

The role of EQA providers in the harmonization process:

A Plea for Using Native Sera in External Quality Assurance

Adam Uldall Lecture
EQALM Symposium Bucharest 2013



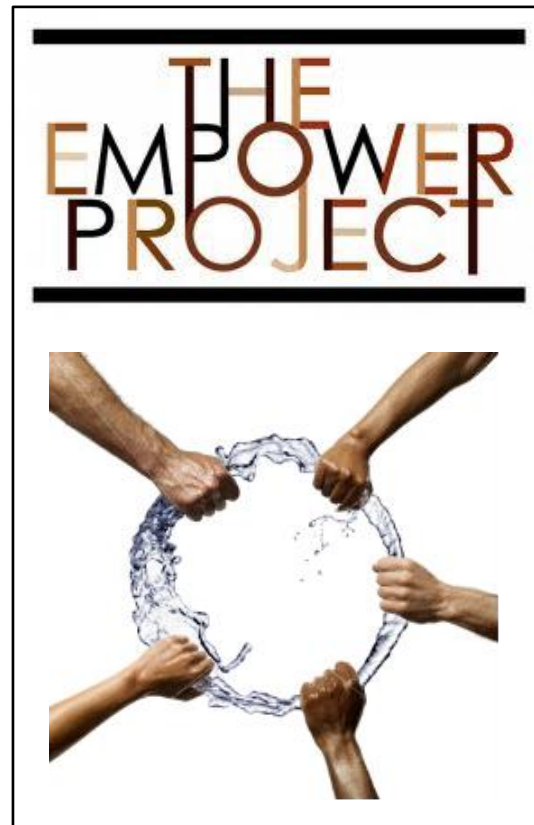
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Introduction

Empower project

Conceptual integration of assessment of analytical quality



Introduction

MASTER COMPARISONS

EQA with panels of fresh frozen single donation (commutable) sera

EDUCATION

Conceptual and statistical education about analytical quality in the medical laboratory



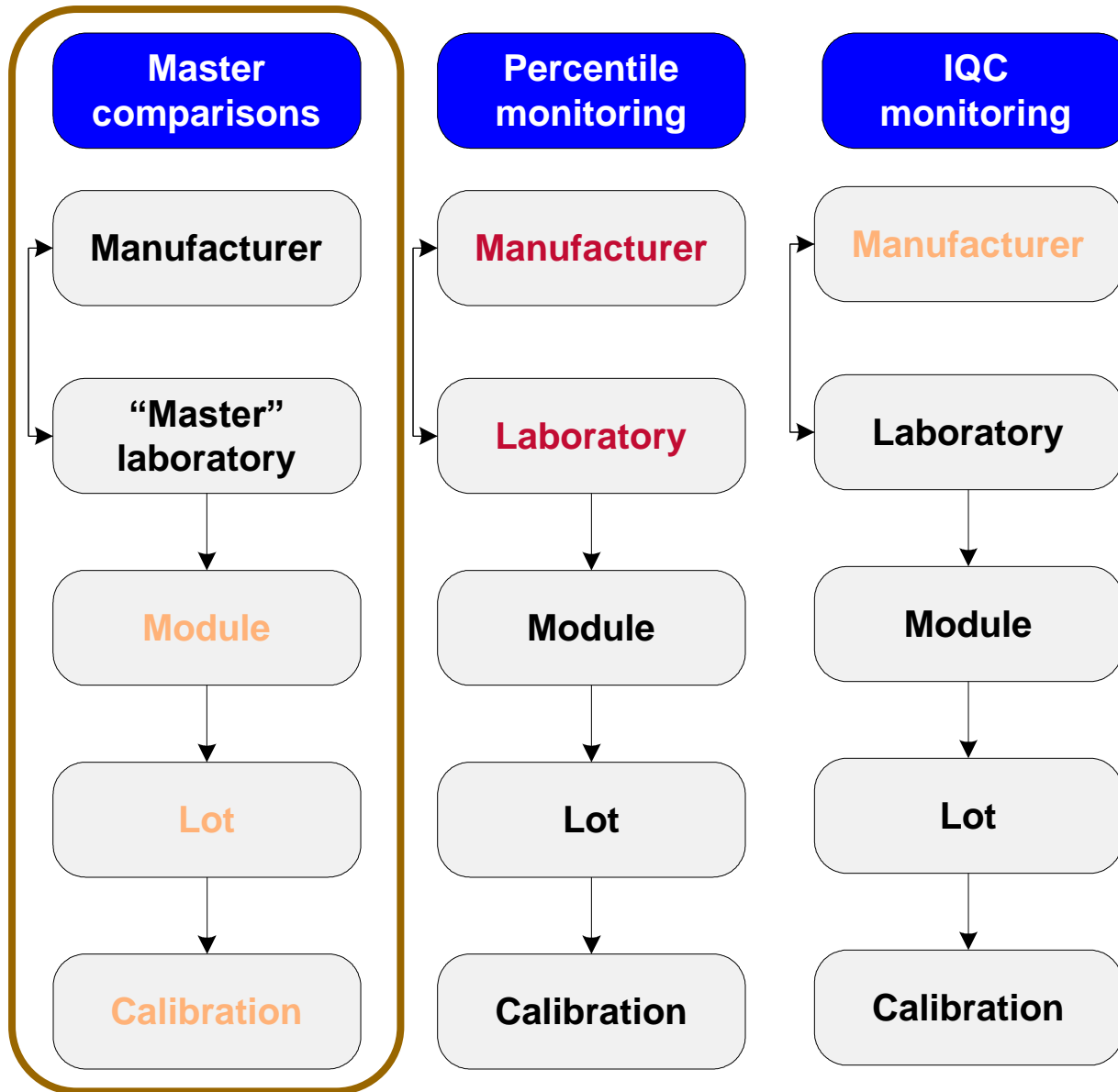
VIRTUAL EQA-1 (Percentiles)

