

Is Commutability Testing Always Necessary?



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DE GRUYTER Clin Chem Lab Med 2023; aop

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Aggregated data from the same laboratories participating in two glucose external quality assessment schemes show that commutability and transfers of values to control materials are decisive for the biases found

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Abstract

Objectives: We report the results of glucose measurements performed during one year by the same measurement pro-

Alinity, Abbott Architect, Roche Cobas, and Siemens Advia) in each scheme. For each EQA result, percent difference from target value (% bias) was calculated. Median percent bias for each MP per scheme was then calculated.

Results: The median % biases observed for each MP in the Labquality scheme were significantly larger than those in the Noklus scheme, which uses verified commutable control

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Clinical Chemistry 00:0
1–11 (2023)

Special Report

Recommendations for Setting a Criterion and Assessing Commutability of Sample Materials Used in External Quality Assessment/Proficiency Testing Schemes

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It is important for external quality assessment materials for EQAMS, establish the difference in nonselective (EOAMs) to be commutable with clinical samples: i.e., that can be accepted between IVD-MDs. and perfor

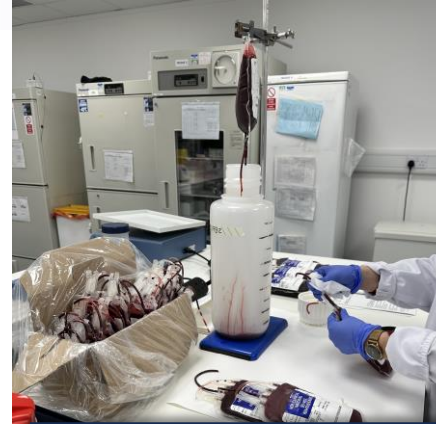
generation

Material preparation

Full Blood Count programme

- Whole Blood
- Leucodepleted whole Blood
- Buffy Coat Residue
- Platelets
- Concentrated Red Cells
- Plasma

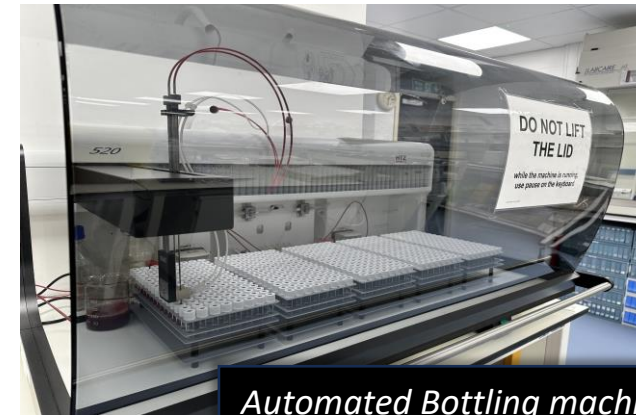
Components used will depend on the targets agreed by the Advisory group



FBC material preparation



Specimens ready for packing



Automated Bottling machine



The questions asked

1. What are the challenges with commutability testing? (How about other specialties than clinical chemistry)?
2. Do you think commutability testing is always necessary or practical?
3. Do you assess commutability experimentally?
4. Do you assume commutability, or a lack of commutability, based on the nature of the specimen and/or the results from participants?
5. How do you convince the manufacturers that there is a problem with their method and not the EQA sample material?

