



Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research EAER

Agroscope

CHEMSTAT Bern

Calculation model to compare different proficiency tests –

Modello di calcolo per la comparazione dei proficiency tests

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AEOS ANALYTICA 2019, Roma, 21 March 2019

www.agroscope.ch I good food, healthy environment

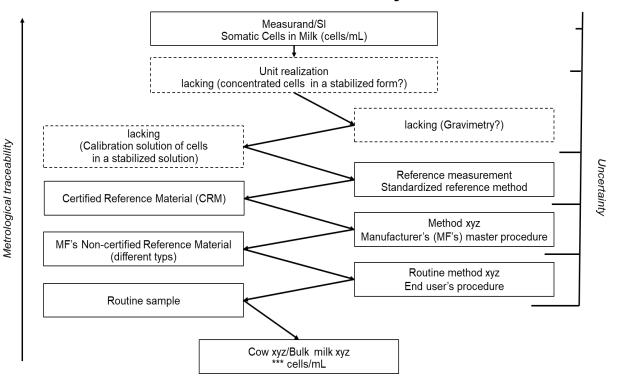


- Introduction
- What could happen today?
- SCC Reference System



What is normal in metrology?

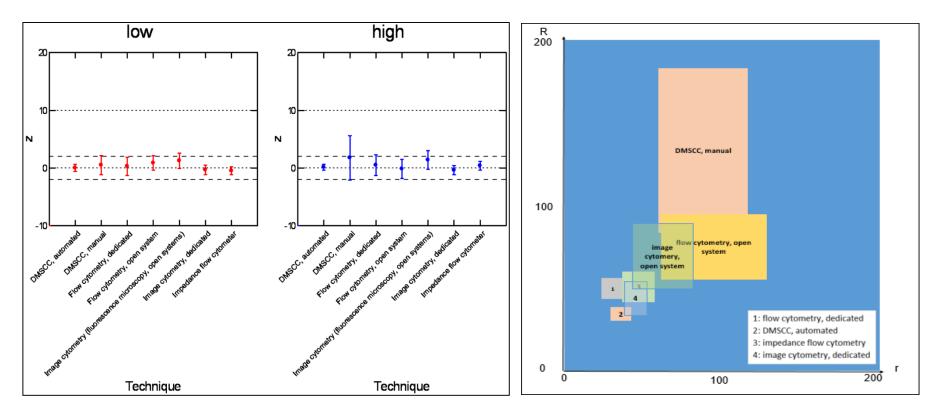
Reference Measurement System



Reference measurement system for Somatic Cell Counting in milk as proposed in draft IDF Bulletin "Inventory, Evaluation, and Perspectives on methods for determination of SCC", Berger T. and Schwarz D., 2019



What about the reference method?



z-values per type of method and standard level using data of the feasibility study conducted in the framework of IDF Action Team S15 Draft IDF Bulletin "Inventory, Evaluation, and Perspectives on methods for determination of SCC", Berger T. and Schwarz D., 2019 Graphical comparison of the methods using repeatability and reproducibility data of the feasibility study conducted in the framework of IDF Action Team S15 Draft IDF Bulletin "Inventory, Evaluation, and Perspectives on methods for determination of SCC", Berger T. and Schwarz D., 2019

Introduction

What is the case in SCC measurement?

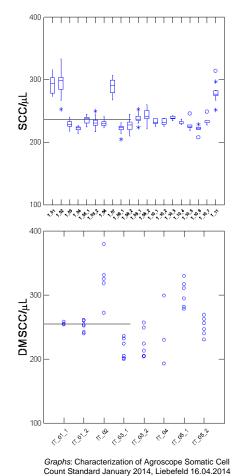
- The current reference method is based on microscopy, has been described as tedious, cumbersome, and challenging to work with
- It is a defining method, a method which determines a value that can only be arrived at in terms of the method per se and serves by definition as the only method for establishing the accepted value of the item measured (CODEX, 2018): what an individual operator counts are somatic cells → it's the microscopist's decision!
- The feasibility study performed in the framework of IDF AT15 revealed that the current reference method is not fit for purpose [.. but the search for alternative methods has started]
- No certified reference material (CRM) [..but the certification study started]

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- Sufficiently good routine method
- Different proficiency testings (PTs) and secondary/working standards with a certain variability in measurand, concentration and matrix



...and what happens because of that?



- Generally a good comparability in routine measurements of labs from different countries and networks
- Generally comparable links to other proficiency testings

but..

- Insufficient traceability because of a lacking CRM and a reference method not fit for purpose
- Sometimes "islands" of labs show up indicating
 - weaknesses in the system
 - that some efforts are needed to make the system comparable
- ..and sometimes the uncomfortable feeling that we deal with a Zanzibar effect

What could happen today?

Circular traceability

Zanzibar effect

The famous story of the retired sea-captain on the island who takes his time from the watchmaker in town only to find out that the watchmaker uses the sea-captain's cannon shots at 12 noon each day to set his own clocks!

