

Validation & Verification under ISO/IEC 17025:2005

What does this mean for forensic DNA software?

So, what is ISO 17025?

General requirement for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

Includes Forensic Science providers/laboratories in many jurisdictions

Requires:

- Accreditation body that will attest to the lab's technical competence
 - UKAS, NATA, ANAB (ANSI-ASQ)
- Adherence and operation under documented quality system
- Scope of Accreditation



What does this mean for a forensic science laboratory?

Lots of documentation including:

- Quality Manual
- Administrative procedures
 - Sample integrity, Chain of Custody,
- Staff Competency programmes including training and continuous improvement
- Casework procedures
 - Reagent preparation - traceability
 - Analytical methods – Limits of detection
 - Interpretation of Results
- Court presentation

What does this mean for DNA profiling ?

STR Analysis is becoming more sensitive & complex DNA profiles more prevalent

Requires more advanced modelling methodologies

Requires software solutions

DNA mixtures – LRMix, Lab Retriever, STRmix, TrueAllele, LiRaHD,

Relationship Analysis – GPS-ibd, Boneparte, *familias*, eDNA, DNA-View

Court challenges – LCN, DNA mixtures

STRmix – Validated or not accepted?

Probabilistic genotyping software – advance mathematical (MCMS) modelling

Forensic Science International: Genetics 14 (2015) 125–131

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



Forensic Science International: Genetics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fgi

A series of recommended tests when validating probabilistic DNA profile interpretation software

Jo-Anne Bright^{a,b,*}, Ian W. Evett^c, Duncan Taylor^{d,e}, James M. Curran^b, John Buckleton^a

^a ESR, Private Bag 92021, Auckland 1142, New Zealand

^b University of Auckland, Department of Statistics, Private Bag 92019, Auckland 1142, New Zealand

^c Principal Forensic Services Ltd, United Kingdom

^d Forensic Science South Australia, 27 Divoet Place, SA 5000, Australia

^e School of Biological Sciences, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25 May 2014

Received in revised form 10 September 2014

Accepted 23 September 2014

Keywords:

ABSTRACT

There has been a recent push from many jurisdictions for the standardisation of interpretation methods. Current research is moving from threshold-based into probabilistic models. However laboratory uptake of probabilistic models is slow. Some of this reluctance could be due to the perceived difficulty to replicate the software answers and the lack of formal internal validation. In this paper we describe a set of experiments which assess the reliability of probabilistic genotyping software.

STATE OF NEW YORK
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY COURT

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

– against –

ORAL NICHOLAS HILLARY,

Defendant.

NOTICE OF
MOTION TO PRECLUDE

Indictment No. 2015-15

Hon. Felix J. Catena

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that upon the annexed affirmation of EARL S. WARD and

the accompanying memorandum of law, the undersigned will move the County Court of St.

Lawrence County on the 1st Day of July, 2016, at 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for an Order granting the following relief:

1. Precluding the prosecution from offering expert testimony as to the use of, or any results produced by, the forensic software tool STRmix because the use of this software for probabilistic genotyping is not generally accepted in the relevant scientific and legal

STRmix – Validated or not accepted?

Probabilistic genotyping software – advance mathematical (MCMS) modelling



[Home](#)

[Who we are](#)

[Our services](#)

[Our products](#)

[Our people](#)

[Media](#)

[Home](#) > [News](#)

Latest News and Blogs

10 June 16

We now have accreditation for STRmix

Following the introduction of more sensitive DNA profiling technologies KFS recognises the importance to investigators in maximising the value from mixed DNA profiles. To this end we have invested in the best software solution, produced and supported by world leaders (ESR New Zealand) in the field of DNA profile interpretation. Our STRmix service is now accredited by UKAS. STRmix™ uses analytical data and sophisticated mathematical modelling to evaluate mixed DNA profiles and provide robust statistical outcomes. KFS has configured STRmix™ to our analytical systems so that it can be applied to DNA mixtures of up to three contributors – this service is UKAS ACCREDITED and available now.

