

Haematology EQA: Current concepts

Barbara De la Salle
UK NEQAS General Haematology
www.ukneqash.org

Dr S Mitchell Lewis BSc MD FRCPath DCP
1924 – 2018



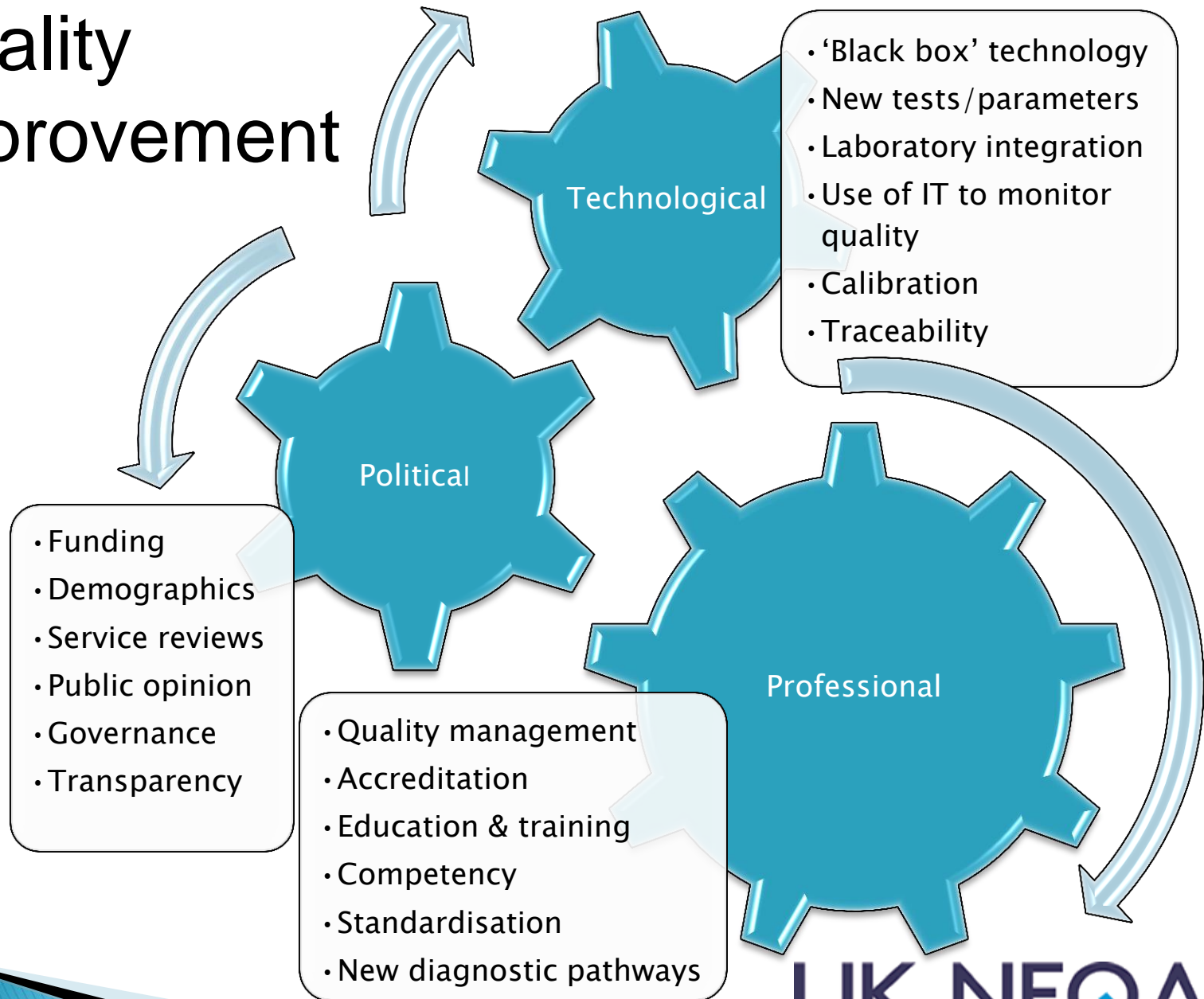
Reprinted from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL
1 November 1969, 4, 253-256

