

Mycotoxins 2018:

Fit For Purpose σ Review

Presented at AAFCO 2018 Annual Meeting, PT Committee session, July 30th, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

“Do we inform or do we instruct?”

The Role of ffp σ in Z Scores for the Mycotoxin PT Scheme

Z is a Normalized measure of where you stand relative to the assigned value for the analyte. The ffp σ is the normalizing factor.

$$Z = \frac{X_{\text{LAB}} - X_{\text{AV}}}{\sigma_{\text{ffp}}}$$

- Measured as the difference between your analysis (X_{LAB}) and our best estimate of the true analyte concentration (X_{AV}) described as the Assigned Value.
- And here's the issue: This difference is divided by the Modified Horwitz SD (σ_{ffp} is $\sigma_{\text{Modified Horwitz}}$).

How σ Affects Z Scores in the Mycotoxin PT Scheme

We are currently using the Thompson (The Analyst, Vol 125, 385-386, accepted Jan., 2000) Modified Horwitz %RSD to estimate the fit-for-purpose SD in the Mycotoxin scheme.

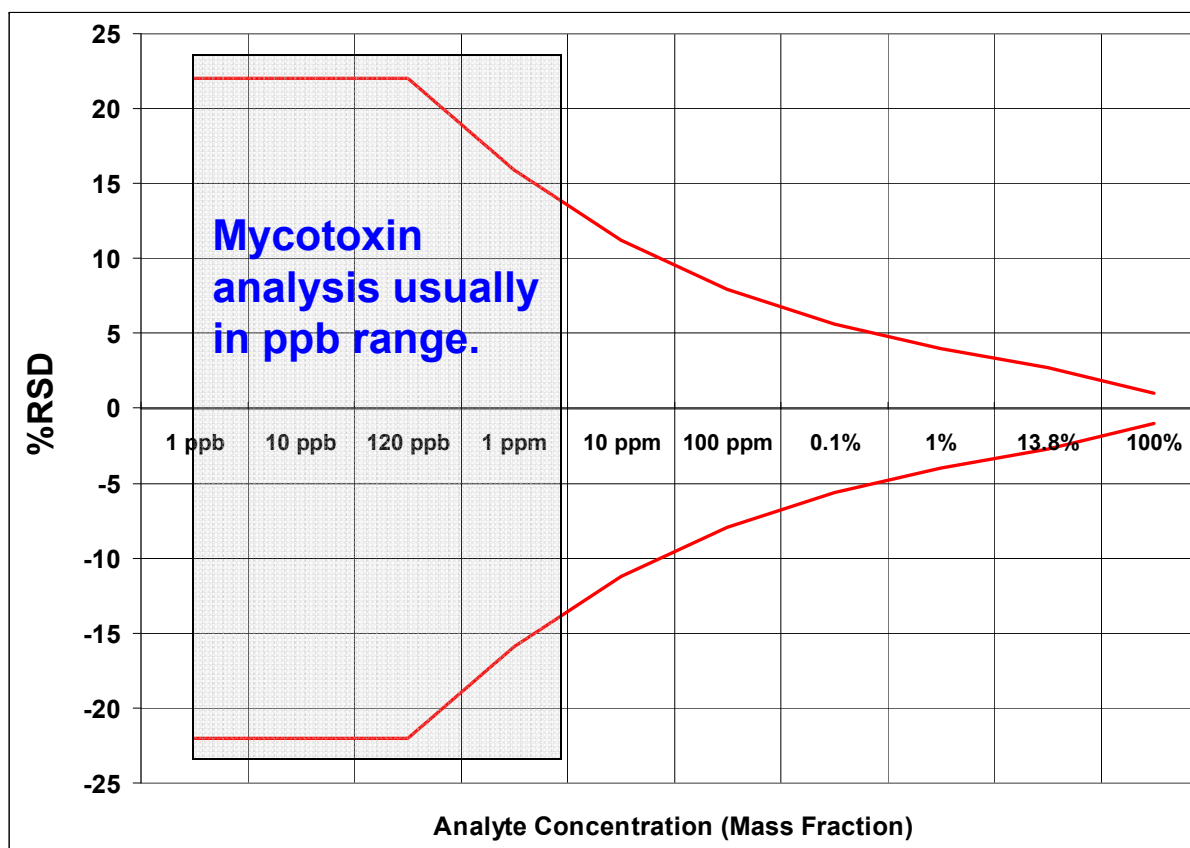
$$Z = \frac{X_{\text{LAB}} - X_{\text{AV}}}{\sigma_{\text{Modified Horwitz}}}$$

