

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.



Colindale site:

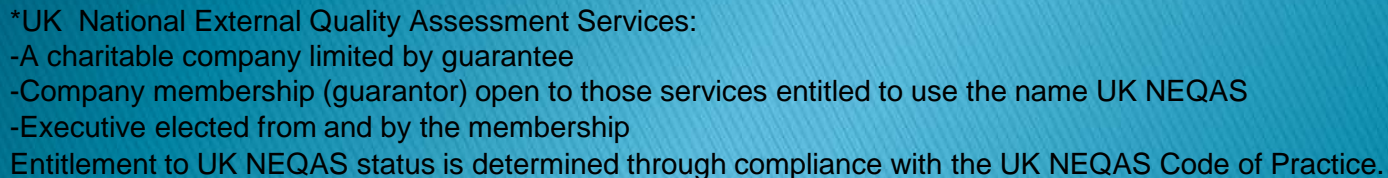
- ▶ Surveillance
- ▶ Microbiology (specialist and reference)
 - Reference microbiology
 - Outbreak investigation
 - FEW microbiology
 - Specialist advice and guidance
 - Research and development (R&D)
 - Assuring Quality

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 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>



European Countries



Non European Countries

Information correct as of September 2016

FOA

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

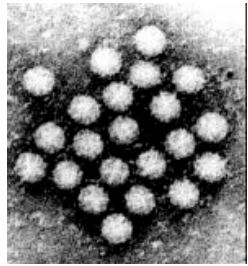
Individual
laboratory

Educational
stimulus to
improvement

Provide reassurance
that all the
components of the
system are

Proficiency of
staff

Schemes overview



Virology
•23 schemes



Mycology
•2 schemes



Bacteriology
•12 schemes



Parasitology
•8 schemes

Identification

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

Typing / subtyping

- Biochemistry
- Antigen
- Molecular

Quantification

- Microscopic
- Molecular

Susceptibility

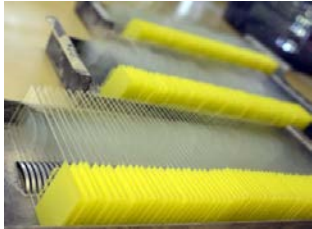
- phenotype
- genotype

Serology

- EIA
- Agglutination
- Line assays
- IF

45 SCHEMES

Specimen preparation



UK NEQAS WEBSITE

<http://ukneqasmicro.org.uk>

WEB ENTRY

UK NEQAS

International Quality Expertise

Microbiology

HOME

REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

SCHEMES

SCORING

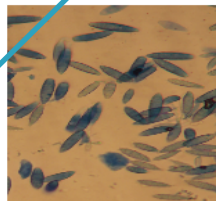
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- [Participating Countries](#)
- [Directory/Participants' Manual](#)
- [UK NEQAS for Parasitology](#)
- [Login Reports/Results](#)
- [Guidance on use of secure site](#)
- [Special Survey Login](#)
- [Interpretive Comments – new login](#)
- [Order Repeat Specimens](#)
- [Current pilots](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [Accreditation](#)
- [Links to Related Websites](#)

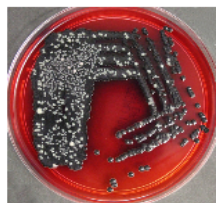
EQA provision with UK NEQAS



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...](#)

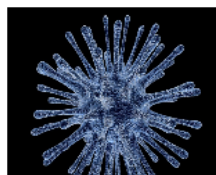
Introduction to schemes



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...

