2

CRP C-reactive protein(1-205)

DUSP1 Dual specificity protein phosphatase 1 HSPA8 Heat shock cognate 71 kDa protein

IER3 Radiation-inducible immediate-early gene IEX-1

GADD45G Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible protein GADD45 gamma

CEBPB CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta

NFKBIA NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha
RNF152 RING finger protein 152
FOSL2 Fos-related antigen 2
HSPH1 Heat shock protein 105 kDa

Response to stimulus

ABCC9 ATP-binding cassette transporter sub-family C member 9
ANGPTL4 Angiopoietin-related protein 4
CEBPB CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta

CISH Cytokine-inducible SH2-containing protein CRP Cysteine and glycine-rich protein 1

CXCL2 GRO-beta(5-73)

CXCR7 C-X-C chemokine receptor type 7
DNAJB1 DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 1
DNAJB4 DuaJ homolog subfamily B member 4
DUSP1 Dual specificity protein phosphatase 1
ELF3 ETS-related transcription factor Elf-3

ETS2 Protein C-ets-2

FHL1 Four and a half LIM domains protein 1

FOSL2 Fos-related antigen 2

GADD45B Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible protein GADD45 beta GADD45G Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible protein GADD45 gamma

HSPA1B Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1
HSPA6 Heat shock 70 kDa protein 6
HSPA8 Heat shock cognate 71 kDa protein
HSPH1 Heat shock protein 105 kDa
ICAM1 Intercellular adhesion molecule 1

IER3 Radiation-inducible immediate-early gene IEX-1
IL1RN Interleukin-1 receptor antagonist protein

IRF1 Interferon regulatory factor 1
IRF8 Interferon regulatory factor 8
KLF6 Krueppel-like factor 6

NFATC2 Nuclear factor of activated T-cells, cytoplasmic 2 NFIL3 Nuclear factor interleukin-3-regulated protein

NFKBIA NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha NFKBIZ NF-kappa-B inhibitor zeta

PLK2 Serine/threonine-protein kinase PLK2

RNF152 RING finger protein 152

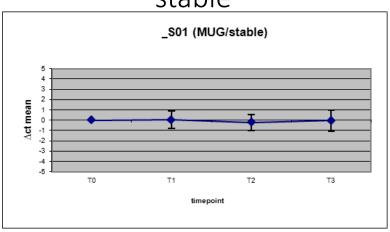
TMPRSS2 Transmembrane protease, serine 2 catalytic chain



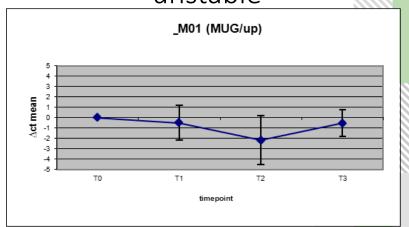
Individual Response to Ischemia (qRT-PCR Verification)

