ABSTRACT

A 20-Day NCCLS (National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards) Precision experiment is performed to evaluate the imprecision of the instrument system used to detect Hepatitis in human serum or plasma. Variance component analysis (random effects) is used to estimate the variability that exists for various factors. The precision of the system assay (Hepatitis) is approved (by NCCLS) if the total %CV meets specific standards. There are two models approved for determining %CV. We investigate test for helping to choose an appropriate model.