

Common Mistakes to Avoid for Good Laboratory Practices in Routine Work

The organizational structure and environmental parameters that govern the planning, execution, monitoring, recording, reporting, and archiving of non-clinical laboratory research are covered by the Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) quality system. When safety test results are presented to the government for the granting of research permits, GLP guarantees their quality and integrity. Although conceptual knowledge of Good Laboratory Practice might be challenging, there are many GLP training courses available to help gain a fundamental understanding.

The laboratory is a complicated environment, and knowing how small, seemingly insignificant acts may have such a large impact on the outcome of an experiment will help you ensure that every run of an experiment is successful. Most importantly, enlisting the support of every member of the team is a significant step. Not only does high management need to be on board, but individual employees and staff members must have the necessary knowledge and experience with GLP when working on the manufacturing floor. Only then will you be able to identify any quality issues and ensure compliance? Consider some of the most notable rookie research blunders you've made or witnessed others make, and you'll have a decent notion of what violates the standards of good laboratory practice.

The Good Laboratory Practice regulations outline the minimal requirements for carrying out nonclinical laboratory studies that support or are meant to support applications for research or marketing permits for goods that are under FDA or EPA regulation, such as pesticide products, animal food additives, pharmaceuticals for humans and animals, human-use medical devices, biological products, and electronic products. Being employed in a clinical trial setting in a laboratory is a complicated job. The results of an experiment can be significantly impacted by a single, tiny activity. Some of the most frequent ways that mistakes in GLP guidance arise are examined in this blog.



1. Not evaluating the results blindly— Since humans are biased by nature, we cannot be certain that our results are true if we do not continue to be blind to the circumstances.
2. Not calibrating all equipment correctly —As a result of the equipment being used without calibration, the findings it produces are not entirely accurate.
3. Not documented, not done! —We run the danger of missing or misinterpreting data if we don't record everything at the time it is generated.
4. Not wearing Personal Protective Equipment in the lab— Human cross-contamination can have an impact on the samples, and laboratory chemicals can be quite harmful. Wearing PPE is necessary at all times.
5. Avoiding completion of refresher training —To ensure that all experiments are carried out responsibly and safely by GLP law, it is necessary to provide regular [Good Laboratory Practices Training](#) to the staff to maintain current knowledge and skills.
6. Relying on first-time measurements —Verify, verify, and verify again! Develop the practice of verifying all of your measurements three times before logging them as accurate.
7. Failing to run a control sample —A control sample indicates whether the chemical reaction worked as it should, thus if studies are conducted without one, we cannot trust the results.
8. Using abbreviated notes —It might be a good idea to go back and review your experiment later on because a brief note might not provide enough information to enable you to repeat the experiment.
9. Inconsistent use of tools or equipment —It is not always possible to depend on the precise measurement between two distinct pieces of equipment because it can fluctuate.
10. Failure to communicate with those working alongside you —Effective communication is essential for a project to be successful. Success requires open communication between all parties.

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