

science and policy

for a healthy future

HBM4EU project

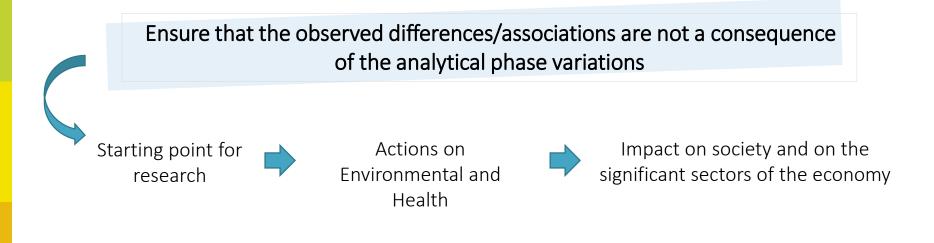
Quality Assurance in the preanalytical phase

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2nd HBM4EU Training School 2018

Environmental exposure

- Daily
- Low concentrations
- Mixtures
- Multiple sources of exposure fuentes de exposure
- Different routes of exposure
- Individual susceptibility
- Physiological and health conditions



Metrology and Quality Assurance

One analysis done here, valid throughout the world



Basic principles of metrology

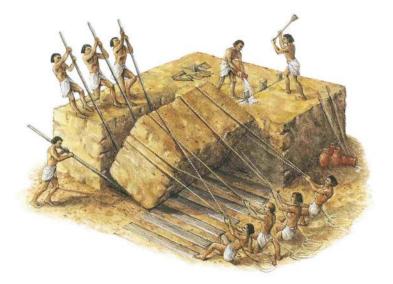


Unit of length

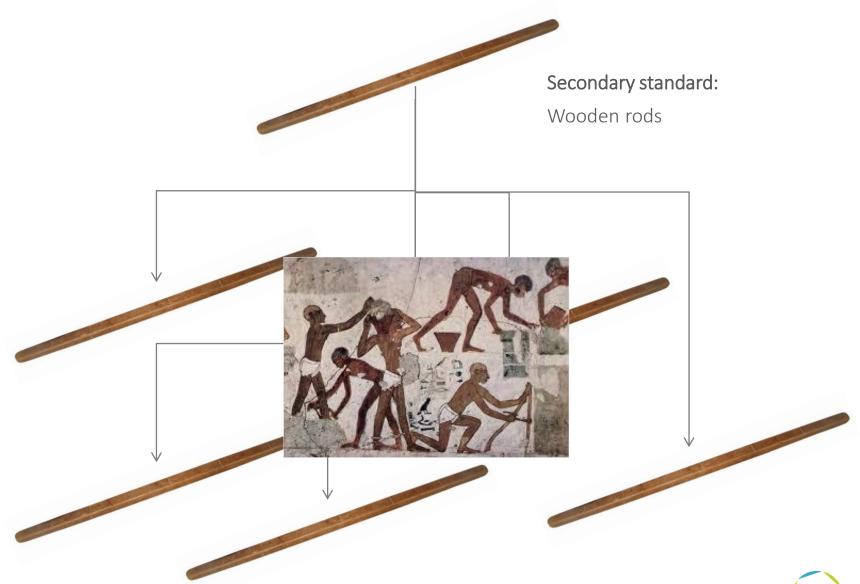
Ulna = Length of the Pharaoh's forearm



Primary standard: Granite block



Basic principles of metrology



Basic principles of metrology

The Great Pyramid of Cheops



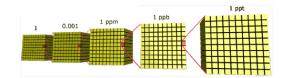
...in human biomonitoring



Even more difficult!

Metrology & QA in Human Biomonitoring





Low concentrations



HUMAN BIOMONITORING

Sometimes no reference material available

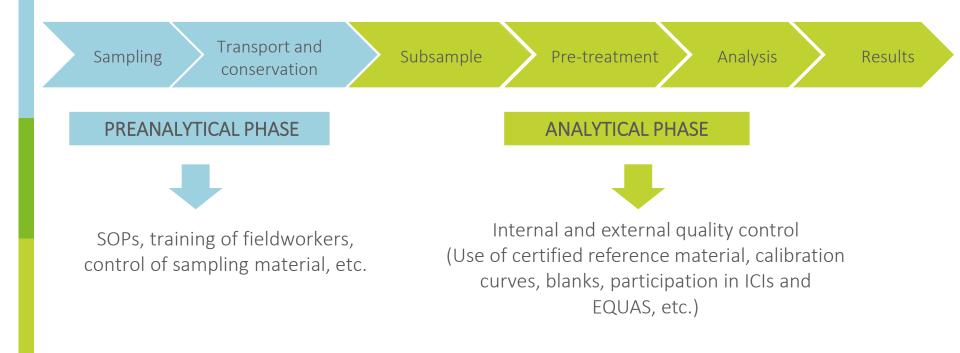
Parent compounds or metabolites...?

