



Training on EQA and National TB Laboratory Network

Module 4:

IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF DISCORDANT SLIDES

Date

Uganda Supranational Reference
Laboratory

Content Overview

- Identification of discordants
- Management of discordants
- Validation of rechecking results
- Identification and allocation of errors

Classification of Discordants

- Discordant slides are slides found positive (scanty, 1+, 2+ or 3+) by the microscopy centre and negative by the first controller or the reverse.
- Quantification differences that need to be rechecked by a second controller are differences in positive grading of more than one step: scanty versus 2 + or 3+ and 1+ versus 3+.

Discordants Countercheck

- Discordants between the first controller and the laboratories are counterchecked by the second controller
 - to resolve discrepancies
 - first controllers can make mistakes, so results need validation
 - misconception that there should not be any errors; if no errors in large numbers rechecked, non-blinding or cheating may be suspected
 - best at higher level to avoid bias

Principle of Countercheck

- Second controller may know both results from the laboratory centre first controller.
- Second controller uses both results as guidance
- May require prolonged search to find or exclude AFB

Management of Discordants (1)

- Rechecking coordinator
 - Identifies discordants
 - Lists discordant results of all microscopy centres under one first controller on discordants form
 - Result 1 randomly for some entries of microscopy centre, others for results of first controller; reversing for result 2

Management of Discordants (2)

- Rechecking coordinator
 - Requests discordant sides of all centres on discordant form from first controller packed in separate box
 - Sends box to second controller
 - No feedback yet to microscopy centres, unless no discordants identified

Management of Discordants (3)

- Second controller (1)
 - Restains all ZN slides if restaining of all sample slides was not done at 1st control level
 - Restains all auramine stained slides if fading was not protected since restaining
 - Or restains all ZN and auramine stained slides restained at 1st control level if fading was not protected since restaining

Management of Discordants (4)

- Second controller (2)
 - Examines the slides
 - 2 lengths for a difference negative versus clear positive (1+ to 3+)
 - 5 lengths for scanty versus negative
 - for QE as required
 - quantification of positive results, e.g. 98/200, 20/500

Management of Discordants (5)

- Second controller
 - Notes quantified results on discordant form
 - Adds qualitative remarks
- Makes copy of form for file
- Sends original form to rechecking coordinator

Management of Discordants (6)

- Rechecking coordinator
 - Receives discordant form with both results from second controller
 - Fills results on rechecking forms, one form for each of the laboratories
 - Fills tables at the bottom of rechecking form with numbers of slides rechecked and errors identified, for laboratories centres and first controller

Validation of Results (1)

- Validation essential before analysis and interpretation since controllers do not always perform well
- Rechecking coordinator checks all results of a quarter:
 - no discordants in many slides: blinded rechecking?
 - more FN by 1st controller than the laboratories controlled: superficial examination?
 - FP in many laboratories: quality of the second controller ?, restaining done ?

Validation of Results (2)

- Validation using 1-3+ FP smears
 - Feedback from microscopists and visiting supervisors returning these slides to those who made the error
 - May show positives missed by both controllers
 - allows correction of results
 - need to replace a second controller?

Classification and Definition of Errors

Classification and definition of errors found in rechecking

| Registered result being controlled | Final result | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | negative | scanty | 1+ | 2+ | 3+ |
| negative | correct | LFN | HFN | HFN | HFN |
| scanty | LFP | correct | correct | QE | QE |
| 1+ | HFP | correct | correct | correct | QE |
| 2+ | HFP | QE | correct | correct | correct |
| 3+ | HFP | QE | QE | correct | correct |

HFP: high false positive, negative versus clearly positive result

HFN: high false negative, positive versus totally negative result

LFP: low false positive, negative versus scanty result

LFN: low false negative, scanty versus totally negative result

QE: quantification error, at least two steps difference in quantification

Analysis and Compilation of Errors

- After rechecking of each series of slides
 - Allows for early investigation and action if serious problems
 - Provides opportunity to monitor whether centers with a serious problem improve during further checks

Summary

- Discordant results between the first controller and the laboratory should be counterchecked by the second controller
- The second controller will know the two results but must not know who those results belong to - to the laboratory or to the first controller
- Validation of the rechecking results is needed to ensure the quality of the controlling process.
- Identification and allocation of errors should be done after rechecking of each series of slides

REFERENCES

- WHO Laboratory Quality Management System Handbook
- WHO/GLI Tools.
- John, R. (1999). External Quality Assessment for AFB Smear Microscopy. *Public Health Practice Program Office Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Rosemary Humes. Association of Public Health Laboratories, 17.*
- GLI Training package on EQA overview & Planning

Acknowledgments