Quality Control in Haematology: Report of Interlaboratory Trials in Britain

S. M. LEWIS,* M.D., B.SC., M.C.PATH.

B. J. BURGESS,† F.I.M.L.T.

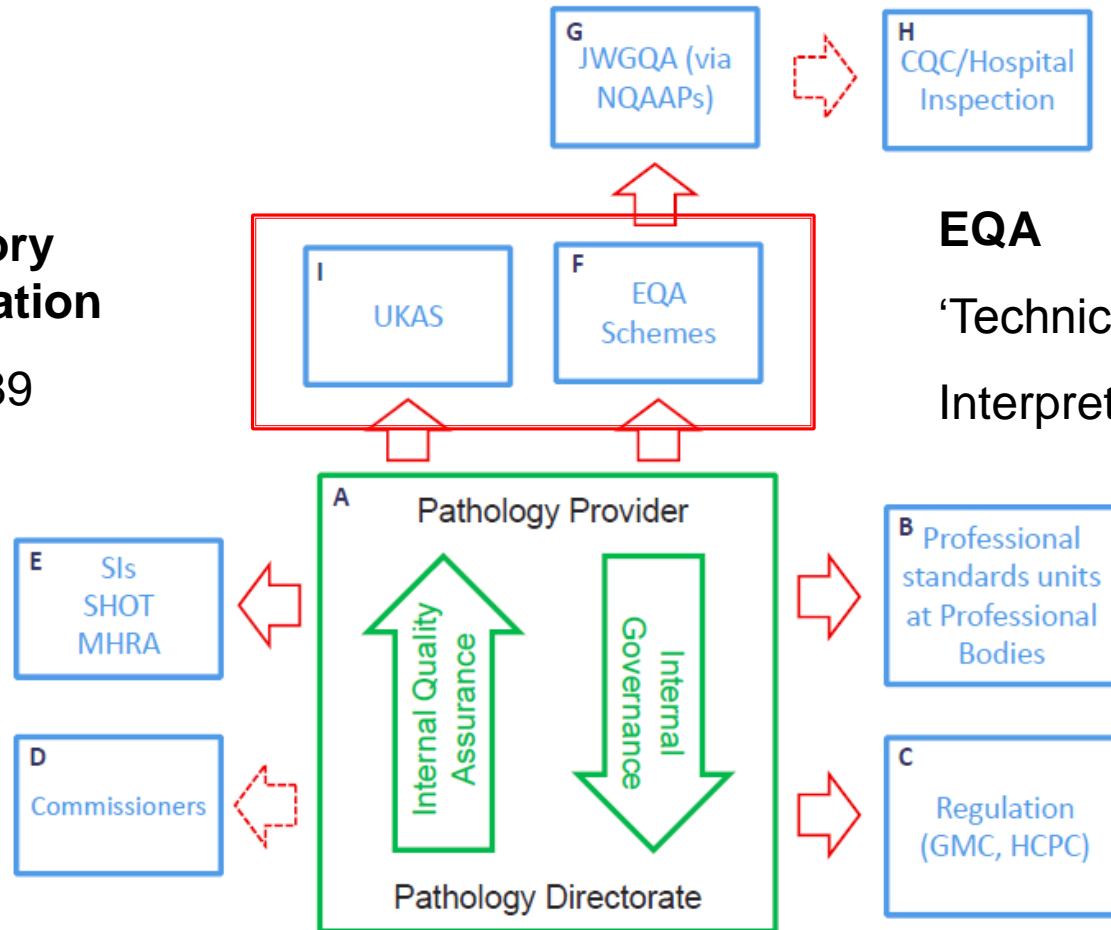
