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Statistics

Total Enrollment	192, 533	3
Certificate type	No. Labs	s POLs
Compliance	20,607	13,627
Waiver	111,338	51,792
Provider Performed Microscopy	39,088	32,265
Accreditation	15,544	5,835

Exempt States (NY & WA)

CLIA

5956



Accrediting Organization (AO) Enrollment

•	COLA	6260
•	College of American Pathologists	5246
•	Joint Commission on Healthcare Accred.	3153
•	American Osteopathic Association	49
•	American Association of Blood Banks	214
•	American Society for Histocompatibility &	129
	Immunogenetics	





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Labs	bv	Se	elf-S	Sel	ect	ed	Tv	D	es

Type	<u>Number</u>
POL	104,994
Nursing homes	14,741
Hospitals	8,617
Home Health Agency	9,051
Community Clinics	6,522
Independent Labs	5,239





CLIA DATA TRIVIA

- 88% of labs perform up to 25,000 tests/yr.
- 0.3% of labs perform > 1M tests/yr.
- There are 3,874 pharmacies enrolled.
- The most frequently cited deficiencies (labs receiving letters) related to the final CLIA regulations were in QC in the areas of test method verification, calibration & calibration verification & QC procedures.
 - Where the most significant changes were made.





Topics for Discussion

- CLIA Statistics
- CW Surveys
- QC for the Future
- Partners in Laboratory Oversight
- GAO Audit







CW Surveys

- CMS will continue to conduct visits in '06.
- Data demonstrates quality issues ongoing.
- MMWR Report and Best Practices.
- CMS Tips for Waived Labs Brochure.
- Data utilized to define effectiveness of CLIA—GPRA measure.
 - Follow up visits reflect sustained improvement.





CW Immediate Jeopardy (IJ) Defined

Date	Test	Lab	Reason	Outcome
4/02	gluc.	nsg.home	Result reported >rept. range	trng.
6/02	gluc.	ESRD clinic	arterial sample	POC
3/03	CBC	POL	cert./QC, etc.	stop test
3/03	Rh/HCG	ASC	cert./QC, etc.	stop test
6/03	gluc./PPN	I POL	cert./QC, etc.	stop test





- Why QC is Important:
 - Lab tests contribute to 70% medical decisions.
 - 7 Billion tests performed/yr.
 - 40,000 labs subject to QC
 - QC demonstrates test performed correctly.
- QC is & has been most frequently cited deficiency since 1992.





- CMS added flexibility in '03 regs for labs to decrease external QC under certain conditions using Interpretive Guidelines instead of regulations.
- Thus, the infamous Equivalent QC (EQC) was conceived.





- Prior to the '03 regulations, both CDC & CMS convened meetings with experts, including CLIAC.
- We learned that one size doesn't fit all.
- Did not receive any other viable solutions for QC.





- In 2003, CMS requested CLSI to convene a meeting to discuss QC alternatives.
 - Alternatives would be developed under the consensus process.
- CMS chaired an organizing committee with representatives from AACC, AdvaMed, ASCLS, FDA,CDC & CLSI.
- Meeting was sponsored by laboratory professional orgs. & AOs.





QC for the Future

- Meeting held Mar. 18, 2005.
- Plenary speakers included:

James Westgard Elissa Passiment

LuAnn Ochs Joe Boone

Fred Laskey Valerie Ng

Tom Hearn Don Powers

Judy Yost

Moderator: Robert Habig---Pres.-Elect CLSI





- Afternoon Breakouts had lively discussions, but no concrete results for CMS.
 - Manufacturers must provide labs more info.
 - Risk management information from manufacturers could facilitate the lab's ability to design QC protocols.
 - Each device/method needs diff. types & levels of QC.
 - You need to consider the unique aspects of each lab personnel, environment, etc.)
 - CMS & AO QC policies inconsistent.





- The initial product from the meeting is a CLSI project proposal to develop Risk Management guidance for mfgrs.
- Mfgrs. would validate an alternative QC procedure for their test system & include this info & risk info for the lab in the labeling.
- This project, EP-22, is underway.





- EP-22: Principles of manufacturer's validation of risk mitigation using quality controls.
- Objectives are:
 - Assess definitive risk;
 - Prove one's QC mitigates risk;
 - Determine which data is required.





- Critical Factors in QC Decisions
 - QC must detect immediate errors & over time.
 - Risks & costs must be balanced.
 - All labs are unique.
 - Science & logic must converge.
 - QC is one part of lab's quality system.





- RISKS:
 - Manufacturers—device failures
 - Labs-failure to detect mistakes
 - Patients—Potential adverse health consequences







QC for the Future

• In discussions with QC experts from labs, industry & government, it was decided that an additional CLSI document should be created to provide guidance to labs in developing their QC protocols using the manufacturer's risk management information & considering the environmental factors unique to the lab.





- The final QC decision remains with the lab director.
- CMS would accept this QC, if both CLSI docs are followed, as meeting CLIA QC.
- Report of QC for the Future on CLSI web site.
- Presentations will be published in Laboratory Medicine.





QC for the Future

Come join us and participate in the development of the new document for laboratories!









Partners for Laboratory Oversight

- Partnership of lab oversight orgs.: AOs, CMS, CDC, Exempt states, States w/ licensure programs, VA.
- Three successful meetings thus far.
- Next mtg. Is 2006 w/ interim projects.
- Positive feedback rec'd. from all attendees
 & CMS management.





Partners in Laboratory Oversight

- Meeting results:
 - Identified essential elements of the survey process;
 - Improved information-sharing protocols;
 - Updated complaint protocol;
 - Developed rapid response alert-major situations.
 - Shared best practices.
- Future projects:
 - Ensure consistent policies; diminish lab confusion.
 - Implement performance measures for AOs.
 - Similar to those used by CMS for States.







GAO INVESTIGATION

- Audit of laboratory Quality Assurance.
- Initiated in Jan. 2005 by Rep. Elijah
 Cummings of Baltimore due to MGH issues is ongoing.
- Focus on CMS oversight & performance of AOs and State agencies under CLIA.





THE END! THANK YOU!!