Mid- to long-term monitoring of patient percentiles across laboratories and manufacturers

VIRTUAL EQA-2 (IQC monitoring)

Mid- to long-term monitoring of IQC data across laboratories and manufacturers

Assessment of quality components



Harmonization & native samples

“PARADIGM”

“Good samples make good assays”

In

Calibration

as well as

Assessment

Native samples in calibration

Björkhem et al.

Assay of cortisol with a radioimmunoassay method calibrated by isotope dilution-mass spectrometry.

Scand J Clin Lab Invest

1983;43:433-7



“The **calibration standards used in the RIA method ... were replaced by a **series of human serum samples**, in which the concentration of cortisol had been determined by the reference ID-MS method”**

Native samples in EQA

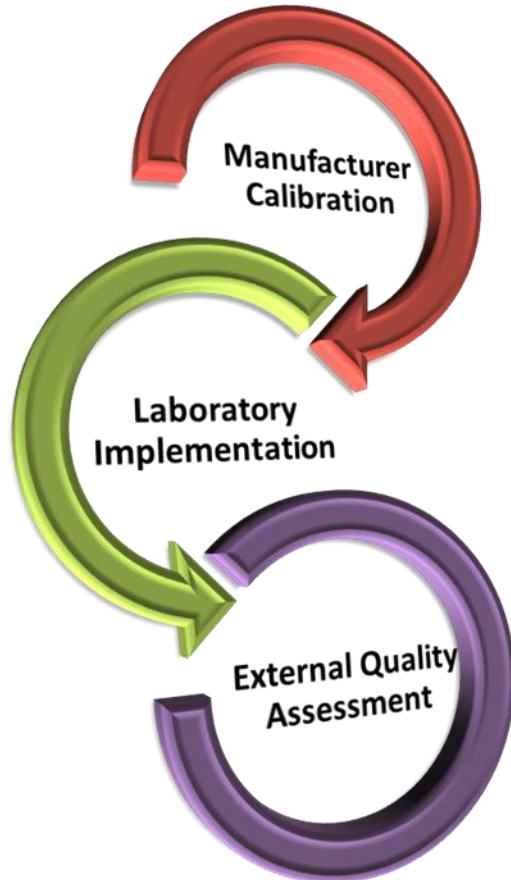
Stöckl D, Thienpont LM. The Combined Target Approach – A Way Out of the Proficiency Testing Dilemma. Arch Pathol Lab Med **1994**;118:775

“**Method assessment** based on **patients' serum samples** provided with reference method values”

