

Participant's Handbook

UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones

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UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones Participant's Handbook EQAPH-RSFT-MAN-2 | Version: 5.5 | Authorised By: Stuart Kerr | On 24-Jul-2025 Legal entity host: Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust

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1.0 Service Provided and Scheme Background and Aims

Scheme	Analytes
	Insulin and C-Peptide
Peptide Hormones	Gastrin
	IGF-I and IGFBP-3

The UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones Scheme has been running for over 40 years and assists participants in monitoring the hormones regulating glucose metabolism, growth and gastric function.

The scheme was established in 1975 with the distribution of samples to United Kingdom hospital laboratories measuring insulin and gastrin. This work was initiated and funded by the Supra-Regional Assay Service (SAS) Peptide Hormone Laboratory, which was part of the Department of Clinical Biochemistry and Clinical Nutrition, St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, Surrey. During the next 10 years participation in the scheme expanded and in 1983 the scheme was extended to include C-peptide. In the 1990s the use of Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-I) and Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Protein 3 (IGFBP-3) as clinical diagnostic tools were becoming more widespread and the scheme added these analytes to its repertoire.

In 1996 the laboratory moved to new premises within the Royal Surrey Hospital and continues to work from there today, maintaining a close link with the clinical laboratory to facilitate appropriate specimen collections and maintain methodological updates.

In 1998 the scheme joined the UK NEQAS organisation as an associate scheme. By linking with UK NEQAS there is a formal mechanism for external oversight and additional scientific advice to be provided for the scheme. The aims of the Guildford Peptide Hormones Scheme, which are consistent with those of UK NEQAS, are to:

- Provide professionally led and scientifically based schemes with a primarily educational objective
- Provide regular distributions of specimens
- Provide rapid feedback of performance
- Support participants where problems occur and stimulate the overall improvement in performance among all participating laboratories

In order to meet these objectives, lyophilised human-based samples for insulin, C-peptide, IGF-I, gastrin and IGFBP-3 are distributed every six weeks. Reports contain critical information about

bias, reproducibility and, with occasional samples, recovery of added analyte. This is achieved

with the use of International Reference Preparations (IRPs) and International Standards (IS), if

they are not available, human recombinant materials. Selected distributions may also contain

laboratory surveys or interpretative exercises to highlight current laboratory practice. These

laboratory surveys and interpretative exercises are not included in the scope of the schemes ISO

17043:2023 accreditation and are therefore for educational purposes only.

2.0 Address and Communications

UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones

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GU2 7XX

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Telephone: +44(0)1483 571122 ext. 3611

Email: rsch.peptideeqa@nhs.net

Website: www.uknegasgphte.org.uk

The website for reporting a result is www.birminghamquality.org.uk

Please quote your laboratory code number in all communications with the Scheme. If no

response is received within 5 working days please make contact again as the email

communication may have been lost.

The telephone is staffed between 0900 and 1700 Monday to Friday with an answer machine to

pick up messages outside these times. Participants will be asked to give their laboratory code

number when contacting the centre and will be asked the nature of their enquiry to allow their

call to be transferred to the appropriate member of staff. All calls and the actions taken are

logged.

A website for the UK NEQAS organisation and which also gives specific information for other UK

NEQAS Centres and Schemes, including Guildford Peptide Hormones is at www.ukneqas.org.uk

Legal entity host: Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust

3.0 Staffing

Dr Gwen Wark	Tel: +44(0)1483 406715
Scheme Director	Email: gwen.wark@nhs.net
Dr Chris Harrington Deputy Scheme Director	Tel. +44(0)1483 571122 ext. 3620 Email: chris.harrington1@nhs.net
Mr Godwin Tetteh	Tel: +44(0)1483 571122 ext. 3611
Scheme Manager	Email: godwin.tetteh@nhs.net
Mr Stuart Kerr	Tel: +44(0)1483 571122 ext. 3611
Medical Technical Officer 2	Email: stuart.kerr4@nhs.net
Ms Yasmin Smith	Tel: +44(0)1483 571122 ext. 3611
Medical Laboratory Assistant	Email: Yasmin.smith15@nhs.net
Mr Lemuel Lewis Ronald EQA Quality Manager	Tel: +44(0)1483 571122 ext. 3611 Email: lemuel.lewis@nhs.net

4.0 External Regulation of our Services

4.1 Accreditation

The scheme is recognised by the UK NEQAS consortium and operates in accordance with the UK NEQAS Code of Practice (see www.ukneqas.org.uk). Accreditation is undertaken by United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) according to "ISO 17043:2023 Conformity assessment — General requirements for proficiency testing". The Insulin, C-Peptide, Gastrin, IGF-I and IGF-BP3 schemes are accredited by UKAS as proficiency testing provider, No. 7496. The schemes also provide interpretive exercises associated with these programmes; however, the interpretative exercises are for educational purposes only and are not accredited to ISO 17043:2023.