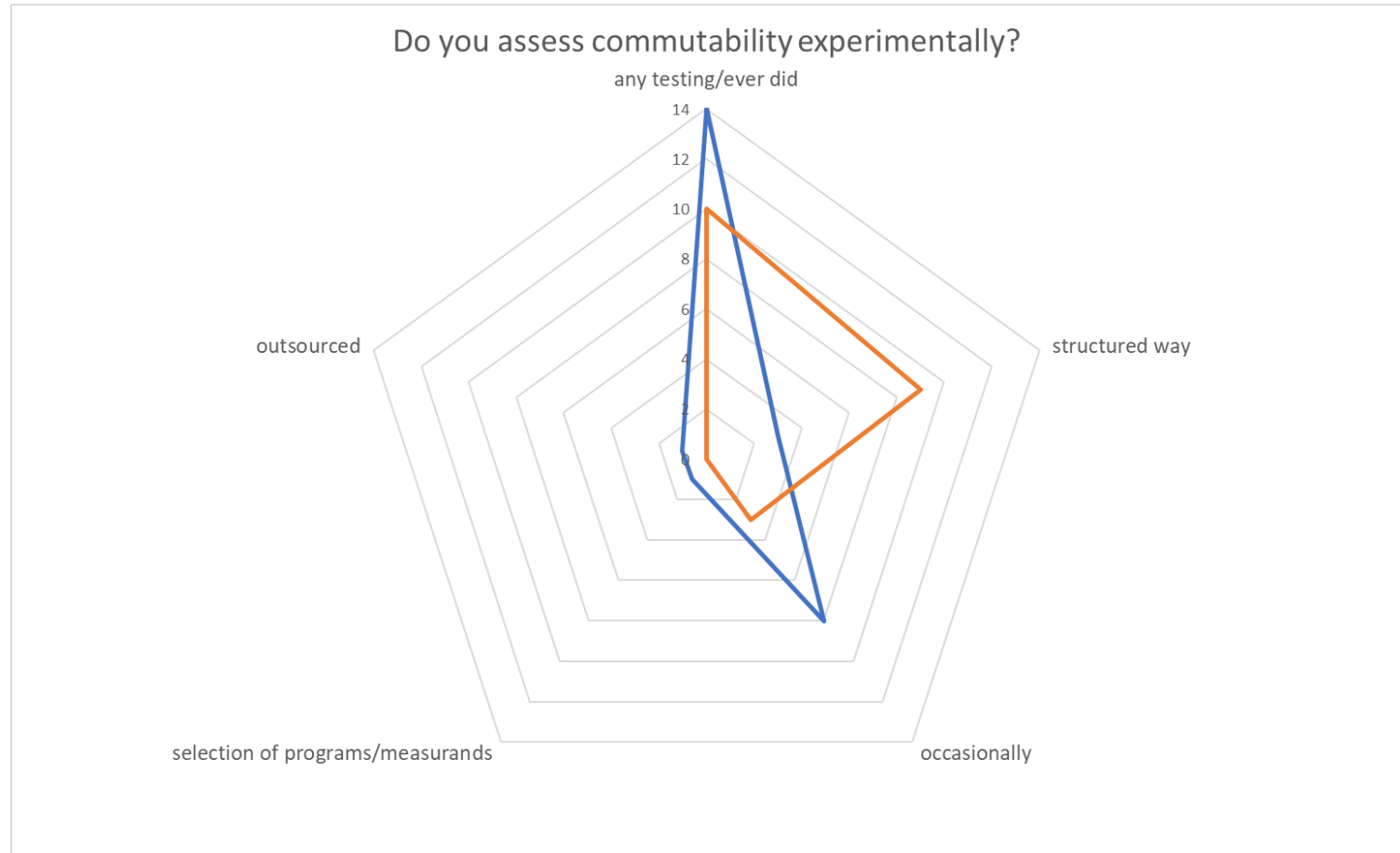


2. Do you think commutability testing is always necessary or practical?

It is always necessary, but not always practical



3. Do you assess commutability experimentally?



The questions for discussion:

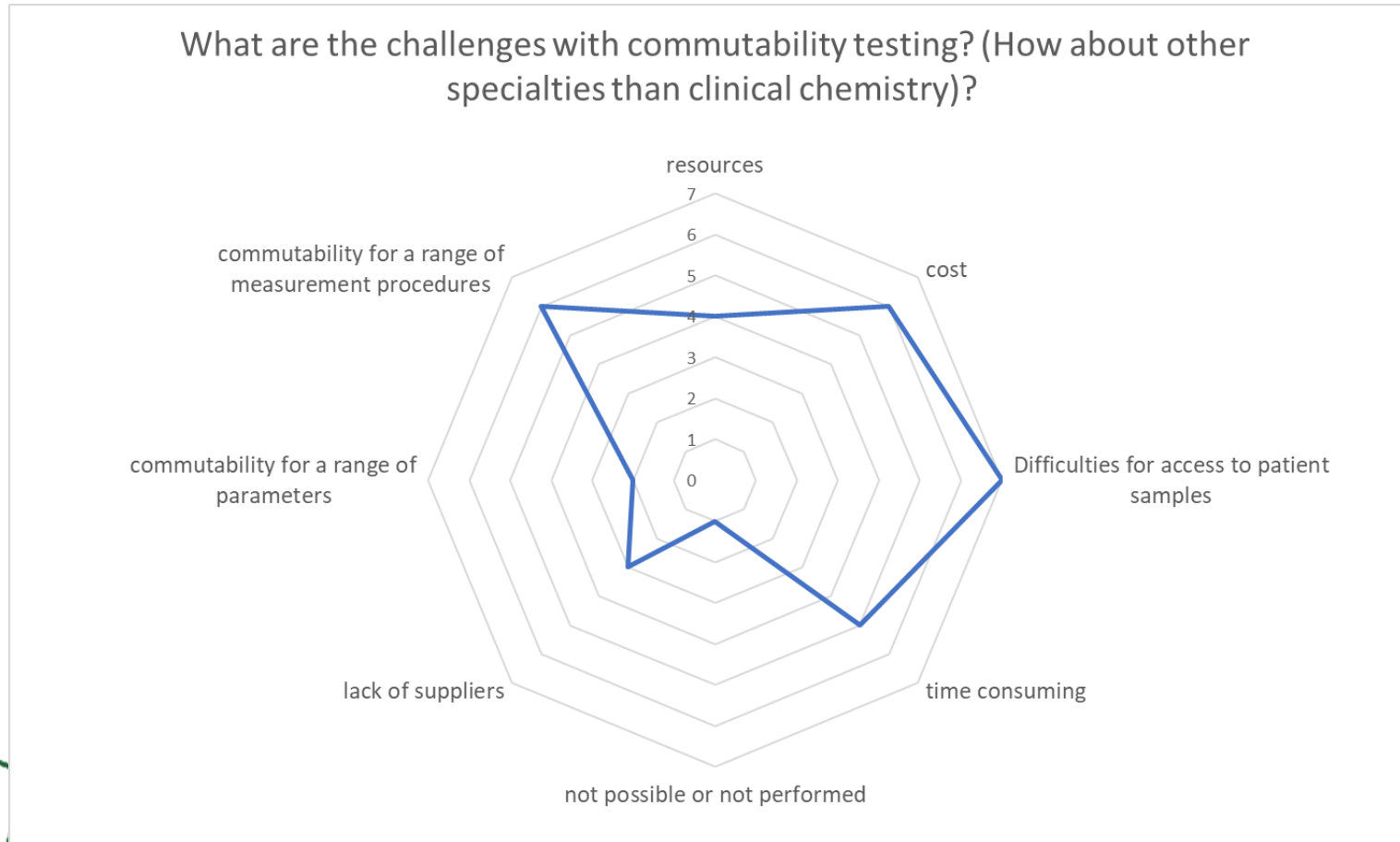
1. What are the challenges with commutability testing? (How about other specialties than clinical chemistry)?

2 (4). Do you assume commutability, or a lack of commutability, based on the nature of the specimen and/or the results from participants?

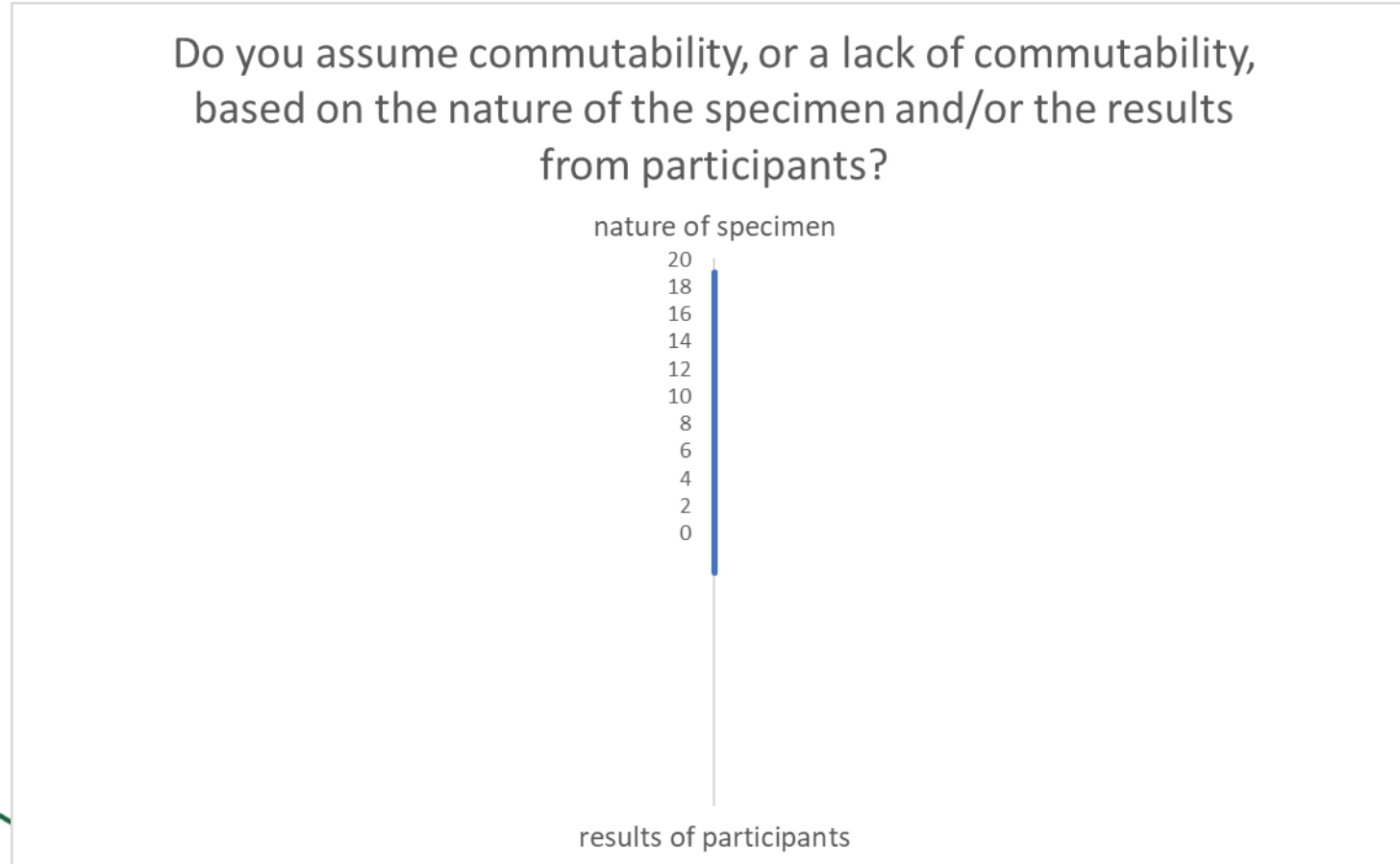
3 (5). How do you convince the manufacturers that there is a problem with their method and not the EQA sample material?



1. What are the challenges with commutability testing? (How about other specialties than clinical chemistry)?



2 (4). Do you assume commutability, or a lack of commutability, based on the nature of the specimen and/or the results from participants?



3 (5). How do you convince the manufacturers that there is a problem with their method and not the EQA sample material?