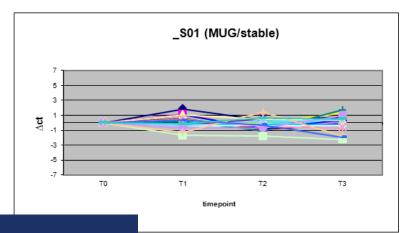


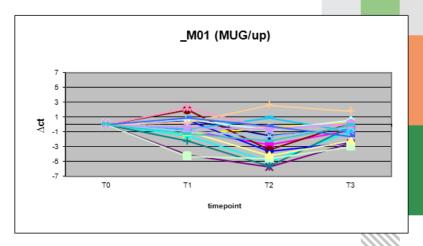




unstable



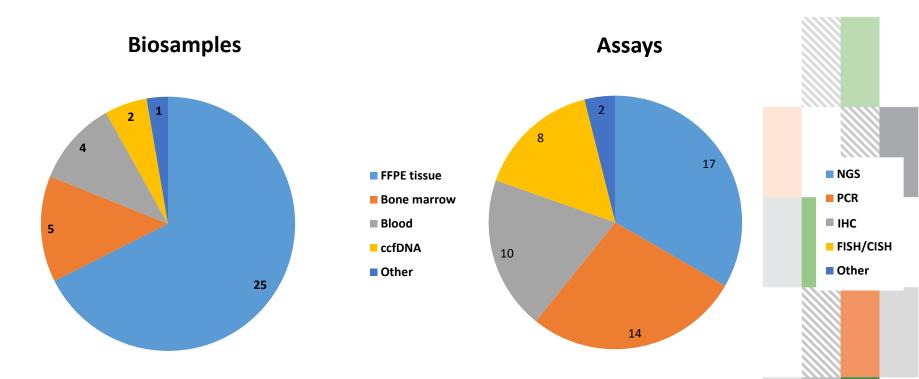






Companion Diagnostics (FDA-listed)



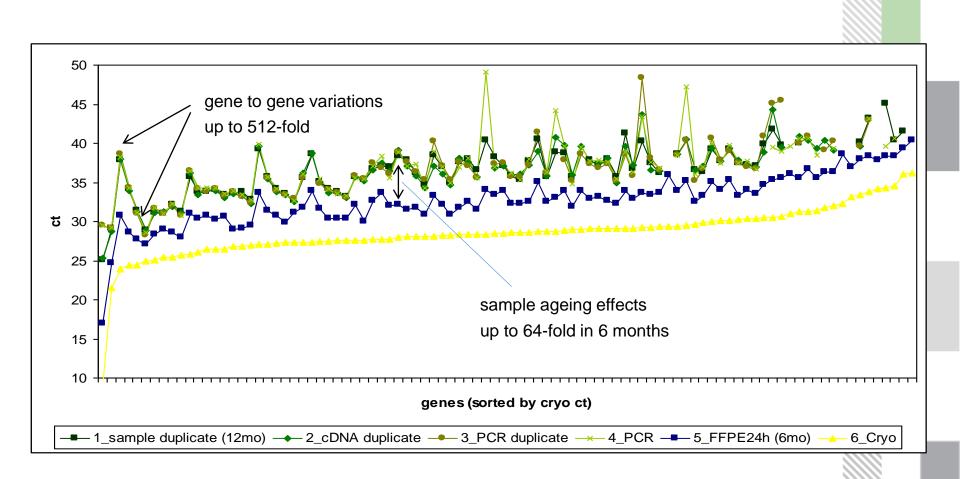


FFPE tissue is the most common biosample for companion diagnostics

In-situ detection is the most common assay for companion diagnostics

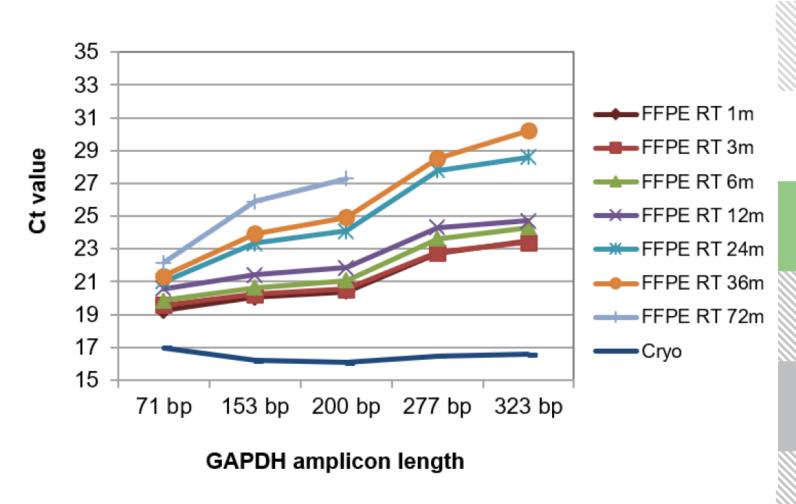
Formalin Fixation Interferes with qRT-PCR





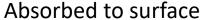
Ageing Effects on RNA Quality in FFPE Tissues

