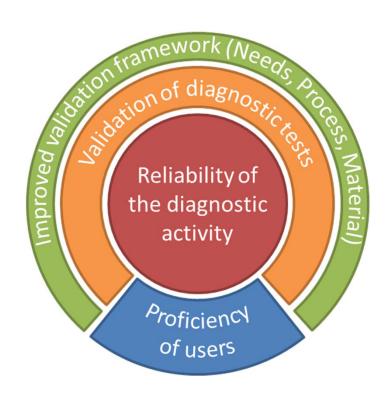
Valitest Workpackage 5:

Optimisation of proficiency evaluation for a horizontal assessment

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 Ultimate goal: reach a reliable diagnostic activity

 Requires the use of the available tools by proficient users



- Users have to demonstrate their proficiency in
 - ...using one method...
 - ...performing one test...
 - ...over time.

for many pests and a few technologies

 Current approach is based on regular specific proficiency tests:

each combination is assessed over time Method A Method A Method A Method A Method A Method A Test 1 Test 1 Test 1 Test 1 Test 1 Test 1 Method A Method A Method A Method A Method A Method A Test 2 Test 2 Test 2 Test 2 Test 2 Test 2 Method A Method A Method A Method A Method A Method A Test 3 Test 3 Test 3 Test 3 Test 3 Test 3



BUT:

- Increasing number of pests
- Numerous matrices to test
- Limited resources of laboratories to organize and/or participate in these proficiency tests
- ⇒this approach is no longer adequate and sustainable
- ⇒room for improvement



- Task 5.1: Identification of possible horizontal proficiency tests.
 - questionnaire => determine the needs of the laboratories
 - identify the critical points,
 - identify overlaps
 - design proficiency tests, which could cover a large number of diagnostic tests with sufficient commonality in process and procedure.



- Task 5.2: Consultation of accreditation bodies.
 - Take advice from technical assessors
 - acceptability of the approach
 - limits of the approach
 - EPPO will open discussions with the European cooperation for Accreditation (EA)
 - Consultations will be performed in parallel with the drafting of the guidelines (task 5.3)



• Task 5.3: Preparation of guidelines

prepare guidelines including:

- requirements to take into account if limiting the number of proficiency tests to carry out,
- limits of the horizontal proficiency tests, if experts consider that using such an approach represents a risk to decrease the monitoring of the proficiency of the laboratories,
- a list of horizontal PT to be considered by PT organizers as a new offer of services for proficiency testing.



What about today's brainstorming?

- Work on the task 5.1: Identification of possible horizontal proficiency tests.
 - needs of the laboratories (Survey)
 - identification of critical points, overlaps
 - design proficiency tests, which could cover a large number of diagnostic tests with sufficient commonality in process and procedure.



• 2012: proficiency test needs identified for each field (questionnaire)

- Bacteriology:
 - Erwinia amylovora;
 - Clavibacter michiganensis ssp michiganensis;
 - Fatty acids profiling (Cms)
- Entomology:
 - Diabrotica virgifera virgifera on traps;
 - Liriomyza huidobrensis



• 2012: proficiency test needs identified for each field (questionnaire)

- Mycology:
 - Monilia fructicola
 - Synchitrium endobioticum
 - Phytophthora ramorum
- Nematology:
 - Bursaphelenchus xylophilus in wood
 - Meloidogyne chitwoodi and M. fallax in tubers



• 2012: proficiency test needs identified for each field (questionnaire)

- Virology:
 - Plum Pox Virus (Sharka)
 - Pospiviroids
 - Potato Virus Y
 - Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus
- Phytoplasmas:
 - Flavescence dorée
 - Apple proliferation



 Survey addressed to all the laboratories of the EPPO database on diagnostic expertise (By June 2019)

- By Field (Mycology....)
 - By Method (PM7/76-5: Bioassay, Biochemical.....)
 - Identify the Pest/Matrix for which the laboratory needs to show its proficiency



10'

- Comments on the methodology
- First thoughts:

Field: Mycology		N	Needs for proficiency testing including currently covered needs				
Bioassay	Biochemical	Fingerprint	Isolation/extraction	Molecular	Morphological and morphobiometric	Pathogenicity assessment	Serological
Pest / Matrix	Pest / Matrix	Pest / Matrix	Pest / Matrix	Pest / Matrix	Pest / Matrix	Pest / Matrix	Pest / Matrix



2 - Identification of critical points, overlaps

 Factors determining the correctness and reliability of a test

Factors	ISO17025	PM7/84 (2)
Human factors	Χ	Х
Accommodation and environmental conditions	Χ	X
Test methods and method validation	Χ	Χ
Equipment	Χ	X
Measurement traceability	Χ	
Sampling	Χ	X
Handling of test items	Χ	X
Reference material		X
Biological material (Matrix)		



2 - Identification of critical points, overlaps

 The extent to which these factors contribute to the uncertainty differs between methods/tests...

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\Rightarrow is a proficiency result valid for a different test?
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- \Rightarrow is it valid for a different method?
- \Rightarrow is it valid for all methods in the field?
- \Rightarrow Is it valid for all methods across fields?

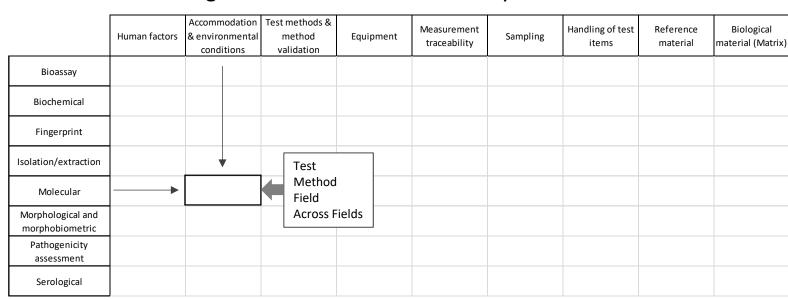


2 - Identification of critical points, overlaps

Factors determining the correctness and reliability of the tests (ISO17025 & PM7/84)

Types of methods

60'



If a laboratory obtains satisfactory results during a proficiency test using a molecular method, do you consider that the factor « accomodation and environmental conditions » is under control for :

- This test only
- This field
- This method
- Across fields



3 - Design of transversal proficiency tests

- Should different pests be included in each round of the Proficiency test?
- For each pest, should the samples represent (1) the different plant species, (2) the different plant parts and (3) other matrices that can be analyzed by laboratories in routine testing?

50'

- What should be the frequency of the Proficiency test?
- Should different pests be included in each round?
- ACTIONS FOR THE LABORATORY: Which new measures should the laboratory put into place if the laboratory does not regularly participate in Proficiency tests?



Thank you for your attention