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News, Meetings and Events



[Registration steps for new participants](#)

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United Kingdom National External Quality Assessment Schemes

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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](#)

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

Operated by Public Health England
NIS - Specialist Microbiology Services
133-155 Waterloo Road
Wellington House
London SE1 8UG

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)	<input type="text" value="Conventional tests"/>
Result A (Pathogen 1)	<input type="text"/>
Method A comment (Pathogen 1)	<input type="text"/>
Method B (Pathogen 1)	<input type="text" value="MALDI-ToF (Bruker)"/>
Result B (Pathogen 1)	<input type="text"/>
Method B comment (Pathogen 1)	<input type="text"/>
Overall result Pathogen 1	<input type="text"/>
Pathogen 1 comment	<input type="text"/>
<hr/>	
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"/>

Method A (Pathogen 2)

Result A (Pathogen 2)

Method A comment (Pathogen 2)

Method B (Pathogen 2)

Result B (Pathogen 2)

Method B comment (Pathogen 2)

Overall result Pathogen 2

Pathogen 2 comment

Referral

- ☒ Not Examined
☐ Not referred
☐ Refer

Reset Specimen 3556

Save Specimen 3556

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Tongue swab: Oral thrush. 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 : 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)	

UKNEQAS

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

Specimen received: (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

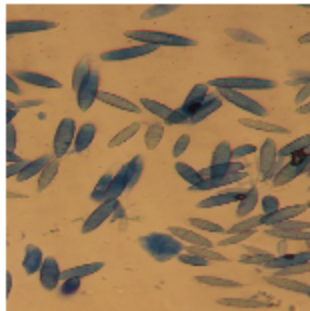
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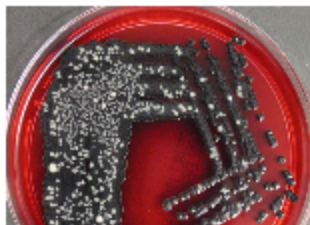
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Introduction to schemes



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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

	Page
Table 1 General bacteriology - single pathogen including fungi and yeasts	2
Table 2 General bacteriology - more than one pathogen	2
Table 3 General bacteriology - list of organisms categorised as 'core' or 'advanced'	3
Table 4 <i>Clostridium difficile</i> scheme	4
Table 5 MRSA detection scheme	4
Table 6 Urinary antigens scheme	4
Table 7 Antimicrobial susceptibility testing scheme	5
Table 8 Mycobacteria detection scheme	6
Table 9 AAFB microscopy	6
Table 10 Mycology scheme	7
Table 11 Antifungal susceptibility scheme	7
Table 12 Mycology - list of fungi categorised as 'core', 'advanced' or 'Genus only'	8

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>Actinomyces israelii</i>
<i>Arcanobacterium haemolyticum</i>	<i>Actinomyces odontolyticus</i>
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> group	<i>Agrobacter radiobacter</i>
Beta haemolytic streptococcus group A, B, C, G	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> species complex
<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> species complex
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> species complex
<i>Clostridium bifermentans</i>	<i>Aspergillus terreus</i> species complex
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	<i>Bacillus cereus</i> group
<i>Clostridium histolyticum</i>	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
<i>Clostridium innocuum</i>	<i>Bergeyella zoohelcum</i> [Educational]
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	<i>Bordetella parapertussis</i>
<i>Clostridium septicum</i>	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>
<i>Clostridium sporogenes</i>	
<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>
<i>Corynebacterium jeikeium</i>	<i>Campylobacter coli</i>
<i>Corynebacterium striatum</i>	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>
<i>Corynebacterium ulcerans</i>	<i>Candida krusei</i>
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> complex	<i>Candida tropicalis</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Capnocytophaga canimorsus</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	<i>Cardiobacterium hominis</i>
<i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>	<i>Clostridium novyi</i>
<i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>	<i>Corynebacterium pseudodiphtheriticum</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157	<i>Eikenella corrodens</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i>
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	<i>Kingella kingae</i>
<i>Haemophilus parainfluenzae</i>	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	<i>Lactobacillus paracasei</i>
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	<i>Lactobacillus rhamnosus</i>
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i>	<i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i> [Educational]
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	<i>Listeria ivanovii</i>
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	<i>Mycobacterium spp.</i>
<i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i> [Educational]	<i>Nocardia (Cyriacigeorgica) asteroides</i>
<i>Prevotella intermedia</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus anaerobius</i>
<i>Prevotella melaninogenica</i>	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	
<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>	
<i>Pseudomonas stutzeri</i>	
<i>Ralstonia mannitolilytica</i>	<i>Peptostreptococcus asaccharolyticus</i>
<i>Ralstonia pickettii</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 spp.</i>
<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>	