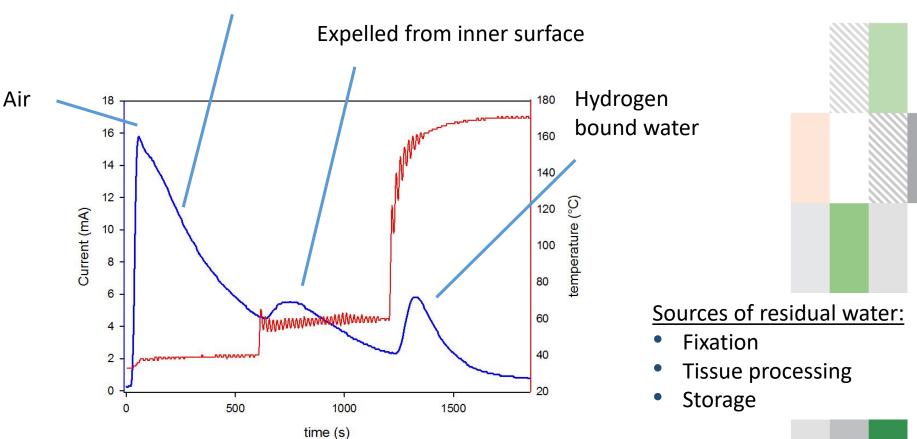




Water Content of FFPE Tissue



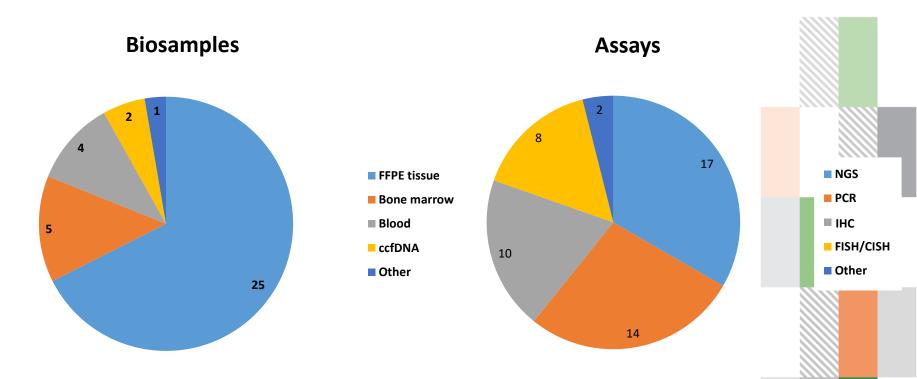




Phosphorous pentoxide – based water analysis

Companion Diagnostics (FDA-listed)





FFPE tissue is the most common biosample for companion diagnostics

In-situ detection is the most common assay for companion diagnostics

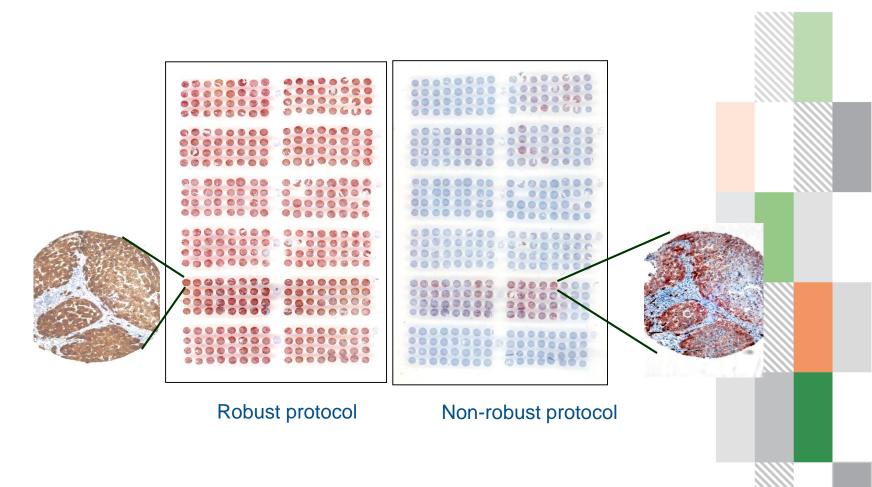
IHC Protocol Verification



- ▶ 4x autolysis, 4x fixation, 6x cases, 4x replicas = 72 samples
- ► 5x antibodies, 3x concentrations, 4x retrieval, 2x detection systems =
 - 120 IHC conditions
- ▶ Total 8640 reactions for 1 antigen