Validation of software for use in forensic analysis

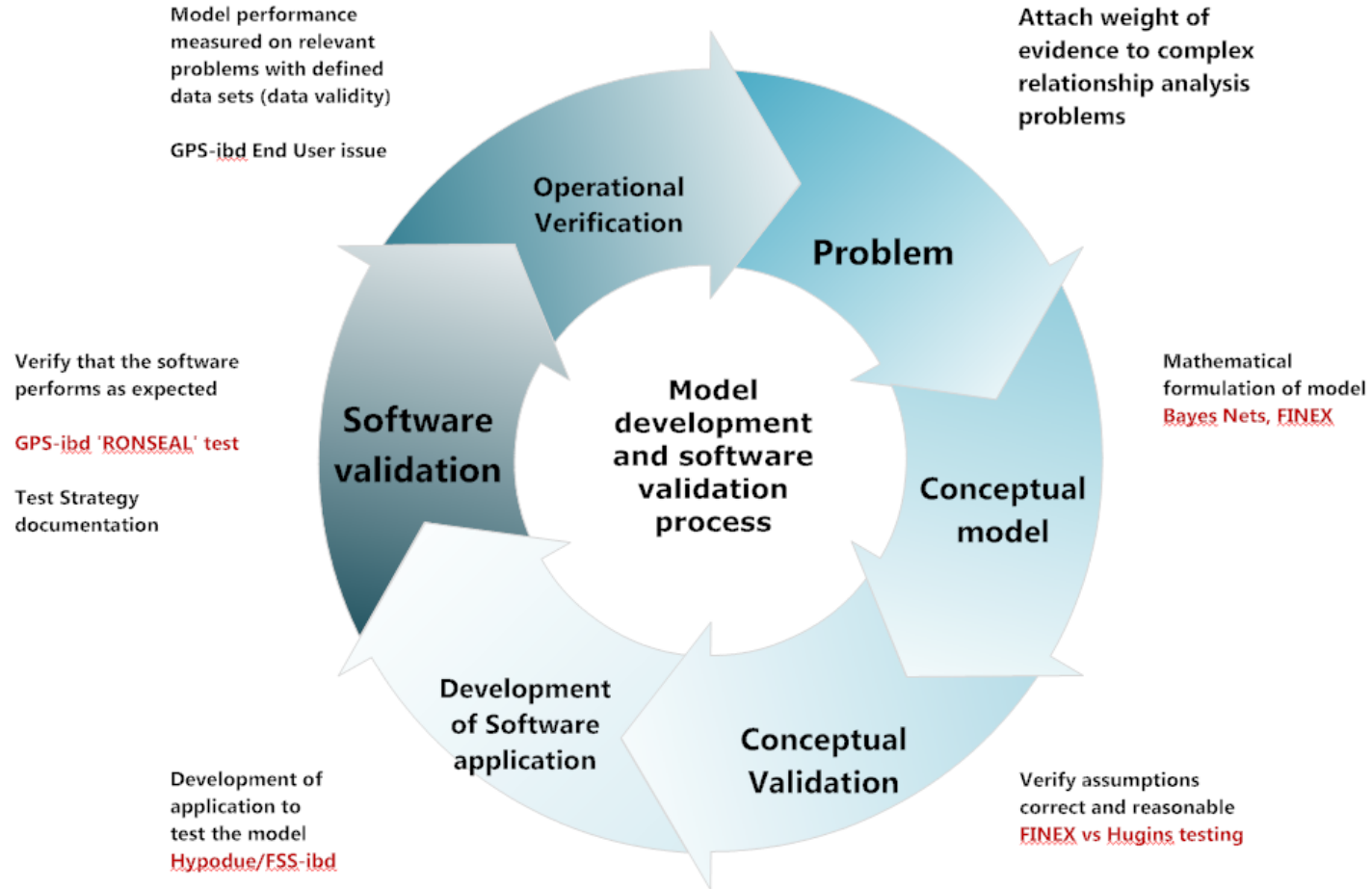
Model Validation: Is the model sound and fit for purpose?

- Conceptual validation – the mathematics and underlying assumptions are correct
- Operational validation – development of 'computerised model' for testing

Software Validation: Does the application follow the mathematical concepts in the model?

- Define the specifications of the software
- Test the analytical capabilities of the software
- Verify the code base
- Compare with other applications or 'long-hand' calculations

Operational Verification – real life testing



GPS-ibd evolutionary timeline

- ❑ **FINEX: Forensic Identification by Networked EXpert systems (2004–2005)**
Dr Robert Cowell – City University ; used to teach the principles of Bayes Nets
- ❑ **Hypodue (2005–2006)**
Dr Robert Cowell (development of GUI)
Dr Chris Maguire & Dr Tim Clayton (FSS) domain knowledge to introduce mutation model and Fst corrections
- ❑ **FSS-ibd (introduced Nov 2006)**
Built by **VidaVia Media SL** and introduced into FSS casework –civil and court-ordered paternity tests; Immigration casework; Criminal cases (including incest); coronial work (including Mispers and DVI); Familial Searching NDNADB
- ❑ **FSS DNA Lineage (re-branding 2010); never introduced before FSS closure**
Extensive testing & validation of functionality. **Functionality unchanged by re-branding**
- ❑ **GPS-ibd –collaboration between City University and VidaVia Media SL**
Extensive re-testing & validation of functionality. **Functionality unchanged by re-branding**

VALIDATION REVIEW CHECKLIST

For FSS-ibd Software Project



Complete












To Be Completed

Confirmation Req'd

GPS-ibd evolutionary timeline – supporting documentation

Project Title: FSS-ibd

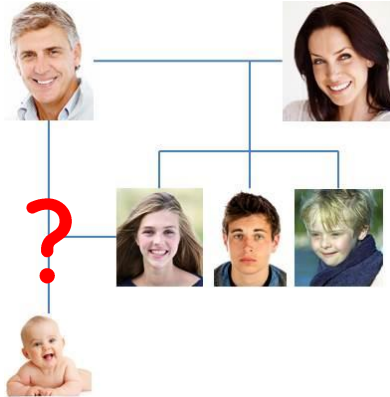
Project Validation Number:

