POCT – point of care testing



Result interpretation

Test request

Result





Specific problem: point of care testing (POCT)

POCT – what is that / when is it justified?

- There is no lab nearby
- Immediate decision is required
- Logistics hard to be resolved
- More simple / cheaper when it done on field

Generally done

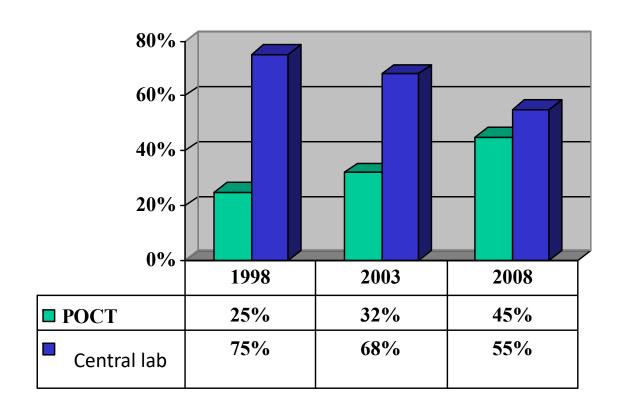
- Glucose
- Blood gase / electrolytes
- Urinary strip / chemistry / pregnancy
- Blood in stool
- Hemoglobin
- ESR
- Blood typing
- Strep test

Other options

- Cardiology markers
- Drug / toxicity
- Hemostasis tests
- D-dimer
- Lactate
- Lipid
- HbA1c
- Microalbumin, creatinine
- H.pylori, rotavirus, influenza
- PTH, ACTH, growth hormone
- Sepsis
- Stroke
- DNA

- BEDSIDE TESTING
- EMERGENCY TESTING
- POINT-OF-CARE TESTING
- CRITICAL CARE TESTING
- PATIENT FOCUSED TESTING
- NEAR PATIENT TESTING
- DECENTRALIZED LAB. TESTING
- SELF/HOME MONITORING TESTING
- PÁCIENS KÖZELI LABORVIZSGÁLAT

Increase of POCT tests within total number of lab tests



POCT categories

Tests in an outpatient Self monitoring tests setting

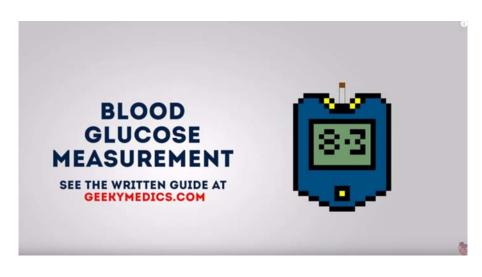
POCT

Emergency tests

Specific tests

POCT - glucose





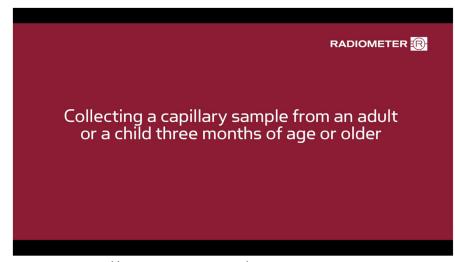
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AyDHP9puCag

Source of errors

- Measured in an inapporpriate timepoint
- Few blood. Forced pressure; contaminated with lymph. (Area should be warmed with water; side of finger 3 or 4 should be spiked).
- Too much blood; test area may be contaminated.
- Dirty reading area of test device
- Expired strip (inappropriate storage)
- Data are not recorded
- Not clear who use the device (data are not retrievable)

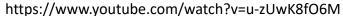
POCT – blood gase measurement

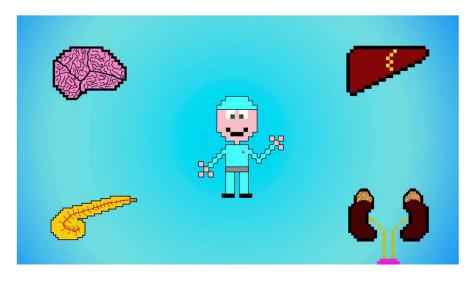




https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FE2KCjydPGE







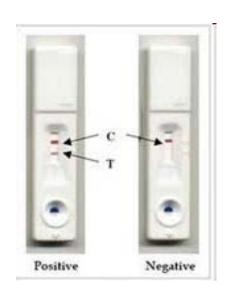
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0BSv4iN8T2E