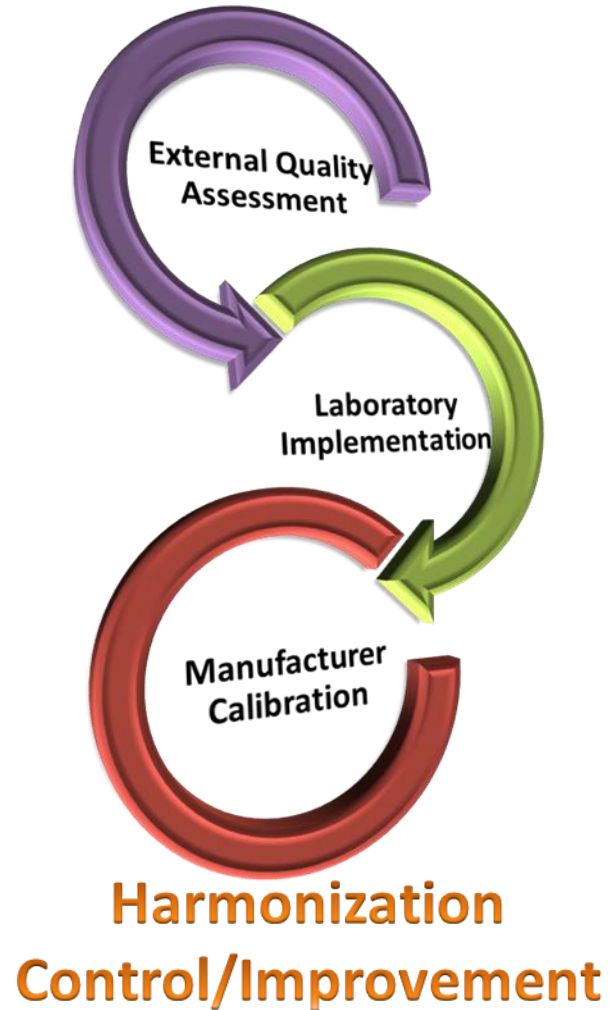
“Lyophilized control materials and PT-method means could be used for participant assessment”