1	Validation Plan	Reference	Comments
1.1	User requirement	 \\trident\pco02\My Documents\Hypodue¹	A short list of requirements for Hypodue/FSS-ibd
1.2	Detailed specification (of product or service)	  \\trident\pco02\My Documents\Hypodue¹ \\trident\pco02\My Documents\Hypodue¹	Functional specification for delivery of FSS-ibd
1.3	Quality standards	  C:\Documents and Settings\pco02\Desktop\Settings\pco02\Desktop	GP-154 TS-963
		  C:\Documents and Settings\pco02\Desktop\Settings\pco02\Desktop	TS-578 TP-268
		  C:\Documents and Settings\pco02\Desktop\Settings\pco02\Desktop \\trident\pco02\My Documents\Hypodue¹	GP-023 PG-B11
		 	TS-963

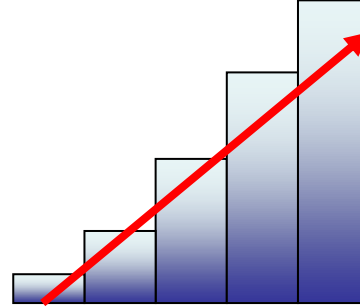
GPS-ibd – What are the benefits?



1. Increase speed
of analysis



2. Simplify
Analysis
of Complex
Relationships



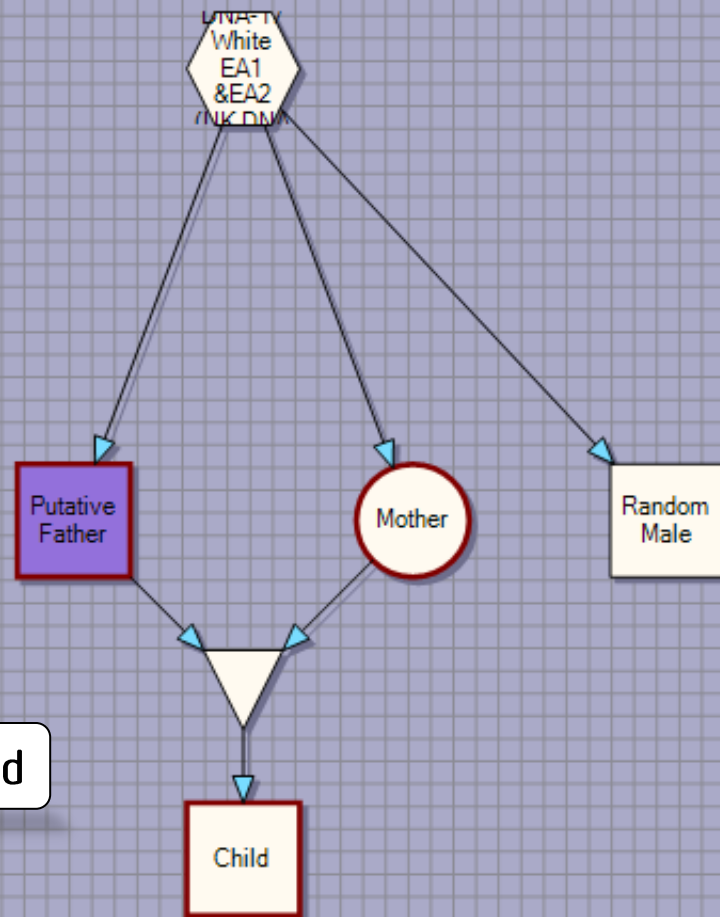
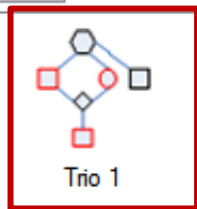
3. Increase Quality
& Consistency



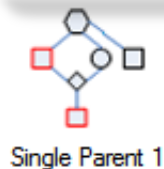
4. Reduce Cost

GPS-ibd – How does it work?

Algorithms created by drawing pedigrees ...



Hypothesis 1 ... pF is the Natural father of the Child



Alternate hypothesis completed automatically ...

