



CDC Update September 20, 2006

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Topic Areas



- Progress in Genetics
- 2007 Conference "Managing for Better Health"
- Research "Defining Best Practices in Laboratory Medicine"
 - Structure Where are we now and where are we going?
 - Process How can we identify and implement Best Practices?
 - Outcome -Can we make PT more effective?
- Workgroup Impact of Rapid and Molecular Tests for Infectious Diseases on Public Health



Collaboration, Education, and Test Translation

Purpose: Facilitate translation of genetic tests from research to practice

Process: Collaboration - research laboratory, clinician involved in the study of the disease, a CLIA laboratory, patient advocacy group

1st Test: July 21 - Cornelia de Lange Syndrome University of Chicago

Cost: \$2400 Turn-around time: 10 weeks

Link to information:

http://genes.uchicago.edu/DiagnosticTests.html

Other tests in Fall 2006:

- ATP7B sequencing for Wilson disease
- GP1BB sequencing for Bernard-Soulier syndrome

CETT Site: http://www.cettprogram.org/

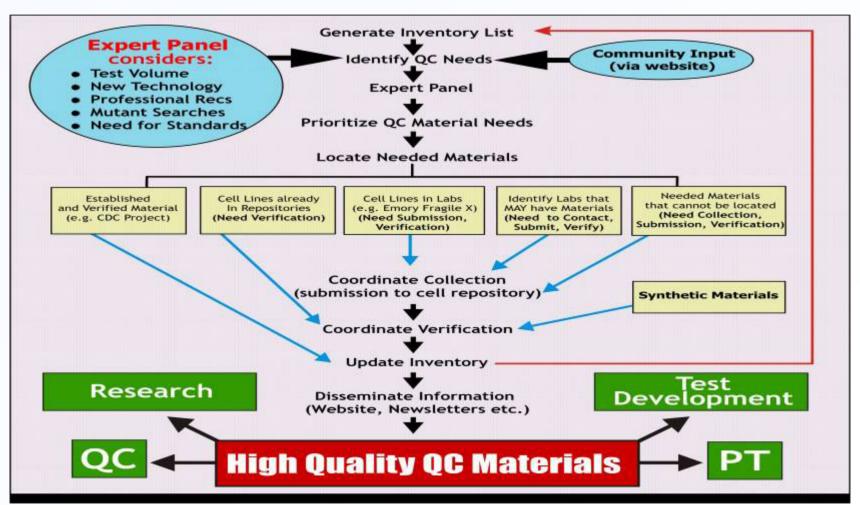
Workgroup:

Quality, Access, and Sustainability of Biochemical Genetic Testing October 6-7, 2006, Atlanta, GA

Purpose: Explore CETT program for biochemical genetic tests Concerns:

- Tests from limited number of laboratories
- Laboratories discontinuing testing services
- No process to move tests from the research to practice
- Materials for QC and PT are often not available
- Collaboration biochemical and molecular testing laboratories
- Reimbursement and liability may restrict services, such as prenatal diagnosis
- Testing service information often not readily accessible.
- Shortage of trained personnel and training programs.

Genetic Testing Quality Control Materials Program



www.phppo.cdc.gov/dls/genetics/qcmaterials



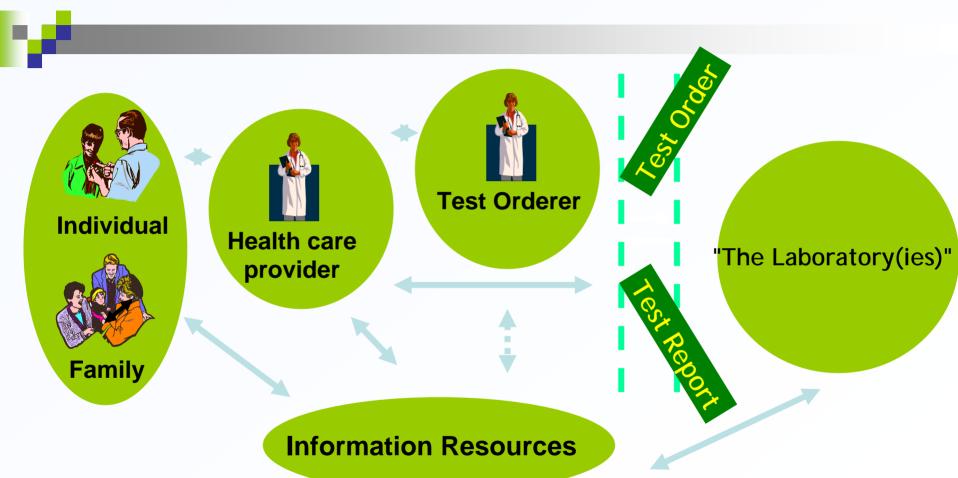
Recent Success

- Verified 14 Huntington Disease Cell Lines
- Verified Ashkenazi Jewish panel of 27 variants
- Coriell cell lines typed for Pharmacogenetic loci