Report form for General Bacteriology

UK NEQAS Microbiology	General bacteriology	Laboratory :
	Distribution : 3938	Page 1 of 4
	Dispatch Date : 01-Aug-2010	

Intended Result	Your Report	Your Score
Specimen 3294 <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Unexpected pathogen	-1
Specimen 3295 <i>Nocardia cyriacigeorgica</i> complex	Unexpected pathogen	-1
Specimen 3296 <i>Shigella flexneri</i> serotype 2a	<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	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

	Number of participants per country				
Scheme	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



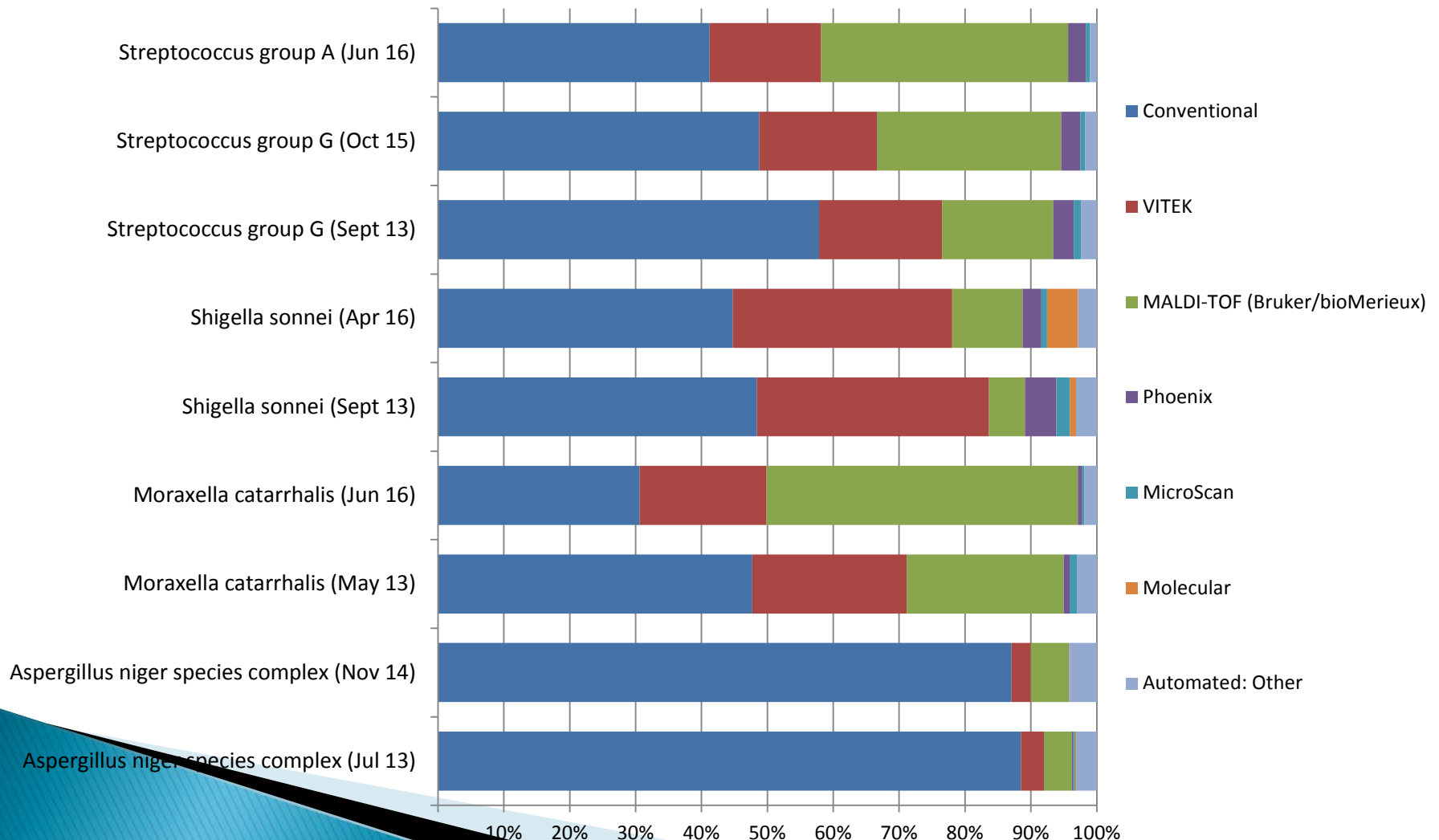
Trends in methods identification

- ▶ 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