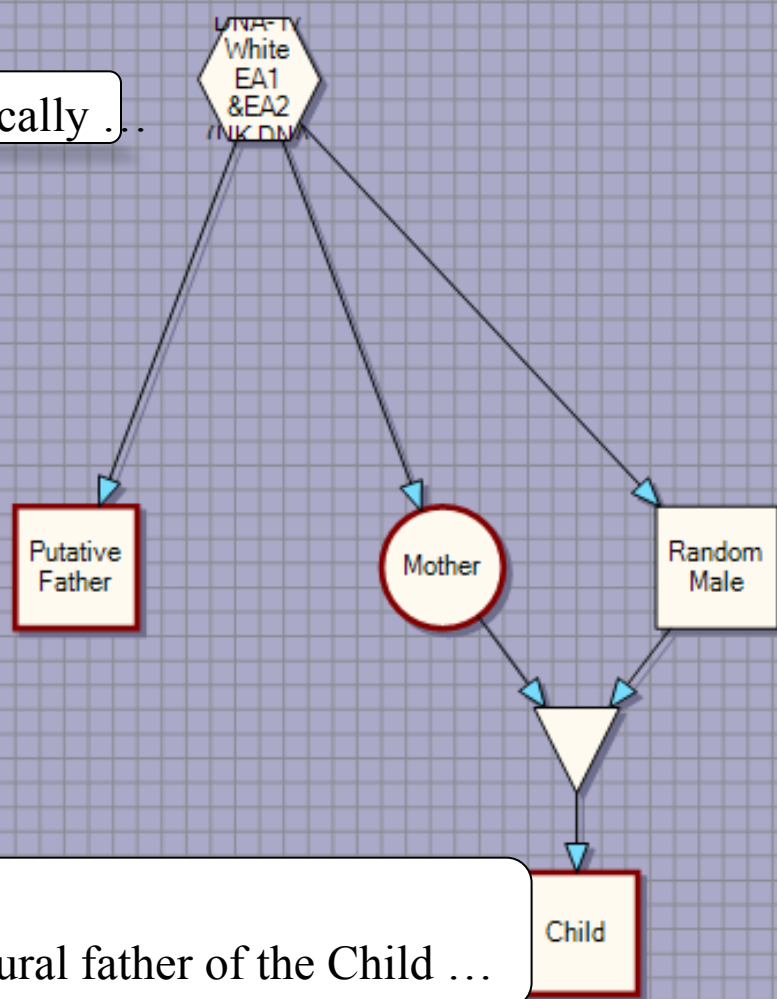
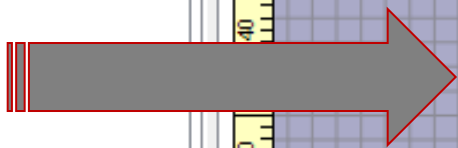
Shape Palette



Shapes Patterns 1 Patterns 2



Parentage 2



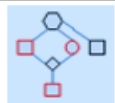
Hypothesis 2 ...

Another man, unrelated to pF, is the natural father of the Child ...

Add DNA profile data manually or from .csv file created by GeneMapper IDX or MS Excel – no transcription errors

