

UK NEQAS for Microbiology Scheme best practices

Shila Seaton bacteriology/mycology scheme
manager
February 2017

Objectives

- ▶ History of UK NEQAS
- ▶ UK NEQAS today
- ▶ Scheme information
- ▶ Web entry
- ▶ Scoring
- ▶ Performance

History of UK NEQAS

- ▶ UK NEQAS for Microbiology is one of a number of UK NEQASs which provide quality assessment in most disciplines of laboratory medicine.
- ▶ The UK NEQASs began in 1969 and Microbiology was added in 1971. Schemes were initiated by and continue to be overseen by the professions and learned societies. Up until March 1992, schemes were financially supported by central funding from the Department of Health (DH).
- ▶ Since April 1992, schemes are funded by income derived from participants' subscriptions. Schemes are physically located with host authorities, usually health authorities and in the case of the microbiology schemes, Public Health England

History -cont'd

- ▶ Day to day management of the UK NEQASs is vested in the Organiser. The Organiser is responsible for local administrative matters to the host authority. The Organiser receives advice on the running of the scheme from a Steering Group on Quality Assessment
- ▶ Comprises of practising professionals specific to the discipline.
- ▶ Matters relating to participants' performance are dealt with by the relevant National Quality Assurance Advisory Panel which comprises nominees from the professional and learned societies.
- ▶ The Panel also advises the Organiser on matters relating to assessment of performance.



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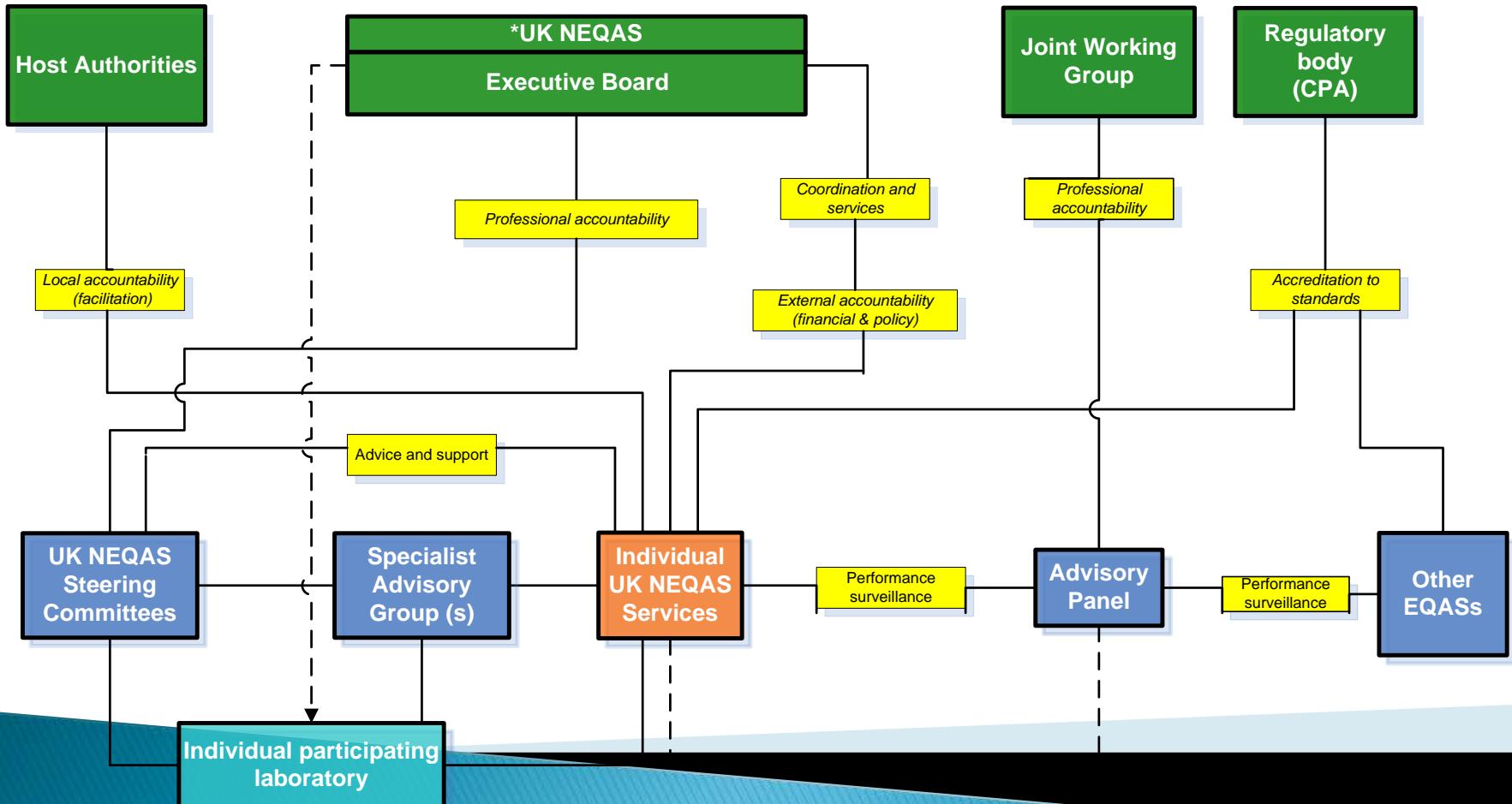
- ▶ Surveillance
- ▶ Microbiology (specialist and reference)
 - Reference microbiology
 - Outbreak investigation
 - FEW microbiology
 - Specialist advice and guidance
 - Research and development (R&D)
 - Assuring Quality

