2nd Global Summit on

ONCOLOGY & CANCER

March 12-14, 2018 Singapore

Quality control in a molecular diagnostic laboratory

Rekha Chaubey

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India

Molecular diagnostic testing has an ever-expanding role in clinical laboratory assessment. The frequently used molecular techniques in a molecular diagnostic lab are nucleic acid isolation, gel electrophoresis, different types of PCR, RT-PCR and real time PCR, microarray, sequencing and restriction enzyme analysis. Recently, NGS is also becoming an indispensable part of a molecular lab. A false genetic test results can have serious repercussions for patients and their families. Presently, compared with other laboratory disciplines, the quality control (QC) practices for molecular diagnostic tests have fallen behind. QC in the molecular diagnostic lab includes QC at different steps-assay validation, pre-analytical, analytical and post analytical. QC for molecular diagnostic tests encounters the following challenges: New and rapidly evolving technologies, high expectations of accuracy for once in a lifetime genetic tests, lack of quality control materials, lack of quantitative test system outputs and the almost daily appearance of new genetic test targets. In the face of such issues, clinical laboratory improvement amendments (CLIA) address the issues related to laboratory quality. FDA also plays a role in regulating molecular diagnostics, including the authority to regulate laboratory developed tests (LDT). Due to uniquely difficult challenges, good QC practices for molecular diagnostics have taken longer to evolve than other laboratory disciplines. However, by continuing to work together, the in vitro diagnostics (IVD) industry and the laboratory community can improve molecular QC practices to promote good medicine and avoid burdensome legislation.

drrekhacgupta@gmail.com

Notes: