

Interpretation of EQA results and EQA-based trouble shooting

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What I will talk about

- How to interpret EQA results
 - Key factors/challenges
- How to handle an EQA error
 - History
 - The flowchart

Aims of EQA

- **To identify poor performance, detect analytical errors, and make corrective actions**
- To monitor the analytical quality
- To document the analytical quality

- Evaluation of each individual laboratory
- Evaluation of the methods

How to interpret the EQA result?

Key factors

1. Control material
2. Target value assignment
3. Number of replicates
4. Between lot variation

Control material

- **Commutable**
- Stable
- Homogeneous
- Clinical relevant concentrations



Assignment of target value

- Commutable sample
 - Reference method/Value transfer
 - (Overall mean/median)
 - Method specific target value
- Commutability unknown
 - Method specific target value

Number of replicates

- One – most common
 - Assessment of total error
- Two or more
 - Assessment of bias and imprecision



Between lot variation

- Will influence participant assessment
- Lot variation in non-commutable EQA samples may NOT reflect native samples

EQA organizer should register lot numbers and comment on lot variation in feedback reports



EQA-based troubleshooting

WHY?

ISO 15189: 2012; 5.6.3

- ▶ An accredited laboratory shall:
 - ▶ participate in EQA programs
 - ▶ monitor and document the results
 - ▶ implement corrective actions when predetermined performance criteria are not fulfilled

Little aid in the process of finding the sources of errors when they appear

The History

- Group works at NKKs annual meeting in 2008 and 2009
- Further processed by NKKs Expert group
 - Resulted in a flowchart with additional comments (2010)



Evaluation in 2012-2013

- ▶ Participants in Labquality's 2-level Clinical Chemistry scheme (2050) were asked to use the flowchart to assess and state the cause of the error for 180 deviating EQA results (56%)
 - ▶ Most errors were the laboratories responsibility (81%), 15% EQA provider, 4% a mix
 - ▶ About 60% used the flowchart regularly
 - ▶ Comprehensive and a bit complicated, but very useful in training/educational situations
 - ▶ Change the order and start with transcription errors (most common)

Revised version in 2016



FLOWCHART 2.0

Ideal EQA sample

- Commutable
- Reference value with small uncertainty

Not fulfilled: Errors NOT related to the quality of the laboratory may arise ➔ GENERATING COST WITHOUT BENEFIT!

An EQA-error is defined by the following relation:

$$|R - AV| > L$$

R = Laboratory result

AV = Assigned value

L = Acceptable limits



Flowchart 2.0

Order of the flowchart

Transcription error

Pre-survey issues

Sample receipt/handling

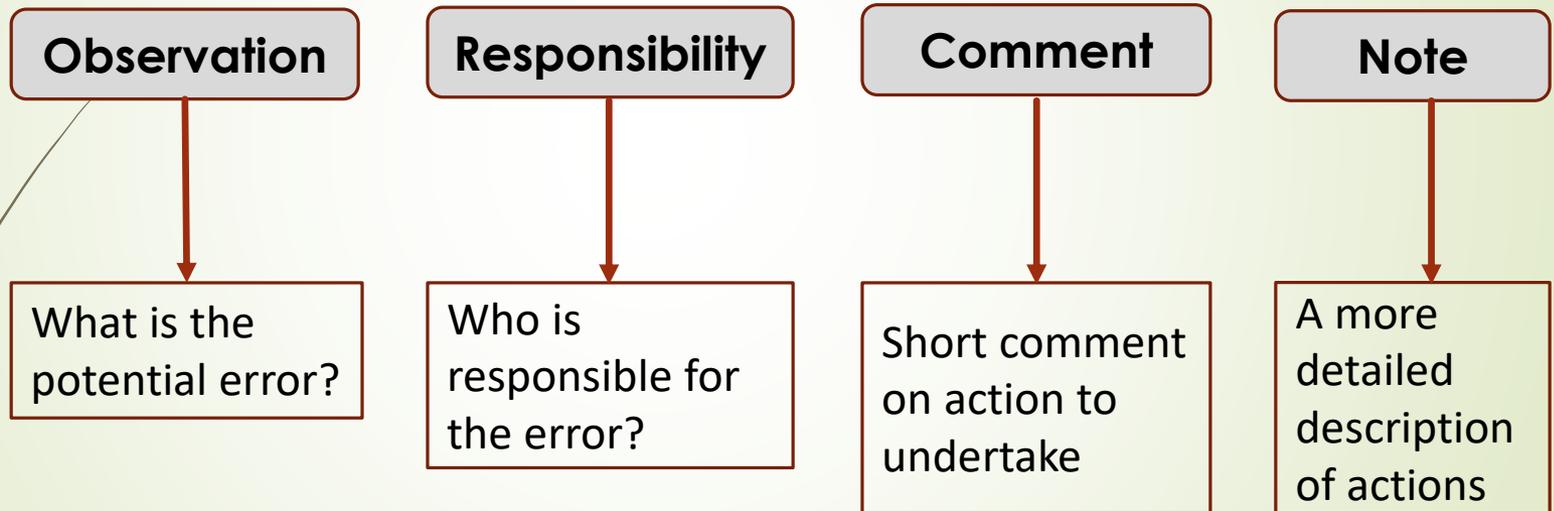
Test Performance

Data Handling EQA Provider

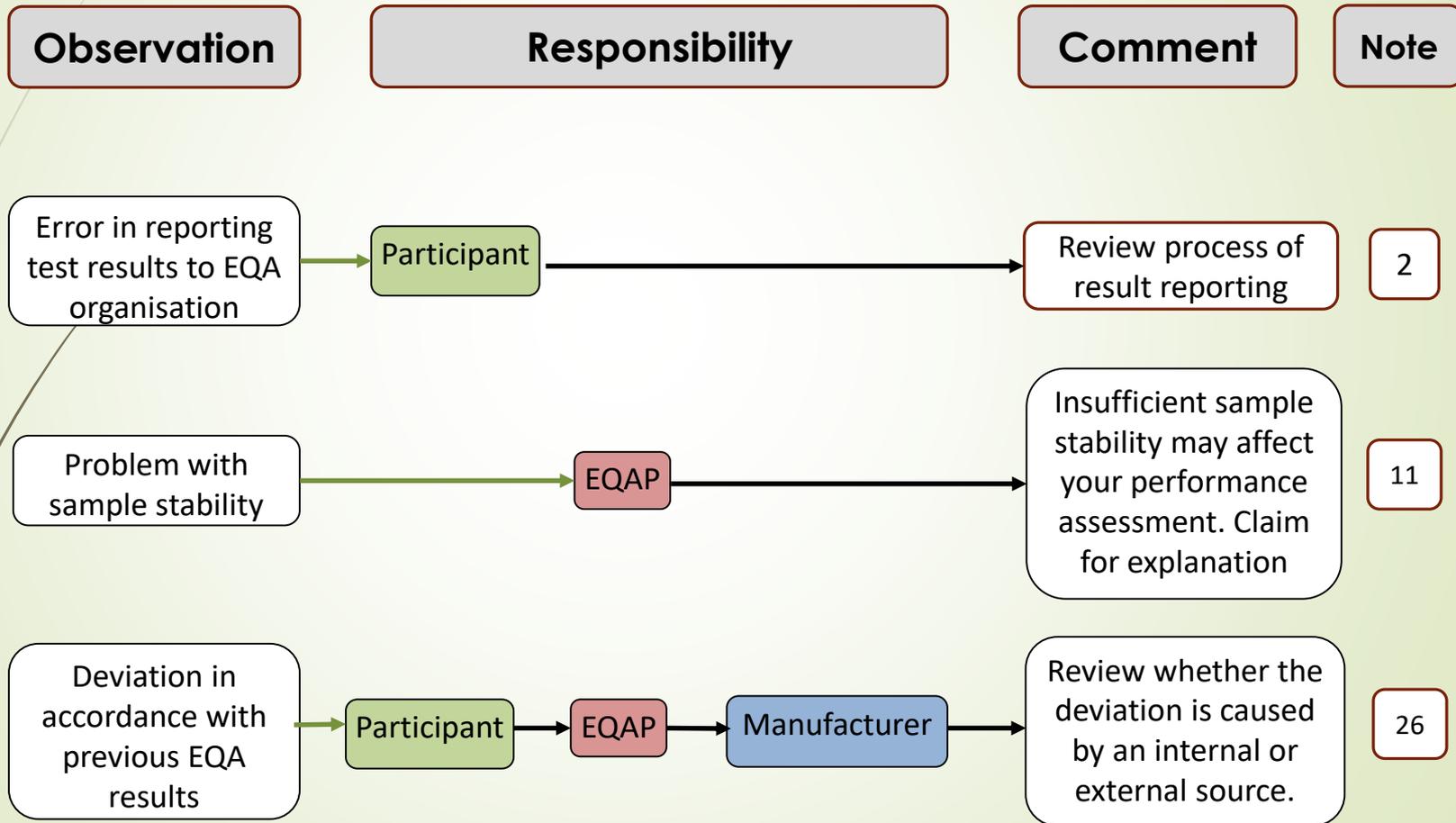
Report and interpretation

Flowchart 2.0

Structure of the flowchart



Examples



Errors related to the EQA provider

Pre-survey issues

- Poor EQA sample (non-commutable, unstable, inhomogeneous)
- Errors in labelling, packaging or distribution of EQA samples
- Errors in instruction letter



Data Handling EQA Provider

- Inappropriate statistical procedure
- Error in assignment of target value
- Error in presentation of results
- Between lot variation



Should be commented on in the report or comment letter!!

Incitement!!

- In order to improve their schemes, the EQA provider should create a **checklist based on this flowchart** as a tool to make ongoing EQA schemes more useful for the participant.

Future plans

- The flowchart should become available in the public domain - e.g. EQALM's website
 - **“Dynamic” document** - continuously being improved and revised according to comments from the users