UK NEQAS Divisions

website: ukneqas.org.uk

Andrology	male fertility investigations
Clinical Chemistry	blood chemical components: cardiac markers, drug assays, peptide hormones, trace elements
Genetics	cytogenetics and molecular genetic analysis
Haematology	blood cellular components, blood grouping, blood coagulation, haematinics, feto-maternal haemorrhage, leucocyte Immunophenotyping
Cellular pathology	structure and function of body tissues
Immunology and immunocytochemistry	components of the immune system in blood, histocompatibility and immunogenetics
Microbiology	infectious agents, parasites & antibiotics assays

Structures for UK NEQAS Oversight



*UK National External Quality Assessment Services:

- A charitable company limited by guarantee
- Company membership (guarantor) open to those services entitled to use the name UK NEQAS
- Executive elected from and by the membership

Entitlement to UK NEQAS status is determined through compliance with the UK NEQAS Code of Practice.

UK NEQAS for Microbiology PO Box 63003, NW9 1GH

Tel: + 44 (0)20 8905 9890 Fax: + 44 (0)20 8205 1488 E-mail: organiser@ukneqasmicro.org.uk web: <http://www.ukneqasmicro.org.uk>

	Austria		Greece		Romania
	Belgium		Greenland		Slovenia
	Croatia		Iceland		Spain
	Cyprus		Ireland		Sweden
	Czech Republic		Italy		Switzerland
	Denmark		Liechtenstein		Turkey
	Finland		Malta		U.K.
	France		Netherlands		
	Georgia		Norway		
	Germany		Poland		
	Gibraltar		Portugal		

European Countries

	Argentina		Israel		Qatar
	Australia		Kenya		Singapore
	Bahrain		Republic of Korea		South Africa
	Chile		Kuwait		Tanzania
	Democratic Republic of Congo		Lao PDR		Thailand
	Egypt		Malawi		United Arab Emirates
	Falkland Islands		Mauritius		U.S.A.
	French Guiana		Morocco		Vietnam
	Gambia		Nigeria		Zimbabwe
	Hong Kong		Oman		
	India		Philippines		

Non European Countries

Challenge of laboratory procedures with specimens of known but undisclosed

Assesses the specimens distributed in the

The influence of analytical procedures

Provide an insight into the quality of the routine work of the laboratory

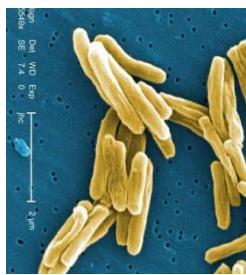
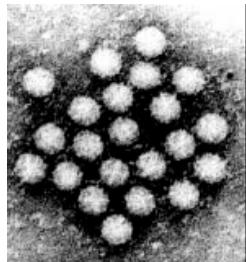
The overall standard of

Individual laboratory

Educational stimulus to improvement

Provide reassurance that all the components of the system are

Proficiency of staff



Schemes overview

Identification

- Biochemistry
- Antigen (IF / agglutination...)
- Growth characteristics
- Molecular

Typing / subtyping

- Biochemistry
- Antigen
- Molecular

Quantification

- Microscopic
- Molecular

Susceptibility

- phenotype
- genotype

45 SCHEMES

Virology

- 23 schemes

Mycology

- 2 schemes

Bacteriology

- 12 schemes

Parasitology

- 8 schemes

Serology

- EIA
- Agglutination
- Line assays
- IF

Specimen preparation



UK NEQAS WEBSITE

<http://ukneqasmicro.org.uk>

WEB ENTRY

http://ukneqasmicro.org.uk/

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UK NEQAS

International Quality Expertise

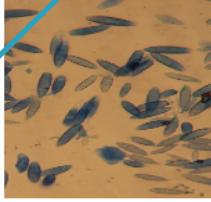
Microbiology

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Our Services & Links

- Benefits of EQA
- Distribution Timetable
- Participating Countries
- Directory/Participants' Manual
- UK NEQAS for Parasitology
- UK NEQAS for Microbiology
- Login Reports/Results
- Guidance on use of secure site
- Special Survey Login
- Interpretive Comments – new login
- Order Repeat Specimens
- Current pilots
- FAQ
- Accreditation
- Links to Related Websites

EQA provision with UK NEQAS



The United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Service for Microbiology, operated by Public Health England, offers a number of features and benefits: Professionally led and educational service. The service is organised by professional microbiologists...

Read more...

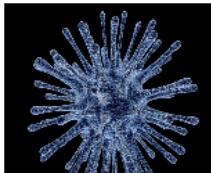
Introduction to schemes



UK NEQAS for Microbiology provides external quality assessment for clinical laboratories that carry out examinations in; General bacteriology, Virology, Serological testing, Blood donor testing (blood borne viruses and syphilis) and Parasitology...

Read more...

News, Meetings and Events



Registration steps for new participants
Newsletters
Current News

105%

https://results.ukneqas.org.uk/scripts/results_mic.pl/result/9999/MICGB/4024/0

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UKNEQAS

United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Schemes

UK NEQAS Birmingham Home Page Results and Reports Change ID Help PDF Help

Results Entry

Laboratory:

Scheme: UK NEQAS for General bacteriology
Distribution: 4024
Dispatch date: 30-01-2017
Return results: 20-02-2017

Status: Last submitted on 26-01-2017 14:25:36

Page: [Info](#) [Spec:3556](#) [Spec:3557](#) [Spec:3558](#) [Final Page](#) [Print](#) [Blank form](#)

Web form guidelines for use

A **Blank form** is available and can be printed so that you can make a note of your test results during testing. This web form consists of 6 pages. It is recommended that you move sequentially through the pages to enter your results. As you move through the pages the information you have entered is automatically saved. Any error or omission on the page will be highlighted in red and a suitable error message provided. You may make changes to the saved data at any time until you have submitted. If you make an error when re-entering data select **Reset** to take you back to the last saved information. By re-accessing this form you can amend and resubmit your results at anytime before the close of the distribution. However, please note, if you make a change to any field the submission status will change to 'not submitted'. Please make sure you resubmit.