(Examples of this kind of circular traceability in measurement are more common than one would hope.)

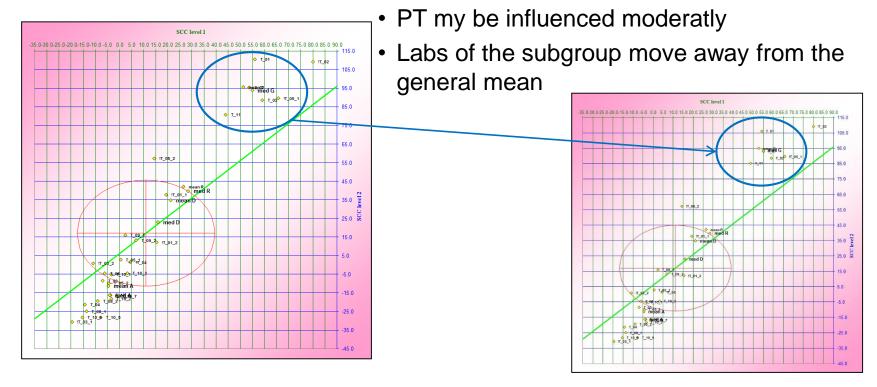


Source: L. Pendrill, Attributed to Harrison (MIT) by Petley, Applications of Statistics in Measurement & Testing (http://metrology.wordpress.com/statistical-methods-index/basic-theory-of-measurement-and-error/trueness-%E2%80%93-calibration-and-traceability/)

What could happen today?

Focus on subgroup criteria

 Labs of a subgroup (country, organization, method/equipment) want to improve and focus on subgroup criteria



What is a Reference System?

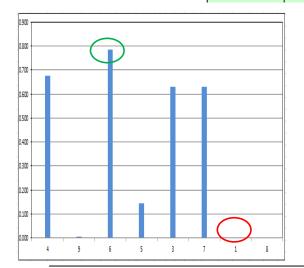
- A statistical approach for the comparability of PTs and of participating laboratories
- Using a Quality Index P_L to evaluate the analytical performance of laboratories and a Quality Index P_Q to evaluate PTs both deriving from probabilities
- The approach is making use of the precision parameters as reported in the international standard ISO 13366-2 and of assigned values of test materials

see also: Berger T.F.H., Luginbühl W. 2016. Probabilistic Comparison and Assessment of Proficiency Testing Schemes and Laboratories in the Somatic Cell Count of Raw Milk. Accred Qual Assur, 21, 3, 175–183 (https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00769-016-1207-y)

What are the influencing parameters?

Parameters influencing P_L

	s _r	ÿ	θ	σr	σ _R	n	\tilde{Z}_n	q1	q ₂	q3	q₄	q₅	q	q(w)	$\hat{\chi}^2_{(r)}$	P (1)	$P(\tilde{z}_n)$) P L	\tilde{P}_L
Γ	0.00	269.00	261.00	13.73	21.56	2	0.416	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.678	0.678	0.2357
		207.50																	
r	2.12	263.50	261.00	13.73	21.56	2	0.130	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.024	0.877	0.897	(0.787)	0.2736
	4.95	236.50	261.00	13.73	21.56	2	-1.273	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.130	0.718	0.203	0.146	0.0508
	6.36	261.50	261.00	13.73	21.56	2	0.026	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.215	0.643	0.979	0.630	0.2191
	6.36	261.50	261.00	13.73	21.56	2	0.026	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.215	0.643	0.979	0.630	0.2191
(56.57	283.00	261.00	13.73	21.56	2	1.143	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	16.976	0.000	0.253	(0.000)	0.0000
	85.56	305.50	261.00	19.73	21.56	2	2.312	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	38.833	0.000	0.021	0.000	0.0000

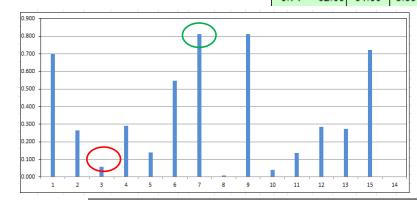


 $S_r < \sigma_r \rightarrow P_r$ high $S_r > \sigma_r \rightarrow P_r$ low

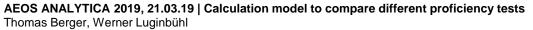
What are the influencing parameters?

