

Overview of 'Critical Errors' in the evaluation of interpretive schemes

On behalf of ERNDIM Scientific Advisory Board
George Ruijter
Madrid 9-10-2025



Critical error briefly

- A critical error is an error that would be unacceptable to the majority of labs and would have a serious adverse effect on patient management
- A confirmed critical error will lead automatically to the classification 'failure to achieve satisfactory performance'
- Since 2014



HARMONIZING GENETIC
TESTING ACROSS EUROPE



CE is applied in Qualitative & hybrid ERNDIM schemes

Qualitative Schemes

Diagnostic Proficiency Testing [5 centres]

Organic acids [3 centres]

Acylcarnitines in DBS [3 centres]

Mucopolysaccharides

Congenital Disorders of Glycosylation

Amino Acids Interpretation

Scoring by Scientific Advisor (incl Critical error)

Hybrid Schemes

Cystine in White Blood Cells

Lysosomal Enzymes in Fibroblasts

Neurotransmitters in CSF

Pterins in urine

Data evaluation by statistical analysis

+

Scoring by Scientific Advisor (incl CE)



Guiding principles to identify critical error

- If clinical harm is to be expected as a result of wrong conclusions
- Failure to perform a relevant test (DPT only)
- Failure to identify a relevant metabolite(s)
- Failure to establish a diagnosis when proficiency is high (e.g. >95%)
- Lack of useful recommendations when a diagnosis is missed
- Samples with no IEM known generally can NOT result in critical error



Procedure to establish critical error



 Scientific Advisors identify possible critical errors after ERNDIM: Guidelines for Identifying Critical Error completion of the survey based on the and in c/o EMQN CIC, Unit 4, Enterprise House, Manchester Science Park, Pencroft Way,

principles

Proposals are discu Board during its Aut discussion either col



GUIDELINES FOR IDENTIFYING CRITICAL ERROR

GUIDELINE	1
2. SCOPE BACKGROUND TO CRITICAL 3. CRITICAL ERROR GUIDELINES	ROR
<u>CROSS REFERENCES</u> RENDIM Policy on scoring the second	ng for Qualitative EQA schemes Intifying Poor Performance and Persistent Poor Performance Poor Performance and Persistent Poor Performance Poor Performance and Persistent Poor Performance Interpretation of the proof of the pro
 SCOPE This document describes the guide 	ines ERNUIW WIII STATE



UMPS 2024-B MPS VII

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Sample ID:	UMPS-NL-2024B
Clinical features:	Male, 16 years old
Scoring criteria:	GAG abnormal (1p), DS/CS (1p), different combinations including VII (2p)
Analytical findings:	Analytical Performance (AP): 79.5 % Diagnostic Performance (DP): 42.6 % Total Performance (TP): 61.0 %
Correct Diagnosis:	MPS-VII
Acceptable recommendations:	None
% of participants with correct diagnosis:	MPS-VII (33/88, 37.5%), normal profile/no diagnosis (n=15) A number of labs (n=7) missed points in the diagnostic follow-up of the results. MPS-VII was not mentioned in the differential diagnosis.
	Low proficiency 22.4%) and was educational in 2018.
	CE: sample not eligible ional labs with satisfactory performance ninimum, 70% of 20p).

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QLOU-Heidelberg 2024-D Alkaptonuria

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Sample ID:	D (Alkaptonuria)
Clinical features:	Man aged 45 years with severe back pain.
Analytical findings:	Homogentisic acid elevated → 2 pts (720 mmol/mol CTN)
Correct Diagnosis:	Alkaptonuria → 2 pts
Acceptable recommendations:	genetics, enzyme activity
% of participants with correct diagnosis:	70/74 (95%)