Differences in Protocol Robustness



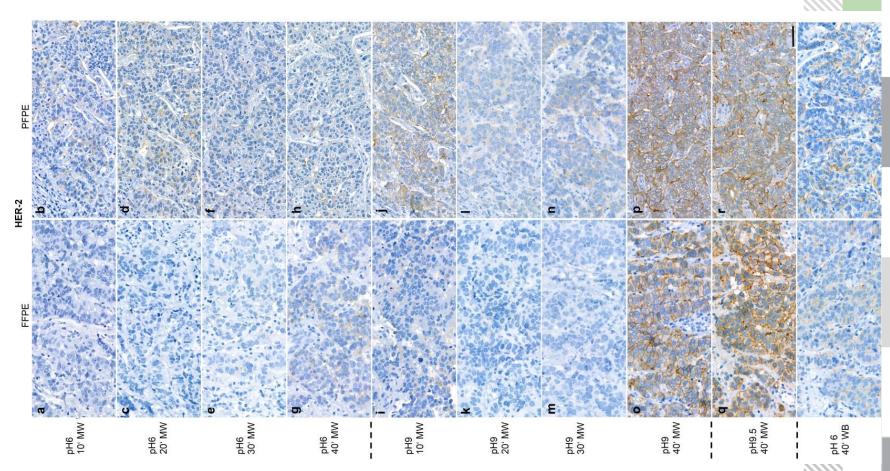


Stumptner et al., Methods Enzymol. 2015

Differences: Analytical and Clinical Performance

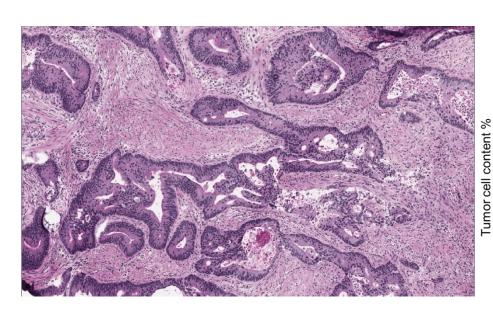


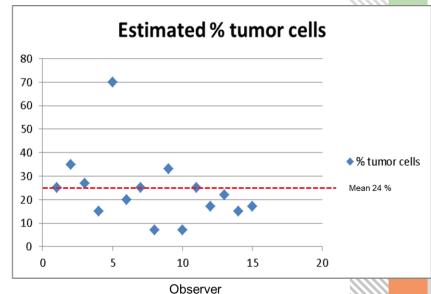




Quantification of Complex Patterns Example: Evaluation of Tumor Content

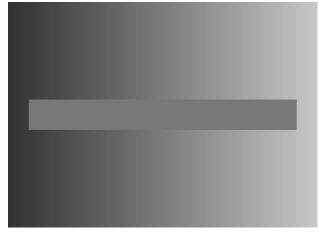






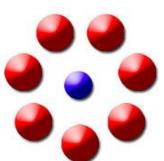
Bias by Visual Illusion







- Source: Wikipedia Creative Commons Licence
- Von Dodek Eigenes Werk, CC BY-SA 3.0,
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.ph p?curid=1529278