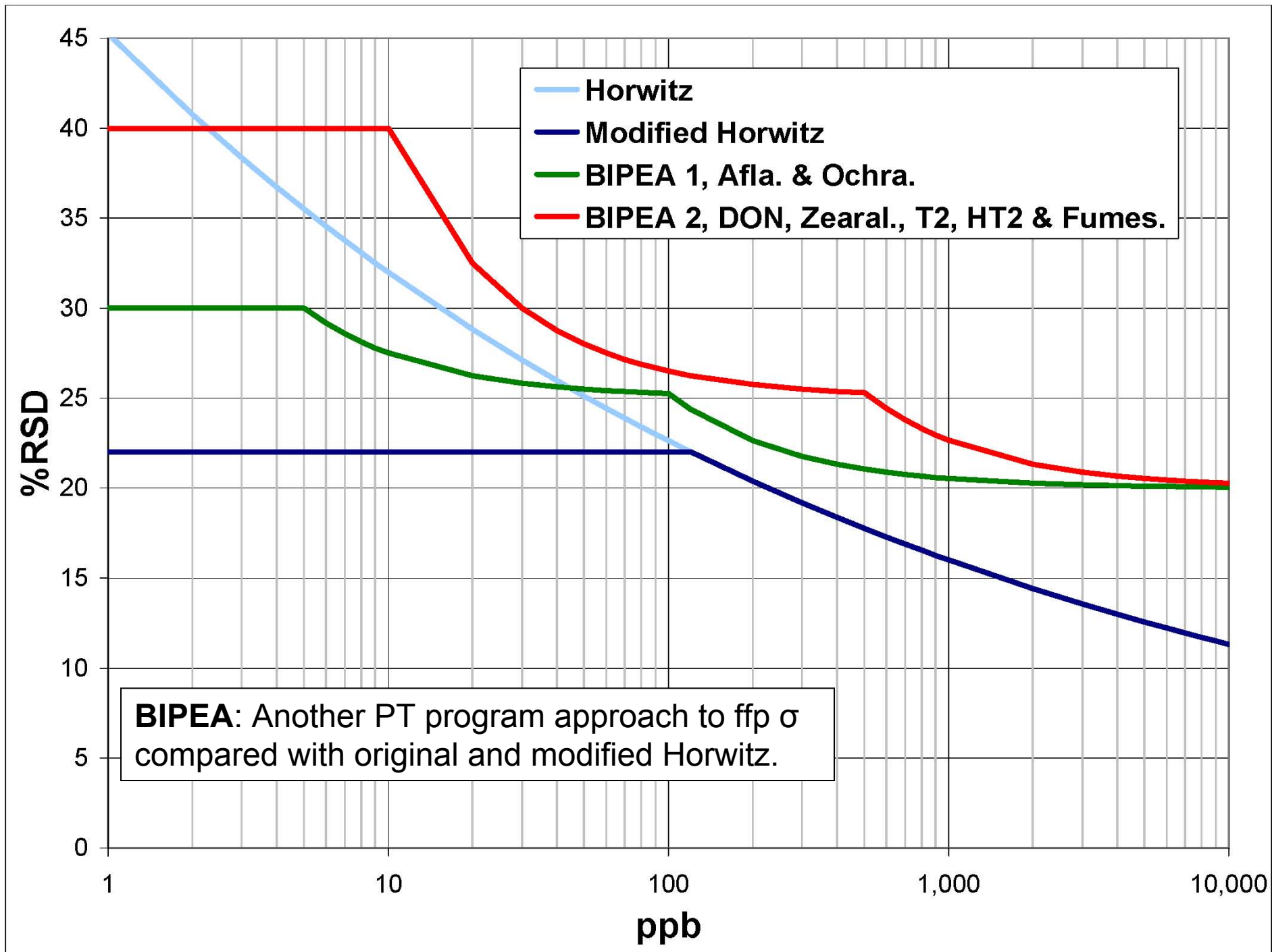
$\sigma_{\text{Modified Horwitz}}$ controls your Z score.
If it is too low, you will get a higher (failing) Z.
If it is too high, a lower Z and an artificial PASS.