Shape Palette

Shapes Patterns 1 Patterns 2



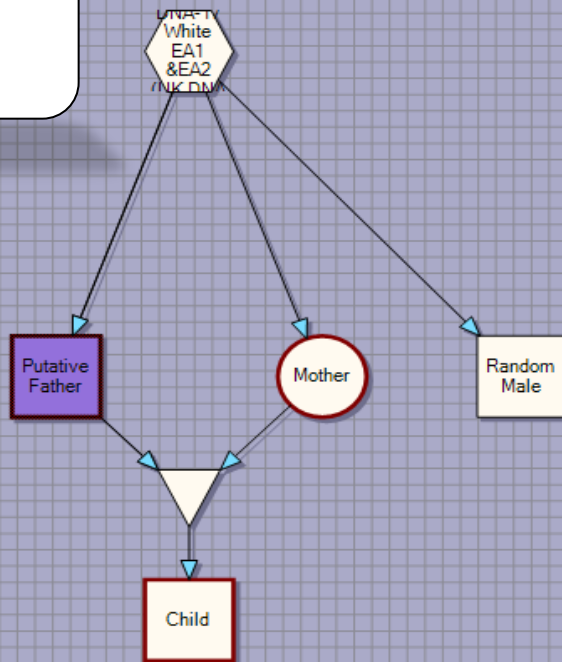
Trio 1



Parentage 1



Single Parent 1



Properties selected Person

Name: Putative Father

Sex: Male

☐ Deceased

All. Rel.: Parent

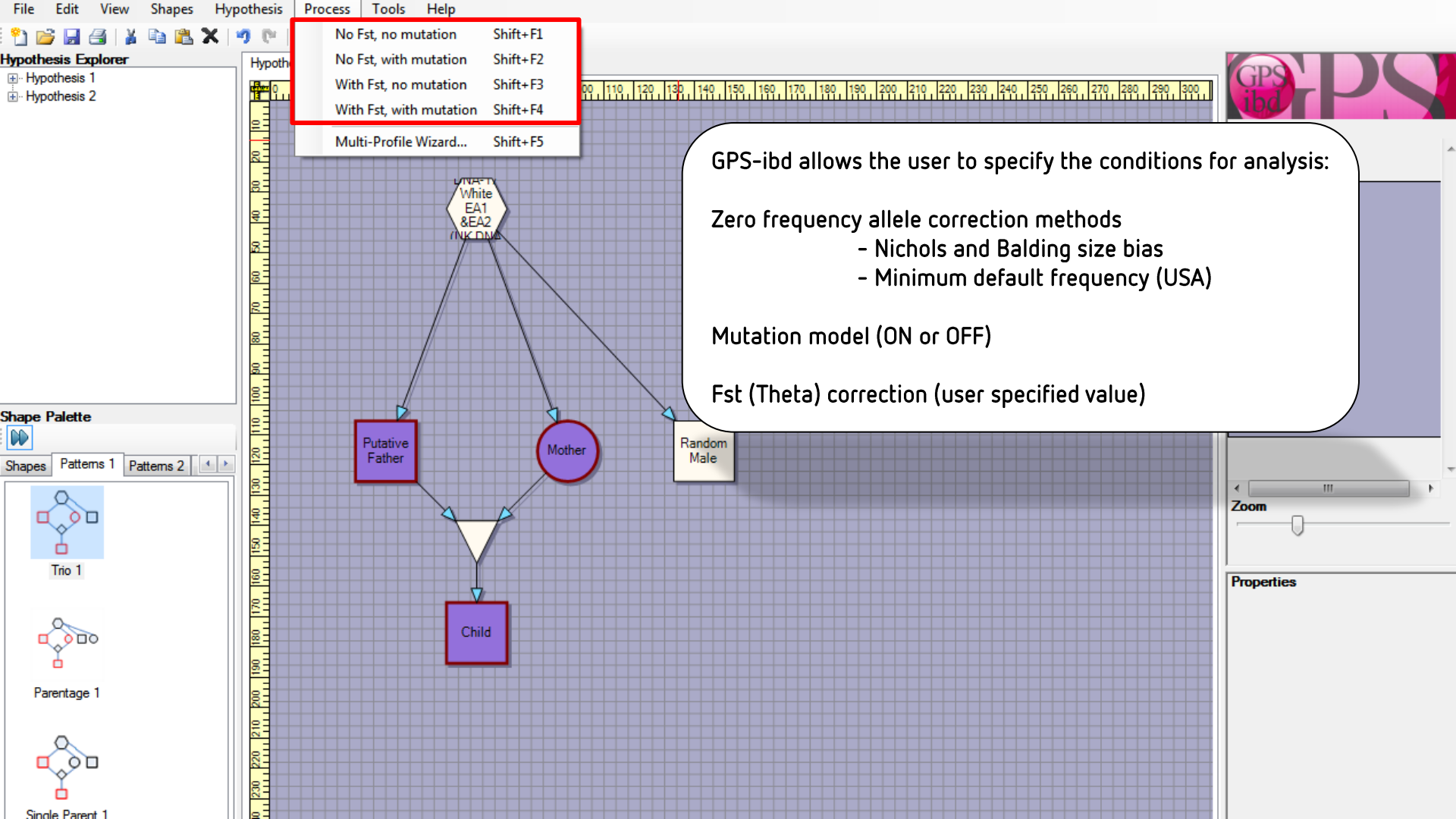
Sample no.: ECDA9D49A000002 [Import...](#)

Sample date:

Date of Birth:

Description:

Marker	Allele1	Allele2
D10S1248	13	16
D12S391	18.3	19
D16S539	10	R
D18S51	13	14
D19S433	15	15
D1S1656	R	15
D21S11	30	32.2
D22S1045	R	16
D2S1338	17	17
D2S441	15	15
D3S1358	17	18
D8S1179	13	14
FGA	20	21
TH01	6	9
vWA	17	17
SE33	15	29.2



File Edit View Shapes Hypothesis Process Tools Help

Hypothesis Explorer

- Hypothesis 1
- Hypothesis 2

Shape Palette

Shapes Patterns 1 Patterns 2

Trio 1

Parentage 1

Single Parent 1

Process

- No Fst, no mutation Shift+F1
- No Fst, with mutation Shift+F2
- With Fst, no mutation Shift+F3
- With Fst, with mutation Shift+F4
- Multi-Profile Wizard... Shift+F5**

Hypothesis

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300

White
EA1
&EA2
(UK DM)

Putative Father

Mother

Random Male

Child

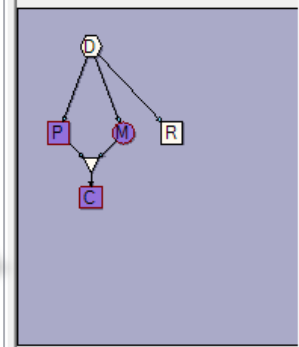
Multi-Profile Wizard:

Tool that allows processing of large data set

- Missing Persons
- DVI
- Familial Searching



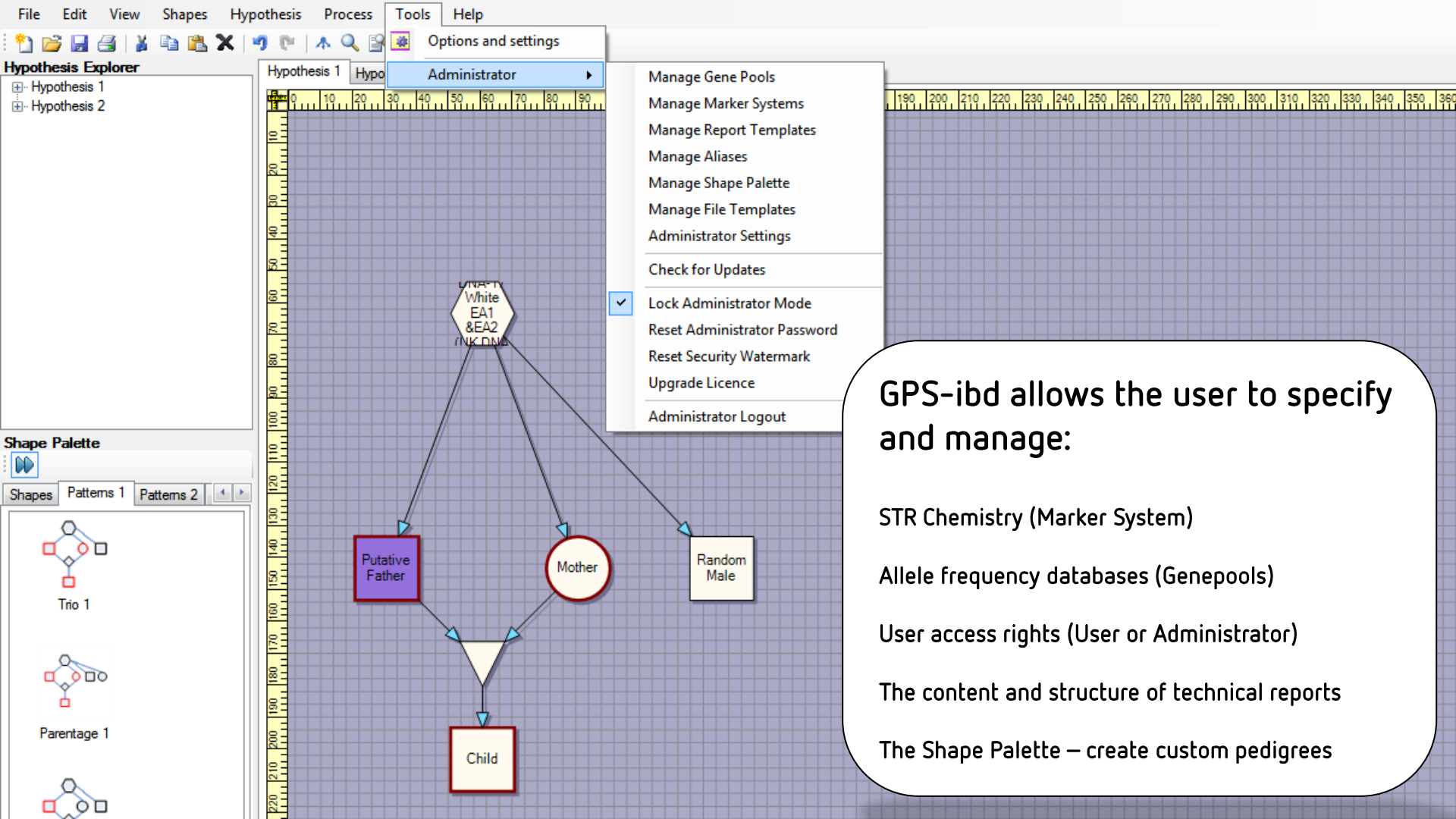
Navigator



Zoom

Slider bar

Properties



GPS-ibd allows the user to specify and manage:

STR Chemistry (Marker System)

Allele frequency databases (Genepools)

User access rights (User or Administrator)

The content and structure of technical reports

The Shape Palette – create custom pedigrees

02 February 2016 14:08:58

Operator: Dr Christopher Maguire

GPS-ibd Outputs

□ USER DEFINED TECHNICAL REPORT

Case settings;

STR Chemistry,

Fst correction,

Mutation modelling,

Zero frequency allele corrections

Sample data

Sample profiles by locus

Allele frequencies

Probabilities H1 and H2 by Locus

Likelihood Ratio by Locus

Overall LR

□ USER DEFINED CASE REPORT; can be exported as MS WORD (.docx) or ADOBE ACROBAT (.pdf)

Sample No.	Date received	Name	D.o.B	Alleged relationship
ECE3D639E000104	20160201	Female 104		Sibling
ECE3D639E000103	20160201	Female 103		Parent (Mother)
ECE3D6370000004	20160201	pFather 004		Parent (Father)
ECE3D6488000112	20160201	Child 112		Child (Son)

DNA Profiling Data

Multiplex = identifier (usa), F_{ST} = 0, Adjustment = Size Bias, Mutation = No

Name	Male 002	Female 001	Female 104	pFather 004	Child 112
Sample No.	ECE3D6370000002	ECE3D6370000001	ECE3D639E000104	ECE3D6370000004	ECE3D6488000112
D8S1179	12, 14	11, 16	11, 12	15, 16	11, 16
D21S11	30, 31	28, 31.2	31, 31.2	25.2, 30	30, 30
D7S820	10, 12	8, 11	11, 12	10, 11	8, 11
CSF1PO	11, 12	11, 12	12, 12	11, 12	11, 12
D3S1358	16, 18	15, 15	15, 18	17, 18	15, 18
THO1	7, 7	6, 8	6, 7	7, 9.3	7, 7
D13S317	11, 12	8, 11	8, 11	11, 12	11, 12
D16S539	12, 13	8, 12	12, 12	11, 12	12, 12
D2S1338	17, 20	19, 22	20, 22	25, 26	19, 26
D19S433	11, 14	15, 15	11, 15	14, 15	15, 15
VWA	16, 16	18, 18	16, 18	16, 17	16, 18
TPD1	8, 11	8, 11	8, 11	8, 11	8, 11
D18S51	13, 13	12, 13	12, 13	12, 16	12, 13

GPS-ibd – Does it pass the Ronseal test?



