

Newer trends in EQAS

Continuous peer-group monitoring of laboratory data

Adam Uldall Lecture
EQALM Symposium Bucharest 2013



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STT
Consulting

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

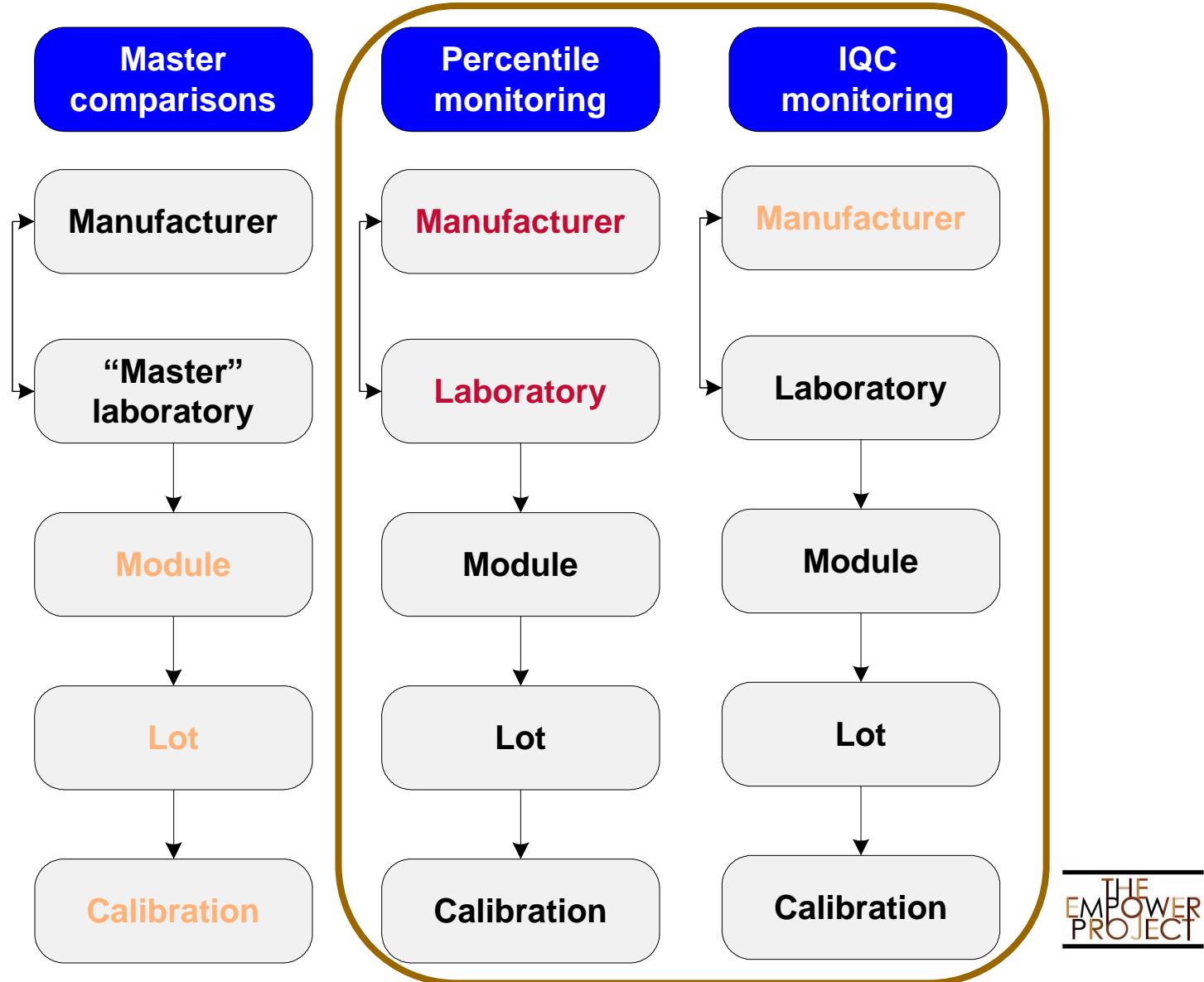
VIRTUAL EQA-1 (Percentiles)