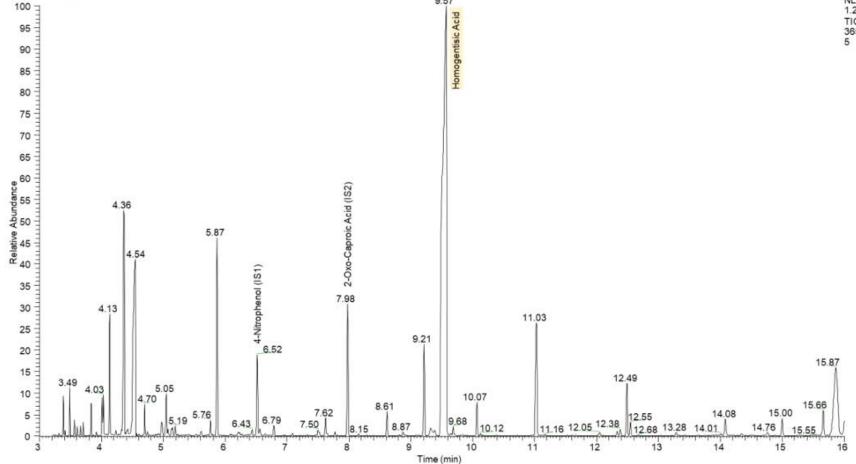
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QLOU-Heidelberg 2024-D Alkaptonuria

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Example chromatogram for sample D highlighting the key metabolite, homogentisic acid.

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QLOU-Heidelberg 2024-D Alkaptonuria

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(do not use ERN code)	CE agreed?	Diagnosis given	Alternate diagnoses suggested	Recommendations	Notes on analytical findings (SAs review)
Lab 38	Yes	Malonic aciduria	-	Genetics for "the particular muration"	malonic, malic, citric, 4OH-phenyllactic: GE lactic, succinic, methyl- malonic, homovanillic: E
Lab 48	Yes	no abnormalities	-	no further investigation is required	glycolic acid: E
Lab 50	Yes	dietary behaviour, paracetamol	mild hyperoxaluria 1	Anamnesis of medication, dietary habits and history of urolithiasis.	glycolic, 3OH-propionic, 5-oxoproline: E
Lab 76	Yes	Malonic acidemia		ACs in blood, genetics	malonic acid: E

Clear abnormalities
Treatable disorder

CE: incorrect diagnosis & lack of useful recommendations

n=4



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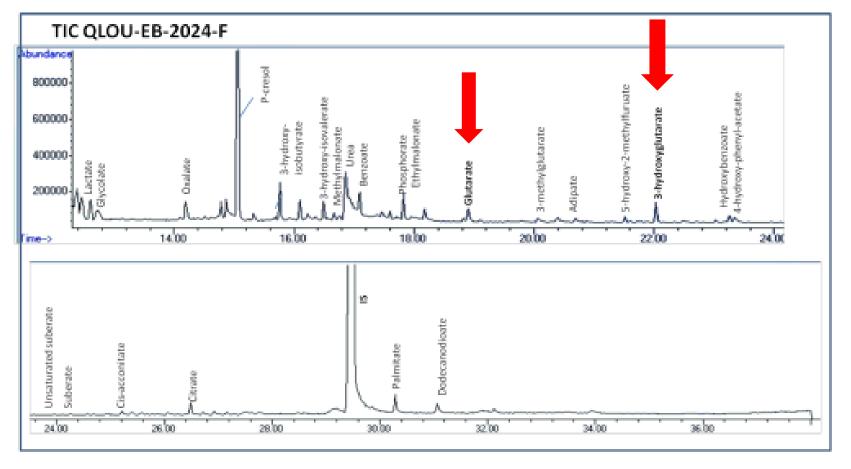
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Sample ID:	QLOU-EB-2024-F
Clinical features:	Patient diagnosed at 15 months of age with movement disorders and psychomotor retardation. Currently he is under treatment and presents with a tetraparesia.
Analytical findings:	Detection of glutarate and 3-hydroxyglutarate
Correct Diagnosis:	Glutaric aciduria type I, low excretor
Acceptable recommendations:	Amino acids, Acylcarnitines, molecular analysis
% of participants with correct diagnosis:	96% (68/71)



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Lab ID (do not use ERN code)	CE agreed?	Diagnosis given	Alternate diagnoses suggested	Recommendations	Notes on analytical findings (SAs review)
Lab 1	Yes	D-2- hydroyglutaric aciduria	L-2-hydroyglutaric aciduria	Acylcarnitines and NGS	Increase of <mark>glutarate</mark> and D-2-OHglutarate
Lab 2	Yes	Lipoic acid deficiency	None	Genetics related lipoic acid disorders	Increase of 2-Ohbutyric acid, 3-OH-glutaric acid, 2 ketoglutaric acid
Lab 3	Yes	3- methylglutaconi c aciduria	None	Molecualr testinf for 3MGA	Icrease of 3- methylglutaconic acid, 3-methylglutaric acid and 3-Ohisovaleric acid