Please note that the layout has been updated: there are separate pages for each specimen and from now on all distributions will be analysed by the method(s) used. You are now required to enter at least one method, the result obtained with that method and an overall result for the pathogens you detect.

Select the **Save Specimen** button to save the results before moving on to the next specimen.

Once you have completed your results entry click on **Final page** to access the final page.

The final page contains a text box for free text. Please provide an e-mail address if you require a response to your comment. Select the **Submit** button to send your results. Once your results have been submitted print or save a copy of your results by selecting the **Print** button.

If you cannot see the predictive menu dropdown lists please see the 'Guidance on use of secure site' document which can be found on the home page of our main website <http://ukneqasmicro.org.uk/>. If you have any problems entering your results please email us at organiser@ukneqasmicro.org.uk

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UKNEQAS

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Wound swab: Inflamed laceration to arm; following scuba diving trip. Query significant pathogens

Invalid code or can't see predictive menus? Copy this address into your browser for help
<http://ukneqasmicro.org.uk/images/pdf/W032.pdf>

Specimen : 3556	
Method A (Pathogen 1)	Conventional tests
Result A (Pathogen 1)	
Method A comment (Pathogen 1)	
Method B (Pathogen 1)	MALDI-ToF (Bruker)
Result B (Pathogen 1)	
Method B comment (Pathogen 1)	
Overall result Pathogen 1	
Pathogen 1 comment	
Method A (Pathogen 2)	
Result A (Pathogen 2)	
Method A comment (Pathogen 2)	
Method B (Pathogen 2)	

Method A (Pathogen 2)	<input type="text"/>
Result A (Pathogen 2)	<input type="text"/>
Method A comment (Pathogen 2)	<input type="text"/>
Method B (Pathogen 2)	<input type="text"/>
Result B (Pathogen 2)	<input type="text"/>
Method B comment (Pathogen 2)	<input type="text"/>
Overall result Pathogen 2	<input type="text"/>
Pathogen 2 comment	<input type="text"/>
.	
Referral	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Examined <input type="radio"/> Not referred <input type="radio"/> Refer

[Reset Specimen 3556](#)

[Save Specimen 3556](#)

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Results Entry

Laboratory:

Scheme: UK NEQAS for General bacteriology
Distribution: 4024
Dispatch date: 30-01-2017
Return results: 20-02-2017

Status: **Last submitted on 26-01-2017 14:25:36**

Page: [Info](#) [Spec:3556](#) [Spec:3557](#) [Spec:3558](#) [Final Page](#) [Print](#) [Blank form](#)

Tongue swab: Oral thrush. Query significant pathogens

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<http://ukneqasmicro.org.uk/images/pdf/W032.pdf>

Specimen : 3557	
Method A (Pathogen 1)	Conventional tests
Result A (Pathogen 1)	
Method A comment (Pathogen 1)	
Method B (Pathogen 1)	MALDI-ToF (Bruker)
Result B (Pathogen 1)	
Method B comment (Pathogen 1)	
Overall result Pathogen 1	
Pathogen 1 comment	
Method A (Pathogen 2)	
Result A (Pathogen 2)	
Method A comment (Pathogen 2)	
Method B (Pathogen 2)	

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Results Entry

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Distribution: 4024
Dispatch date: 30-01-2017
Return results: 20-02-2017

Status: ✓ Last submitted on 26-01-2017 14:25:36

Page: Info Spec:3556 Spec:3557 Spec:3558 Final Page Print Blank form

Specimen received: 31-01-2017 (dd-mm-yyyy)

Please provide an email address if you require a response to your comment.

Comments box:

:(

Submit Results

Must press submit again after any changes!

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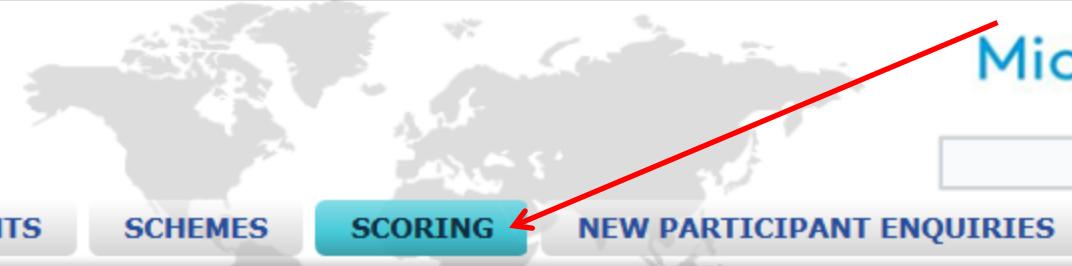
SCORING





UK NEQAS

International Quality Expertise



HOME

REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

SCHEMES

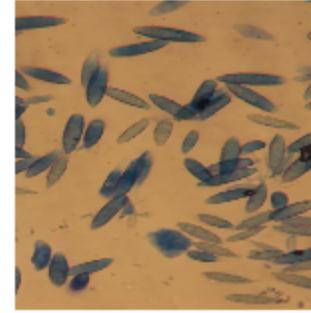
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EQA provision with UK NEQAS



The United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Service for Microbiology, operated by Public Health England, offers a range of quality assessment services for professional microbiologists...