4.2 UK NEQAS Consortium

The scheme has close ties with other UK NEQAS operations though the UK NEQAS Consortium. All UK NEQAS-designated services comply fully with the UK NEQAS Code of Practice.

4.3 Steering Committees & Specialist Advisory Groups

All EQA providers are required to seek advice from and report to Steering Committees and/or Specialist Advisory Groups. The Clinical Chemistry division of UK NEQAS is presently served by an overall Steering Committee (SC) which advises on overall policy matters, with Specialist Advisory Groups (SAGs) providing external scientific advice.

4.4 National Quality Assurance Advisory Panels

All full UK NEQAS schemes report to the National Quality Assurance Advisory Panel (NQAAP) for Chemical Pathology. The names of SC, SAG and Panel Chairs and Secretaries are available on the

UK NEQAS website for any participants who wish to express comments or concerns about

schemes and their operation.

5.0 Enrolment and Charges

Prospective participants should contact the scheme by phone or email at the contact details

given above for a copy of the current registration form which includes details of the fees for

participation.

The scheme's calendar year runs from April to March, although participants are able to register

at any time of the year on a pro-rata basis. Participation begins at the first distribution following

receipt of completed forms.

Although the majority of participants are diagnostic service laboratories, all laboratories are

welcome to join. This includes non-UK, research and in vitro diagnostic medical devices (IVD)

manufacturers' laboratories. For UK clinical service laboratories, the act of enrolling in a scheme

confirms their willingness to be bound additionally by the Quality Assurance in Pathology

Committee (QAPC) Conditions of Participation. The terms and conditions, and other information

about the QAPC can be accessed via the link below:

https://www.rcpath.org/profession/patient-safety-and-quality-improvement/technical-

eqa.html (WS10904 NQAAP terms of reference in particular). All UK clinical service laboratories

who are participants in the scheme must agree to current QAPC Conditions of Participation. By

returning a completed registration form, participants are deemed by the scheme management

to have agreed to these conditions of participation.

Participation of non-UK laboratories may be subject to the availability of suitable specimen

transport. Manufacturers may participate on an 'information only' basis, i.e. without receiving

samples and returning results. They may also register methods under development on an

anonymous basis.

Between January and March of each year, participants are sent a registration form and

requested to confirm or amend their registration details for the following year.

Please inform the scheme immediately if there are any changes to your registration details at

any time throughout the scheme year.

If you wish to cancel your participation in the scheme, please notify the scheme in written form.

Temporary suspension in the scheme can apply, e.g. if your laboratory is no longer offering the

test as a clinical service, provided that the scheme is notified in writing. Failure to provide

payment for enrolment in the scheme will result in the cancellation of registration.

The scale of charges is published annually and is available on request. The charging period is 1st

April to 31st March, or pro-rata for part year participation. EQA services are run according to the

not-for-profit terms of the UK NEQAS Code of Practice. Changes to charges are implemented

only after approval by the UK NEQAS Board of Directors.

6.0 Scheme Organisation

6.1 Laboratory code numbers

Participants are assigned a unique laboratory code number, which is common across a number

of UK NEQAS schemes. A participant will be assigned an additional laboratory number if more

than one result is returned for a single analyte. This may occur if more than one instrument is

used for a particular analyte, or if the participant is evaluating a different method in addition to

the established method.

6.2 Method codes

Methods are normally referred to by full name, but occasionally a code is used where space is

limited on the printed page. Please check your method is up to date and inform us of any

changes.

6.3 Confidentiality

The participation, raw data and performance scores are confidential between the individual

laboratory and UK NEQAS staff. Performance scores (and some relevant raw data) may be

shared with the relevant Advisory Panel under defined circumstances (see section 5.0 Enrolment

and Charges) as part of the routine reporting of persistent poor performance.

The EQA schemes operated by UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones participate in the United

Kingdom EQA Governance and Assurance Framework. This framework is a collaboration

between EQA providers, the Royal College of Pathologists (RCPath), professional bodies and

regulatory organisations. As part of this framework any issues of persistent poor performance

(PPP) identified in UK clinical laboratories will be reported to the relevant NQAAPs for the

benefit of patient safety. As per the NQAAP terms of reference (document WS10904) a holistic

approach to responding to PPP will be undertaken to ensure cross system performance is

monitored. This will be achieved by requesting any laboratories that are identified to provide

details to the NQAAP of their EQA performance in other areas and this will be shared with other

NQAAPs and QAPC as appropriate.

Reporting of performance issues will involve disclosure to the relevant NQAAP of your

head of department, laboratory name, address and healthcare organisation, together with

methodological and EQA performance information. Any details provided to the NQAAP will

be securely shared with other NQAAPs and the QAPC.