Horwitz Trumpet

Thompson Modification (January, 2000)

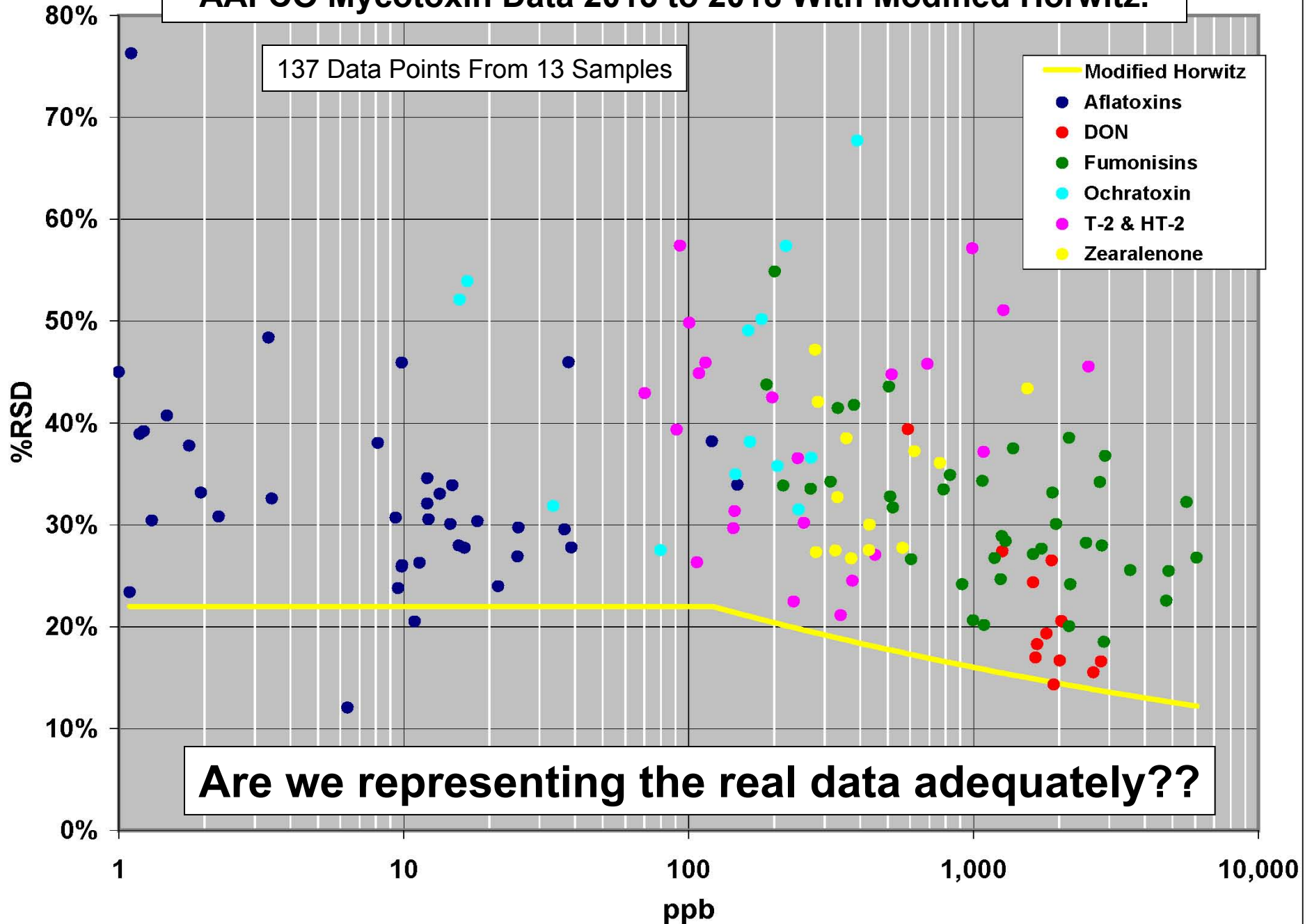
$$\begin{array}{lll} \sigma_R = 0.22 \times C & \%RSD = 22 & \text{if } C < 1.2 \times 10^{-7} \\ \sigma_R = 0.02 \times C^{0.8495} & \%RSD = 2 \times C^{-0.1505} & \text{if } 1.2 \times 10^{-7} \leq C \leq 0.138 \\ \sigma_R = 0.01 \times C^{0.5} & \%RSD = C^{-0.5} & \text{if } C > 0.138 \end{array}$$