Manufacturer assessment

Native Sera

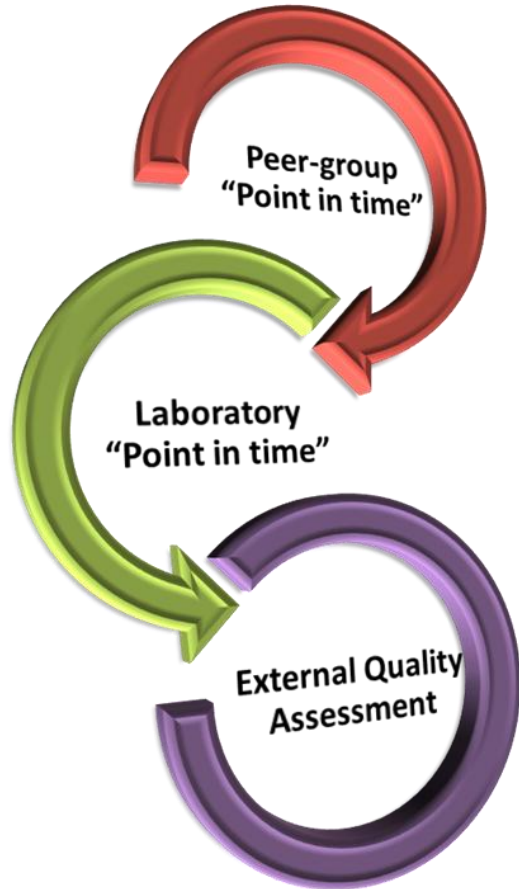


Native Sera

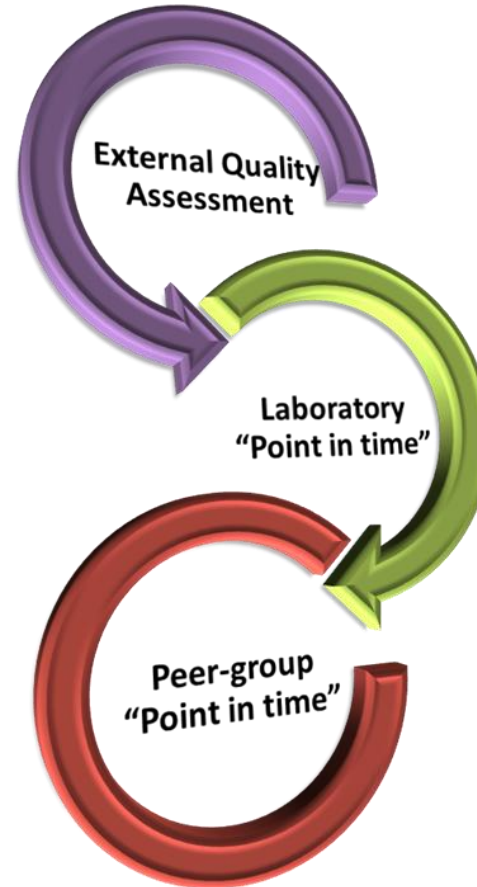


Laboratory assessment

Processed Sera



Processed Sera



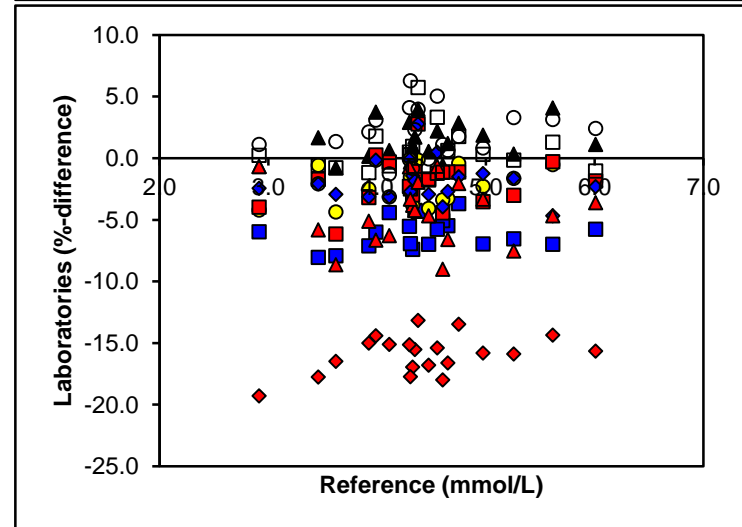
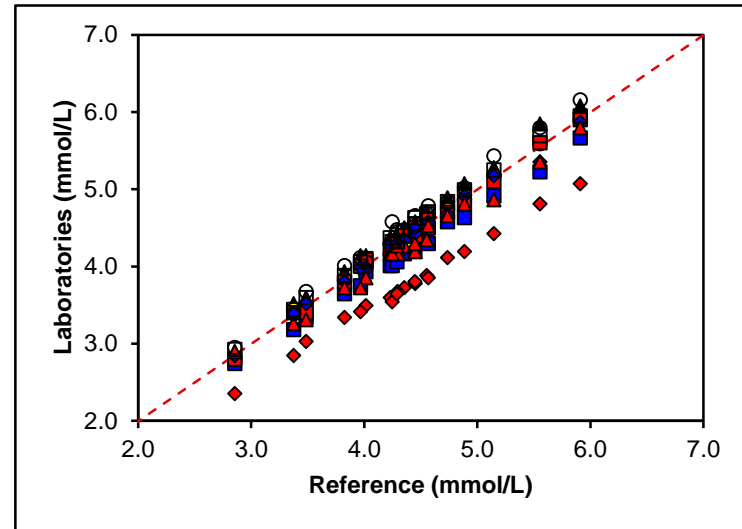
Harmonization Control/Improvement

Native sample master comparisons

Design

Interpretation

Results



Design

EQA with fresh frozen, single donation sera

- **Twenty sera (commutable)**
- **Twenty “master” laboratories for each manufacturer**
- **Manufacturers’ in-house laboratories**
- **Target = All Manufacturers’ Trimmed Mean (AMTM)**
- **Reference measurement procedure targets only when needed**

Three already performed: Argentina¹, Norway² & Finland³

¹Clin Chem Lab Med 2011;49:1829-36

²Clin Chem 2012;58:1597-9.

³In preparation.