Reports are copyright and may not be copied, distributed, published or used for publicity and

promotion in any form without written consent of the Scheme Director on each and every

occasion. However, performance data may be shared with individual client's e.g. GP's without

consultation with the Scheme Director.

7.0 Scheme Operation

7.1 Specimens

Specimens are obtained from three sources;

• Endogenous serum either from donations, purchased serum, or Pooled patient samples.

• Serum spiked with the analyte(s) (Insulin, C-peptide or IGF-1) to clinically relevant

concentrations.

• Serum spiked with peptides or chemicals known to interfere with methods for the analytes

to ensure participants are aware of possible interferences on their method.

Specimens may be "spiked" with standards or other source of analyte, or with another analyte(s)

to test method performance. 1 mL aliquots of the sample pools are lyophilised and stored at

4°C prior to issue. No preservative is added to the lyophilised pools. Specimens are distributed

at ambient temperature. Specimens must be reconstituted with 1 mL of distilled or deionised

water and mixed for 15 minutes before analysis by participants.

Several analytes share a common sample. The sample pools are prepared with:

• Insulin and C-Peptide

Gastrin

• IGF-I and IGFBP-3

Therefore a laboratory that is registered for insulin, C-peptide and IGF-I will receive 2 sample

sets.

The specimens are provided solely for the purposes of EQA. Residual material may be retained

by participants for method evaluations. However it is recommended that fresh samples are

obtained from the scheme for such evaluations.

If specimens are to be used in research which is expected to be published, written consent must be obtained from the Scheme Director on each and every occasion. The table below shows the anticipated range of analyte concentrations that can be used by the scheme:

Programme 1		
Insulin	<10 - 1000	pmol/L
C-peptide	<100 - 4000	pmol/L
Programme 2		
Gastrin	20 - 1000	mU/L
	Programme 3	
IGF-1	1 - 70	nmol/L
IGF-BP3	2 - 7	mg/L

Safety precautions in handling specimens

As for all clinical material, EQA samples should be handled as if being capable of transmitting infections. The same health and safety precautions which are normally adopted in the handling of patient specimens should be used during EQA sample receipt, storage, preparation for analysis, and their eventual disposal.

7.2 Schedule of specimen and report distribution

Specimens are distributed every 6 weeks together with a form for reporting results to the registered scheme contact. In the UK, first class mail is used. For overseas participants, packages are posted by airmail with an express surcharge (if necessary). A schedule of specimen despatch dates is provided each year and available on the schemes website. Participants should contact the scheme at the contact details given in section 2.0 if specimens are not received within 7 working days of the distribution despatch date.

Sample packaging complies with current UN3373 requirements for the postage of clinical material.

Interim reports from the previous distribution are sent out following the closing date for the distribution. These reports should be received by participants within 5 working days of the result return deadline. The final reports are made available approximately 6 weeks later with the interim reports of the following distribution. Please contact the scheme if reports have not been

received within this time period. UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones also provides results

through UK NEQAS Dashboard Report which is also accessed through the results and reporting

website. This allows users to assess their performance across the participating UK NEQAS

schemes from a single screen.

8.0 Processing UK NEQAS Specimens

8.1 Receipt and analysis

Please contact us immediately if you receive incorrect or damaged specimens and replacements

will be sent.

It is recommended that if an assay is not to be performed on the day of receipt the lyophilised

specimens should be stored at 4°C.

Specimens must be reconstituted with 1mL of distilled or deionised water and mixed for 15

minutes before analysis.

If reconstituted samples are required for further analysis, the samples should be stored frozen.

UK NEQAS samples are intended to monitor your performance for routine patient specimens,

so please process them through your normal reception, analytical and reporting procedures.

In order to meet this goal, the following guidelines should be met:

• EQA samples should be labelled in the same manner as a patient sample – it should not be

known by the analysts to be an EQA sample.

Instrument calibration, routine maintenance, and other assay parameters should be done

with no greater frequency for EQA samples than for patient samples.

• EQA samples should be run the same number of times as a patient sample – it should not be

run multiple times UNLESS a patient sample is run multiple times under the same

circumstances. If it is desired to run replicate determinations of the EQA sample, the results

should be returned BEFORE the additional replicate assays are performed.

Results below the minimum detection level should be reported to show the limit of

detection.

By adhering to these guidelines, the efficacy of external quality assessment is maximised.

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8.2 Return of results

Results must be submitted by the closing date on the return form.

In the first instance results should be returned using the password-protected website facility:

www.birminghamquality.org.uk. Following enrolment with the scheme, participants will be

issued with a username, password and instructions to access the website. Where access to the

website is not possible results may be returned by post or email to the Scheme's email address

(rsch.peptideeqa@nhs.net). Please ensure results and decimal points are written clearly on the

return sheet as there can be a loss of clarity when scanned. Please indicate clearly on the return

sheet if your units differ from those shown.

9.0 Performance Assessment

9.1 Failure to return results

If you do not return any results for a distribution by the due date you will still receive a report.

However, regular participation is essential if appropriate method performance data is to be

obtained and is part of the criteria for good performance.

If results are not returned for a distribution, you will be regarded as having poor performance

and it will be noted on your report when issued.

If you are unable to return results on a distribution please contact the scheme as soon as

possible with an explanation of the reason for not doing so.

9.2 Target values

UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones attaches great importance to validation of target values,

rather than simply accepting consensus means as the "correct" result. Target values should be

accurate and stable, but this is difficult to achieve for peptide hormones, where reference

methods are largely unavailable. UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones aims to meet minimum

validity criteria by testing recovery, linearity and stability of the targets at regular intervals

throughout the year. Wherever possible the all-laboratory trimmed mean (ALTM) is used as the

target. Alongside the target value we also provide the standard deviation and the coefficient of

variation. Where there are <5 participants that have submitted results the data set is not

trimmed and the standard deviation and coefficient of variation are not calculated, this ensures

a robust SD while still allowing it to be displayed for smaller method groups.

9.3 Introduction to analytical performance scores

'ABC of EQA' is an ISO 17043:2023 compliant framework for the assessment of a laboratories

analytical performance in a particular assay which meets and surpasses the utility of existing

systems. The main benefit for participants, EQA Organisers, Steering Committees, Specialist

Advisory Groups and the NQA Advisory Panels alike, is that it is a single system, which can allow

meaningful comparisons to be made between analytes, schemes and disciplines.

The reports for the UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormone' scheme are structured to best utilise

the 'ABC of EQA' scoring system, so you are able to see at a glance if your laboratory is

performing well. If performance is acceptable, no further action is required. If performance is

poor, you can probe further into the data presented. Similarly, you can see if you are performing

in keeping with other users of your method and whether the method itself is performing well.

As of distribution 368 the A score is no longer displayed on reports. This is part of an effort to

standardise reports throughout the UK NEQAS clinical chemistry division

Definitions

There are two scores B and C

B is for Bias

C is for Consistency of bias

They are conveniently referred to as the 'B score' and 'C score', or simply B and C. Every

laboratory in the scheme will have an B and C score for each analyte they measure and both

should be used when reviewing performance. Both of the scores is calculated over a rolling time-

window and thus comprises results from many specimens. They are always being updated with

fresh current data, while older data drops out of the 'time-window'. The time-window has been

set at 6 distributions. One of the main purposes of a performance score derived from many

samples is to 'smooth out' the natural variation in deviations from target values over a number

of distributions, by trimming extreme values and deriving a robust estimate of the central

tendency for overall bias together with an index of its consistency. Thus when interpreting the

performance score elements of reports, it is important to note that a small number of atypical

results are unlikely to affect overall scores, and aberrant results which are numerous enough to

affect performance scores will take time to work their way out of the scoring 'window'.

For all UK NEQAS centres, a low score is 'good', a high score is 'bad'.

The B and C Scores

Bias and Consistency

The B and C scores (which have not been transformed) should be looked at together and provide

analytical data on average bias and its consistency (pattern). The B score is Bias and therefore

shows, on average (across the 6 distribution window), how far from the target results are and if

results are running high or low.

The Consistency of bias or C score indicates, on average, if you usually have the same bias

pattern. It is also not transformed and can assist in answering the following questions. 'Do you

have different bias depending on the concentration of analyte in the sample?' 'Does your bias

vary depending on the specimen matrix?' 'Has your bias changed during the time window?' 'Are

you imprecise?'

A high (poor) C score does not necessarily mean that you are imprecise, though if you are

imprecise, it is impossible for you to have a very good (low) C score. Poor consistency of bias is

not the same as imprecision. The 'C score' is simply the standard deviation (adjusted to take into

account the degree of trimming) of the data which make up the B score.

9.4 Calculation of analytical performance scores

B Score

The B score is the average (trimmed mean) Specimen Bias across the 6 distribution window. The

equation for the Specimen Bias is given below:

Specimen Bias (%) = $\frac{Result-Target}{Target} \times 100$

C Score

The C score is the standard deviation of the biases cross the 6 distribution window.

The Scheme Director / Manager may exclude certain sample pools and/or methods from the

calculation of target values and scoring if these are atypical or may unduly affect apparent

assay performance. These actions may be performed in consultation with the Specialist

Advisory Group (SAG) for Endocrinology and Immunoassay.

The Standard Uncertainty

The Standard Uncertainty (SU) statistic has now been added into our reports. The inclusion of

this statistic is a requirement for UKAS ISO17043:2023 Accreditation. The SU can be found to

the right of the histograms.