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

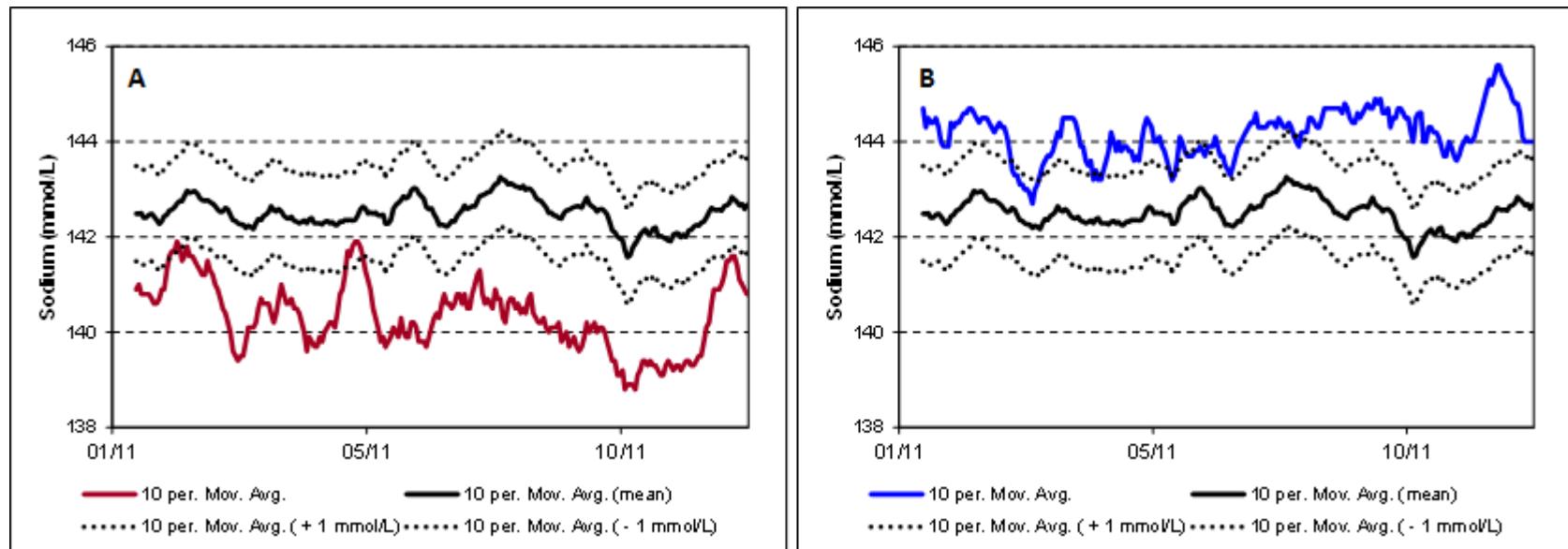
Assessment of quality components



IQC-monitoring

Peer group comparisons

Sodium (limit 1 mmol/L)



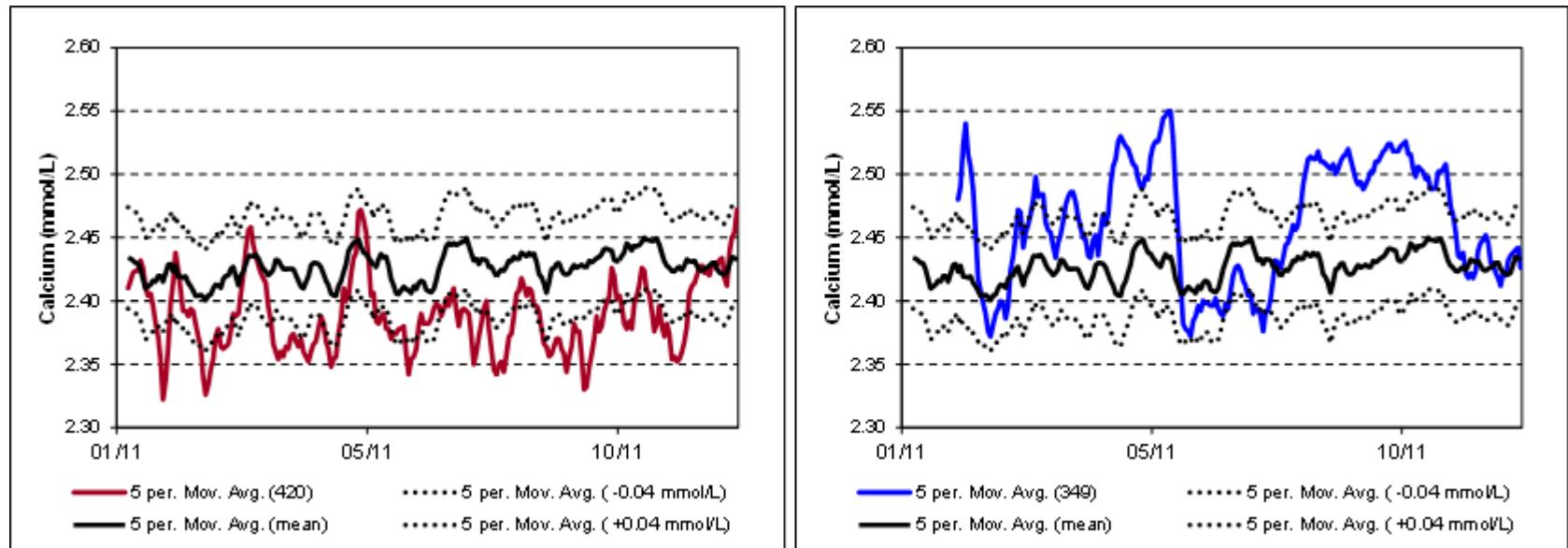
>Several laboratories with long-term bias

