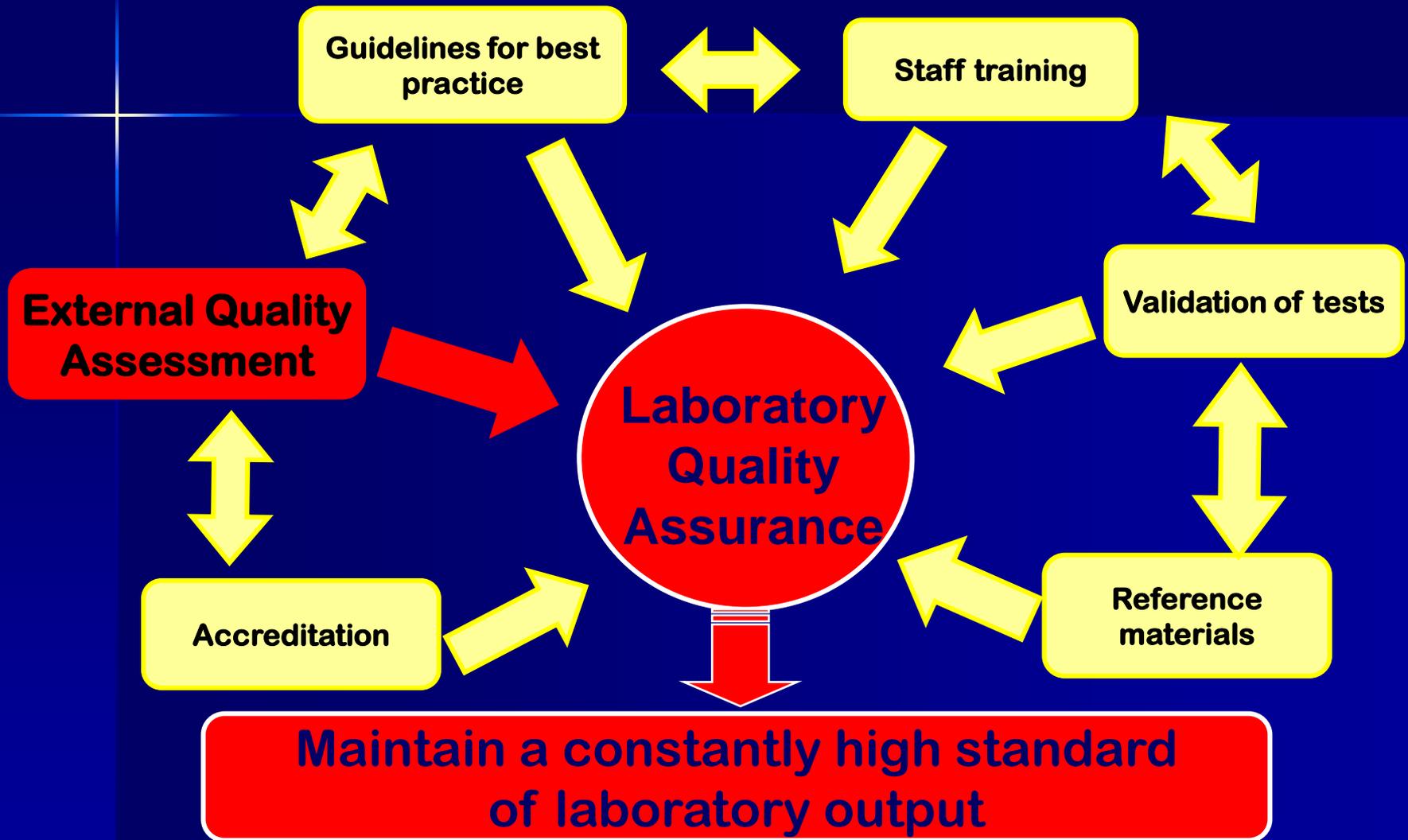


Ensuring Quality

network of issues



What is External Quality Assessment?

