Quality Control in Haematology

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Quality Control



 To ensure that the quality of work remains within a predetermined standard.

Reference Method



An exactly defined technique which provides sufficiently accurate and precise data for it to be used to assess the validity of other methods.

QC Material



Standards

- Values are assigned by a reference method
- Used to calibrate analytical instruments
 - International standards (WHO)
 - Secondary Standards (Calibrators)
 - Commercial
 - Laboratories

Controls

Values assigned are approximate

QC Materials in Haematology

- Haemoglobin
- Blood Cells
- Plasma





Internal Quality Control

- Measurements on specially prepared material
- Repeated measurements on routine specimens
- Statistical analysis of routine test data

External Quality Control

- Retrospective analysis
- Specially prepared material
- Comparison
 - Between laboratory
 - Between methods



Dispersion around the Mean

Group-I	Group-II
2 .5	7 .3
4 .5	8 .4
7 .2	8 .6
7 .9	8 .7
8 .7	9 .0
9 .6	9 .1
9 .8	9 .6
1 0.5	9 .7
11.7	1 0.1
1 3.2	1 0.2
14 .1	1 0.3
Mean: 9.1	Mean: 9.2
Range: 2.5-14.5	Range: 7.3-10.3



Standard Deviation (SD)





Statistical Methods in QC

Range

- Standard Deviation (SD)
- Coefficient of Variation (CV)
- Confidence Interval (CI)

QC in Practice



- Calibration of Instruments with Standards
 - Six monthly
 - Fluctuation in results (LJ Charts, EQA)
 - After repair/service
- Control Charts (LJ Charts)
 - Daily
 - With each batch of specimens
- Patient Samples
 - Daily
- Duplicate measurements on patient samples
 - Daily
- Statistical analysis of patient's data
 - □ MCV, MCH, MCHC etc.
- Correlation Checks