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Introduction to schemes



UK NEQAS for Microbiology provides external quality assessment services to laboratories that carry out examinations in; General bacteriology, Fungal testing, Blood donor testing (blood borne viruses and syphilis)...

UK NEQAS for Microbiology, P O Box 63003, NW9 1GH

Tel: +44 (0)20 8905 9890 Fax: +44 (0)20 8205 1488 email: organiser@ukneqasmicro.org.uk web: <http://www.ukneqasmicro.org.uk>

Bacteriology and Mycology Scheme Scoring

Guide to schemes included in this information sheet

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Table 1. General bacteriology - single 'core' or 'advanced' pathogen
(for specimens containing *C. difficile* see table 4)

Response	Core*	Advanced*
Unexpected pathogen	-1	-1
Negative result	0	0
Unnamed/unspecified micro-organism	0 [†]	0 [†]
Correct genus only	0 [‡]	2
Correct species [§]	2	2
Correct species but incorrect serotype	0	1
Incorrect species	0	1
Incorrect genus	0	0
Additional unexpected pathogen	-1	-1

* See table 3 for categorisation of core and advanced pathogens

[†] 'Unnamed anaerobe' or 'unnamed yeast', scored as 1

[‡] Correct yeast genus specified, scored as 1

[§] With or without the correct serotype / toxin result

Table 2. General bacteriology - Mixed 'core' and 'advanced' pathogen

Response	Core	Advanced
Unexpected pathogen	-1	-1
Negative result	0	0
Unnamed/unspecified micro-organism	0	0
Correct genus for both	0	2
Correct species for both	2	2
One incorrect species for either	0	1
Incorrect species for both pathogens	0	0
Incorrect genus for one pathogen	0	0
Only one pathogen isolated	0	0
Additional unexpected pathogen	-1	-1

Rationale:

Organisms categorised as 'core' can be readily identified in-house without the requirement for specialist methodology or expertise.

Organisms categorised as 'advanced' normally referred to a reference or expert laboratory for confirmation and/or specialist testing

- ▶ Core
- ▶ Advanced
- ▶ Educational

BACTERIA and FUNGI	
Core	Advanced
<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	<i>Actinomadura madurae</i>
<i>Arcanobacterium haemolyticum</i>	<i>Acinetobacter lwoffii</i>
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> group	<i>Acinetobacter baumanii</i>
<i>Beta haemolytic streptococcus</i> group A, B, C, G	<i>Actinomyces israelii</i>
<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Actinomyces odontolyticus</i>
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	<i>Agrobacter radiobacter</i>
<i>Clostridium bifermentans</i>	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> species complex
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> species complex
<i>Clostridium histolyticum</i>	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> species complex
<i>Clostridium innocuum</i>	<i>Aspergillus terreus</i> species complex
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	<i>Bacillus cereus</i> group
<i>Clostridium septicum</i>	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i>	<i>Bergeyella zoohelcum</i> [Educational]
<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	<i>Bordetella parapertussis</i>
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>
<i>Corynebacteriumjeikeium</i>	
<i>Corynebacterium striatum</i>	<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>
<i>Corynebacterium ulcerans</i>	<i>Campylobacter coli</i>
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> complex	<i>Candida krusei</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>
<i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>	<i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i>
<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>	<i>Cardiobacterium hominis</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157	<i>Clostridium novyi</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum</i>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	<i>Eikenella corrodens</i>
<i>Haemophilus parainfluenzae</i>	<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i>
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	<i>Kingella kingae</i>
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	<i>Lactobacillus paracasei</i>
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i>	<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i>
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	<i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i> [Educational]
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	<i>Listeria ivanovii</i>
<i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i> [Educational]	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
<i>Prevotella intermedia</i>	<i>Mycobacterium</i> spp.
<i>Prevotella melaninogenica</i>	<i>Nocardia (Cyriacigeorgica) asteroides</i>
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus anaerobius</i>
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	
<i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i>	
<i>Ralstonia mannitolilytica</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus</i>
<i>Ralstonia picketii</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus (Finegoldia) magnus</i>
<i>Rothia mucilaginosa</i>	<i>Porphyromonas endodontalis</i>
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>
<i>Serratia liquefaciens</i>	<i>Rhodococcus equi</i>
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	<i>Rothia dentocariosa</i>
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.
<i>Streptococcus anginosus</i> group	<i>Shigella boydii</i>
<i>Streptococcus bovis</i>	<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i>
<i>Streptococcus milleri</i> group	<i>Shigella flexneri</i>
<i>Streptococcus mutans</i> group	<i>Sphingomonas paucimobilis</i>
<i>Streptococcus oralis</i>	<i>Vibrio alginolyticus</i>
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	<i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Vibrio fluvialis</i>
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	
<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i>	
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	

