LABQUALITY

External Quality Assessment Scheme

Preanalytics, clinical chemistry Round 1, 2023

Specimens

Specimens are three case reports which are presented also on the LabScala.

Result reporting

Please enter the results via LabScala.

There are same questions for each of the three cases. We ask you to identify preanalytical errors and define your possible actions. If you do not find your answer from the drop-down menu, please describe your action and/or the preanalytical error in the free text Comment field (in English). Please choose your profession from drop-down menu. If you reply to this round as a group, then please choose group reply as a profession.

With one order you may return five results per case (5 results x 3 cases). In order to separate multiple results, give a respondent name in the field in question and you will receive a respondent specific result table for each of the results sent. If you want to send more than one result per case, press "Add response +" on the blue column, and new set of questions opens.

Cases

Case 1

A sample from a 55-year-old female is drawn for the analysis of total bile acid concentration at the emergency department. The sample is taken into a serum gel tube. There is no hemolysis or remarks of any unusual phlebotomy. The result 15 μ mol/L.

Case 2

A urinary sample for screening type detection of drugs is received in the laboratory. Urinary creatinine is 0.3 mmol/L.

Case 3

A set on 10 samples in Na-citrate (3.2%) tubes arrives to laboratory for the analysis of plasma prothrombin time (P-PT). The amount of blood in the tubes somewhat varies in relation to the mark. All samples give P-PT within reference range.

Questions for each case

What would you do in this case?

Which preanalytical errors did you find in this case? Name up to three.

2023-02-27

INSTRUCTIONS

Product no. 7800 LQ779123011-013/FI

The results should be reported no later than **March 24, 2023**.

Inquiries

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Which preanalytical errors did you find in this case? Name up to three.

No errors Wrong request Missina request Too many requests The requests have changed Incorrect emergency requests ordered Insufficient information about the person requesting the analysis Important background information of the patient missing Reference serum for the requested analysis missing Incorrect timing for the sample or follow-up sample Insufficient/incorrect guidance to sample collection procedure Patient prepared incorrectly No fasting or fasting not confirmed Possible medication not confirmed Use of stimulants (alcohol, tobacco, drugs) Physical exercise Incorrect washing of the genital area First portion of urine stream not discarded Insufficient/incorrect patient ID confirmation Too short bladder incubation time Bladder incubation time not confirmed/marked Incorrect/insufficient hand hygiene Phlebotomist had no disposable gloves Unrefined sampling site Incorrect sampling site Patient's arm supported poorly Punctured to a bruise/skin damage Blood drop is dripping Cold puncture site Inadequate or disordered equipment Incorrect tourniquet usage Too tight squeeze Wrong needle/lancet No adapter/holder used Wrong angle of puncture Risk of needlestick injury Unsafe sharps disposal Patient guided incorrectly after sampling Wrong sample collection Wrong order of draw/sampling Wrong timing of the phlebotomy/sampling Punctured too early Sample taken from the wrong drop Unsuccessful puncture Discard tube not taken Incorrect/insufficient sample marking/labeling Insufficient information about the sampling site Wrong primary tube/sample container Tube date expired Incorrect sample volume Low quality sample

Haemolvsed sample Lipemic sample Icteric sample Air bubbles in the tube Wrong temperature of the sample Blood in the sample Contaminated sample Diluted sample Sample contains tissue fluid Incorrect sample material/type Insufficient information about the sample composition Sample should have been put to ice after phlebotomy/sampling Sample should not have been put to ice after phlebotomy/sampling Sample not mixed Too vigorous mixing of the sample The sample should not have been mixed Insufficient clotting time Too long lag time before handling the sample Centrifugated too soon after phlebotomy Incorrect centrifuge settings Wrong secondary tube Wrong sample storage Wrong sample handling prior to transport Wrong transportation temperature Too long transportation time Wrong sample transport container Wrong means of sample transport Incorrectly functioning POC test Incorrect result of the POC test Incorrect preliminary result The sample transferred/packed to transport container incorrectly Faulty/defective transport container Expired transport container Insufficient/contradictory information in the request, sample label or transport container Incorrect storage of test strips Too old test strips Cold test cassette Analysis not repeated Too old sample Sample has a strong colour Destroyed sample Error when dipping the strip Wrong timing for reading the result Poor lighting Suspicious result Patient safety risk Incorrect usage of POC test



Case 1|What would you do? | OLD



I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error.
 I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment.
 I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.
 I would ask for further information from the physician-in-charge/clinical staff before I might accept the referral/sample/result.