GPS-ibd Validation and Verification

☐ DOES GPS-ibd MEET THE REQUIRED SPECIFICATIONS

GPS-ibd has been tested against the 50+ test scripts previously used to test FSS DNA Lineage.
The functionality remains unchanged and the application performs as required

☐ IS THERE ANY DOCUMENTATION OF THIS VALIDATION

There is full documentation of the testing. This can be made available to ISO 17025 assessors as required

☐ CASEWORK VERIFICATION

Before being introduced into casework the GPS-ibd application has been subject to a series of casework challenges covering all of the scenarios expected in criminal or commercial casework. These include: Single Parent, Trios, Incest cases, Sibling cases

☐ MUTATION TESTING

Extensive testing & validation of functionality against scenarios involving maternal and paternal mutations.

☐ REGRESSION TESTING

Casework scenarios as above run with GPS-ibd, FSS DNA Lineage and FSS-ibd with no discrepancies, showing the mathematical functions of the application remain unchanged throughout the development timeline



GPS-ibd Verification outcomes (1)

ESI-17 (EA1, Fst=0, Size Bias On, Mutation Off)

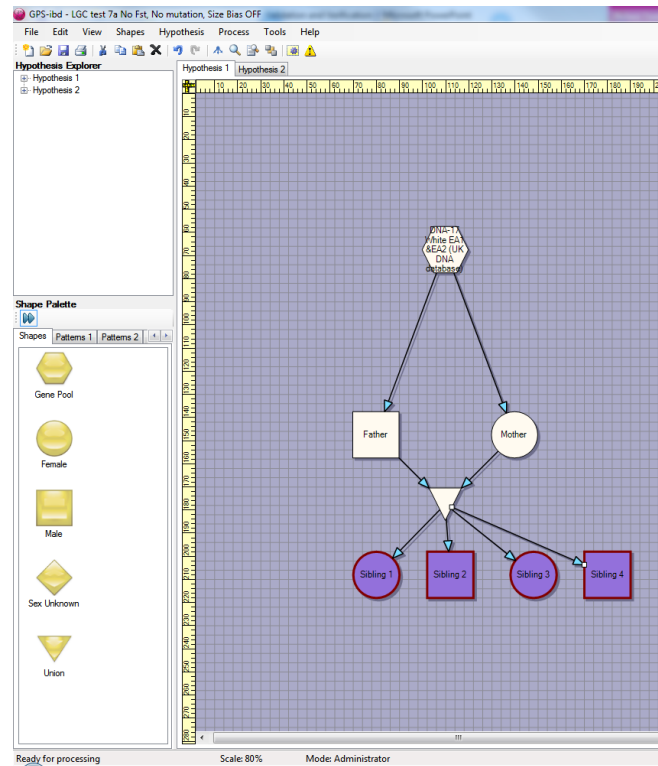
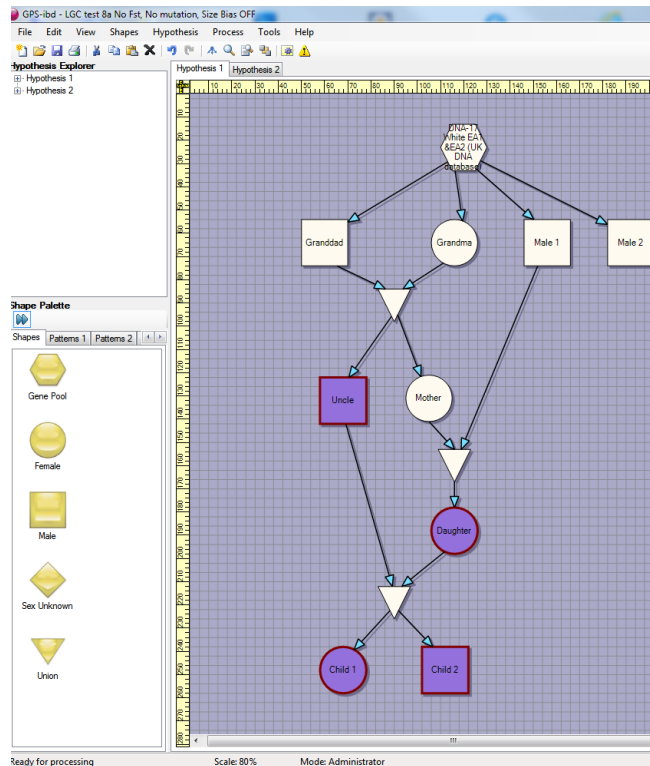
Pedigree Number	Description	LR_GPSibd	LR_R	Difference
1	Single parent	6.22162E+07	6.22162E+07	0.00000.E+00
2	Trio	8.53837E+09	8.53837E+09	0.00000.E+00
3	Incest Trio (Father/Daughter)	1.28507E+09	1.28507E+09	0.00000.E+00
4	Parentage	1.49367E+17	1.49367E+17	0.00000.E+00
5	Two sibs vs unrelated	3.29359E+04	3.29359E+04	0.00000.E+00
6	Three sibs vs one unrelated	9.73332E+08	9.73332E+08	0.00000.E+00
7	Four sibs vs one unrelated	6.8938.E+11	6.8938.E+11	0.00000.E+00
8	Uncle incest - 2 children	1.38441.E+15	1.38441.E+15	0.00000.E+00
9	Brother incest	4.87727.E+08	4.87727.E+08	0.00000.E+00
10	Grandfather/Grandaughter incest	4.70262.E+08	4.70262.E+08	0.00000.E+00

