



Eurachem

A Focus for Analytical Chemistry in Europe

Workshop
Method Validation in Analytical Sciences
Current practices and future challenges

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Report from WG 3



Eurachem

A Focus for Analytical Chemistry in Europe

Validation in microbiology

- Moderator:
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Validation in microbiology

▪ Participants

- Turkan ABBASOVA : State Committee on Standardization, Metrology and Patent
- Florence FERBER: ASBL REQUASUD
- Elke PEETERS : Eurofins Food Testing Belgium
- Guy LAMON : SGS Belgium NV
- Leen DESMYTER: Inagro
- Evelyne DEWULF: APB-DGO
- Els KESTENS: BELAC
- André MATHIEU : BELAC
- Olivier MOLINIER : AGLAE
- Bahar HOSSEINZADEH: Pasargad Quality Pioneers
- Jörn PILON: AQUALAB Zuid
- Dag GRØNNINGEN : NMKL
- Ozge OZGEN ARUN: Istanbul University Veterinary Faculty



Validation in microbiology

- Different microbiology fields represented
- Food / water / medical...
- Accreditation bodies
- Food institute
- Consumer product safety
- Consultancy
- PT provider



Questions

- What are the different approaches applied in different fields?
- How do you decide about the extent of validation needed?
- Where does microbiology laboratories have to deviate from the “normal” approaches (e.g. like those recommended in the Eurachem “Fitness for Purpose” Guide)?
- What are the documents available for guidance?
- What are the challenges experienced in different areas?



Questions

- What are the different approaches applied in different fields?

Microbiological field	food / feed/water /Medical	Cosmetology	Validation	Verification	
Categorical perf. Characteristics : Sensitivity / specificity / false (+) / false (-)		Matrix effect / addition of inhibitors	X		
selectivity			X		
Lower limit / upper limit (working range)			X		
Relative recovery			X	X	
Precision			X	X	
Measurement uncertainty			X	X	
robustness			X		



Questions

- How do you decide about the extent of validation needed?
 - Distinction between validation (characterization) and verification:
 - Colony counts methods (quantitative) were discussed
 - Semi-quantitative (MPN methods) / qualitative method were only mentioned but not completely covered
 - qPCR / impedancemetry



Questions

- Where does microbiology laboratories have to deviate from the “normal” approaches (e.g. like those recommended in the Eurachem “Fitness for Purpose” Guide)?
 - In terms of :
 - Performance characteristics:
 - Lower limits (detection level / limit of determination) well defined based on statistical approach
 - Specific random variability (Poisson distribution)
 - Discussion about the log₁₀ transformation of data



Questions

- What are the documents available for guidance?
 - International or national standards
 - ISO standards were used during the discussion :
 - ISO 13843 – ISO 16140-1 and 16140-2
 - Other documents available
 - Eurachem MV Guide (second edition 2014) – Microbiology not sufficiently covered
 - Nordval / NMKL - Protocol for the validation of alternative microbiological methods



Questions

- What are the challenges experienced in different areas?
 - Samples used : Naturally contaminated samples/ spiked samples
 - Representativeness / cultivability
 - Determination of relative recovery
 - Use of PT samples / assigned value as a reference
 - Criteria definitions
 - Commercial aspects (cost / time consuming)