Clear abnormalities Treatable disorder

CE: incorrect diagnosis & lack of useful recommendations

n=3

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DPT-CZ 2024-B α-mannosidosis

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Sample ID:	Sample B
Clinical features:	This girl was referred at the age of 1 year for facial dysmorphia.
Analytical findings:	oligosaccharides profile characteristic for alphamannosidosis
Correct Diagnosis:	alpha-mannosidosis
Acceptable recommendations:	enzyme activity, mutation analysis
% of participants with correct diagnosis:	75 (12/16)

NB. Multiple α-mannosidosis circulated in DPT-CZ (2020-C, 2021-A, 2022-D)

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DPT-CZ 2024-B α-mannosidosis

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Lab ID (do not use ERN code)	CE agreed?	Diagnosis given	Alternate diagnoses suggested	Rec	commendations	Notes on analytic findings (SAs review	
Lab 1	Yes	No metabolic disorder.	Other genetic disorders with facial dysmorphia.	to c	S (or WGS) in order determine the gnosis.	Normal profile of glycosaminoglyca and oligosacchari	ns
Lab 2	Yes	The patient does not suffer from a disease that can be diagnosed by the performed analyses. There is unremarkable excretion of oligosaccharides and electrophoresis of GAG (analyses performed by our cluster laboratory), which together with the normal quantitative GAG exclude several oligosaccharidoses and mucopolysaccharidoses.					
Lab 3	Yes	Disorder of pyrimidine degradation	Other disorders/syndror s causing dysmorphism	ne	When available pyrimidines should be analysed in urine. Nowadays panel WFS of pyrimidine	Normal profile of oligosaccharides Elevated heta-alanine	
		•	Treatable dis	sor	der		
Lab 4		Despite	relatively lo	W	proficiency		not
	CE: incorrect diagnosis & lack of useful recommendations						
evaluation and improvement							

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Comple ID: D

DPT-F 2024-D Adenylosuccinate lyase def

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Sample ID: D	
Clinical features:	Boy, 5 years. He presents severe psychomotor retardation with stereotypies since 10 months old. His brother also presents the same clinical picture.
Analytical findings:	S-Ado: median = 95 mmol/mol creat SAICAr: median = 73 mmol/mol creat
Correct Diagnosis:	Adenylosuccinate lyase deficiency
Acceptable recommendations:	Confirm diagnosis by <i>ADSL</i> genetic analysis Perform purines & pyrimidines if not done
% of participants with correct diagnosis:	75 (16/20) 4 / 20 : cystathioninuria; 2 of them recommended to perform purines & pyrimidines analysis



DPT-F 2024-D Adenylosuccinate lyase def

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Lab ID (do not use ERN code)	CE Agreed?	Diagnosis given	Alternate diagnoses suggested	Recommendations	Notes on analytical findings (SAs review)
Lab 1	No	Cystathionuria	-	Plasma AA, acylcarnitines, <i>CTH</i> gene	
Lab 2	No	Cystathionuria	Remethylation defect	Plasma AA, total homocystein, Bratton-Marshall test	
Lab 3	No	Cystathionuria	-	Plasma AA, total homocystein, purines & pyrimidines, CTH gene	
Lab 4	No	Cystathionuria	-	No clinical significance	

NOT a treatable disorder Relatively low proficiency Sample not eligible for Critical Error



ACDB-Heidelberg 2024-D HMG-CoA lyase deficiency

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Sample ID:	D (HMG CLD)
Clinical features:	Boy of eight years who presented first 3 years ago with hepatomegaly and seizures.
Analytical findings:	C5OH (/C4DC) elevated → 1pt C6DC (/me-glut) elevated → 1pt
Correct Diagnosis:	HMG CLD as principal diag. \rightarrow 2pts HMG CLD as alt. diag. \rightarrow 1 pt (+1 for useful recommendations)
Acceptable recommendations:	UOA, suitable genetics panel
% of participants with correct diagnosis: (41 submissions)	90% (37/41) 82.9% analytical prof. 90.2% interpretation prof.