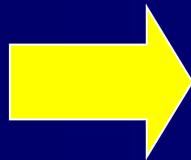
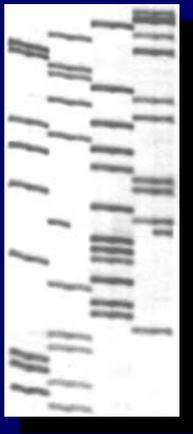
- ➔ EQA = proficiency testing
- ➔ Procedure for assessing and maintaining the quality and standards of output from a laboratory
- ➔ Measures the error rate of the laboratory and helps to identify any underlying problems.
- ➔ The end result is improved performance and better quality control

What is the purpose of EQA?

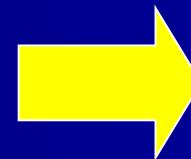
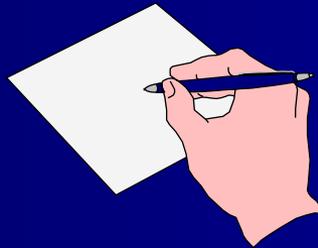
- ➔ Mechanism to quantify the quality of output of a laboratory
 - the analytical service
 - the interpretation of result
- ➔ Measure for the providers and users of the service
- ➔ Raise and harmonise standards
- ➔ Education
- ➔ Ensures that patients and clinicians receive the best possible service

Molecular Genetic Testing

Genotyping



Interpretation



Clinical context



- **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**
 - Provide EQA for Molecular Genetic testing laboratories
 - Self-funding, not-for-profit organisation
 - Full CPA Accreditation since 2001
 - Assess – Genotyping / Interpretation / Clerical Accuracy

- **Web-based system:**
 - Each laboratory has own website account
 - EQA scheme registration
 - Report return submission
 - Scheme marking
 - Publication of scores and reports
 - Record of participation and performance
 - Invoicing

Pilot EQA for PGD monogenic disorders

Initial Stages

- Identified need for EQA
- CPA (UK) funding for pilot scheme 2008/09 (1 year)
- Collaboration with ESHRE
- Formed PGD Molecular EQA Working Group

Aims of Pilot EQA

- Assess all stages of the process
 - many aspects to providing a good service
 - PGD is not just testing embryo cells
 - gather information on differing laboratory practice
 - review reporting strategies
- Stage 1 - Ability to perform a feasibility work-up for PGD
 - Genotyping & Interpretation of results
- Stage 2 - Technical ability to perform single cell PCR
 - Genotyping, Interpretation & Reporting of results

Pilot EQA for Cystic fibrosis

- 12 PGD labs performing CF participated
- Commercially sourced samples from CF families
 - Independently validated samples
 - DNA samples for feasibility work-up
 - Cell lines for single cell PCR
- No participation fee
- Use UK NEQAS for Molecular Genetics website

Stage 1 - December 2008

★ Distribution of DNA samples for Feasibility Study



- ★ 6 weeks given for testing (over holiday)
- ★ Results submitted using usual reporting format
- ★ Requested participants complete *proforma* to gather information

Mutation nomenclature is given using NM_000492.3 with numbering starting at the A of the ATG initiation codon according to HGVS guidelines.

Stage 1 - Results

- ★ **100% result return rate with high standard of genotyping**
- ★ **11/12 labs offered PGD (1 lab – no optimised protocol for required markers)**
- ★ **Reports scored for Genotyping, Interpretation & Clerical Accuracy (max. 2.00)**
- ★ **Scheme mean scores:**

<i>Genotyping</i>	<i>1.93</i>
<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>1.78</i>
<i>Clerical Accuracy</i>	<i>1.95</i>

Stage 1 – Marking

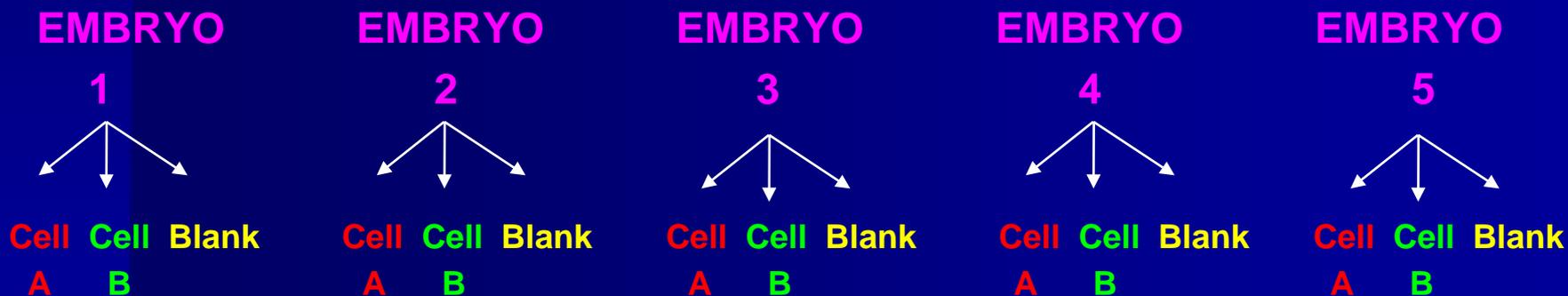
- ★ **Genotyping – 0.1 mark deducted for each incorrect locus**
- ★ **Interpretation – Reports should include (0.1 mark deducted for each omission)**
 - Disease being tested
 - Methods performed
 - Markers to be used for PGD case
 - **Error rates clearly stated**
 - **Use of Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS) mutation nomenclature**
 - **Stating reference sequence when using mutation nomenclature**
- ★ **Clerical Accuracy - Reports should include (0.1 mark deducted for each omission)**
 - Two identifiers per patient
 - Stating which samples were tested
 - Indication of name/signature of authoriser
 - Stating issue date of report

Stage 2 - February 2009

★ Validation and distribution of testing single cells

- ★ 7 validation laboratories
- ★ range of PCR assays performed
- ★ range of distribution times

★ Distribution of single lymphocytes for PGD case



- ★ 4 weeks given for testing and results submitted using usual reporting format

Stage 2 – Results

	Genotype	Interpretation
Embryo 1	c.[1521_1523delCTT]+[3717+10kbC>T] <i>delta F508 / 3849+10kbC>T compound heterozygote</i>	Affected embryo Transfer not recommended
Embryo 2	c.[1521_1523delCTT]+[=] <i>delta F508 carrier</i>	Unaffected embryo Transfer recommended
Embryo 3	c.[1521_1523delCTT]+[3717+10kbC>T] <i>delta F508 / 3849+10kbC>T compound heterozygote</i>	Affected embryo Transfer not recommended
Embryo 4	c.[3717+10kbC>T]+[=] <i>849+10kbC>T carrier</i>	Unaffected embryo Transfer recommended
Embryo 5	c.[1521_1523delCTT]+[=] <i>delta F508 carrier</i>	Unaffected embryo Transfer recommended

Mutation nomenclature is given using NM_000492.3 with numbering starting at the A of the ATG initiation codon according to HGVS guidelines

Stage 2 – Marking

- ★ **Genotyping – 0.1 mark deducted for each incorrect locus for each embryo**
- ★ **Interpretation – Marks were given for the correct interpretation of results ie. whether the embryo should be transferred or not**
- ★ **Clerical Accuracy - Reports should include (0.1 mark deducted for each omission)**
 - Report date or egg collection date
 - Samples being tested
 - Disease being tested
 - Methods performed
 - Error rates clearly stated
 - Use of Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS) mutation nomenclature
 - Stating reference sequence when using mutation nomenclature
 - Indication of name/signature of authoriser

Stage 2 – Results

★ Scheme mean scores:

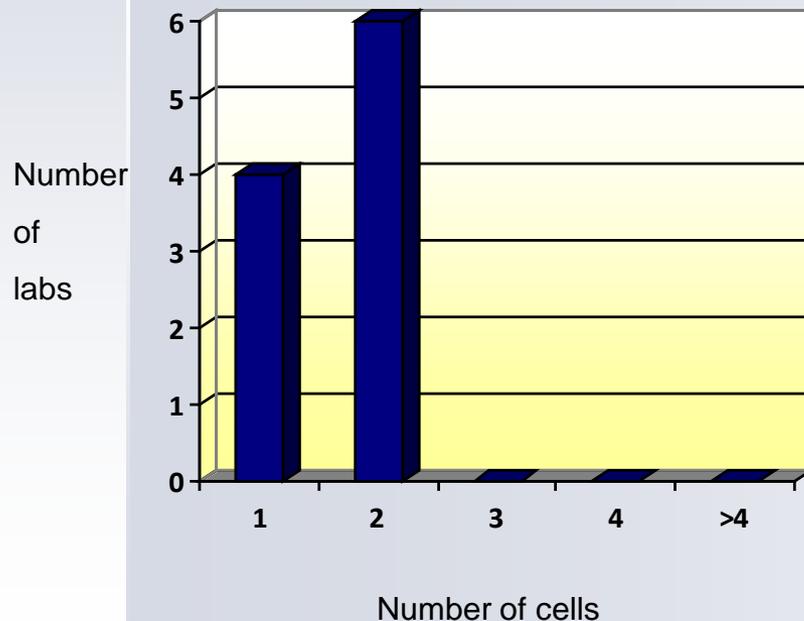
<i>Genotyping</i>	<i>1.99</i>
<i>Interpretation</i>	<i>2.00</i>
<i>Clerical Accuracy</i>	<i>1.77</i>

★ Stage 2 participant returns

- 6/11 labs obtained results for all 5 embryos
- 2/11 labs obtained results for 4 embryos
- 2/11 labs = no results but sent data to interpret/report
- 1/11 lab obtained results for 2 embryos

Strategy Survey 1

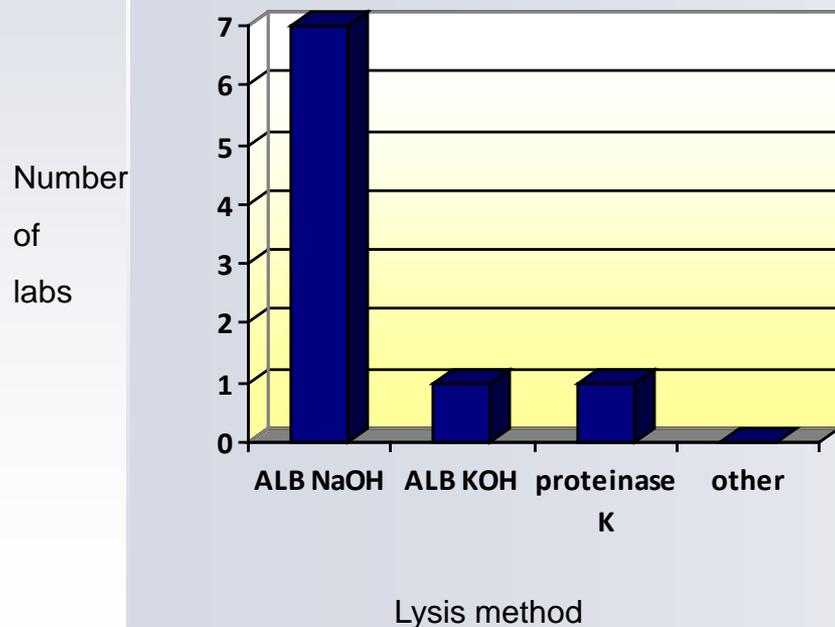
How many embryo cells do you routinely test?