Quality Improvement



Monitoring Quality

Laboratory accreditation

ISO 15189

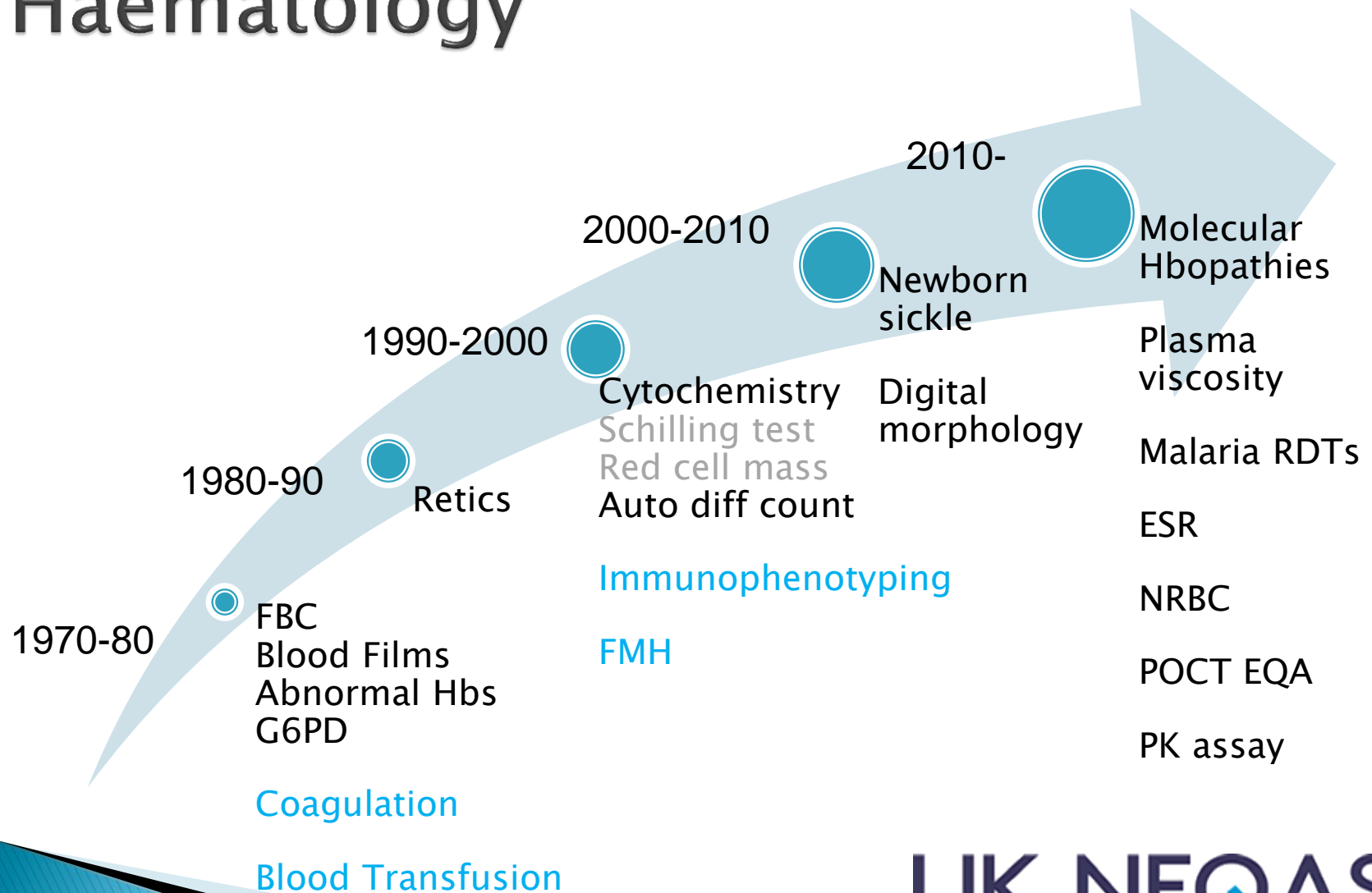


EQA

‘Technical’

Interpretive (individual)