UK NEQAS Microbiology	General bacteriology	Laboratory :	
	Distribution : 3938	Page 1 of 4	
	Dispatch Date : 01-Aug-2010		
Intended Result Specimen 3294 <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> Specimen 3295 <i>Nocardia cyriacigeorgica</i> complex Specimen 3296 <i>Shigella flexneri</i> serotype 2a	Your Report Unexpected pathogen Unexpected pathogen <i>Shigella flexneri</i>	Your Score -1 -1 2	
Cumulative score information Total number of specimens sent to you for UK NEQAS for General bacteriology over the last 6 distributions is 18 Specimen numbers 3010 3011 3012 3128 3129 3130 3173 3174 3175 3208 3209 3210 3250 3251 3252 3294 3295 3296 have been analysed and scored. Number of reports returned and scored 18 Number of specimens reported as not examined (not scored) 0 Number of specimens received too late for analysis (not scored) 0 Number of specimens for which no report was received (not scored) 0 Your cumulative score for these specimens was 30 out of a possible total of 36 The mean score calculated from the reports returned by Sweden laboratories was 34.21 with a standard error of 2.34.			
Performance rating Your performance rating for UK NEQAS for General bacteriology (i.e. the number of standard errors by which your cumulative score lies above or below the mean for Sweden laboratories) is -1.80. A performance rating of more than 1.96 standard errors below the mean indicates possible poor performance. Performance ratings may change if other participants' results are amended. No score penalty is incurred for non return of reports. However non return of results may be used as a measure of poor performance.			
Your performance rating over the past 12 distributions Your current performance rating is -1.80		Total score you achieved for each of the last 12 distributions Your current total score is 0	
Turn around time: The time taken to report your results was 21- day(s). This information is provided for your own use and does not form part of your performance assessment.			

Performance rating

Cumulative scoring

Turnaround time

PERFORMANCE

Participation

Scheme	Number of participants per country				
	AE	KW	OM	UK	Global
AAFB microscopy	1	13		153	354
Antimicrobial susceptibility	2	16	1	183	636
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>		3		171	400
Community Medicine		1		4	131
Faecal pathogens		2		1	48
General bacteriology	2	16	1	179	616
Mycobacterium culture		1		105	308
Antifungal susceptibility		1		71	230
MRSA screening		14		178	328

Methods in identification

- ▶ There has been an evolution in the methods used in identification of micro- organisms in diagnostic clinical samples.
- ▶ Methods selected by participants depend on the organism being identified.
- ▶ Conventional methods rarely used in busy clinical microbiological settings demanding a high TAT



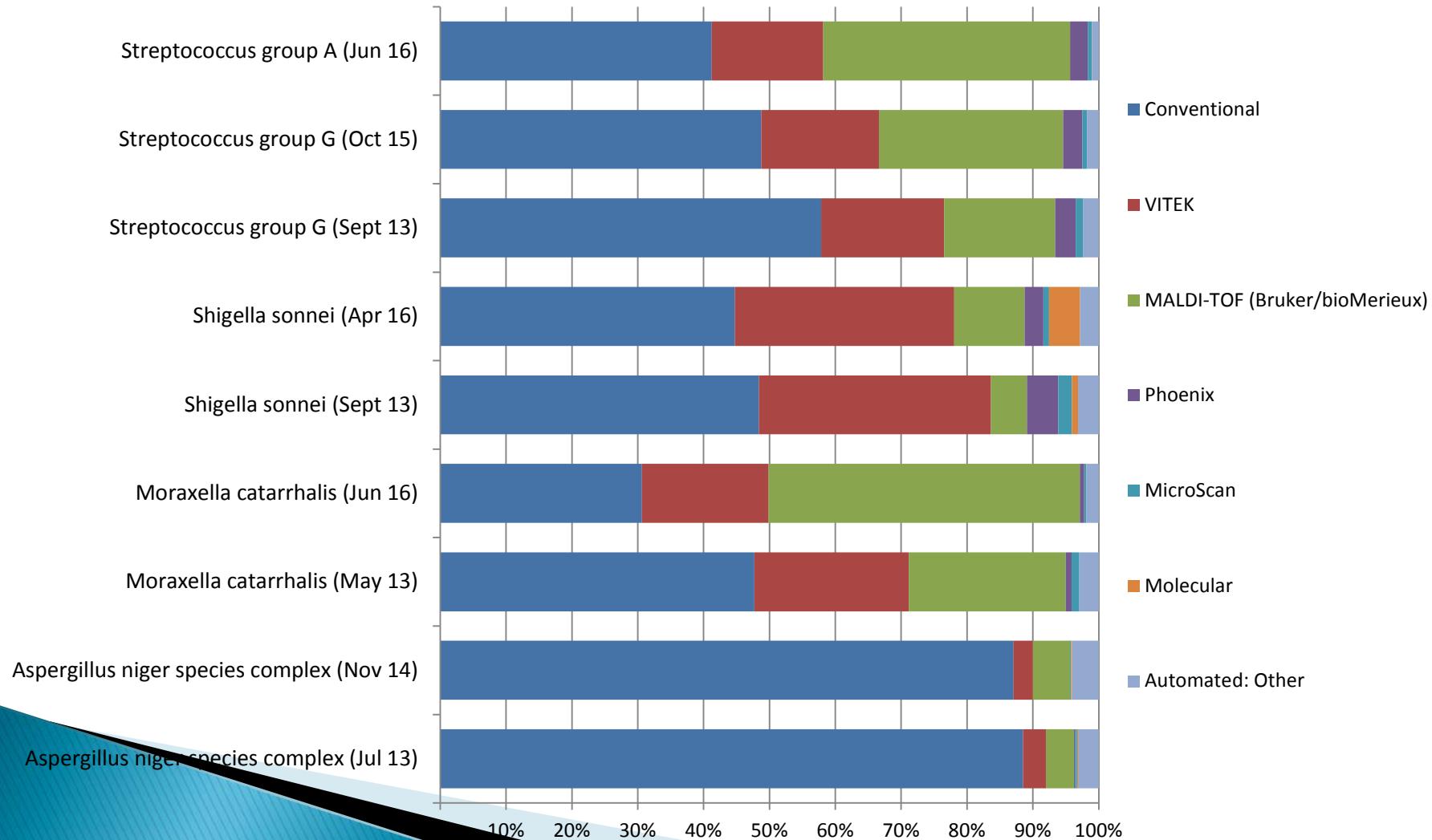
Trends in methods identification

- ▶ Overall the percentage of participants obtaining a fully correct result for specimens examined since April 2013 compared with those selected from 5 years ago containing the same organism **were not significantly different**.
- ▶ With some organisms there was a change in the level of identification reported from **genus** only to species level.