Coming soon

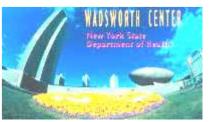
Fragile X

Deriving Actionable Information from Testing Focus: Genetic Testing









Oversight of Genetic Testing



US Issues

- Analytical validity
- Clinical validity
- Home brew testing
- Internet (Tests to Public)
- Informed consent
- Education: Users of Lab Services
- Communication
- Use of Residual Specimen
- Balancing access and quality



Oversight of Genetic Testing



International

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

"Guidelines for Best Practices in Quality Assurance for

Molecular Genetic Testing"

- 2002 Survey of 18 countries
- Principals and Best Practices
 - General
 - Quality Assurance
 - PT
 - * Result Reporting
 - Education and training of laboratory personnel

http://:www.oecd.org/sti/biotechnology/qualityassurance





2007 Institute on Critical Issues in Health Laboratory Practice: Managing for Better Health

Purpose: To identify ways to enhance the management of laboratory practices and use of laboratory services to promote better health.

Assumptions:

- Current practices cannot cope with anticipated changes in technology, patient care options, knowledge management needs, and resource limits
- Laboratory services are essential to patient care and public health and appropriate and effective use of these services must be a high health care priority.
- Enhancements in informatics capability could allow the laboratory to play a major role in the coordination and continuity of care.

Topic Areas

Management systems, Informatics, Technology Integrated laboratory services, Customer expectations

2007 Institute on Critical Issues in Health Laboratory Practice: Managing for Better Health



For Each Topic Area

Key Questions

- What are the major changes that have occurred in the past 5 years or are expected to occur in the next 5 years?
- What major changes need to occur in the next 5 years to enhance laboratory services?
- What are the expected benefits and costs of laboratory services if these changes do occur?

Workgroup Discussion

- What are the major impediments, including policy issues and barriers of effectiveness, to implementing needed changes?
- Who should be responsible for assuring that promising changes are implemented?
- What resources would be required to make these changes within institutions, regionally, and nationally?

2007 Institute on Critical Issues in Health Laboratory Practice: Managing for Better Health



Location of conference – Atlanta Date and Time - ?

Next Steps – Form Steering Committee and select Workgroup Leaders

Structure of the Conference

- Opening and Closing sessions broadcast over internet.
- Workgroup sessions recorded, but not broadcast
- Conference proceedings published and posted on the CDC web-site

Defining Best Practices in Laboratory Medicine



Report on Status of Laboratory Medicine

- Scope and magnitude of the field
- Customers of laboratory services
- Factors affecting the delivery and quality of services
- Impact of regulation and accreditation on the field
- Common practices, performance measures
- Workforce trends
- Expectations for the Future

Defining Best Practices in Laboratory Medicine



Developing a Process for Identifying Best Practices

- Form an Expert Workgroup
- Define "Best Practice"
- Establish criteria for selecting candidate practices
- Solicit candidate Best Practices in target area
 - POCT for Infectious Disease
- Conduct pilot test of process
- Disseminate findings

Defining Best Practices in Laboratory Medicine



Evaluation of Proficiency Testing Services

- Form an Expert Workgroup
- Establish set of goals for PT programs
 - * Do US Programs meet quality improvement goals?
 - Do US Programs meet regulatory goals?
 - * Do US Programs meet education goals?
- How could PT programs enhance their value to laboratories?
- Are PT programs keeping pace with changing technology?
- Would conformance to an international standard enhance PT program usefulness?
- Disseminate findings



Workgroup:

Impact of Rapid and Molecular Tests for Infectious Diseases on Public Health November 2, 2006, Atlanta, GA

Purpose: Discuss concerns raised during February 2006 CLIAC Meeting

Concerns:

- Need for confirmatory testing for some screening tests
- Specimen or cultures not available for confirmatory testing or epidemiologic surveillance
- PH epidemiology data missing for outbreak investigation and disease surveillance
- Test sites unaware of PH reporting requirements State to State variation
- Testing service information often not readily accessible



Thank you Questions/Comments





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