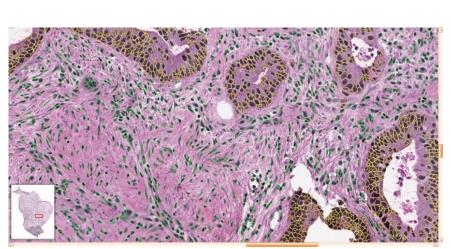




Digital Evaluation of Tumor Content



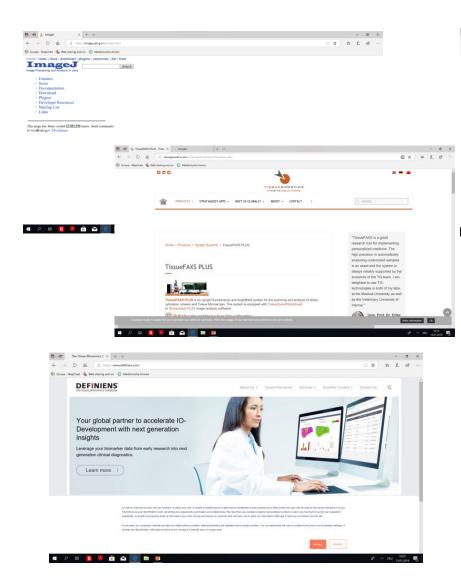
GNOSTICS

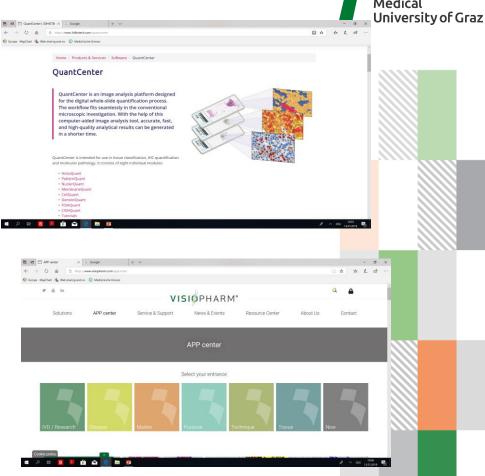




Tumor content: per area 30% per nuclei 58%

Software for Quantitative Analyses





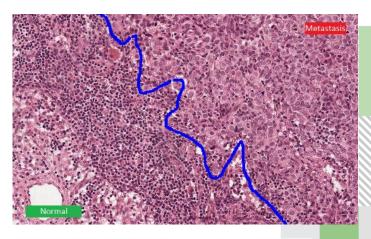
Supervised Learning by Using Labeled Data

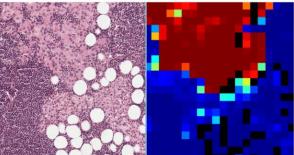


Detecting Cancer Metastases on Gigapixel Pathology Images

Yun Liu^{1*}, Krishna Gadepalli¹, Mohammad Norouzi¹, George E. Dahl¹, Timo Kohlberger¹, Aleksey Boyko¹, Subhashini Venugopalan^{2**}, Aleksei Timofeev², Philip Q. Nelson², Greg S. Corrado¹, Jason D. Hipp³, Lily Peng¹, and Martin C. Stumpe¹
{liuyun,morouzi,gdahl,lhpeng,mstumpe}@google.com

¹Google Brain, ²Google Inc, ³Verily Life Sciences, Mountain View, CA, USA



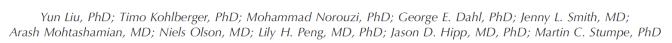


270 slides pixel-level annotation (Camelyon16 data set)

- Few data sets required
- Annotation process very laborious, expensive, error prone

Artificial Intelligence-Based Breast Cancer Nodal Metastasis Detection







Method	Slide-Level Area Under Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC)
LYNA (our algorithm)	99.3 (98.1, 100)
Camelyon16 winning algorithm	99.4 (98.3, 99.9)
Camelyon16 runner-up algorithm	97.6 (94.1, 99.9)
Single pathologist (without time constraint)	96.6 (92.7, 99.8)
Average of 11 pathologists (simulated clinical time constraint)	81.0 (73.8, 88.4)

Artificial Intelligence–Based Breast Cancer Nodal Metastasis Detection

Insights Into the Black Box for Pathologists



Yun Liu, PhD; Timo Kohlberger, PhD; Mohammad Norouzi, PhD; George E. Dahl, PhD; J. Arash Mohtashamian, MD; Niels Olson, MD; Lily H. Peng, MD, PhD; Jason D. Hipp, MD, PhD

ARTICLE OPEN

Image analysis with deep learning to predict breast cancer grade, ER status, histologic subtype, and intrinsic subtype

Heather D. Couture¹, Lindsay A. Williams², Joseph Geradts³, Sarah J. Nyante⁴, Ebonee N. Butler², J. S. Marron^{5,6}, Charles M. Perou^{5,7}, Melissa A. Troester^{2,5} and Marc Niethammer^{1,8}

Comput Intell Methods Bioinform Biostat (2016). 2017; 10477: 42–58. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-67834-4 4.