Microscan, Vitek

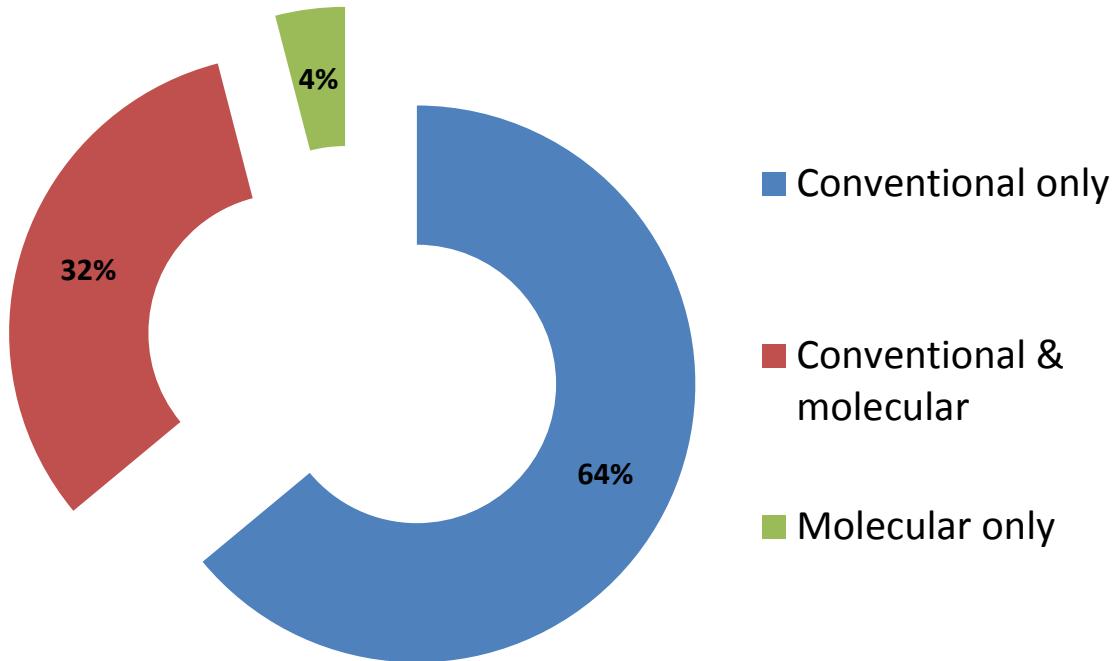


Trends in methodology -General bacteriology



MRSA screening

- ▶ Majority use conventional methods (309/322)
 - Chromogenic agar
- ▶ One third use molecular methods (116/322)
 - Cepheid Xpert



MRSA-screening

MRSA screening: 12 month rolling period						
			Culture		Molecular	
Distribution	Specimen	Intended results: culture/molecular	KW	UK	KW	UK
3805	29	Molecular	91.7% (11/12)	98.9% (175/177)	100% (7/7)	95.7% (45/47)
3805	31	Majority laboratories – Cepheid Expert	90.9% (10/11)	98.3% (174/177)	100% (7/7)	93.0% (40/43)
3902	31		100% (12/12)			100% (42/42)
3902	31		100% (12/12)			100% (43/43)
3945	3320	MRSA detected	100% (1/1)			100% (43/43)
3945	3321	MRSA detected	91.7% (1/11)			93% (28/41)
3985	3429	MRSA not detected	83.3% (10/12)	95.4% (165/173)	77.8% (7/9)	87.8 % (36/41)
3985	3430	MRSA detected	100% (12/12)	97.7% (168/172)	100% (7/7)	97.9% (46/47)

Molecular
Majority

laboratories –
Cepheid Expert

MRSA detected

Conventional
Microscan
(1)/mannitol salt
agar (6)/TSA
(2)/Blood agar (1)

Fusobacterium necrophorum

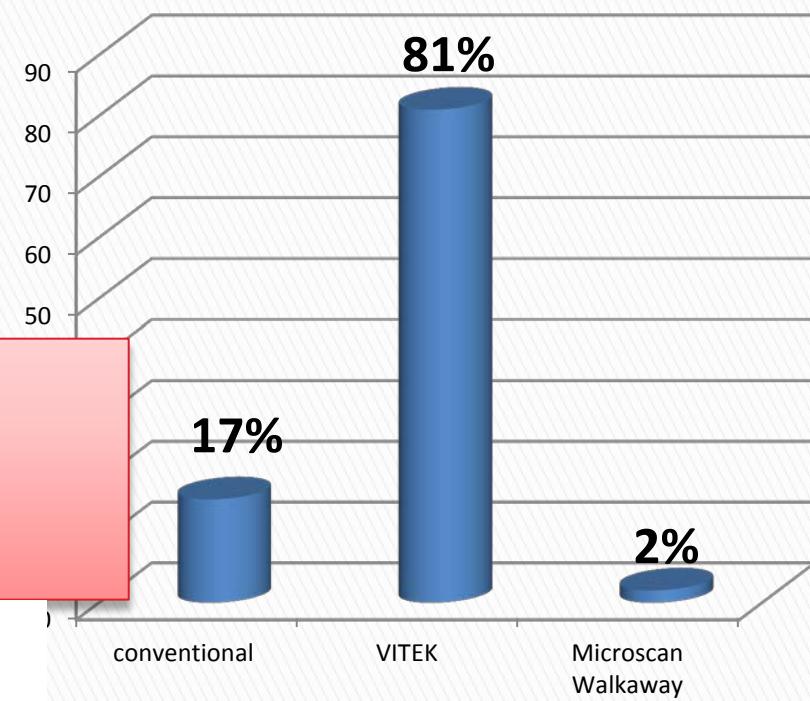
- ▶ Incorrect identification of *Fusobacterium* species based from 1% (5/691) in (distn 2211) 2007 to 19% (116/597) in 2013 (distn3216).