The SU is calculated as outlined in ISO 13528 using the formula 1.25*[SD/SQRT n]. The 'n' used

in this calculation relates to a post trimming value (where appropriate) not the 'n' value listed

on reports. The target is considered valid if 'u' is less than 0.3*SD. It is our reading of the algebra

that, when you re-arrange the equations, if n<18 it is impossible to pass. As such any results with

a n<18 should be interpreted with caution.

9.5 Late results

We will accept late returns to the interim reports but once the final reports are published, late

results can only be accepted in limited situations. All amendments to interim or final reports are

made at the discretion of the Scheme Director / Manager.

9.6 Blunders and their correction

Blunders are defined as errors, which may or may not be detected as outliers, and a record is

kept by the scheme of each incident. Participants are allowed one blunder per scheme year,

depending on the circumstances and risk, they may be considered poor performance. Blunders

may be due to:

assaying the wrong samples

assaying the right samples in the wrong order

• incorrectly transcribing laboratory results from computer systems or worksheets to the

results document

• use of incorrect units and/or conversion factors

technical errors e.g. incomplete mixing after thawing, faulty sampling/pipetting, incorrect

preparation of calibration solutions etc.

Such errors will be corrected in most circumstances, so that they do not confuse the underlying

assay performance. However, the fact that blunders have occurred will be recorded separately.

Amended reports will be given a unique identification with reference to the original report and

include a statement concerning the reason for the amendment.

9.6.1 Amendment prior to reporting deadline

For Amendments prior to the reporting deadline, amended copies of already entered results

should be clearly marked "Amended results" with the change unambiguously highlighted and

returned to us by email.

9.6.2 Amendments after the reporting deadline

Please email us to explain the problem. Results can be amended prior to the publication of the

interim reports.

Once interim reports have been published, amendments should be requested in writing (by

email) with an explanation for the reason for any amendment. All amendments are made at the

discretion of the Scheme Manager or Director.

Where investigation reveals the cause of the error and repeat results are available, correction

of the original results is permissible. A copy or screenshot of the experiment with evidence of

the results and analysis date will be requested. However, the fact that incorrect results were

reported will be recorded as a blunder.

Once a final report has been issued, amendments to results will not be accepted useless

exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated. As before, these amendments are made at the

discretion of the Scheme Manager or Director.

9.6.3 Amendments after the receipt of reports

These should be reported in writing with an explanation of the reason for any amendment.

Please include a description of how patient samples are run in your laboratory giving particular

attention to the area that caused the blunder, e.g. how your results are reported if the blunder

was caused by a transcription error. Changes can be made only in those cases where the error

is an artefact of running the EQA samples differently to patient samples. If at all possible, EQA

samples should be processed exactly the same way as patient samples from labelling to sending

the results back on the normal laboratory results forms. Errors caused by sample mislabelling

cannot be corrected because a similar error could be made on patient samples. Where

investigation reveals the cause of the error, and repeat results are available, correction of the

original results may be permissible. However the fact that you reported incorrect results will be

recorded and reviewed annually.

9.7 UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones errors

If you suspect that we have made an error please let us know immediately. We audit all such

errors and it is important that we know about them so that we can improve our service. Errors

made by UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones will be corrected and amended reports will be

provided. Any penalties incurred by the laboratory will be removed.

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10. Performance Criteria

Limits for acceptable performance are recommended by the Scheme Director and endorsed by

the National Quality Assurance Advisory Panel (NQAAP), after consultation with the schemes

and Specialist Advisory Group (SAG), to reflect clinical requirements, the state of the art analysis

and the need for regular Quality Assurance monitoring. The criteria include acceptable limits for

the B and C scores, and for return rate. These are summarised in Appendix A Limits of Acceptable

Performance.

The 6-weekly reports include figures to show your performance in relation to these criteria.

Laboratories should aim to maintain performance within these limits and are invited to contact

the Scheme if problems appear to be developing, whether in analytical performance or in their

ability to maintain return rates.

10.1 Persistent poor performance and action taken

A laboratory is considered to be a persistent poor performer for a given analyte if:

• their B and/ or C scores are outside the performance criteria for three consecutive

distributions

Or if

• it fails to return results for three distributions in 8 month period, without notifying the UK

NEQAS Centre of a change in participation.

UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones is required to report to the NQAAP for Chemical

Pathology any laboratory performance that is persistently unacceptable.

The Scheme Director will make informal contact with any participant falling into the above

categories inviting them to discuss action to correct the poor performance. If a satisfactory

response is received and improvement in performance ensues, no further action will be taken.

If no response is received or performance fails to improve then the Director will notify the

Chairman of the appropriate NQAAP. Advice is then offered to the Head of the laboratory in

writing or, where appropriate and very rarely, following a visit to the laboratory from a NQAAP

member, or appropriate expert (if agreed).