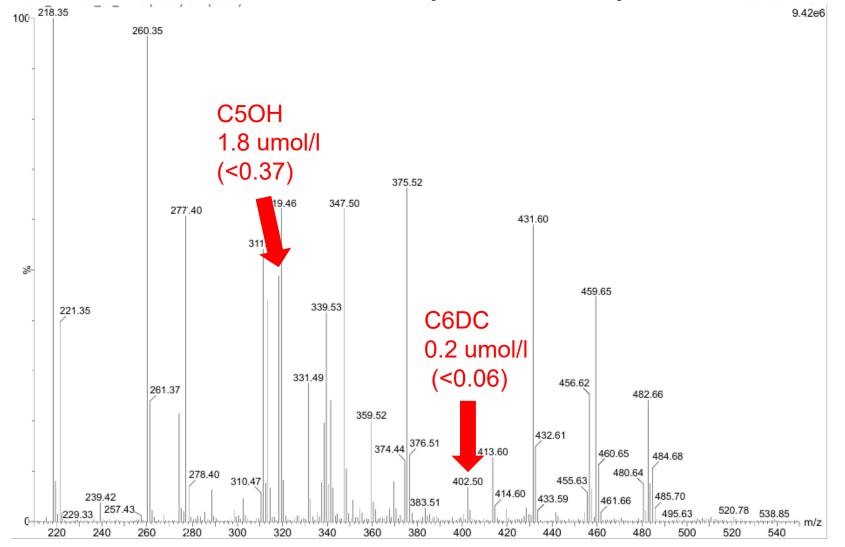
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ACDB-Heidelberg 2024-D HMG-CoA lyase deficiency



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ACDB-Heidelberg 2024-D HMG-CoA lyase deficiency

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Lab ID (do not use ERN code)	CE agreed?	Diagnosis given	Alternate diagnoses suggested	Recommendations	Notes on analytical findings (SAs review)
Lab 9	No	MMA or MGA, type I	-	UOA profile	C5OH /C4DC: E (1 pt)
Lab 14	No	B12 metabolism disorder	B12 deficiency, MMA	UOA and AA profiles, B12 measurement	C50H /C4DC: GE (1 pt)
Lab 42	Yes	IVA	-	-	CO & C3 normal, "C5 OH 3OH ISOVALERYL": E (1 pt)
Lab 43	No	MADD	-	UOA , plasma OA, genetics	C6DC : E (1 pt) C16OH, C16:1OH, C18OH: E

Treatable disorder

CE: incorrect diagnosis & lack of useful recommendations

n=1

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ACDB-London 2024-D VLCAD deficiency

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Sample ID:	ACDB-UL-2024-D
Clinical features:	Sibling with metabolic disorder. On treatment.
Analytical findings:	37/44 identified increased C14:1 and/or increases in appropriate ratios 4/44 abnormalities associated with CPT2 deficiency 3/44 normal profile
Correct Diagnosis:	VLCADD (subtle abnormalities)
Acceptable recommendations:	Genetic analysis of <i>ACADVL</i> gene Enzyme analysis (VLCAD specifically or FAOD flux studies) Plasma acylcarnitines Urine organic acids
% of participants with correct diagnosis:	86% (38/44) Others suggested CPT2 but gave appropriate follow-up tests to identify VLCADD including plasma acylcarnitines



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Lab ID (do not use ERN code)	CE agreed?	Diagnosis given	Alternate diagnoses suggested	Recommendations	Notes on analytical findings (SAs review)
Lab 3	No (0 score agreed)	Normal	None	None	N/A

Treatable disorder Acylcarnitine abnormalities subtle Sample not eligible for Critical Error

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Conclusions

- In short: A critical error is an error that would be unacceptable to the majority of labs and would have a serious adverse effect on patient management
- 2) Critical errors are must be ratified by the Scientific Advisory Board
- 3) Absence of critical error is required to achieve satisfactory performance in a scheme
- 4) Critical errors are applied on the basis of guidelines

Questions & suggestions: Scientific Advisors