Interpretation

Manufacturer & “master” laboratory

- Quality (“master” laboratory & manufacturer)
- Versus Peer Group & Reference

Quality indicators (FAIL-limits)

Sy/x (%) versus Peer

FAIL

Peer Bias \pm CI ($><\pm 3\%$)

PASS

Peer Bias \pm CI at range limits ($><\pm 3\%$)

LOW

HIGH

PASS

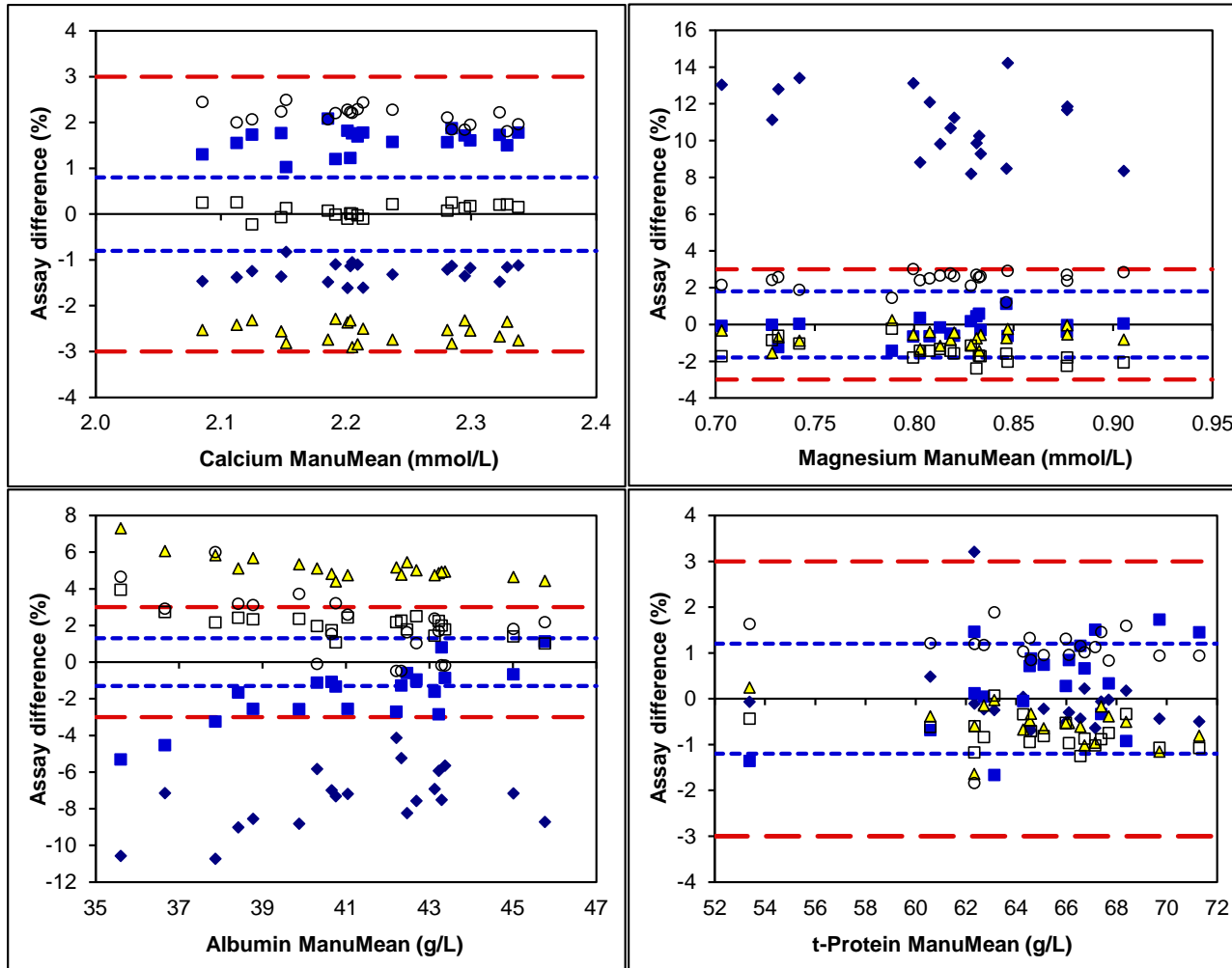
PASS

Peer total error (≥ 3 samples $><\pm 5\%$)

PASS

Results survey 2011 (with NKK)

Assay comparability



◆ Abbott ■ Ortho ▲ Roche Modular ○ Siemens □ Roche Cobas
Difference (%) of peer group means from the ManuMean. Generic (3%; - - -) and biological limits (- - -) for bias (Van Houcke et al. Clin Chem 2012;58:1597-9.)