DeepScope: Nonintrusive Whole Slide Saliency Annotation and Prediction from Pathologists at the Microscope

Andrew J. Schaumberg^{1,2}, S. Joseph Sirintrapun³, Hikmat A. Al-Ahmadie³, Peter J. Schüffler⁴, and Thomas J. Fuchs^{2,3,4}

Original Article



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Computational Pathology to Discriminate Benign from Malignant Intraductal Proliferations of the Breast

Fei Dong^{1,2s}, Humayun Irshad^{2s}, Eun-Yeong Oh³, Melinda F. Lerwill¹, Elena Brachtel¹, Nicholas C. Jones¹, Nicholas W. Knoblauch³, Laleh Montaser-Kouhsari³, Nicole B. Johnson³, Luigi K. F. Rao¹, Beverly Faulkner-Jones³, D. C. Wilbur¹, Stuart J. Schnitt³, Andrew H. Beck^{3s}



Impact of Deep Learning Assistance on the Histopathologic Review of Lymph Nodes for Metastatic Breast Cancer

David F. Steiner, MD, PhD,* Robert MacDonald, PhD,* Yun Liu, PhD,* Peter Truszkowski, MD,* Jason D. Hipp, MD, PhD, FCAP,* Christopher Gammage, MS,* Florence Thng, MS,† Lily Peng, MD, PhD,* and Martin C. Stumpe, PhD*



ARTICLES
//doi.org/10.1038/s41591-018-0177-5

Classification and mutation prediction from non-small cell lung cancer histopathology images using deep learning

Nicolas Coudray ^{0,1,2,9}, Paolo Santiago Ocampo^{2,9}, Theodore Sakellaropoulos⁴, Navneet Narula³, Matija Snuderl³, David Fenyö^{5,6}, Andre L. Moreira^{2,7}, Narges Razavian ^{0,8*} and Aristotelis Tsirigos ^{0,1,3*}

Artificial Intelligence-Based Breast Cancer Nodal **Metastasis Detection**

Yun Liu, PhD; Timo Kohlberger, PhD; Mohammad Norouzi, PhD; George E. Dahl, PhD; J. ARTICLE Arash Mohtashamian, MD; Niels Olson, MD; Lily H. Peng, MD, PhD; Jason D. Hipp, MD, PhD

cancer subtype

Marron^{5,6}, Charles M. Perou^{5,7}

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David F. Steiner, MD, PhD,* Robert MacDonald, PhD,* Yun Liu, PhD,* Peter Truszkowski, MD,* Jason D. Hipp, MD, PhD, FCAP,* Christopher Gammage, MS,* Florence Thng, MS,†

: PLOS ONE

Report of UN Secretary Beneral'S high-level Panel on Digital Cooperation.

data that is fed to them!

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-018-0177-5

"Gaps in the data on which algorithms are trained can likewise automate existing patterns of discriminations Patterns of discrimination, as machine learning systems are only as acod as the data that is feet to the machine learning systems are only as acod as the patterns of discrimination. Classification and mutation prediction from non-small cell lung cancer histopathology

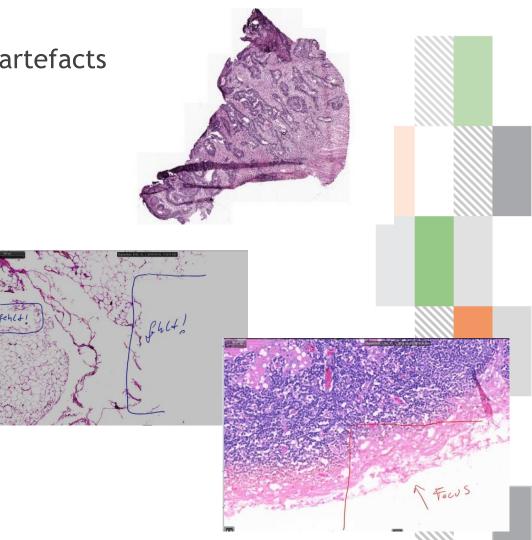
Nicolas Coudray 1,29, Paolo Santiago Ocampo39, Theodore Sakellaropoulos4, Navneet Narula3, Matija Snuderl³, David Fenyö^{5,6}, Andre L. Moreira^{3,7}, Narges Razavian[®]* and Aristotelis Tsirigos[®]1,3*