H¹¹ CH₃

Ubiquitous compounds



Importance of the preanalytical phase



Reliable and comparable results

The pre-analytical phase comprises all actions and aspects that occur prior to the analytical phase:

- Sample collection
- Handling
- Transport and conservation
- Aliquoting
- Storage until the analysis

Influencing & interfering factors

Influencing factors

- Specific for each biomarker
- Present before the sampling
- Examples: biological half-life of a chemical, alcohol consumption, medication intake or individual habits such as diet, etc.

Actions: they must be identified and a sampling strategy that takes them into account designed and finally considered during the results interpretation

Interfering factors

- They can modify the concentration of the biomarker after sampling
- External contamination, physical or chemical changes in the biomarker during transport or storage, or changes in the biological matrix
- Examples: exogenous contamination at the sampling location, contamination from the sampling equipment or vessels or alterations due to absorption of the components to be analyzed onto the walls of the vessel employed, coagulation or sedimentation)

Actions: identify and avoid possible sources of contamination

Standard Operating Procedures

- Clear, concise, comprehensive and detailed step-by-step written description of a sampling and recruitment procedure
- Unambiguous identification of the specimens and related documents (questionnaires, personal data, etc.) and conservation of the samples
- Support them with training activities







Contamination

- Field blanks
- Control of sampling (and storing) material
 - > Selection of the appropriate material (*e.g. avoid glass when analyzing trace metals*)
 - > Check background contamination in different batches
 - > Use specific material (*e.g. blood tubes for trace element analysis*)
 - > Pre-treat the material (*e.g. wash it with diluted* HNO_3)





Documents

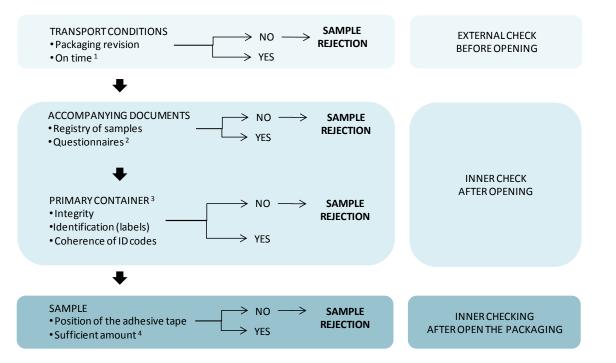
- Sampling questionnaires
 - > Date and time of collection
 - > Time of the last urination before sampling in case of urine
 - > Time of the last meal before the sample collection
 - > Type of food consumed within the last __hours previously to the sample collection
 - > If applicable, reasons for not collecting the required samples (e.g. blood samples)
 - > Problems during sampling and observations
 - > Etc.
- Sheet of sample registration
 - > Date and time of reception of sample to the lab
 - Problems encountered during reception: insufficient amount, spilled/broken tubes, ID disagreement, etc.)

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- > Number/volume of the aliquots prepared
- Date of freezing
- > Etc.

Criteria for acceptance/rejection of samples arriving to the lab

Example:



SOPs (sampling, sample transport and conservation...) Documents: sampling questionnaires, sample registration sheet...

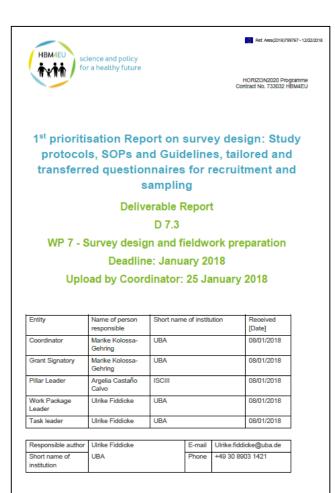
STUDY PROTOCOL

Plan for training activities

Procedure for sample reception and criteria for acceptance/rejection

Fieldwork

QA/QC in preanalytical phase in HBM4EU



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CILSI Centro Nacional de Sanidad Ambiental





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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 733032.