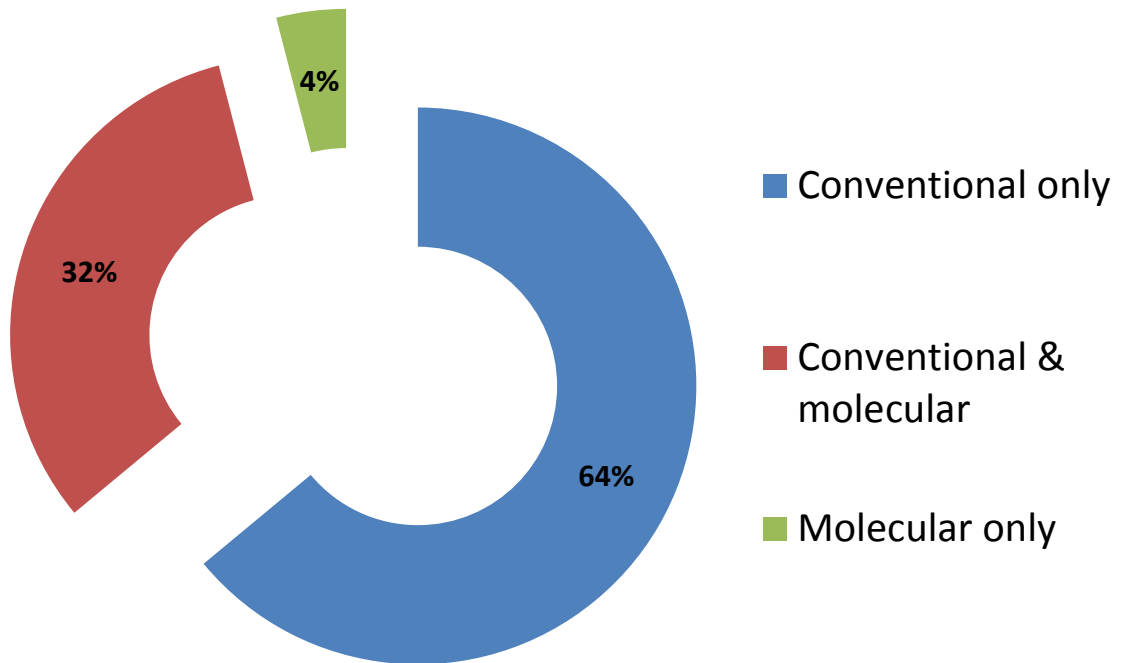


Trends in methodology –General bacteriology



MRSA screening

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



MRSA–screening

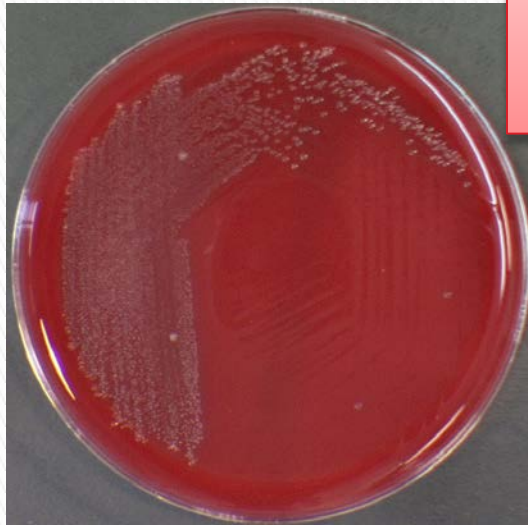
MRSA screening: 12 month rolling period						
			Culture		Molecular	
Distribution	Specimen	Intended results: culture/molecular	KW	UK	KW	UK
3805	29	Molecular Majority laboratories – Cepheid Expert	91.7% (11/12)	98.9% (175/177)	100% (7/7)	95.7% (45/47)
3805			90.9% (10/11)	98.3% (174/177)	100% (7/7)	93.0% (40/43)
3902			100% (12/12)			100% (42/42)
3902	31	Conventional Microscan (1)/mannitol salt agar (6)/TSA (2)/Blood agar (1)	100% (12/12)			100% (43/43)
3945	3320		100% (12/12)			100% (43/43)