50 years of UK NEQAS Haematology



New parameters in automated counting EQA

- ▶ Mean platelet volume (MPV)
- ▶ Red cell distribution width (RDW)
- ▶ Immature granulocyte count (Igs)
- ▶ Immature platelet fraction
- ▶ Functional iron deficiency parameters
- ▶ Body fluid counting

New PK scheme proposal: International EQA

- ▶ European collaboration: essential because of small numbers of laboratories in each country
- ▶ Performance assessment for quantitative assay initially
- ▶ Develop to include NGS methods
- ▶ Phased development
- ▶ Frequency of distribution – decide with labs
- ▶ Objectives and purpose:
 - EQA not just PT – strong educational emphasis
 - Performance assessment – Outcome orientated

ISO/IEC 17043:2010

*“Proficiency test items should **match in terms of matrix, measurands and concentrations**, as closely as practicable, **the type of items or materials encountered in routine testing or calibration**”*

Holy grails:

Homogeneity, stability

Commutability, traceability

Challenge at clinical decision-making points

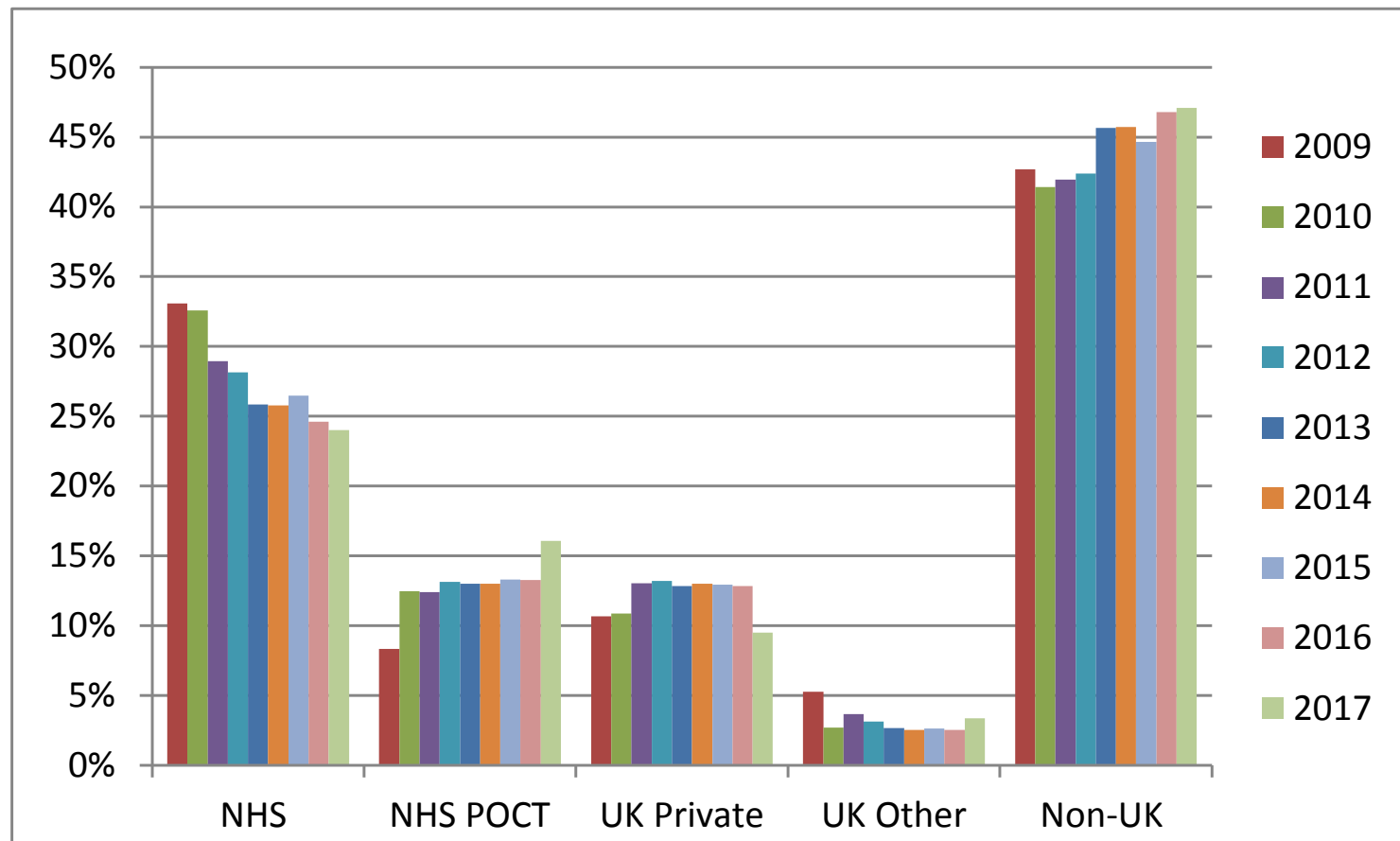


FBC survey material: the options

- ▶ EDTA blood
- ▶ CPD/ACD blood
- ▶ Partially stabilised whole blood
- ▶ Commercial material



UK NEQAS Haematology Laboratories



Conditions in transit

