

Homogeneity parasitology

1. IPH (Belgium)

Control at IPH: presence of parasite (10 samples; *L. loa*, *M. perstans*,...: all samples)
Control by (9) expert labs: identification, presence: acceptance of samples (NB min. nb. exp.labs = 3)
Homogeneity = based on results expert labs (66%)

2. CMPT (Canada)

We look at group results. Pathogens seen by less than 5% of participants challenged.
Absence of pathogens seen by more than 80% of participants challenged.

3. FVSOK (Russia)

Virtual smears are used for EQA

4. CSCQ (Switzerland)

We do not produce our samples. We demand to all our providers a lot-specific certificate of homogeneity for every sample we order.

5. INSA (Portugal)

The toxoplasmosis, hidatidosis samples and the faecal and blood samples are also analysed before they are sent to the participants.

6. UK Neqas (England)

Blood and faecal smears are fixed and stained, and faecal samples are preserved in formalin.

Blood and Faecal samples – pre and post distribution in house testing.

Faecal samples - 10 samples are selected and the number of parasite stages are counted in 50µL of deposit. Descriptive statistics are then applied to ensure that each sample contains the number of parasites within 3 standard deviations from the mean.

Blood Parasites - 10 samples are selected and the numbers of parasite stages are counted in 40 fields. Descriptive statistics are then applied to ensure that each slide contains the number of parasites within 3 standard deviations from the mean.

7. QualiCont (Hungary)

Before the surveys the expert of the bacteriology scheme evaluate the samples with examines minimum 2 sets of them with the same way as the other participants of the schemes.