Overcoming EQA Challenges - A Subscriber's perspective

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Presentation outline

- Challenges and solutions □ Lack of communication ☐ Troubleshooting and corrective action ☐ Root cause analysis ☐ Panel challenges □EQA reports ☐ Does not cover entire spectrum of examination phases □ Lack of reagents and equipment breakdown ☐ Equipment maintenance and calibration ☐ Does not cover entire range of examinations in the menu ☐Staff attitude ☐ Intervention support
- National integrated EQA strategy

Lack of Communication

- Hold briefing meetings-agenda (include pre and post EQA activities) and meetings schedule
- Create annual EQA schedule on management calendar
- Update contact details
- Use of system alerts via email
- Embrace use of social media for example whatsup

Troubleshooting and Corrective action

- Lack of procedure for review of feedback
 - Develop policy and procedure and train staff
- Lack of knowledge on conducting CA
 - Offer training and mentorship
- Lack of reviewing CA for effectiveness
 - Analysis for trends etc
 - Implement lessons learnt in Continual improvement
- Non involvement of other personnel in troubleshooting
 - Convene joint feedback meetings involving relevant staff

Root cause analysis

- Lack of procedure for conducting RCA- develop procedure and policy
- Lack of knowledge on conducting RCA-
 - Offer training on RCA, on the bench mentorship
- Superficial RCA process-
 - ensure an all inclusive, in-depth process, learn from past corrective action(effectiveness or lack of)
 - Analysis and presentation in meetings and implemented as continual improvement
- Non involvement of personnel in conducting RCA
 - Section meetings involving staff
- Non documentation of RCA-
 - Create document templates

Panels

- Poor quality material
- Damaged panels
- Delayed delivery
- Panels without handling instructions
- Panels not in line with national /WHO standards- for example blood smear for malaria parasites stained using different method
 - Liaising with EQA provider
 - Require providers to substantially meet requirements of ISO 17043

Reports

- Format not in line with guidelines for example National, WHO guidelines for example malaria and TB microscopy
 - Communication with EQA providers
- Complex format- graphs and numbers that do not make sense
 - Mandatory training by provider before commencement of EQA
 - In house training and on bench mentorship
- Reports not utilized in improvement
 - Compile EQA performance data
- Delayed or even no feedback

Spectrum, equipment and reagents

- Does not cover entire spectrum of examination phases
 - Perform sample split and inter-laboratory sharing with peers in close proximity(for example share unstained blood slides
- Lack of reagents and equipment breakdown
 - Budgeting, service schedules
- Equipment maintenance and calibration
 - Budgeting, service schedules, calibration schedules
- Does not cover entire range of examinations in the menu/mostly donor funded /expensive
 - Innovative approaches like sample split
 - Share EQA material
 - Budgeting and sensitization of decision makers
 - Utilization of internal quality control programs

Staff attitude

- Training
- Develop EQA rotation schedules to encourage ownership
- Include EQA performance in staff recognition- discourage punitive action in case of unsatisfactory results
- Encourage teamwork in feedback review
- Analyze samples the same way as patient samples (review and authorization
- Responsibility-appoint key person
- EQA as a learning process- share lessons in CME
- Develop understanding that EQA is not a magic bullet

Lack of Intervention support

- Fragmented EQA programs due to lack of a comprehensive national EQA program
- Lack of intervention support from supervisors
 - County and facility QA committee(formation and strengthening)
 - Sharing of performance data with county and local partners
 - Lobby for investments by the county government
 - Hold EQA stakeholder meetings(regional and national)

National EQA integration strategy

- Objective 1: Implement a well-coordinated and integrated national EQA system to support laboratory quality improvement processes
 - Strategy 1: Strengthen existing administrative structures and systems to support national and county EQA programmes
 - Strategy 2: Establish in-country capacity for PT panel production and or acquisition.
 - Strategy 3: Delivery of PT panels to participating laboratories and return of reports
 - Strategy 4: Provide coordination and networking of integrated EQA services at national and county levels
- Objective 2: Establish mechanisms to increase EQA participation, response, and improve performance
 - Strategy 1: Institute measures to improve EQA response rate, turnaround time and performance
 - Strategy 2: Institute measures to increase number of enrolled laboratories
 - Strategy 3: Conduct annual assessments to evaluate laboratory infrastructure, logistics and technical capabilities

- Objective 3: Establish an integrated laboratory M&E system for EQA
- Objective 4: Strengthen Operational Research to inform the national EQA programme
 - Strategy 1: Establish supportive mechanisms for operational research Activities:
 - Strategy 2: Develop a communication strategy guide to support EQA activities

THANK YOU