30% (3/10)

91.7%
(11/12)



Incorrect ID: F. nucleatum



Enterococcus gallinarum

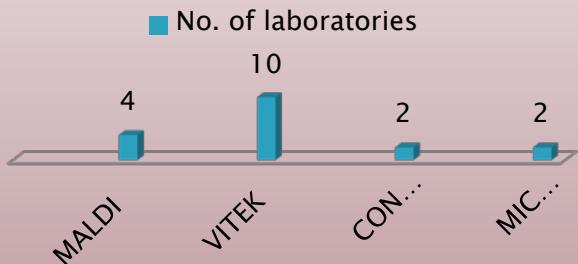
- ▶ 69% correct (dist 3230 2013) in a urine.
- ▶ Problems with identification of some enterococcal species using commercially available challenging for the automated systems
- ▶ *E. gallinarum* is a reportedly rare cause of urinary tract infections (UTI)
- ▶ Organism was identified as *E. gallinarum* using the bioMerieux API Rapid ID 32 Strep 92.2% by a species specific PCR
MALDI-ToF

E. gallinarum

- ▶ 79.3% (distilled water, blood, urine) were *E. gallinarum* (1589) in Kuwait (92.3% (12/13) were *E. gallinarum*)
- ▶ 70 labs reported *E. gallinarum*, 37 labs *Enterococcus faecalis*, 37 labs *Enterococcus faecium* = 31 and 13 labs *Enterococcus casseliflavus*, *E. faecalis* = 5, *E. faecium* = 31 and *E. casseliflavus* = 1)
- ▶ Conventional testing methods showed an excellent performance for the detection of *E. gallinarum* (92.3% (12/13) were *E. gallinarum*)



Methods used by laboratories for identification



The performance of the laboratories for the detection of *E. gallinarum* was examined an index of 2.271. (the best method reported)





International Quality Expertise

RAPID DIAGNOSTICS

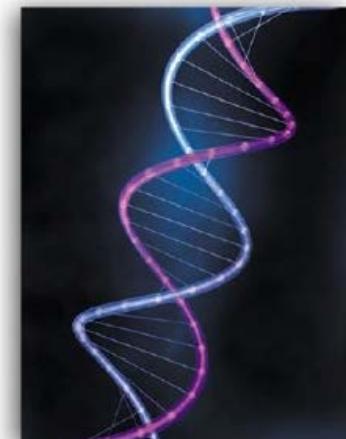
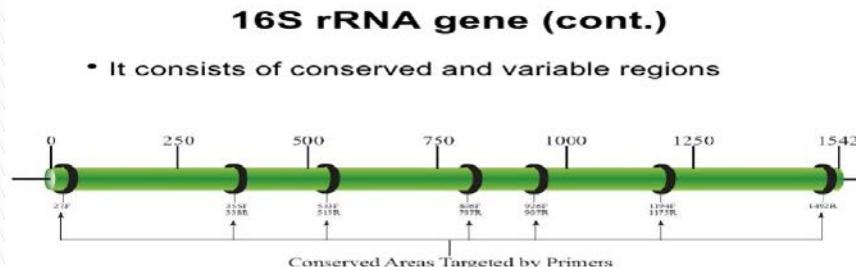
Molecular diagnostics-culture/ non culture (direct)

Advantages

- ▶ Power to identify the increasing numbers of organisms
- ▶ Taxonomy and phylogeny
- ▶ Con/RT/qPCR
- ▶ No need for viable cells
- ▶ No need for culture
- ▶ High sensitivity specificity

Limitations

- ▶ Great variability of PCR methods and confirmatory nature of the technology
- ▶ Variable in PPV NPV
- ▶ Skill mix required
- ▶ Costly
- ▶ Genebank



Non culture-Faecal Enteric bio

- ▶ RT PCR No DNA Extraction
- ▶ No manual pipetting steps
- ▶ Rapid results within 3 hours
- ▶ Previous molecular experience not required
- ▶ Negative screening reduces culturing 90-95%
- ▶ Positive PCR results allow lab to perform targeted culturing specific to pathogen detected
- ▶ Throughput of 48 samples per run
- ▶ Test panels all use same setup platform



Proteomics

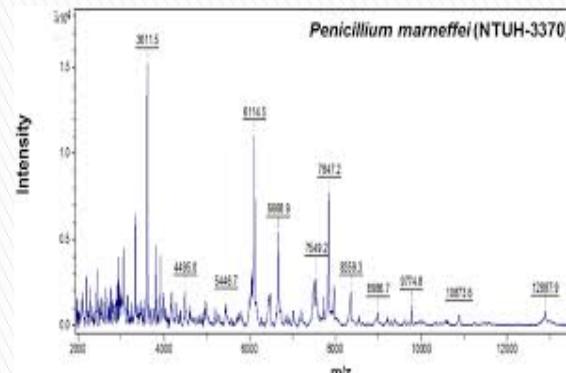
Advantages

- ▶ Power to identify the increasing numbers of micro-organisms
- ▶ Speed (~ 5mins)
- ▶ No downstream manipulation
- ▶ Minimal training
- ▶ ID good as the database