3945	3321		91.7% (11/12)			99.3% (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)

Fusobacterium necrophorum

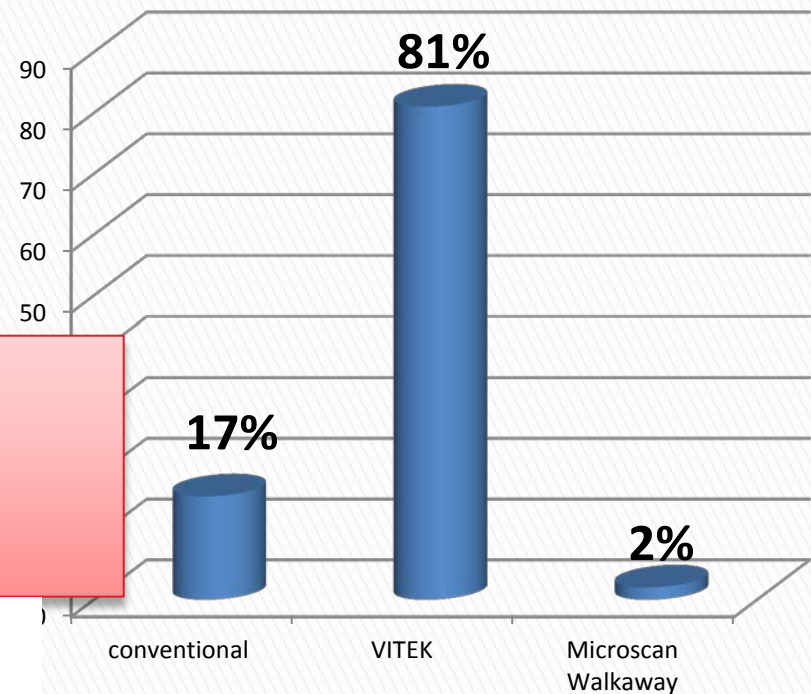
- ▶ Incorrect identification of *F. necrophorum* species used from 1% (5/691) in (distn 2211) 2007 to 19% (116/597) in 2013 (distn3216).

30% (3/10)

91.7%
(11/12)



Incorrect ID: *F. nucleatum*



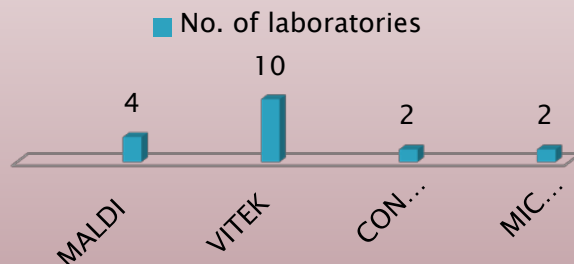
Enterococcus gallinarum

- ▶ 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% (dist blood, Kuwait 92.3% (12/13))
- ▶ 70 labs reported *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, 37 labs *Enterococcus faecium* = 31 and *E. faecalis* = 5, *Staphylococcus aureus* = 1)
- ▶ Conventional tests showed an excellent