(courtesy Labquality)

IQC-monitoring

Peer group comparisons

Calcium (limit 0.04 mmol/L)



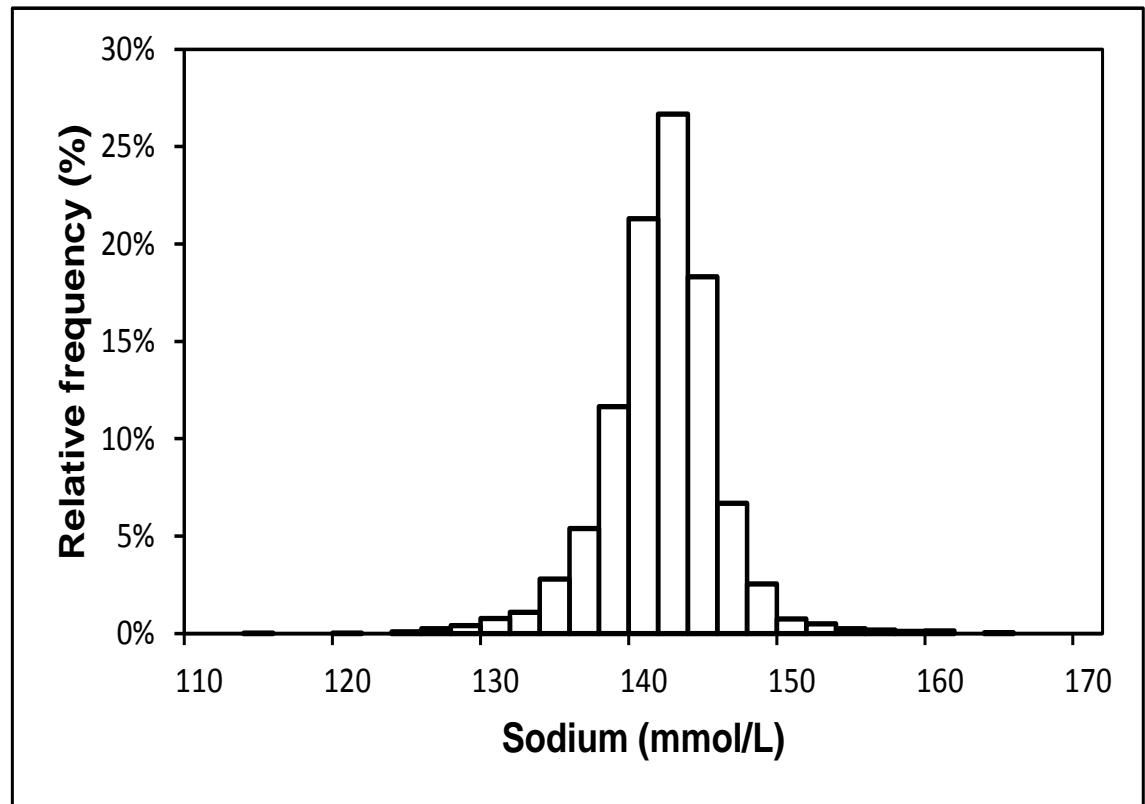
>Several laboratories with high variation

(courtesy Labquality)