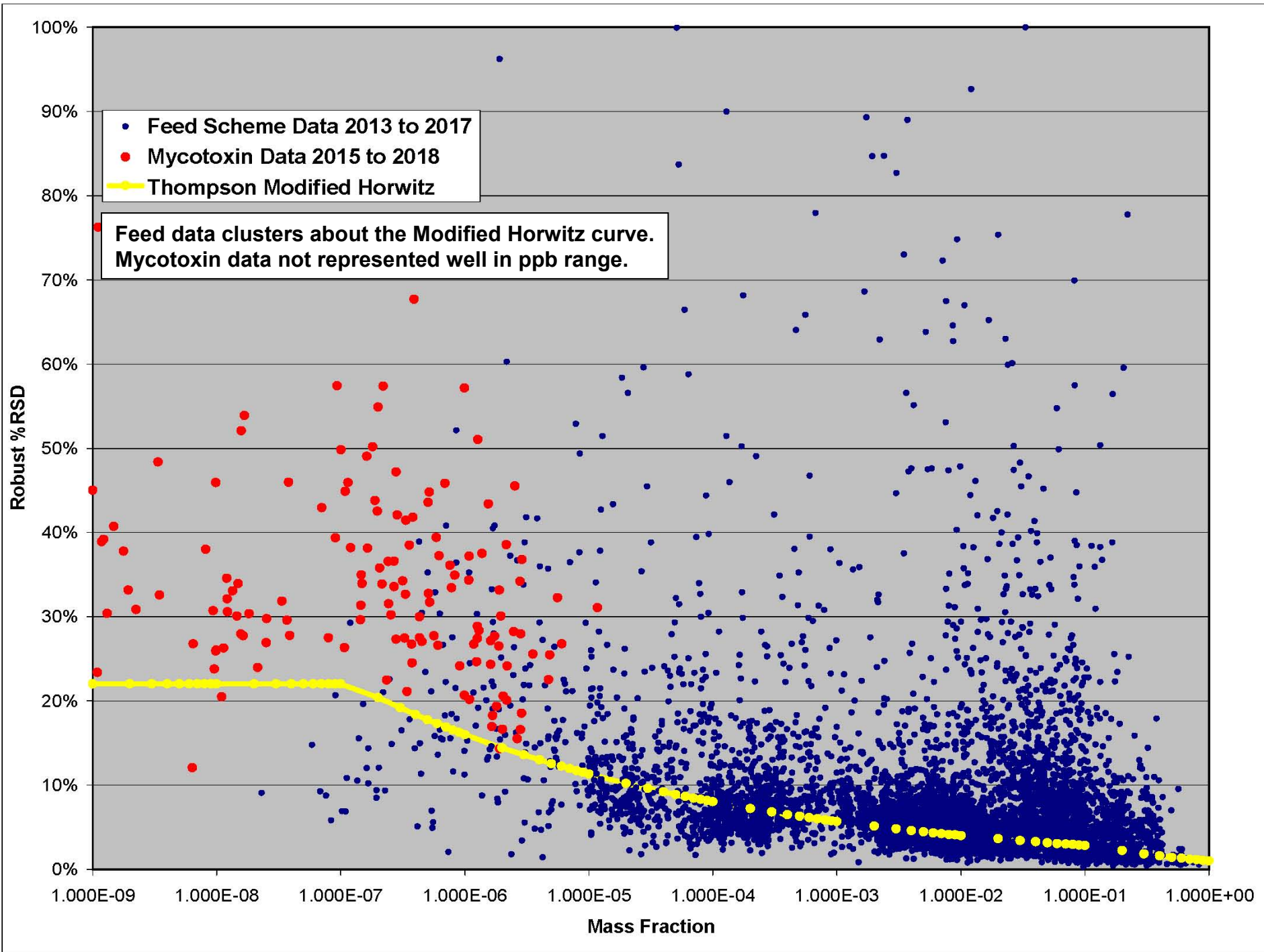




AAFCO Mycotoxin Data 2015 to 2018 With Modified Horwitz.

137 Data Points From 13 Samples





Reevaluation of AAFCO Mycotoxin ffp σ : Back to the Original Horwitz Approach J. AOAC, 1980

Relationship between σ (Reproducibility SD) and concentration C (mass fraction).

$$\sigma = AC^B \quad \text{Where A and B are constants}$$

$$\text{Log}(\sigma) = \text{Log}(A) + B \times \text{Log}(C)$$

Straight line plot of Log (reproducibility SD) vs Log (concentration)
With Slope B and Intercept Log(A).