If poor performance is due to the method used, such that all method users have a large negative

or positive bias, the Scheme Director will contact the assay manufacturer and work directly with

them to solve the issues with the assay.

11. Past UK NEQAS Specimens

We can usually provide aliquots of previously issued specimens with target values for

laboratories wishing to check existing assays or to evaluate new ones. An additional charge may

be made for these specimens.

12. Scheme Development & Scientific Support

External scientific advice is provided by the Specialist Advisory Group (SAG) for Endocrinology

and Immunoassay. The SAG reports to the UK NEQAS Steering Committee for Clinical Chemistry

which co-ordinates UK NEQAS policy and provides strategic direction.

The scheme reports to the National Quality Assurance Advisory Panel (NQAAP) for Chemical

Pathology. We are required to report those participants whose performance scores are outside

the set limits on a number of occasions or who fail to return sufficient results. The details of the

SAG and Steering Committee are available from the UK NEQAS Office while the list of NQAAP

panel members is available on the RCPath website via the link below:

https://www.rcpath.org/profession/patient-safety-and-quality-improvement/technical-

ega.html

13. Comments, Complaints and Appeals

If you have any comments or complaints about any aspect of the scheme, whether scientific or

operational, or wish to appeal against assessment of performance, please contact the scheme.

The Scheme Director and/or Scheme Manager will follow up on the initial response with a

thorough investigation and is ultimately responsible for ensuring that appropriate corrective

action has been taken.

Complaints should be in the form of letter or email. The on-line results document includes a

section in which participants may include comments or remarks for the attention of the

organisers. While these will generally refer to the samples or to analytical difficulties

experienced by the participant any observation, at any time, is welcomed. Please use your

laboratory code number in all correspondence and provide details of the distribution date and

specimen numbers wherever possible.

A formal complaints procedure is in place and wherever possible will be actioned internally. We

will endeavour to rectify problems as soon as possible. If the problem cannot be resolved it will

be referred to the Chair of the QAPC

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Participants may prefer to address comments or complaints, including an appeal against

assessment of performance, to any member of the UK NEQAS Specialist Advisory Group for

Endocrinology and Immunoassay, the Steering Committee for Clinical Chemistry or the National

Quality Assurance Advisory Panel for Chemical Pathology.

14. External Service Providers

Various aspects of the proficiency test scheme can from time to time be completed by external

service providers. When this occurs it is placed with a competent service provider and the

proficiency testing provider is responsible for this work.

15. Changes to Scheme Design

In the event that changes are made to the Scheme, participants will be informed promptly either

in writing as a letter posted with the next distribution of samples or by email to the identified

contact personnel given on the participant's registration form.

UK NEQAS Guildford Peptide Hormones Participant's Handbook EQAPH-RSFT-MAN-2 | Version: 5.5 | Authorised By: Stuart Kerr | On 24-Jul-2025

