Module 1 - Background October 26, 2021









CLIA oversight of clinical molecular testing in 1980s

- 5 methods-based CPT codes
 - Nucleic Acid (NA) isolation, enzymatic digestion, gel, probe, report
- Few tests
 - T and B cell gene rearrangements
 - BCR/ABL
 - Linkage analysis for genetics
 - Qualitative detection of some microbes
- Few methods
 - Southern blots, Sanger sequencing, Restriction endonucleases, Dot blots....
 - NO KITS!
 - All done by Laboratory-Developed Testing Procedures (LDT/LDP)
 - Note different uses of terms that are synonymous









LDTs/LDPs generally precede development of kits

- LDTs/LDPs help demonstrate the clinical value of assays
 - T and B cell gene rearrangements
 - HSV PCR for encephalitis
 - CMV in transplant patients, perinatal CMV
 - Fragile X, Huntington Disease
- LDTs/LDPs can more quickly/readily fill a need
 - KRAS mutation testing in 2007
 - BRAF in thyroid, melanoma, brain tumors....don't need separate assays
- Kits can make it easier to offer a test broadly









LDTs/LDPs are not marketed for use in other labs

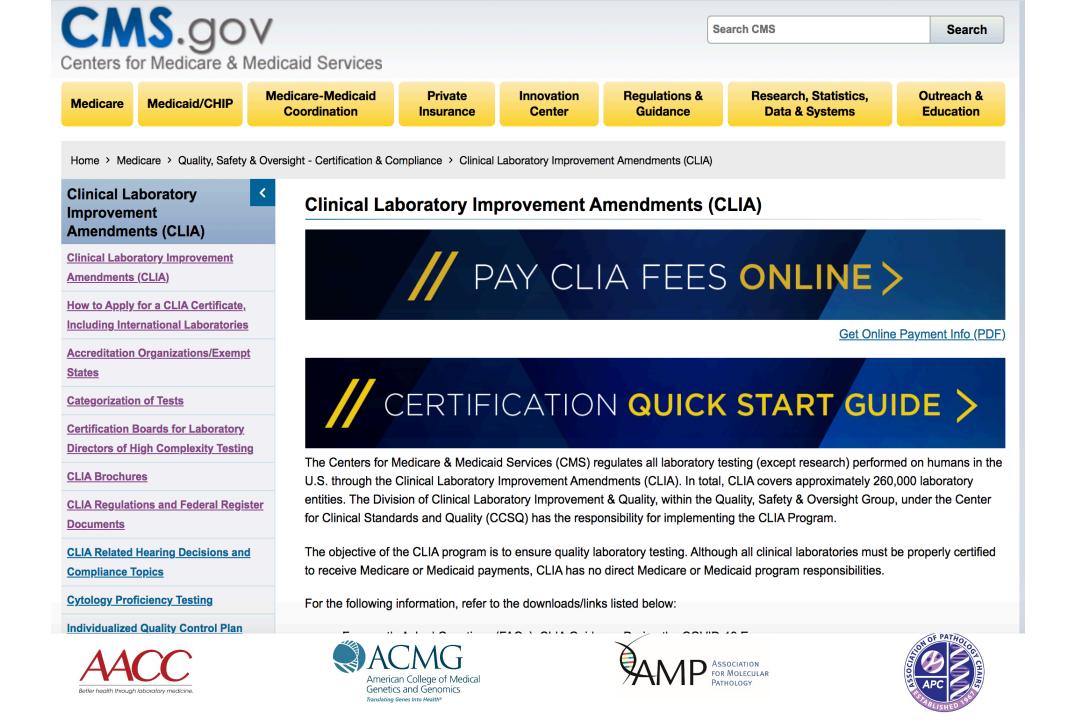
- LDT/LDP is an optimized laboratory procedure, not a kit
- Developed and optimized in a single lab
- Quality controlled according to CLIA
 - CLIA is the Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendments: Federal regulations regarding oversight of clinical laboratory testing, originally published in 1967 and revised in 1988.
- Consensus guidelines for assay performance written by CLSI, others
- Performance compared to that of other labs via ongoing proficiency testing to ensure quality, under CLIA











Extensive control of process and results under CLIA

- Most testing is not molecular; requires highly trained staff, specialized equipment and materials
- Most molecular laboratory testing does not use a kit
 - Kit not available
 - Kit does not encompass full testing process
- Significant pre- and post-analytic steps must be monitored
- CLIA covers the whole process
 - Pre- and post-analytical issues
 - Personnel competency and training]
 - Validation
 - Reporting
- CLIA oversight of FDA-approved kits is still needed











CLIA oversight of most clinical labs is College of American Pathologists

Molecular Pathology Checklist



College of American Pathologists 325 Waukegan Road Northfield, IL 60093-2750 www.cap.org

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Records.

LABORATORY SAFETY.....

PERSONNEL.

Validation of assays delineated in detail

- Labs carefully validate assays and define:
 - Sensitivity
 - Specificity
 - Limit of detection
 - Accuracy
 - Reproducibility
 - Interfering substances
- Pre- and post-analytical processes also validated
- Quality and accuracy of end result is the goal for LDTs/LDPs and CLIA









Current Regulatory Pathways for Laboratory Tests

CMS under CLIA

- Laboratory Developed Testing Procedures (LDTs/LDPs)
- Tests that are developed and performed within single laboratory
- Addresses full and ongoing procedure performance







- In Vitro Diagnostic Tests (IVDs)
- Testing kits that are boxed, sold and shipped over state lines
- "Black boxes" for lab
- Addresses kit performance only





Corporate development of kit based on potential market

- Cost of FDA approval process, clinical trials and more must be recovered by manufacturer
- Kits generally target large market assays (Chlamydia, HPV, etc.)
- New FDA approvals rarely sought as new clinical needs arise for an assay already marketed
- Changes in panels difficult to incorporate