Parameters influencing P_L

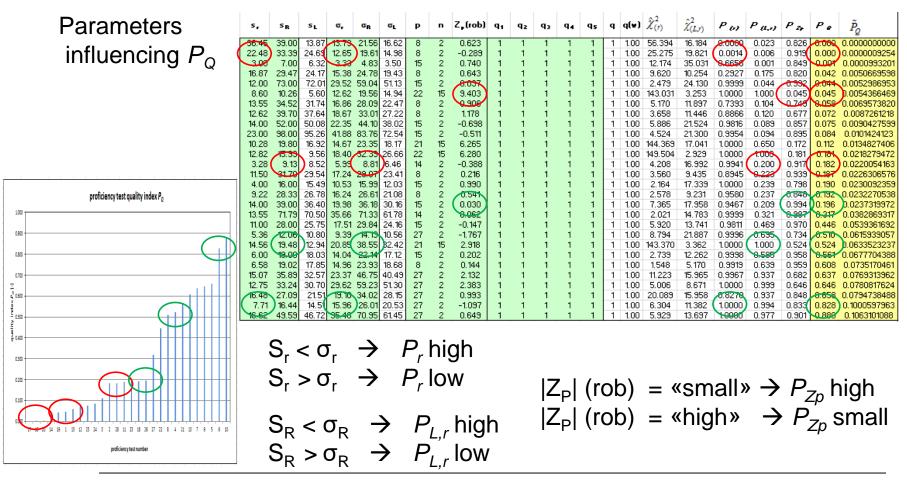
sr	ÿ	θ	σr	σ _R	n	\tilde{z}_n	q1	q2	q ₃	q4	q 5	q	q(w)	$\hat{\chi}^2_{(r)}$	P (r)	$P(\tilde{z}_n$) P L	\tilde{P}_L
0.00	97.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	0.388	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.698	0.698	0.1373
2.12	101.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	0.906	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.125	0.723	0.365	0.264	0.0519
1.41	80.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	(-1.812)	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.056	0.813	0.070	0.057	0.0112
4.24	98.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	0.518	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.502	0.479	0.665	0.289	0.0570
0.71	105.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	1.424	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.014	0.906	0.154	0.140	0.0275
0.71	90.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	-0.518	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.014	0.906	0.605	0.548	0.1078
0.71	93.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	(-0.129)	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.014	0.906	0.897	0.813	0.1599
4.95	112.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	2.330	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.683	0.409	0.020	0.008	0.0016
1.41	94.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	0.000	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.056	0.813	1.000	0.813	0.1600
3.54	80.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	-1.812	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.348	0.555	0.070	0.039	0.0076
7.78	91.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	-0.388	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	1.686	0.194	0.698	0.135	0.0266
4.95	97.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	0.388	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.683	0.409	0.698	0.285	0.0561
0.71	86.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	-1.036	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.014	0.906	0.300	0.272	0.0536
0.71	92.00	94.00	5.99	8.81	2	-0.259	1	1	1	1	1	1.0000	1.000	0.014	0.906	0.796	0.721	0.1419



 $\bar{\mathbf{y}} \approx \mathbf{\theta} \rightarrow P(\tilde{z}_n)$ high $\bar{\mathbf{y}} \leq \mathbf{\theta} \rightarrow P(\tilde{z}_n)$ low



What are the influencing parameters?



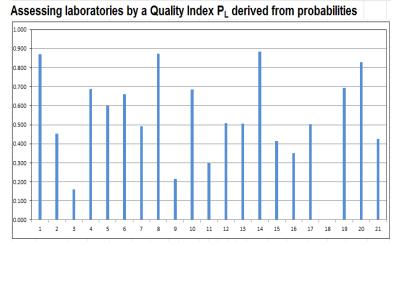
AEOS ANALYTICA 2019, 21.03.19 | Calculation model to compare different proficiency tests

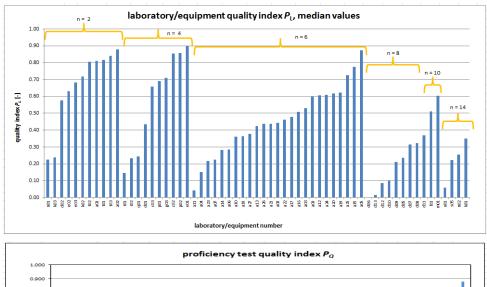
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Where are we today?

- 28 interlaboratory study levels (5 interlaboratory studies on 2..10 levels) have been included
 Isboratory/equipment guality index P_U median values
- with 61 laboratories participating
- resulting in 360 data sets

SCC Reference Systems – Comparison of Proficiency Testings

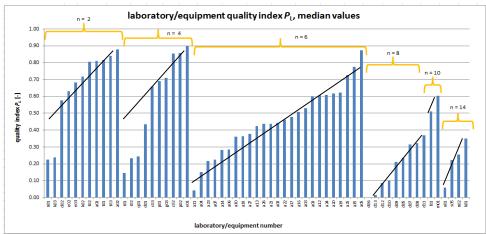




0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.100 0.

Conclusion

- What is needed to implement the system?
 - Looking for a neutral body for the evaluation of the PT data (e.g. international organization, ...)
 - Automation of the evaluation
 - Define q-factors e.g. for number of participations, national/international PTs...?



Statistical model might also be used for other parameters and other PT systems

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Thank you for your attention

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