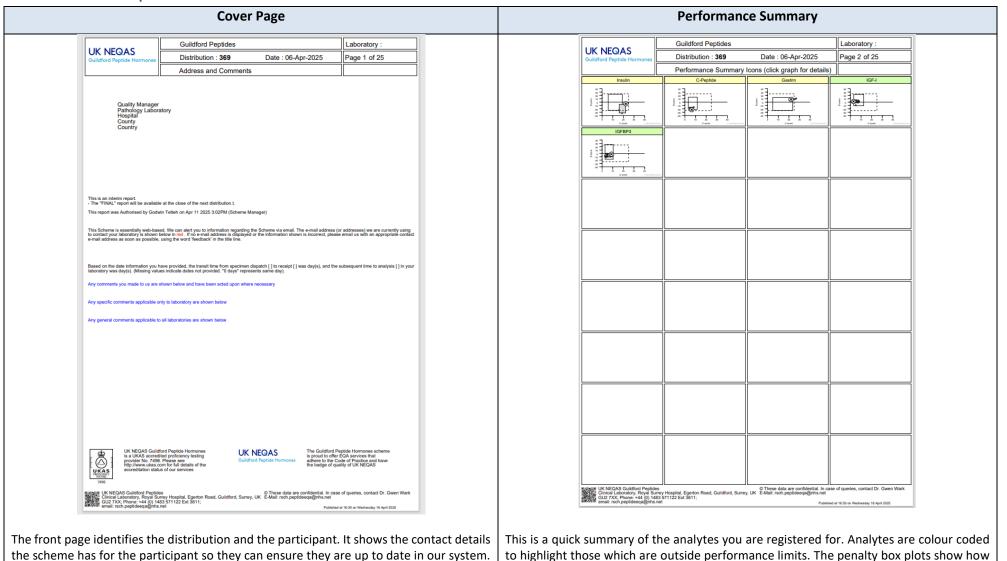
16. Terminology

ALTM	The All Laboratory Trimmed Mean, which is the geometric mean of the entire set of trimmed results for a specimen.
Bias	The difference between your result and the target result expressed as a percentage of the target.
Distribution	A group of specimens in a particular scheme that are sent together to each participating laboratory.
Pool	A bulk preparation of serum usually prepared from several individual donations and of defined characteristics.
Sample/ Specimen	An aliquot of a given pool . The same pool may be issued on two or more occasions as different specimens.
SAG	Specialist Advisory Group.
Scoring	The 2 values per analyte which provide an overview of your performance. The scores are the B and C scores. More information regarding how they are calculated and how they should be interpreted is available in section 9.
Target Value	The scheme uses the ALTM (see above) to establish the target value.
Trimming	The effect of aberrant results that may be present is minimised prior to statistical analysis. The chosen method is that of 10% Healy, which involves trimming the lowest and highest 10% of results on datasets where n>4. Note that trimmed results are not necessarily outliers.

Unusable specimens include those with analyte concentration near the detection limits of the assay, those with added interfering substances or those deemed to not be homogenous. In some circumstances, unusable specimens may be issued by the scheme but will be removed from the scoring and therefore will not be used to assess performance. These samples are for education purposes only and are used to highlight methodological differences.
A specimen that has no unusual or unacceptable features will be deemed to be usable for the calculation of B and C scores.

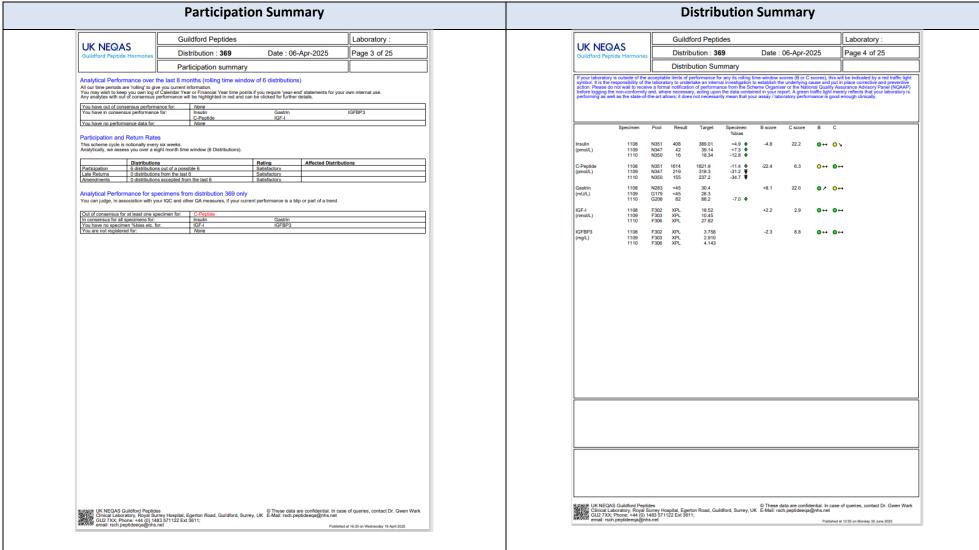
17. Distribution Reports

Comments left by and for the participant are also shown here.



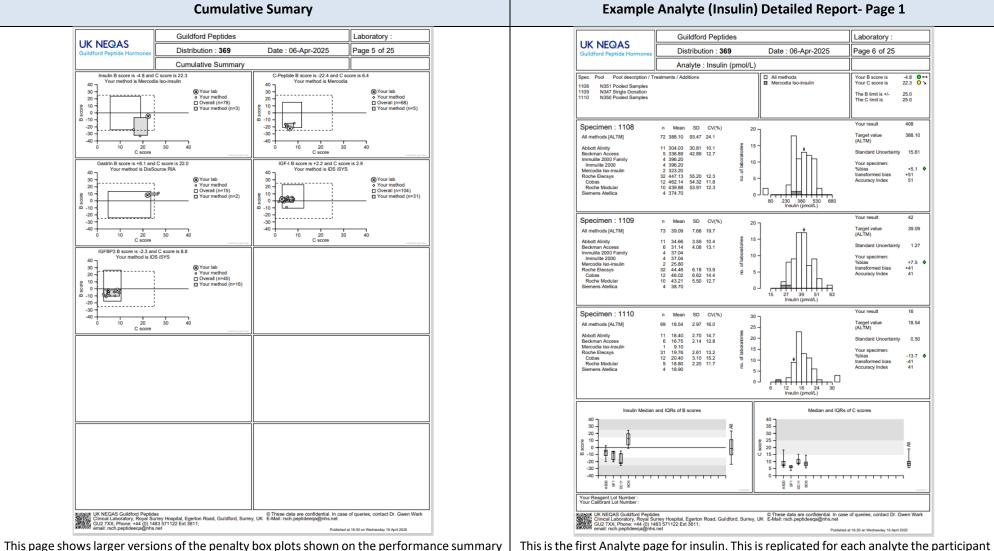
you compare with other users of your method and others. There are also links to the

analyte pages; simply click on a graph to be taken to that page.