Diagnostik- und Forschungszentrum für Molekulare BioMedizin

Pre-analytical and Scanning Quality Requirements

Medical University of Graz

- ► Algorithms are sensitive to artefacts
- ► Pre-analytical artefacts
- Scanning artefacts
 missed region
 out of focus
 Stiching
 background adjustment



ISO: New Draft ISO Standard



ISTO TC 212 N0578 N577 Draft for ISO Standard

"Molecular in vitro diagnostic examinations – Specifications for pre-examination processes for formalin-fixed and paraffinembedded (FFPE) tissue for *in situ* detection techniques

Introduction

"Developments in personalized medicine and new technologies, such as multi-label immunostaining and computer-based analysis of digital images pose new requirements on standardization of pre-analytical procedures to obtain reproducible qualitative and quantitative results."

This standard includes but is not limited to:

- classical histological staining, e.g. Hematoxylin & Eosin staining (H&E)
- histochemistry
- immunohistochemical staining (IHC) or immunofluorescence staining
- in situ hybridization (ISH) techniques
- in situ sequencing, imaging mass spectrometry





How BBMRI.at can help

- Support with access to biobank samples, data, services, expertise and network to clinical partners
- Education & training on pre-analytical sample processing according to pre-analytics standards for performance testing
- Initiation of discount by Austrian Standards on pre-analytical ISO standard, ISO 15198, ISO 20387

Search: www.bbmri.at/catalog

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cornelia.stumptner@medunigraz.at

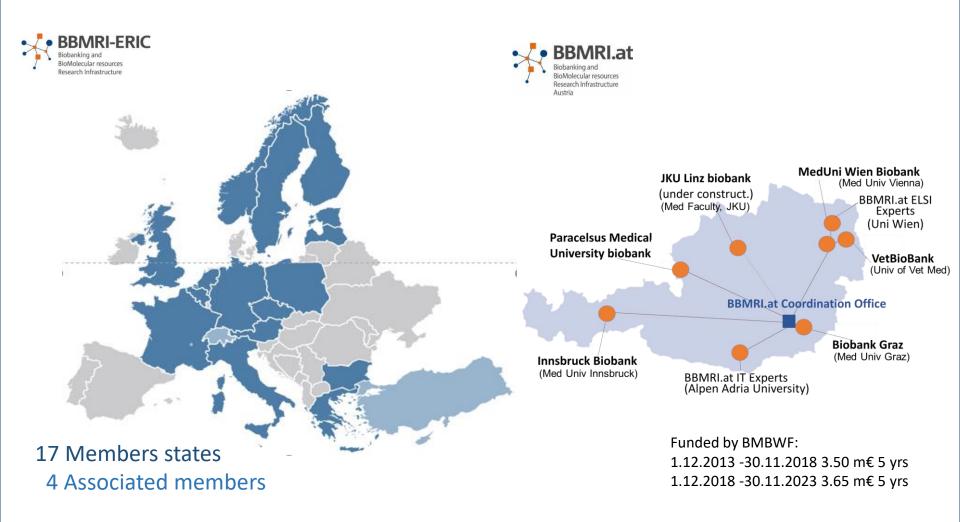
Discount details: www.bbmri.at/news

Funded by: **Bunde**BMBWF-10.470/0010-V/3c/2018
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(2018-2023)
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BBMRI.at - Who we are



THE AUSTRIAN NODE OF THE EUROPEAN BIOBANKING RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE



Acknowledgement















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