- Average transit time is 2 to 4 days
- Courier or first class post
- Temperature trackers sent to selected destinations
- Package temperatures may exceed 30 degrees Celsius:
 - Periods of up to 24 hours
 - July – September
 - Middle East, Eastern Mediterranean, Africa



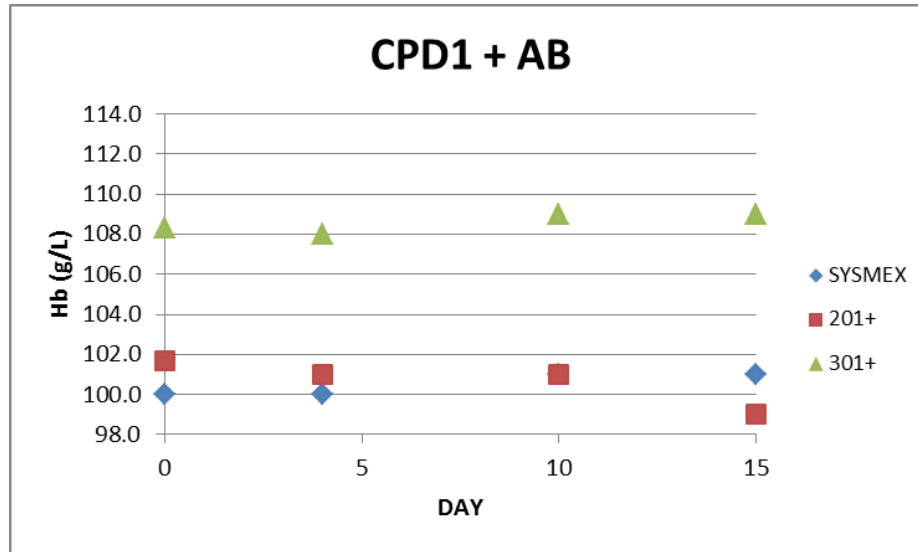
Instrument grouping

- ▶ Allows peer performance assessment where there is a lack of commutability, e.g. using stabilised material
- ▶ Reflects participants' and manufacturers' preferences
- ▶ Avoids consensus trimmed mean target favouring the instrument with the largest numbers

UK NEQAS FBC Instruments 2018

- ▶ 11 instrument groups (including miscellaneous)
- ▶ 200+ different models of instruments registered in the past 10 years
- ▶ Current registrations include 86 different instrument models
- ▶ Numbers of each model range from 1 to more than 350

Hemocue 201 vs 301+



- Fresh blood material is commutable for almost all instruments for Hb
- HemoCue 301+ and some other POCT analysers have proved the exception
- Approximate 8 g/L difference in Hb
- The same difference in results is seen with stored EDTA samples
- Instruments are designed for capillary blood
- MetHb may be the cause

UK NEQAS Haematology has developed a new platform for presentation of digital services