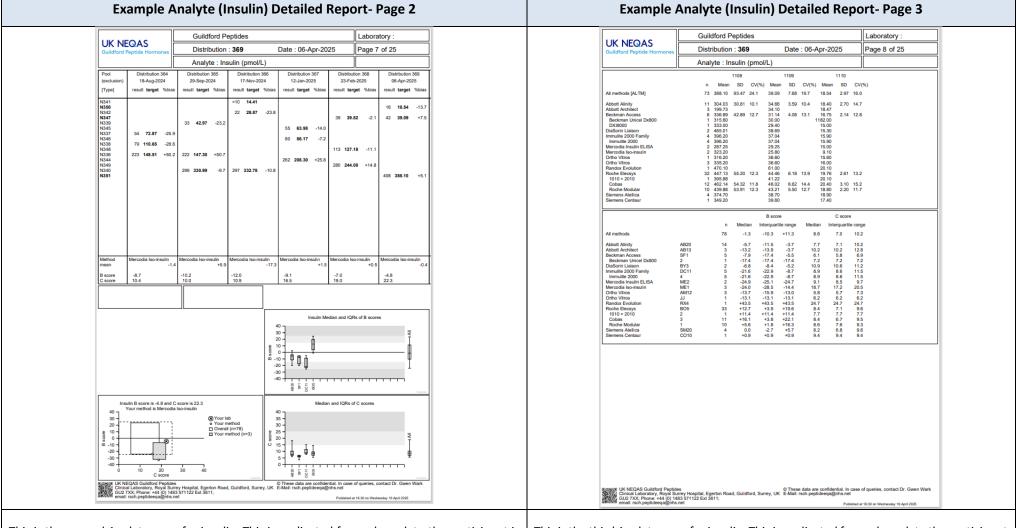
This is an overview of your average and current performance for each analyte in addition to a record of how many distributions you have returned results for, how often your results were late and how many amendments you have required over the last 8 months.

This is a summary of this distribution. It includes all results returned for the distribution, the target results, pool and sample identifiers, specimen biases and your current performance scores. The traffic light system makes it easy to see whether you are performing acceptably or not.



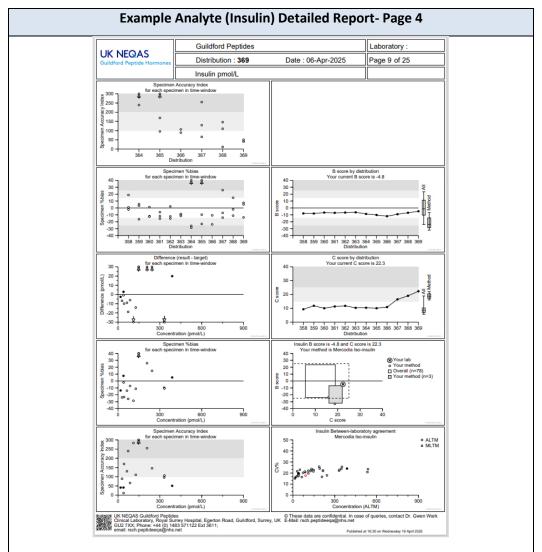
page for each analyte.

This is the first Analyte page for insulin. This is replicated for each analyte the participant is registered for. Here the user can view more detailed breakdowns of data from different methods, histograms showing the distribution of results as well as more information such as the SD of results and the uncertainty of measurement.



This is the second Analyte page for insulin. This is replicated for each analyte the participant is registered for. This page shows the participant results, targets, and biases of all the samples which make up the ABC scores. It also shows several graphs useful in troubleshooting an assay.

This is the third Analyte page for insulin. This is replicated for each analyte the participant is registered for. It further breaks down the different methods and provides you with detailed information about how the methods compare. This is particularly useful when troubleshooting assays or when looking to purchase new equipment.



This is the fourth Analyte page for insulin. This is replicated for each analyte the participant is registered for. The final page shows a number of graphs including how scores have changed over time and how your lab and method compare against other participants. This is particularly useful when troubleshooting assays

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Appendix A: Limits of Acceptable Performance

B Score	
<±25%	Acceptable performance
>±25%	Unacceptable performance

C Score	
<25%	Acceptable performance
>25%	Unacceptable performance

Participants will be defined as poor performers under the following circumstances:

- Having an average B Score out- with the stated limits
- Having an average C Score out-with the stated limits
- Failure to return for 1 or more distributions in a 6 distribution period unless valid reason for nonreturn has been communicated to the Scheme.
- Returning results late for 2 or more distributions in a 6 distribution period
- Having 2 or more blunders in a 6 distribution period