 I accept some of the samples and reject some.
 OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.

9 (32.1%) 1 (3.6%) 1 (3.6%) 4 (14.3%)

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician

I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error.
 I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment.
 I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.
 I would ask for further information from the physician-in-charge/clinical staff before I might accept the referral/sample/result.

OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.

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Case 1|What would you do?|All profession groups | OLD



n

35



1

1

Sample should have been put to ice after

phlebotomy/sampling

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All profession groups





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Case 1|What would you do?|Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician | OLD

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



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Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



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Case 2|What would you do? | OLD



OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



 I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error.
 I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.
 I would ask for further information from the physician-in-charge/clinical staff before I might accept the referred/comment. referral/sample/result.

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Case 2|What would you do?|All profession groups | OLD



Copyright © Labquality Oy



All profession groups



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Case 2|What would you do?|Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician | OLD

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician





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Preanalytical error



Case 3|What would you do? | OLD



I accept some of the samples and reject some.
 OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error.
 I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment.
 I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.
 I accept some of the samples and reject some.
 OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.

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Case 3|What would you do?|All profession groups | OLD

All profession groups





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All profession groups



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Case 3|What would you do?|Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician | OLD

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



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Report info

Participants

53 participants from 16 countries.

Report info

Suggestions of what would be the correct action in every case are done based on general recommendations. There might be some differences between organizations and countries, and some other action might also be valid and correct. The idea of these rounds is to get the participants to think about their own laboratory's procedures from a preanalytical point of view.

Results are grouped according to the informed participants' profession. Reported actions are shown in pie diagrams as percentages. Bar charts represent action answers in different colours as counts and they are grouped by different preanalytical errors. Laboratory's own results are marked with a black radio button. If you have not reported any results you will get a note: "You have not responded in time, only global report is available." In case you have any questions regarding the reports, please contact the EQA coordinator.

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Case 1|What would you do?







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n

35

30

31

21

Case 1|What would you do?|All profession groups



Insufficient/incorrect guidance to sample collection

Preanalytical error



1 2

1.3

1

1

1

1

procedure

Patient prepared incorrectly

No fasting or fasting not confirmed

Possible medication not confirmed

Use of stimulants (alcohol, tobacco, drugs)

Wrong timing of the phlebotomy/sampling

Sample should have been put to ice after

phlebotomy/sampling

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Case 1|What would you do?|Assistant at laboratory



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Case 1|What would you do?|Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



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Case 1|What would you do?|Chemist



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Case 1|What would you do?|Group reply



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Case 1|What would you do?|Head of quality



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Case 1|What would you do?|Medical doctor (degree in lab.medicine)

Medical doctor (degree in lab.medicine)



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Case 1|What would you do?|Nurse



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Case 1|What would you do?|Other, what?





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Case 1|What would you do?|Student



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Case 2|What would you do?







OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.



I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error.
 I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment.
 I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.

charge/clinical staff before I might accept the

referral/sample/result.

I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.

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Case 2|What would you do?|All profession groups



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Case 2|What would you do?|Assistant at laboratory



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Case 2|What would you do?|Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



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Case 2|What would you do?|Chemist



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Case 2|What would you do?|Group reply



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Case 2|What would you do?|Head of quality



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Case 2|What would you do?|Medical doctor (degree in lab.medicine)

Medical doctor (degree in lab.medicine)



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Case 2|What would you do?|Nurse



Preanalytical error

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Case 2|What would you do?|Other, what?



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Case 2|What would you do?|Student



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Case 3|What would you do?



Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment.

I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error.
 I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment.
 I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.
 I accept some of the samples and reject some.
 OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.





I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error.
 I would reject the sample for testing and ask for another sample.
 I accept some of the samples and reject some.

1 (33.3%)

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Case 3|What would you do?|All profession groups

All profession groups

What would you do? I would accept the referral/sample/result with a comment that clarifies the consequences of the preanalytical error. I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment. I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment. I would accept the referral/sample/result without a comment. I would ask for further information from the physician-in-charge/clinical staff before I might accept the referral/sample/result. I accept some of the samples and reject some. OTHER If you cannot find your corrective action from the list below, please describe it precisely in the comment field.