EQATE

*External Quality Assessment,
Training & Education*

Quality beyond the laboratory

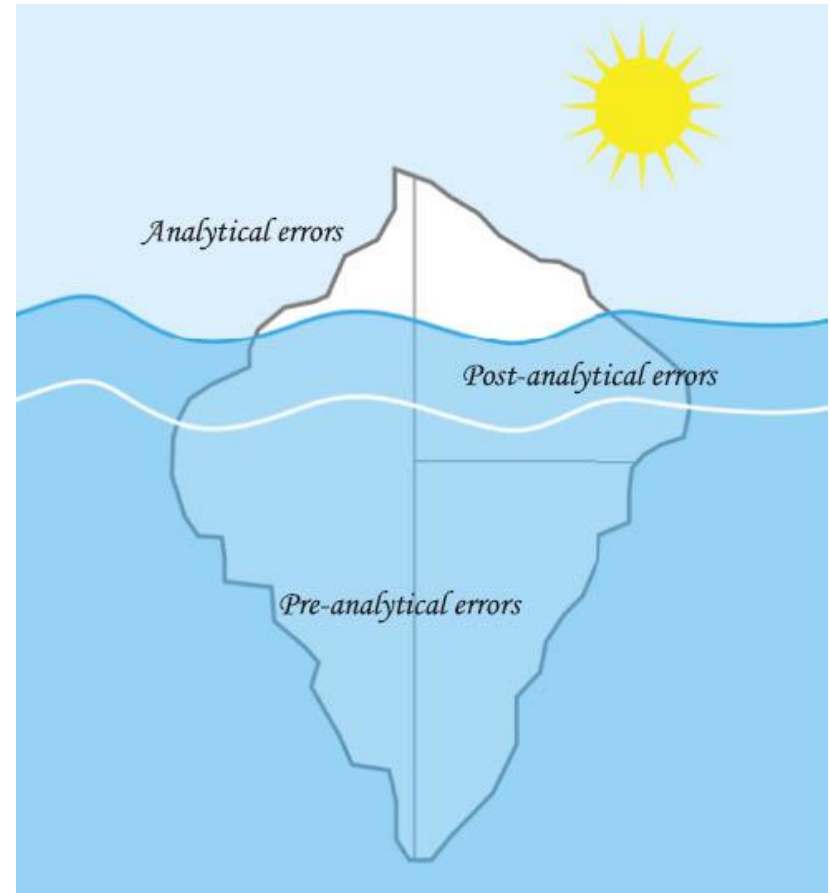
- ▶ End to end quality monitoring
- ▶ Defining reference intervals
- ▶ Standards in POCT

