



# Detailed Course Syllabus

<b>Academic year:</b> 2025/2026	<b>Semester:</b> Summer semester
<b>Study programme:</b> Sestrinstvo (I) (elective)	<b>Year of study:</b> 1

## I. BASIC COURSE INFORMATION

**Name:** Laboratory medicine: from sample to laboratory test results

**Abbreviation:**

<b>Status:</b> Compulsory	<b>ECTS:</b> 4	<b>Code:</b> 263634
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**Prerequisites:** No

*Total Course Workload*

<b>Teaching Mode</b>	<b>Total Hours</b>
Lecture	30
Seminar	15

**Class Time and Place:** HKS - according to the published schedule

## II. TEACHING STAFF

*Course Holder*

**Name and Surname:** Leniček Krleža Jasna

<b>Academic Degree:</b>	<b>Professional Title:</b>
<b>Contact E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:jlenicekkrleza@zvu.hr">jlenicekkrleza@zvu.hr</a>	<b>Telephone:</b>

**Office Hours:** According to the published schedule

*Course Assistant*

## III. DETAILED COURSE INFORMATION

**Teaching Language:** English

<b>Course Description</b>	<p>The elective course aims to familiarize students with all potential sources of errors that affect the accuracy of laboratory test results, whether performed in a laboratory or on POC devices.</p> <p>Through lectures, students will learn the fundamentals of proper patient preparation, correct sampling techniques, appropriate sample transport, result interpretation, recognition of interferences, and corrective actions when interferences are present.</p> <p>The seminars for this elective course are designed to take place within the laboratory, where laboratory samples will be analyzed. Additionally, seminars will include independent student work in a 10-minute presentation on a topic covered in the lectures.</p>	
<b>Educational Outcomes</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the diagnostic approach and diagnostic workup of the patient.</li> <li>2. Explain biological variations and their impact on the biochemical composition of body fluids.</li> <li>3. Relate the type of container to the sample for laboratory testing.</li> <li>4. Compile a list of all potential preanalytical errors.</li> <li>5. Demonstrate patient preparation for individual laboratory tests.</li> <li>6. Distinguish preanalytical error and/or interference from pathological findings.</li> <li>7. Categorize laboratory tests according to urgency.</li> <li>8. Compare the results obtained with reference intervals, critical values, and the patient's health status.</li> <li>9. Analyze the results obtained on POC devices.</li> </ol>	
<i>Textbooks and Materials</i>		
<b>Required</b>	Topić E. i sur. Medicinska biokemija i laboratorijska medicina u kliničkoj praksi. Medicinska naklada, Zagreb, 2018.	
<b>Supplementary</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lenicek Krleza J, Dorotic A, Grzunov A, Maradin M. Croatian Society of Medical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine. Capillary blood sampling: national recommendations for the Croatian Society of Medical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine. Biochem Med (Zagreb) 2015;25(3):335-58.</li> <li>2. Simundic at al. Recommendation for venous blood sampling. Clin Chem Lab Med 2018;56(12):2015-38. doi: 10.1515/cclm-2018-0602.</li> <li>3. Lenicek Krleza J, Honovic L, Vlasic Tanaskovic J, Podolar S, Rimac V, Jokic A. Post-analytical laboratory work: national recommendations from the Working Group for Post-analytics on behalf of the Croatian Society of Medical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine. BiochemMed (Zagreb) 2019;29(2):020502.</li> </ol>	
<i>Examination and Grading</i>		
<b>To Be Passed</b>	<b>Exclusively Continuous Assessment</b>	<b>Included in Average Grade</b>
<b>Prerequisites to Obtain Signature and Take Final Exam</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular class attendance (at least 80% attendance)</li> <li>2. Properly completed seminar obligations</li> </ol>	
<b>Examination Manner</b>	<p>Continuous evaluation of student work in addition to regular class attendance (which is a requirement for taking the exam), adding points for active participation in seminars and the results of the written exam result in an overall grade as follows: sufficient (2): 60-69 points; good (3): 70-79 points; very good (4): 80-89 points; excellent (5): 90-100 points.</p>	
<b>Grading Manner</b>	<p>Continuous evaluation of student work through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teaching activities: 10-minute seminar presentation</li> <li>2. Final exam (written)</li> </ol>	
<b>Detailed Overview of Grading within ECTS</b>		

VRSTA AKTIVNOSTI	ECTS BODOVI - koeficijent opterećenja studenta	UDIO OCJENE (%)
Class Attendance	1.2	0
Seminar Presentation	0.8	30
<b>Total in Class</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>
Final Exam	2	70
<b>TOTAL ECTS (Classes + Final Exam)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

**Midterm exam dates:**

**Exam period dates:**

#### IV. WEEKLY CLASS SCHEDULE

*[Vježbe]*

#	Topic
1	10 -minutna prezentacija studenta na dogovorenu temu predavanja -početak svakog seminara
2	Primjeri iz prakse: kako prepoznati interferencije
3	Primjeri iz prakse: najčešće interferencije u različitim vrstama uzoraka
4	Primjeri iz prakse: popravne radnje kod prisutne interferencije
5	Primjeri iz prakse: POCT i brzi testovi

*[Seminari]*

#	Topic
1	Examples from practice: how to recognize interferences
2	Examples from practice: the most common interferences in different types of samples
3	Examples from practice: corrective actions in case of interference
4	Examples from practice: POCT and rapid tests
5	Practical examples: how to recognize a pre-analytical error

*[Predavanja]*

#	Topic
1	Diagnostic approach to the patient
2	Biological variations
3	Patient preparation for laboratory tests
4	Types of samples for laboratory tests
5	Potential sources of errors during sampling
6	Types of containers, sample stability and transport conditions to the laboratory

7	Classification of laboratory tests according to urgency, complexity, and assessment of the function of individual organs or organ systems
8	Algorithms of tests in individual disease states
9	Interferences – endogenous and exogenous influences on laboratory test results
10	Overview of laboratory findings (reference values, critical values)
11	Point of Care Testing (POCT): from device selection, sampling to analysis and interpretation of results