Preanalytical error

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Case 3|What would you do?|Assistant at laboratory

Assistant at laboratory



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Case 3|What would you do?|Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician

Biomedical laboratory scientist/technician



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Case 3|What would you do?|Chemist



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Case 3|What would you do?|Group reply



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Case 3|What would you do?|Head of quality



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Preanalytical error

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Case 3|What would you do?|Medical doctor (degree in lab.medicine)



Medical doctor (degree in lab.medicine)

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Case 3|What would you do?|Nurse



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Case 3|What would you do?|Other, what?



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Case 3|What would you do?|Student



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External Quality Assessment Scheme

Preanalytics, clinical chemistry Round 1, 2023

Specimens

Samples S001– S003 (LQ779123011 – LQ779123013) were case reports. In each case the participants were asked if the action was appropriate, and participants were also asked to identify potential preanalytical errors. It was possible to choose multiple errors per case.

Report info

Please see the description of the data analysis on the last page of the laboratory-specific histograms and Numerical Summary reports.

Comments – Expert

Case 1

A sample from a 55-year-old female is drawn for the analysis of total bile acid concentration at the emergency department. The sample is taken into a serum gel tube. There is no hemolysis or remarks of any unusual phlebotomy. The result 15 μ mol/L.

The preanalytical error was that the sample was not a fasting sample. Fasting is recommended to avoid elevation of bile acids do to dining. Alternatively, the time of the meal should be known. In an emergency, fasting is rarely possible and it is better to draw the sample than to reject it. The preanalytical error (meal) and its significance and effect on the result should be reported. A large proportion (44 %) of the respondents would have done so. Some (33 %) would asked for additional information (e.g. the time of the meal) and some (12 %) would have accepted the sample without any comment. A small proportion of respondents (7 %) would have rejected the sample. An emergency sample can be diagnostically important, and one should be careful in rejecting it only because of lack of fasting. However, it is good to note that with this bile acid concentration, eating can elevate the concentration significantly (up to approximately twofold). Therefore, reporting the result without a comment on the preanalytical error may lead to false interpretation of the test result.

Case 2

A urinary sample for screening type detection of drugs is received in the laboratory. Urinary creatinine is 0.3 mmol/L.

The sample is too dilute and is not urine with full certainty. The sample should be rejected or dilution clearly reported, as it is possible that the sample has been artificially diluted and the result (drug test) is not reliable. The majority (65 %) of the respondents would have rejected the sample/result. Almost a quarter of the respondents (24 %) would have reported the result with a comment on the preanalytical error/finding. A small portion of the respondents (4 %) would have reported the result without any comments.

Case 3

A set on 10 samples in Na-citrate (3.2%) tubes arrives to laboratory for the analysis of plasma prothrombin time (P-PT). The amount of blood in the tubes somewhat varies in relation to the mark. All samples give P-PT within reference range.

There is a suspicion that the sample tubes have not been filled correctly. This can lead to an incorrect blood-anticoagulant -ratio in the sample. In coagulation studies, the right anticoagulant ratio is important to ensure a correct result. A result within the reference range is not a guarantee that there is no preanalytical error.

2023-04-17

FINAL REPORT

Product no. 7800

Samples sent	2023-02-27
Round closed	2023-03-24
Final report	2023-04-17

Request for correction

Typing errors in laboratory's result forms are on laboratory's responsibility. Labquality accepts responsibility only for result processing. Requests must be notified by writing within three weeks from the date of this letter.

Authorized by

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Expert

Anna Linko-Parvinen MSc, MD, PhD, Chief physician, fixed term Clinical Chemistry, Tyks Laboratories, Turku, Finland

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Incorrectly filled sample tubes should be discarded or the preanalytical error should be reported with the result. Redrawing a sample should be considered if a false result is suspected.

In this case, the answers were divided. Of all respondents, 22 % would have accepted the sample with a comment on the preanalytical error and 38 % would have rejected the sample, while 24 % of the respondents would have accepted some of the samples and rejected some. Up to 10 % would have accepted the samples/results without commenting, which is not recommended with incorrectly filled coagulation sample tubes.

End of report

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