GPS-ibd Verification outcomes (2)

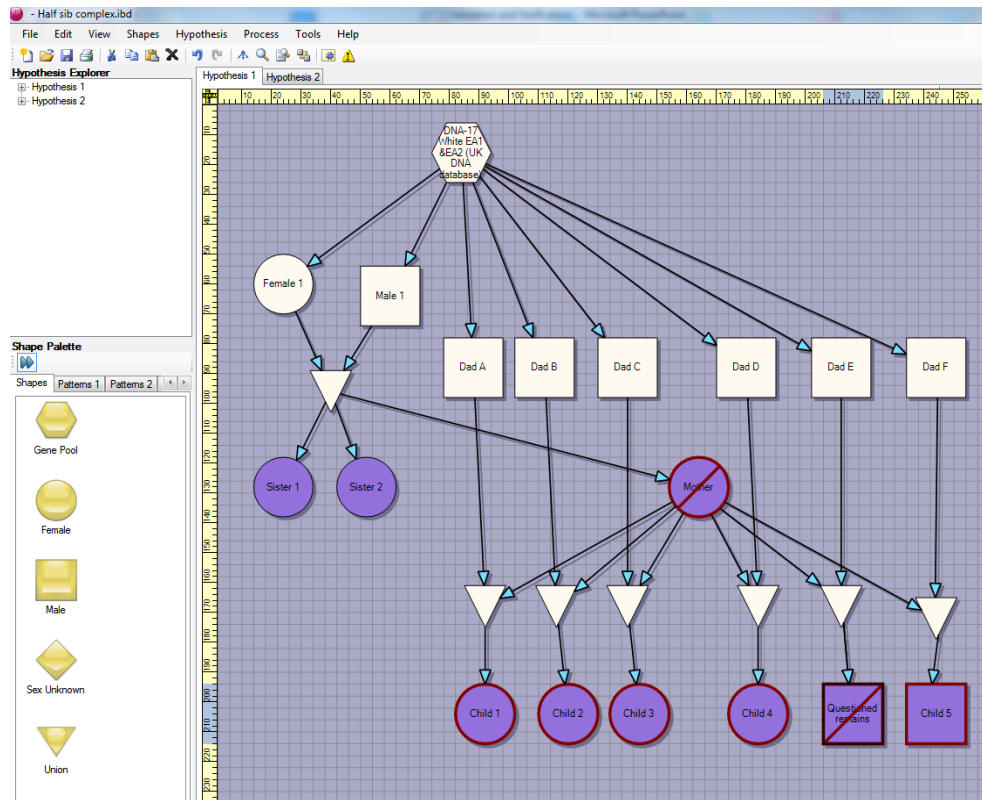
ESI-17 (EA1, Fst=0.03, Size Bias On, Mutation Off))

Pedigree Number	Description	LR_GPSibd	LR_R	Difference
1	Single parent	1.41493E+06	1.41493E+06	0.00000.E+00
2	Trio	1.81343E+08	1.81343E+08	0.00000.E+00
3	Incest Trio (Father/Daughter)	6.54688E+07	6.54688E+07	0.00000.E+00
4	Parentage	7.26926E+13	7.26926E+13	0.00000.E+00
5	Two sibs vs unrelated	4.01912E+03	4.01912E+03	0.00000E+00
6	Three sibs vs one unrelated	1.62805E+07	1.62805E+07	0.00000.E+00
7	Four sibs vs one unrelated	7.97840E+09	7.97840E+09	0.00000.E+00
8	Uncle incest - 2 children	1.02842E+13	1.02842E+13	0.00000.E+00
9	Brother incest	4.44221E+07	4.44221E+07	0.00000.E+00
10	Grandfather/Grandaughter incest	3.49650E+07	3.49650E+07	0.00000.E+00

GPS-ibd verification with moderately complex pedigrees



GPS-ibd can be used with very complex pedigrees



GPS-ibd used in ISO 17025 accredited laboratory



LGC achieves ISO 17025 accreditation for Relationship Analysis Services using ground breaking GPS-ibd software.

12 February 2016, London, UK – [LGC](#) has been successful in gaining ISO/IEC17025:2005 accreditation through UKAS (the United Kingdom Accreditation Service), under schedule no. 0003 for Relationship Analysis Services using GPS-ibd software.

[GPS-ibd](#), a ground-breaking development in relationship analysis software by [VidaVia](#), can be used for routine civil paternity testing, relationship analysis for immigration casework, human identification in missing person's casework or in mass fatality (DVI) casework. In addition, GPS-ibd can be used for familial searching of DNA databases.