Most errors are not in the analytical phase

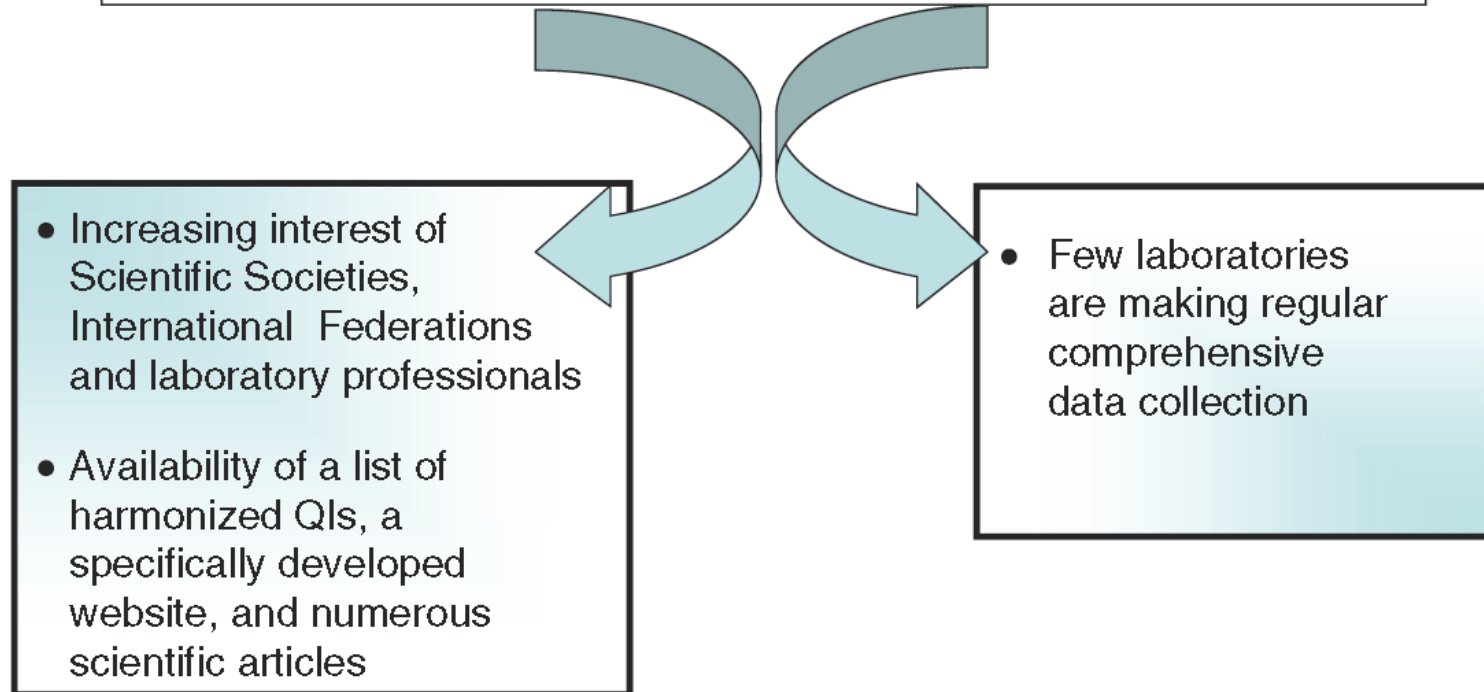
The Iceberg of Laboratory Errors

Plebani M *et al*

Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine (CCLM). Volume 53, Issue 3, Pages 357–370, ISSN (Online) 1437-4331, ISSN (Print) 1434-6621, DOI: [10.1515/cclm-2014-1051](https://doi.org/10.1515/cclm-2014-1051), December 2014



THE QUALITY INDICATORS PARADOX



*Plebani M (2015) Clin Chem Lab Med
Editorial
DOI 10.1515/cclm-2015-1080*

Assessment beyond the analytical phase in UK NEQAS Haematology

- ▶ Monitoring the laboratory
 - Interpretation of EQA results
 - As part of an analytical scheme, e.g. haemoglobinopathy and morphology schemes
- ▶ Monitoring the individual
 - Using stand-alone case studies
 - CPD
 - Demonstration of competence
- ▶ Pre and post-analytical monitoring

PREPO
End to End Quality

UK NEQAS
International Quality Expertise

Where are we at with POCT in haematology?

Briggs (2012), BJHaem 158:679–690

- ▶ Use of POCT will increase
- ▶ Studies on clinical impact required
- ▶ **Performance of POCT may be hampered by:**
- ▶ Lack of training
- ▶ Poor standardisation in obtaining blood samples
- ▶ Insufficient IQC and EQA



The UK situation 2014

- ▶ 30% of laboratories do not monitor pre-analytical indicators routinely
- ▶ Only 2 indicators are measured by more than 50% of laboratories
 - Booking in errors
 - Mislabelling
- ▶ Approximate 50:50 split in whether specimens are counted by request or by tube
- ▶ Wide range of LIMS in use
- ▶ Errors are recorded manually (67.5%) and electronically (32.5%)

Cornes M *et al*
Ann Clin Biochem, March 2016; vol. 53, 2: pp. 279-284., first published on July 20, 2015

Summary

- ▶ Haematology EQA services continue to expand in terms of geography, technology and concepts
- ▶ Commutability and traceability of survey materials remain major issues
- ▶ Assessing performance assumes
 - Quality can be defined
 - Quality can be quantified
 - Standards reflect the quality of service

Thank you for your attention!