Percentile monitoring

Stratification

Applications



Stratification

Points of care

- Module-specific
- Outpatients
- Weekends/Holidays
- Referral pattern (PTH)

Limitations

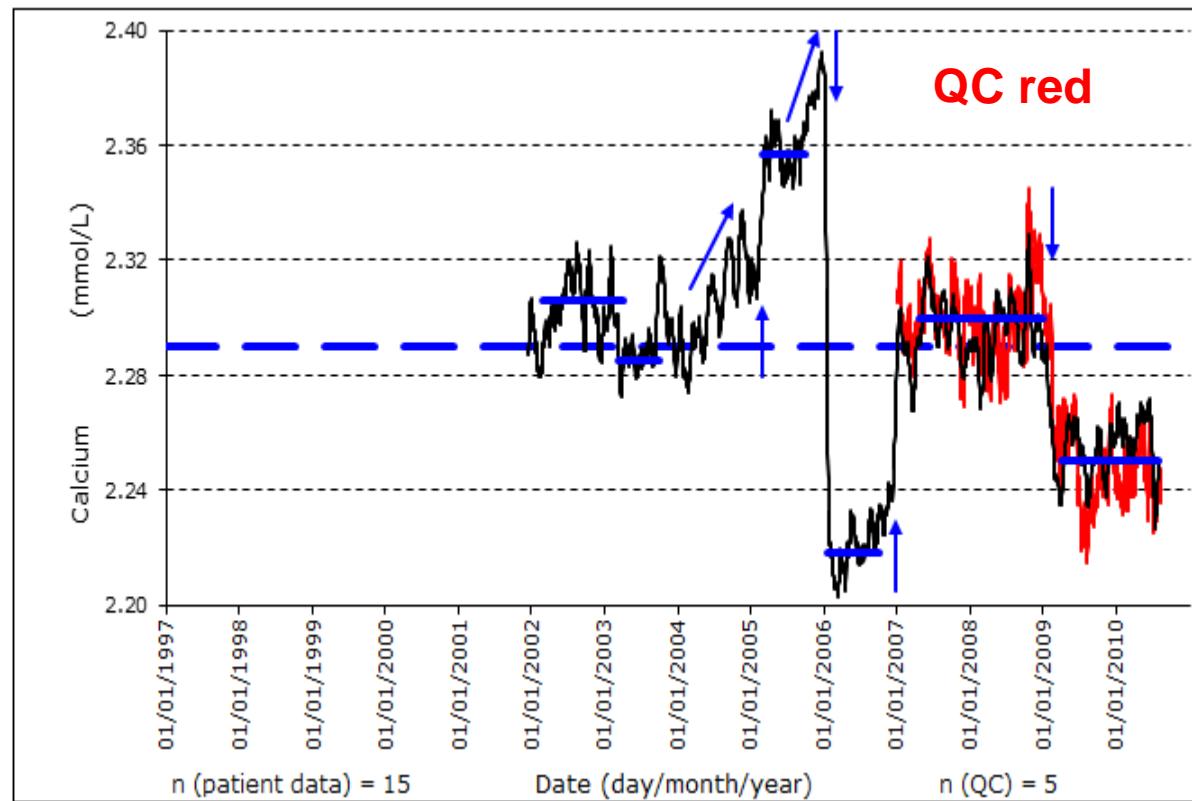
- Low volume analytes
- Seasonal variation (25OHD)

Example

Calcium 50th percentile

Reflects analytical stability very well; strong shifts

(Stepman et al. Poster AACC 2012)



Application concept

Concept

Effect of assay instability on surrogate medical decisions

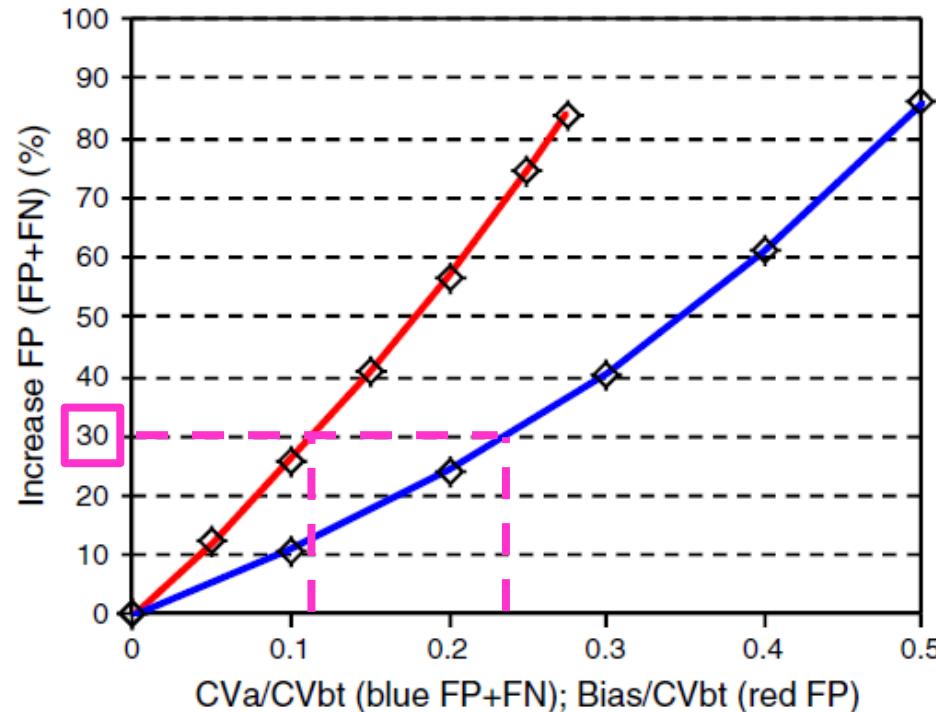


Fig. 1. %-FP plus %-FN for the ratio CVa/CVb (blue) and %-FP for the ratio bias/CVb (red) beyond the 1.96 σ decision points for Gaussian distributed data. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

A fresh look at analytical performance specifications from biological variation.

Stepman HC, Stöckl D, Twomey PJ, Thienpont LM. Clin Chim Acta 2013;421:191-2.

Application

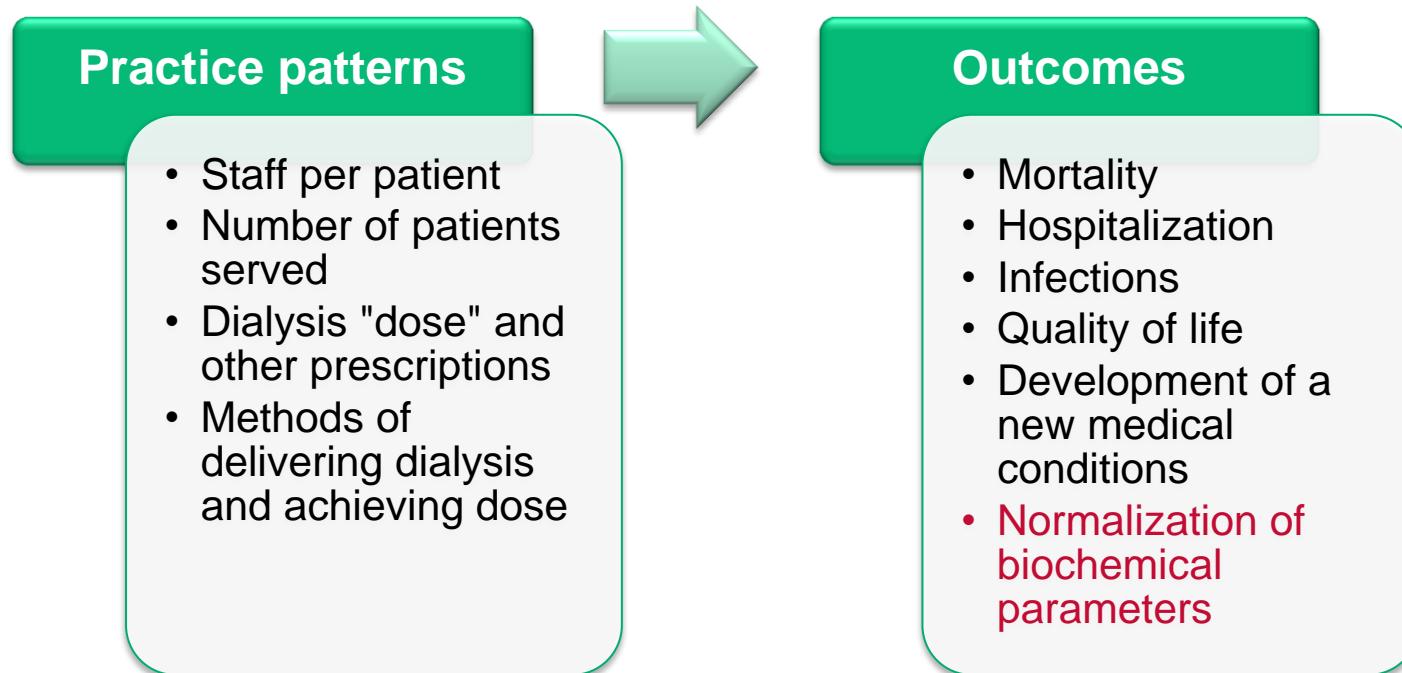
Surrogate medical outcome (laboratory population)