Methods used by laboratories for identification



E. gallinarum
determined an index of 2.271.
(method reported)



RAPID DIAGNOSTICS

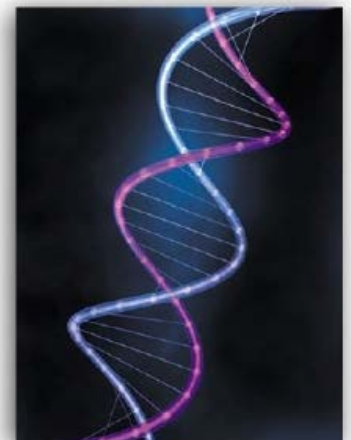
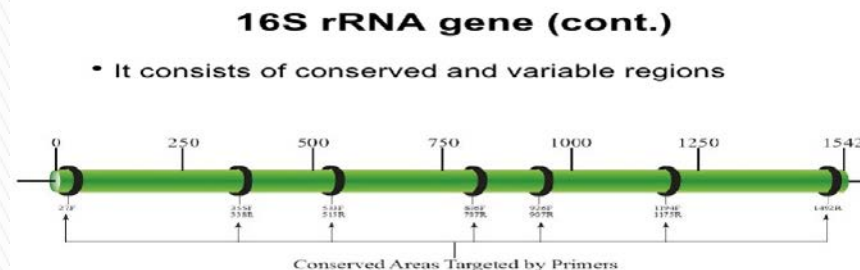
Molecular diagnostics–culture/ non culture (direct)

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
- ▶ High 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 per a single platform



Proteomics

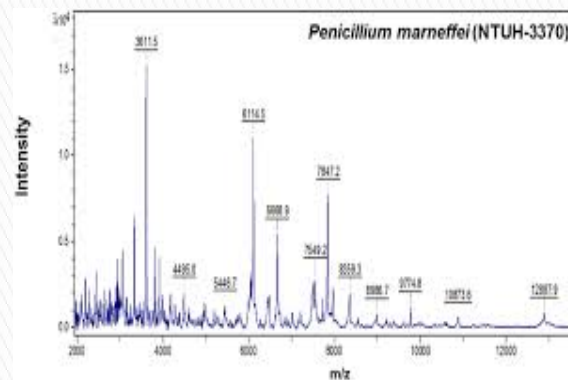
Advantages

- ▶ 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.



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*

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
- ☐ 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:

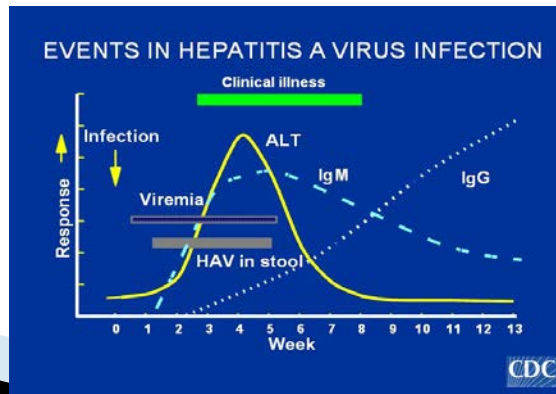
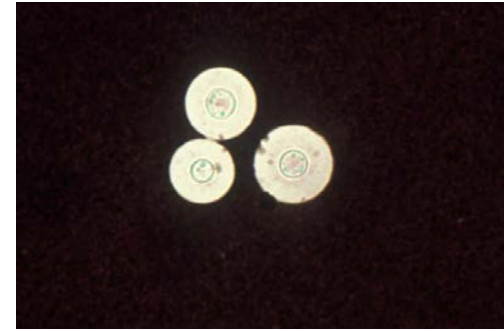
Reset

Submit Results

Operated by Public Health England
MS Specialist Microbiology Services
133-155 Waterloo Road
Wellington House
London SE1 8UG

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)