



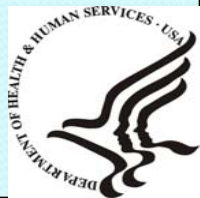
# Over view of Quality



assurance (QA)/Quality

Control(QC) and waste

manegeement





# LABORATORY HBHCT 2nd-3<sup>rd</sup> November 2009.

## NAIROBI-KENYA

MUHEREZA WILLIS  
LABORATORY SUPERVISOR,  
HBHCT ICOBI CENTRAL  
PROGRAM.





# Quality Assurance

All activities that contribute to quality of HIV rapid testing, direct or indirect eg establishment of written procedures for sample collection, testing ,safety, record keeping etc.

## Importance of QA

- Ensures that the client gets accurate HIV results and with in reasonable period time.
- Measure to prevent, detect and correct errors
- Reduces costs





# Quality control (Qc)

All activities that ensure a test or product performs eg proper test kit storage, use of quality sample etc

## Importance of QC

- Determines whether a test result is valid/invalid



# HIV testing in a home





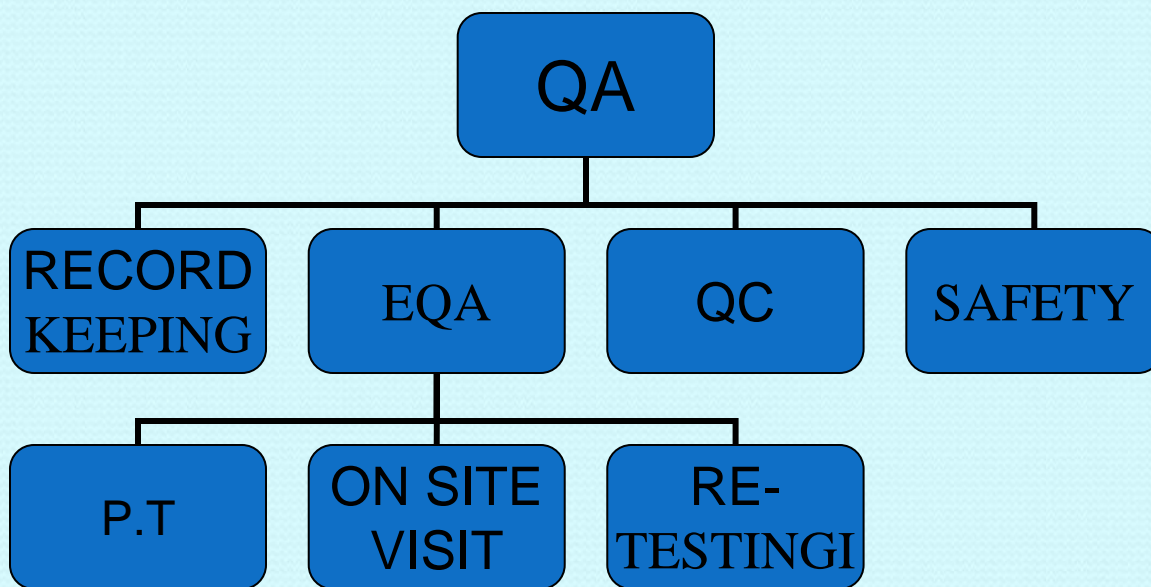
# Sustainability of Quality assurance

- Training of testing personnel and Trainers.
- Incorporation of important QA elements in HCT training sessions.
- One day refresher training on QA every year( this should be mandatory)
- 





# QA SUMMERY





# Pre-analytical quality practices

- Personnel Training
- Client preparation
- Specimen collection
- Test kits storage

## Quality practices throughout testing

- Use of test kits which are not expire
- Use of gloves .
- Use of adequate specimen and buffer as per protocol.
- Recording of results. (in source documents)
- Disposal of wastes
- Reporting of results





# Collection of DBS for EQA





# Challenges to Quality in HBCT

- Not having enough reference labs
- Test kit stock outs
- Need for PCR testing of infants (<18mos) – time intensive





# Waste management/Disposal

Policy/system that ensures wastes are disposed off safely.

## Importance

- Protects the environment
- Prevents staff infecting themselves and clients

## Methodology

HCT field teams organize the wastes as follows:

- All non sharp materials (used cotton wool, test kits, etc) are placed in the biohazard bag.
- All sharp materials (used blood lancets, capillary tubes etc) are placed in the puncture proof sharps container.
- Once the container is  $\frac{1}{4}$  full it is no longer being used.
- All the biohazard bags and sharps container are taken to a nearby Health Unit every end day for disposal/incineration.





# Waste management contn...

- ICOBI provides some fuel for incineration to the H/units monthly.

## NB:

- No material used in testing process is left at the client's home.
- Once the sharps container is considered full (ie  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) it is never emptied and re used.

## Conclusion

QA should be high priority in implementing HBHCT.





*Thank you for listening*