- ★ 40% of labs test 1 cell
- ★ 60% of labs test 2 cells
- ★ No labs tested >2 cells

Strategy Survey 2

Which lysis method do you routinely use?

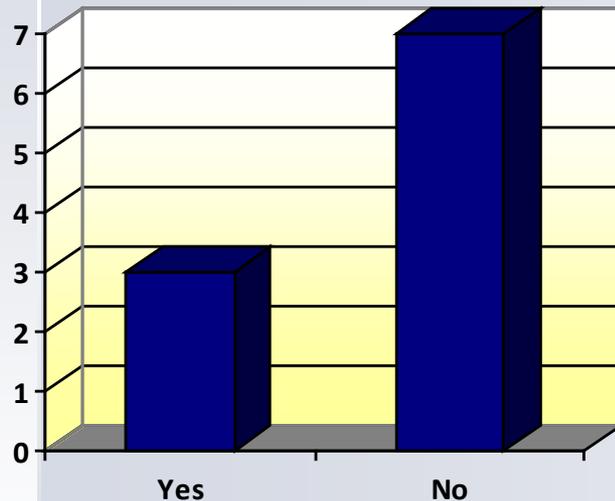


★ 3 methods stated

★ 70% of labs use NaOH alkaline lysis buffer

Strategy Survey 3

Do you perform whole genome amplification?



- ★ 30% labs routinely perform whole genome amplification
- ★ They all used NaOH alkaline lysis buffer
- ★ 2 of them test 1 cell per embryo (the other tests 2 cells)

Pilot Scheme Summary

- ★ Pilot EQA scheme looked at a PGD case for cystic fibrosis:
Feasibility Study and Single Cell testing
- ★ Participants given a measure of against an external source of validated material and against other PGD laboratories
- ★ No critical genotyping or interpretation errors detected
- ★ Highlighted variability of reporting formats and local procedures
- ★ Single lymphocytes successfully used test embryo cell testing

Future

★ **Second year of pilot EQA scheme - 2010**

Format

- Opened to all interested parties
- 15 participants
- Fees charged

Timetable

- Feasibility Study – January/February 2010
- Single Cell Testing – March/April 2010
- Scheme Marking – May/June 2010
- Scheme Scores and Report published – June 2010

Modifications to scheme

- *Proforma* provided for Feasibility Study results
- Improved instructions for processing single lymphocytes
- Streamline marking process to improve turnaround time

Acknowledgements

★ **Molecular PGD EQA Working Group**

Martine De Rycke
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Pamela Renwick
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Jan Traeger-synodinos

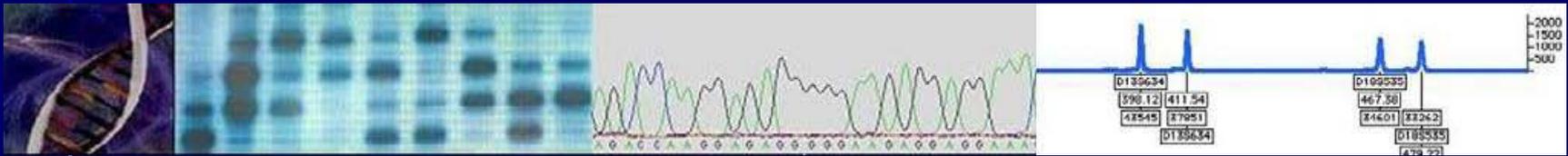
★ **Clinical Pathology Accreditation (UK) Ltd**

★ **Coriell Institute for Medical Research**

★ **Dr Francesco Fiorentino and his team at Genoma, Italy**

★ **ESHRE**

★ **UK NEQAS for Molecular Genetics Steering Committee**



UK NEQAS FOR MOLECULAR GENETICS

www.ukneqas-molgen.org.uk



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