Limitations

- ▶ Need an existing database
- ▶ Initial outlay
- ▶ Immobile
- ▶ Skill required to analyse spectra



Interpretive comments

- ▶ The role of interpretative comments in improving patient outcomes has been acknowledged
- ▶ UK NEQAS for Microbiology deliver an interpretative comments scheme to provide the opportunity for medical personnel to participate in inter-laboratory communication on previous clinical case reports
- ▶ The results obtained indicate that interpretation provided by laboratory professionals with inadequate expertise can be detrimental to the care of the patient, and highlight the need for improvement in the standard of interpretation
- ▶ The possibility of Interdepartmental cooperation (Round robin testing) may help avoid errors in medical laboratories
- ▶ Subscription charge is only £60 per annum to medical personnel registered to UK NEQAS schemes.

UKNEQAS

United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Schemes

[UK NEQAS Birmingham Home Page](#) [Results and Reports](#) [Change ID](#) [Help](#) [PDF Help](#)

Results Entry

Laboratory:

Scheme: **UK NEQAS for Interpretive Comments[M]**

Distribution: **3883**

Dispatch date: **01-02-2017**

Return results: **28-02-2017**

PLEASE TICK THE BOX BEFORE THE QUESTIONS WHEN THIS TOPIC IS OUTSIDE OF YOUR CLINICAL PRACTICE.

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

A community faeces sample from a 25 year old man is received for laboratory testing. The clinical details provided are '? terminal ileitis'.

INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED:

The sample is tested for *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* by EIA and cultured for bacterial pathogens on a range of standard selective agars.

RESULTS:

Giardia and *Cryptosporidium* are NOT detected by EIA

No pathogens are isolated after 48 hours of incubation on *Campylobacter* selective agar, xylose lysine deoxycholate (XLD) agar (with and without mannitol selenite broth enrichment) or cefixime tellurite sorbitol MacConkey (CT-SMAC) agar.

On Cefsulodin Irgasan Novobiocin (CIN) agar, which has been incubated in air at 30°C for 18 hours, there are colonies with a red centre surrounded by a transparent border (see the figure under 'Dist' button). The organism is a Gram-negative coccobacillus, which is catalase positive and oxidase negative.

Response not submitted because the scope is outside of my clinical practice; you must provide a brief explanation in the comments box below.

Question : Q1

Which **one** of the following is the most likely identity of the organism isolated on CIN agar?

- No selection --
- Bacillus cereus*
- Clostridium perfringens*
- Salmonella enteritidis*
- Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

Which **one** of the following is the most likely identity of the organism isolated on CIN agar?

- No selection --
- Bacillus cereus*
- Clostridium perfringens*
- Salmonella enteritidis*
- Vibrio parahaemolyticus*
- Yersinia enterocolitica*

Question : Q2

Assuming that your provisional identification (Q1 above) is confirmed by either biochemical tests or MALDI-TOF MS, which **two** of the following further actions would you undertake?

- Obtain further clinical details
- Refer the isolate for serotyping
- Refer the isolate for toxin testing
- Screen family contacts for carriage
- Transfer the isolate to Containment Level 3 (CL3)

Question : Q3

Which **one** of the following antimicrobial regimens would you be most likely to recommend?

- No selection --
- Ceftriaxone
- Ciprofloxacin
- Co-trimoxazole
- Tetracycline
- None - antimicrobial therapy is not routinely indicated

Comments box:

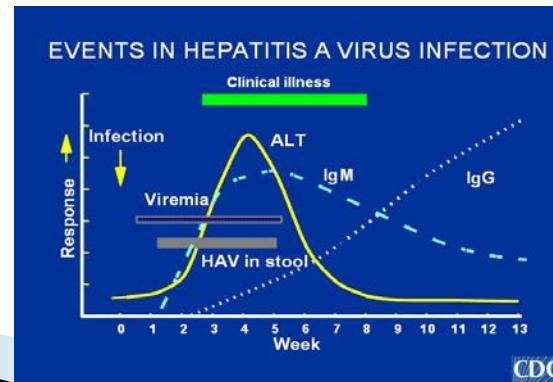
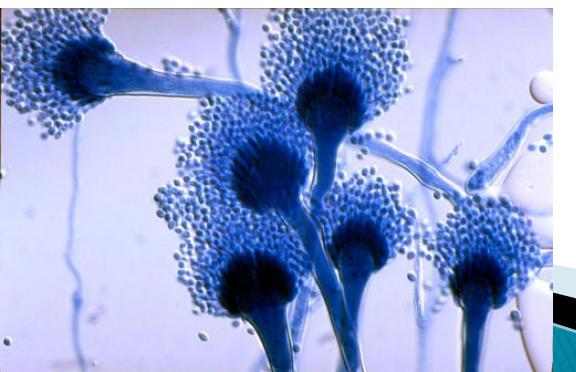
Reset

Submit Results

New developments



- ▶ Pilot in Fungal biomarkers
- ▶ Pilot in cryptococcal antigen
- ▶ Molecular detection of *Bordetella pertussis* and other respiratory pathogens.
- ▶ Mycology workshop
- ▶ HEV serology
- ▶ HEV RNA qualitative/quantitative detection



EQA benefits

- ▶ Maintain and improve analytical quality
- ▶ Improve inter-laboratory agreement and raise

Ongoing monitoring of EQA performance using an accredited EQA scheme will help to reduce laboratory errors, produce accurate patient test results and most importantly improve patient care.

- ▶ Educational stimulus (rarely encountered organisms)