



UK NEQAS FOR MOLECULAR GENETICS

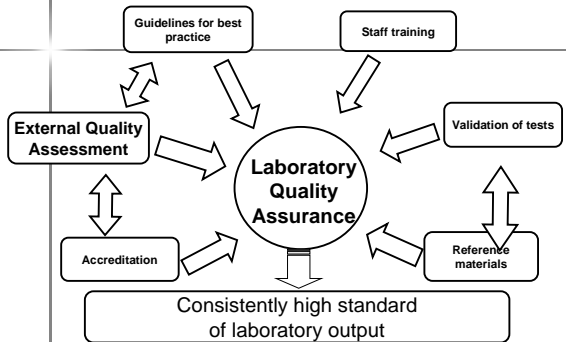
External Quality Assurance *monogenic disorders*

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Ensuring Quality



UK NEQAS

What is External Quality Assessment?

- ⇒ EQA = proficiency testing
- ⇒ Procedure for assessing and maintaining the quality and standards of output from a laboratory
- ⇒ Measures the error rate of the laboratory and helps to identify any underlying problems.
- ⇒ The end result is improved performance and better quality control

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What is the purpose of EQA?

- ⇒ Mechanism to quantify the quality of output of a laboratory
 - the analytical service of the laboratory and/or
 - the interpretations provided by individual members of staff
- ⇒ Raise and harmonise standards
- ⇒ Education
- ⇒ Ensures that patients and clinicians receive the best possible service

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The laboratory's point of view

- ⇒ Participate in approved EQA Schemes appropriate to the examination and interpretations provided.
- ⇒ Maintain a record of results against the agreed performance criteria in EQA schemes.
 - Record should be - reviewed
 - communicated to staff
 - decisions recorded, monitored and acted upon
- ⇒ Participation in EQA schemes is an essential element in informing both the providers and users of the quality of the service.

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The patient's point of view

- ⇒ Available and accessible
- ⇒ Turnaround time
- ⇒ Understand the result
- ⇒ Assume test is correct

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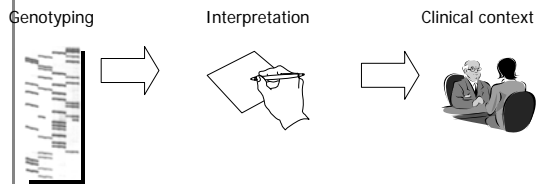
Molecular Genetic Testing

- ⇒ A genotype is usually only established once
- ⇒ A genetic test result is important for life decisions
- ⇒ A genetic test is important for the whole family

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Molecular Genetic Testing



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www.ukneqas-molgen.org.uk

CPA Accredited EQA Scheme
Reference No: 051


- UK National External Quality Assessment Services (UKNEQAS)
"helping to ensure clinical laboratory test results are accurate, reliable and comparable wherever they are produced"
- UK NEQAS for Molecular Genetics
 - Established in 1991
 - Provide EQA for Molecular Genetics
 - Self funding, non-profit making scheme

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- Clinical Pathology Accreditation (UK) Ltd
 - Full Accreditation since 2001
 - Assessment visit every 2 years
- Adhere to UK Joint Working Group on Quality Assurance conditions of participation
- Assess
 - Genotyping
 - Interpretation
 - Clerical Accuracy

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- Steering Committee comprised of
 - Senior Molecular Geneticists (UK, Ireland, Netherlands)
 - Clinical Geneticists
 - NHS and Private Sector Representatives
- Report to National Quality Assurance Advisory Panel (NQAAP) on UK participant performance against Poor Performance criteria.
- Web-based system for
 - EQA scheme registration
 - Report return submission
 - Scheme marking
 - Data manipulation
 - Publication of scores and reports
 - Record of participation and performance
 - Invoicing

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Examples of errors
 detected by molecular EQA schemes

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Laboratory 1

- Participated in Fragile X syndrome (FRAX) EQA
- Clinical case scenario
 - *Individual with family history of FRAX referred for molecular testing*
- DNA sample provided - carrier of a FRAX methylated full mutation
- Result submitted – NOT carrier of FRAX mutation
- Follow up - all Southern blot analysis for FRAX suspended
 - clinical cases sent on to other diagnostic lab
 - repeat samples supplied
 - methodology reviewed
 - test with extra EQA samples

Laboratory 2

- Participated in Hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer EQA
- Clinical case scenario
 - *Patient was referred for testing of presence of familial pathogenic variant*
- DNA sample provided was a carrier of this familial variant
- Result submitted – patient did NOT carry this variant
- Follow up - lab contact immediately following all EQA reports submission
 - lab investigated their testing procedure
 - identified a sample mix-up with clinical sample
 - management informed
 - lab to show evidence of review of procedures
 - extra round of EQA

Laboratory 3

- Participated in Molecular Rapid Aneuploidy EQA
- Clinical case scenario
 - *Patient with ultrasound abnormalities*
- DNA sample extracted from CVS provided had normal chromosome complement for chromosomes 13, 18 and 21. Fetus was female.
- Result submitted – Fetus was male
- Follow up - lab appealed against marking
 - declared it was a clerical error in transcription of results into report
 - Appeal overruled
 - Poor performance stood
 - even a transcription/clerical error can affect the quality of the output of the lab

Laboratory 4

- Participated in Cystic fibrosis EQA
- Clinical case scenario
 - Prenatal sample to be tested for CF
- DNA sample extracted from CVS had two CF mutations present
- Result submitted – Fetus was a carrier of one CF mutation and therefore UNAFFECTED
- Follow up - lab contact immediately following all EQA reports submission
 - lab investigated
 - staff interpretation of results incorrect
 - staff on annual leave
 - inadequate checking procedures in place
 - service has been suspended until review of lab undertaken

Errors detected by EQA

- Methodology based error
- Sample mix-up
- Error occurring when transferring result
- Error in interpretation of result/insufficient staffing & checking procedure

**Pilot EQA for PGD
Monogenic disorders
2008**

Initial Stages

- Identified need for EQA
- CPA (UK) funding for pilot scheme (1 year)
- Collaboration with ESHRE
- Initiated PGD Molecular EQA Working Group

Aims of Pilot EQA

- Assess all stages of the process to allow comparisons between laboratories and techniques
- Stage 1 - Ability to perform a feasibility work-up for PGD
- Stage 2 - Technical ability to perform single cell PCR
 - Interpretation and reporting of results

2008 - Pilot EQA for Cystic fibrosis

- Identified 12 PGD labs performing CF
- Commercially available samples from CF families cell lines
 - Independently validated samples
 - DNA samples for feasibility work-up
 - Cell lines for single cell PCR
- Pilot EQA scheme – no participation fee
- Use of UK NEQAS for Molecular Genetics website

Outline**Stage 1** - November 2008

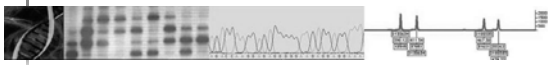
- Distribution of "parental" and "CF affected relative" DNA samples
- Participants required to perform feasibility work-up
- 1 month given for testing
- Submit results in format
 - YES PGD is possible in this lab
 - NO PGD not possible in this lab

Outline**Stage 2** - December 2008/January 2009

- Distribution of "embryo cells" - derived from "parents" provided in Stage 1
- Participants required to perform single cell PCR
- 1 month given for testing
- Submit results - Report diagnostic result in regular reporting format
 - In addition must include information:
 - i) if embryo suitable/unsuitable for transfer
 - ii) if unsuitable then reason must be stated
 - iii) methodology used

Outline**Stage 3** - January/February 2009

- Assessment of reports against consensus marking criteria
- Collation of data obtained
- Publication of EQA scheme report including anonymised laboratory results and issues arising from scheme
- Feedback from Participating laboratories



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