Original Horwitz Equation: $\sigma = 0.02 \times C^{0.8495}$

$$\%RSD = 2 \times C^{-0.1505}$$

137 Data Points From 2015 to 2018

$$y = 0.9729 x C - 0.6793$$
$$R^2 = 0.9817$$

$$\sigma = 0.21 \times C^{0.9729}$$

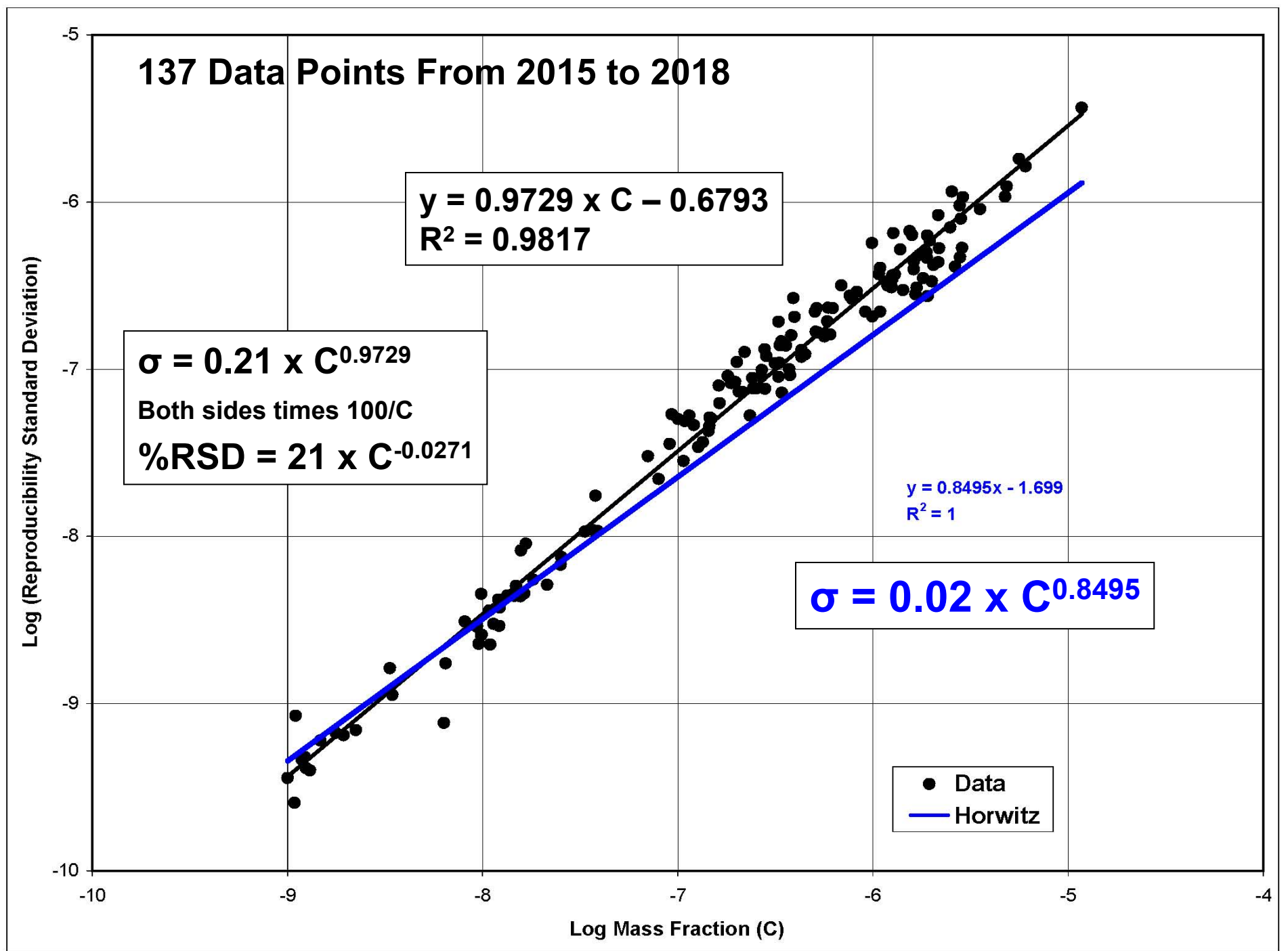
Both sides times 100/C

$$\%RSD = 21 \times C^{-0.0271}$$