Results survey 2011

Master laboratory assessment

	Calcium	Magnesium	Albumin	t-Protein	Mean
Fail percentages for run-to-run quality and peer group performance (%)					
CV	6.5	8.8	8.5	<u>0.0</u>	6.0
Difference replicate	6.5	2.9	4.3	4.9	4.6
Difference peer	8.7	5.9	8.5	4.9	<u>7.0</u>
Trend	2.2	5.9	0.0	2.4	2.6
Outlier	<u>8.7</u>	0.0	3.2	4.9	4.2
Mean	<u>6.5</u>	4.7	4.9	3.4	<u>4.9</u>
Fail percentages for overall performance (%)					
Correlation	2.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.3
Bias	17	<u>18</u>	<u>36</u>	7.3	<u>20</u>
Bias at range limits	17	<u>24</u>	<u>49</u>	10	<u>25</u>
Total error	15	<u>24</u>	<u>43</u>	4.9	<u>22</u>
Slope	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.6
Mean	13	16	<u>34</u>	5.5	<u>17</u>

Master comparison survey 2012

Survey 2012 (with Labquality)

- **Eight analytes: HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, cholesterol, triacylglycerides, glucose, creatinine, uric acid, phosphate**
- **Reference measurement procedure values for creatinine, uric acid, cholesterol (CDC)**
- **Sample volume 1 mL**

Participants

- **At least 8 participants in 6 peer groups: Abbott/Architect, Beckman/Olympus, Ortho/Vitros, Roche/Cobas, Siemens/Advia, Thermo/Konelab**
- **All 6 manufacturers participated with 3 (or more) in-house systems**

Future master comparison surveys

Survey 2014

STT Consulting/Laboratory for Analytical Chemistry

Future frequency

1 – 2 times per year

>Approximately 3 years to “work through” a clinical chemistry menu

Master comparisons – Special aspect

Commutability assessment (survey 2011)

Mainly sample 2: Magnesium & Albumin

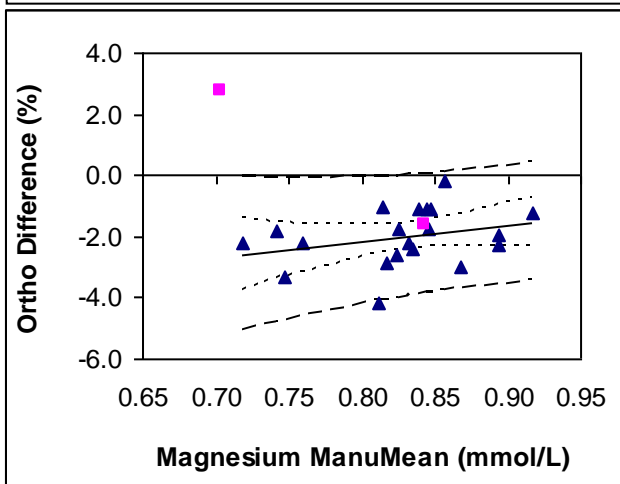
Table 1 Prediction intervals (%) and commutability data (\$) for the EQA sera #1 & #2

	Calcium			Magnesium			Albumin			t-Protein		
	PI§	#1	#2	PI	#1	#2	PI	#1	#2	PI	#1	#2
Abbott Architect	0.4	0.6	<u>1.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>	ok£	[3.1]	<u>3.2</u>	ok	<u>5.1</u>	0.7	0.7	ok
Ortho Vitros	0.5	ok	ok	<u>2.0</u>	ok	<u>5.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	ok	<u>7.2</u>	<u>1.8</u>	ok	ok
Roche Cobas	0.3	ok	ok	1.2	ok	ok	1.0	ok	ok	0.7	ok	ok
Roche Modular	0.5	0.5	ok	0.6	0.7	ok	0.8	ok	ok	0.5	ok	ok
Siemens Advia	0.4	ok	ok	1.4	ok	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.1</u>	ok	ok	0.6	0.8	ok

\$Deviation (%) of the EQA samples from the native samples at the concentration of the EQA-samples.

§Prediction interval (%) at the mean of the data.

£Data are within the prediction interval.



Master comparisons

Benefits

- **Create evidence about the quality of commercial assays, their standardization status and comparability between manufacturers**
- **Define the “master” laboratory calibration set-point**
- **Are an excellent management tool for the laboratory and the manufacturer**
- **Can serve as major input for health economy planning for the government (for example, interchangeability of electronic health-care records)**



Interested to join?

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