	Long-term mean	CV for stable periods (%)	Maximum neg. and pos. bias (%)	Percentage hypo in a biased period	Ratio hypo	Percentage hyper in a biased period	Ratio hyper	Bias specific. (diagnosis) (%)
Calcium								
Brussels	2.23	1.0	-3.1 3.7	40 22	1.8	5.0 12	2.4	0.8
			-3.5 3.9	35 19	1.8	1.0 5.1		
Ghent	2.29	1.0						

Applications

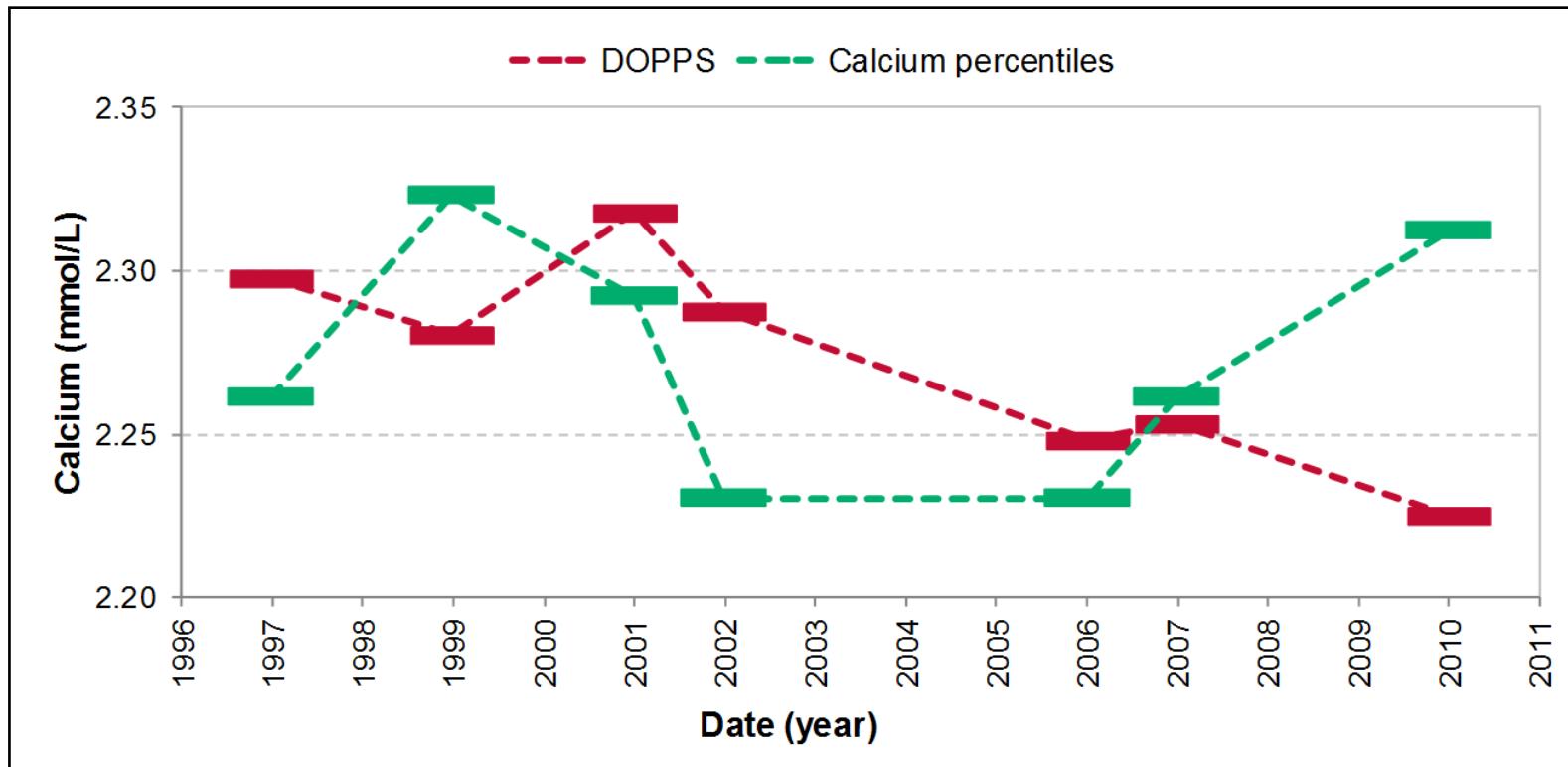
DOPPS = Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Pattern Study

