§ 493.927 General immunology.

(a) Program content and frequency of challenge. To be approved for proficiency testing for immunology, the annual program must provide a minimum of five samples per testing event. There must be at least three testing events at approximately equal intervals per year. The annual program must provide samples that cover the full range of reactivity from highly reactive to nonreactive. The samples may be provided through mailed shipments or, at HHS’ option, may be provided to HHS or its designee for on-site testing.

(b) Challenges per testing event. The minimum number of challenges per testing event the program must provide for each analyte or test procedure is five. Analytes or tests for which laboratory performance is to be evaluated include:

Analyte or Test Procedure
Alpha-1 antitrypsin
Alpha-fetoprotein (tumor marker)
Antinuclear antibody
Antistreptolysin O
Anti-human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
Complement C3
Complement C4
Hepatitis markers (HBsAg, anti-HBc, HBeAg)
IgA
IgG
IgE
IgM
Infectious mononucleosis
Rheumatoid factor
Rubella

(c) Evaluation of a laboratory’s analyte or test performance. HHS approves only those programs that assess the accuracy of a laboratory’s responses in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) To determine the accuracy of a laboratory’s response for quantitative and qualitative immunology tests or analytes, the program must compare the laboratory’s response for each analyte with the response that reflects agreement of either 80 percent of ten or more referee laboratories or 80 percent or more of all participating laboratories. The proficiency testing program must indicate the minimum concentration that will be considered as indicating a positive response. The score for a sample in general immunology is either the score determined under paragraph (c)(2) or (3) of this section.

(2) For quantitative immunology analytes or tests, the program must determine the correct response for each analyte by the distance of the response from the target value. After the target value has been established for each response, the appropriateness of the response must be determined by using either fixed criteria or the number of standard deviations (SDs) the response differs from the target value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte or test</th>
<th>Criteria for acceptable performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-1 antitrypsin</td>
<td>Target value ± 3 SD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-fetoprotein (tumor marker)</td>
<td>Target value ± 3 SD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antinuclear antibody</td>
<td>Target value ± 2 dilutions or positive or negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antistreptolysin O</td>
<td>Target value ± 2 dilutions or positive or negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Human Immunodeficiency virus</td>
<td>Reactive or nonreactive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complement C3</td>
<td>Target value ± 3 SD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complement C4</td>
<td>Target value ± 3 SD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis (HBsAg, anti-HBc, HBeAg)</td>
<td>Reactive (positive) or nonreactive (negative).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgA</td>
<td>Target value ± 3 SD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgG</td>
<td>Target value ± 3 SD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgE</td>
<td>Target value ± 25%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IgM</td>
<td>Target value ± 3 SD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious mononucleosis</td>
<td>Target value ± 2 dilutions or positive or negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheumatoid factor</td>
<td>Target value ± 2 dilutions or immune or nonimmune or positive or negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubella</td>
<td>Target value ± 2 dilutions or immune or nonimmune or positive or negative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) The criterion for acceptable performance for qualitative general immunology tests is positive or negative.
Number of acceptable responses for the analyte \times 100 = \text{Analyte score for the testing event} \\
\frac{\text{Total number of challenges for the analyte}}{\text{Number of acceptable responses for the analyte}} \times \text{Analyte score for the testing event}

(5) To determine the overall testing event score, the number of correct responses for all analytes must be averaged using the following formula:

\frac{\text{Number of acceptable responses for all challenges}}{\text{Total number of all challenges}} \times 100 = \text{Testing event score}

§ 493.929 Chemistry.

The subspecialties under the specialty of chemistry for which a proficiency testing program may offer proficiency testing are routine chemistry, endocrinology, and toxicology. Specific criteria for these subspecialties are listed in §§ 493.931 through 493.939.

§ 493.931 Routine chemistry.

(a) Program content and frequency of challenge. To be approved for proficiency testing for routine chemistry, a program must provide a minimum of five samples per testing event. There must be at least three testing events at approximately equal intervals per year. The annual program must provide samples that cover the clinically relevant range of values that would be expected in patient specimens. The specimens may be provided through mailed shipments or, at HHS’ option, may be provided to HHS or its designee for on-site testing.

(b) Challenges per testing event. The minimum number of challenges per testing event a program must provide for each analyte or test procedure listed below is five serum, plasma or blood samples.

Analyte or Test Procedure
- Alanine aminotransferase (ALT/SGPT)
- Albumin
- Alkaline phosphatase
- Amylase
- Aspartate aminotransferase (AST/SGOT)
- Bilirubin, total
- Blood gas (pH, pO2, and pCO2)
- Calcium, total
- Chloride
- Cholesterol, total
- Cholesterol, high density lipoprotein
- Creatine kinase
- Creatine kinase, isoenzymes
- Creatinine
- Glucose (Excluding measurements on devices cleared by FDA for home use)
- Iron, total
- Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)
- LDH isoenzymes
- Magnesium
- Potassium
- Sodium
- Total Protein
- Triglycerides
- Urea Nitrogen
- Uric Acid

(c) Evaluation of a laboratory’s analyte or test performance. HHS approves only those programs that assess the accuracy of a laboratory’s responses in accordance with paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) To determine the accuracy of a laboratory’s response for qualitative and quantitative chemistry tests or analytes, the program must compare the laboratory’s response for each analyte with the response that reflects agreement of either 80 percent of ten or more referee laboratories or 80 percent or more of all participating laboratories. The score for a sample in routine chemistry is either the score determined under paragraph (c)(2) or (3) of this section.

(2) For quantitative chemistry tests or analytes, the program must determine the correct response for each analyte by the distance of the response from the target value. After the target