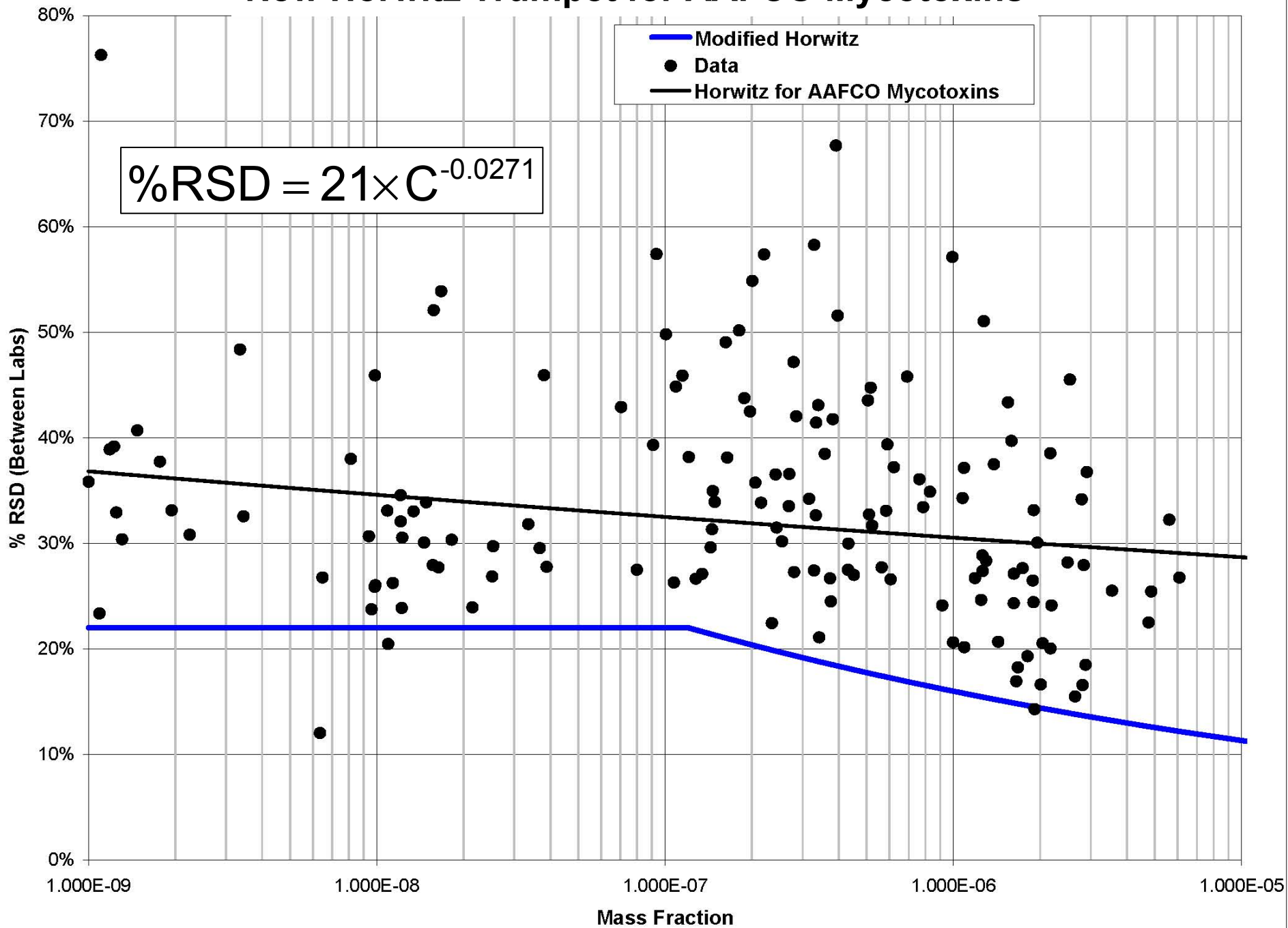
$$y = 0.8495x - 1.699$$
$$R^2 = 1$$

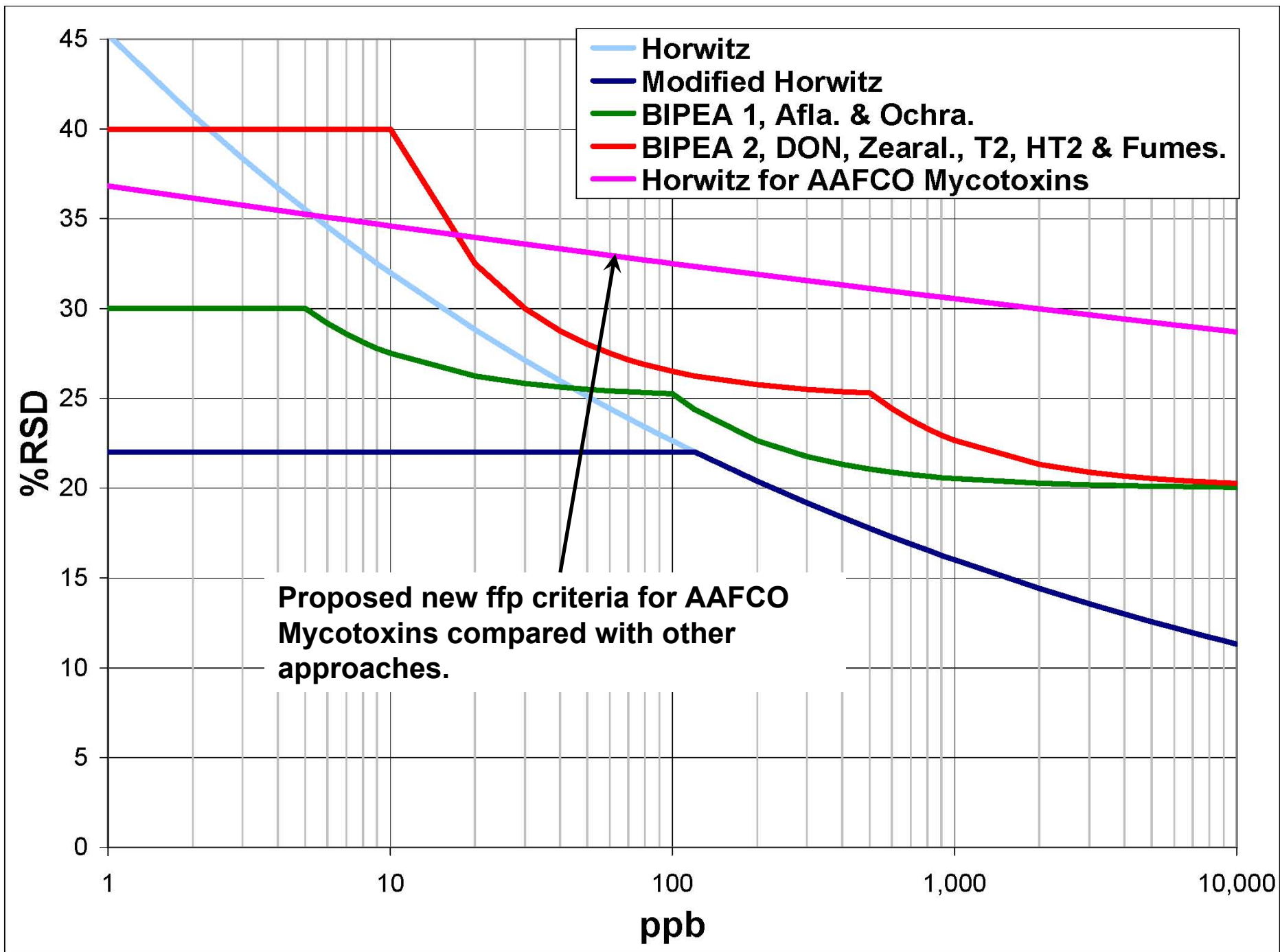
$$\sigma = 0.02 \times C^{0.8495}$$

● Data
— Horwitz



New Horwitz Trumpet for AAFCO Mycotoxins





Effect of New Horwitz Proposal on Z Scores

Based on 2,400 Z Scores over 3 Years

Z Option	Modified Horwitz		New Proposal	
Action	302	14.4%	127	6.0%
Warning	277	13.1%	95	4.5%
Compliant	1,529	72.5%	1,886	89.5%

14.4% Actionable!

**More like Feed and
Petfood Schemes**



In Summary:

- Horwitz not necessarily “one-size-fits-all” approach.
- Our 137 Mycotoxin data points indicate a strong linear log-log relationship different to Horwitz.
- I suggest we implement the “New Proposal” as a “Fitness-For-Purpose” function for AAFCO Mycotoxins.
 - **$\%RSD = 21 \times C^{-0.0271}$** .
- I recommend “tune ups” every couple of years to refine the relationship, until we reach a point of diminishing returns.



Should we proceed?

The question is, “do we inform or do we instruct?”