Hypothesis: measurable differences in dialysis facility practices influence patient life expectancy, morbidity and health-related quality of life



Applications

Trends by practice patterns or analytical instability?



IT surrounding

“Direct reading from instrument”

“What used to take **four hours**, now takes **two minutes**.”

– Mark Shearer, MCLT, MT(ASCP)
Director of Chemistry, CompuNet Clinical Laboratories



cap



NEW
Available in 2013

Automated Proficiency
Testing Reporting

“e-LAB Solutions Connect™ **streamlines** the process, **eliminates** the potential for **clerical errors**, and makes reporting proficiency testing a whole lot **easier**.”

– Lisa Berger, MT(ASCP)
Site Director, CompuNet Clinical Laboratories

The MIPS GLIMS IT solution

Configuration time

<1 hour

Data transfer

“Hassle free” background calculation & sending

Price

ZERO €

The MIPS GLIMS IT solution

Output and email transfer

e-mail to dietmar@stt-consulting.com (SMTP server)

Production Statistics

Time period: 29/05/13 00:00 - 29/05/13 23:59 (produced)

Selection: no QC, no unassessed, no unsolicited, status 'Confirmed' until 'Validated', classification 'statPERCSTUDIE'

Contents: Median of numeric value, per statPERC_STUDIE (rows)

StatPERC_STUDIE

?

UZG;29/05/2013;COBAS8000C;POL;ALB;g/L;47.50

UZG;29/05/2013;COBAS8000C;POL;ALKFOS;U/L;61.70

UZG;29/05/2013;COBAS8000C;POL;URINZ;mg/dL;5.64

Codes

Lab identifier;Date(DD/MM/JJJJ);Instrument ID;Outpatient code;Analyte;unit;median (or 50th percentile)
[future: serum/plasma?; calibrator lot; reagent lot].

20 Analytes (serum or plasma)

Albumin; Alkaline Phosphatase; Alanine aminotransferease (ALT); Aspartate aminotransferase (AST); total-Bilirubin; Calcium; total-Cholesterol; Chloride; C-reactive protein (CRP); Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT); Glucose; Potassium; Creatinine; Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH); Magnesium; Sodium; Inorganic phosphor (phosphate); total-Protein; Urea; Uric acid (urate)

IT – MySQL database & Visualization

E-mail reading

Graphical user interface

Bruno Neckebroek

Thanks for the IT solution!

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Tom Fiers (UZ Gent): tom.fiers@uzgent.be

Bruno Neckebroek: neckebroek.bruno@telenet.be



Benefits

Patient percentile monitoring (“Virtual EQA”)

- Evidence about mid- to long-term stability of assays
- Evidence about the reasons for assay variation: lot-to-lot-variation; laboratory/instrument variation (laboratories having significant, long-term bias to their own peer group).
- Establish realistic quality goals (effect of variation on “surrogate” medical decisions); tool for strengthening the physician/laboratory interface by more transparent communication of performance.
- Strengthens the laboratory/manufacturer dialogue.
- Cross comparison between manufacturers allows insight into performance of competitors.

Benefits

IQC monitoring (mid- to long-term)

- Has to substitute percentile monitoring for low-volume assays and patient populations with a high heterogeneity (PTH, 25OHD); >similar information as patient percentiles.
- A conceptually strong IQC system is the backbone of the laboratory's analytical quality management system.
- Many manufacturers, indeed, have their own IQC/EQA monitoring system. Laboratories and manufacturers would profit from an open, independent look at these data and a cross comparison to other manufacturers.



THE
EMPOWER
PROJECT