Other analytes – specific tests

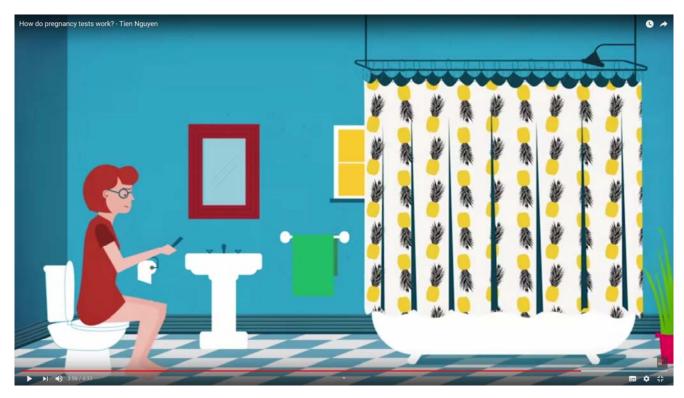
- hCG test detects one week of pregnancy
- Drug detection severe limitations (not sensitive to derivatives)

Serological quick test: GLORIA

- Gold Labelled Optical Read Immuno Assay
- Ab attached to vehicle +
- Ag present in sample
- = Ab-Ag Immune complex1
- +
- Gold labelled secondary antibody
- Ab-Au* (FREE)
- = $Ab-Ag^Ab-Au^*$ (BOUND)
- Basic principle of quick tests

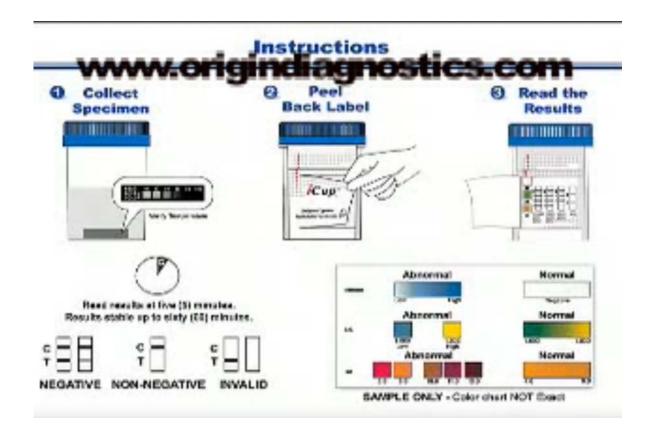


Pregnancy test



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOfWTscU8YM

Drug tests in urine



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVLDkXj4K2A&t=1s

Determination of blood test

- FOBT & FIT
- (cholorimetric & immune-based blood detection in stool)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z8d1LT0VnXI&t=23s

Detection of blood in stool

- FOBT: fecal occult blood test cholorimetric reaction of guajachol with hemoglobin dietary restriction
- FIT: antibody against hemoglobin.

not sensitive to upper gastrointestinal bleeding

detects human Hb alone

More specific POCT tests

- Breath tests
- Cystic fibrosis test
- Continuous glucose monitoring system (CGMS)
- Blood glucose monitor

Criteria for utilization of POCT tests for clinical decision making

Criterion

Professional use of POCT device

Appropriate functionin of POCT device

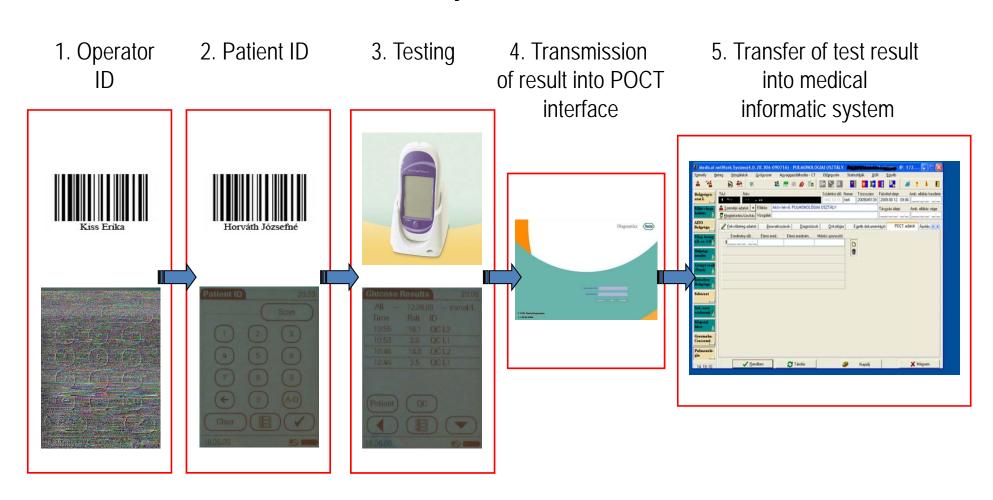
Measurements are documented

POCT in a hospital

Use of an integrated hospital system

- Information link between departments and the lab
- Devices can be / are connected to the system.
- Lab is able to monitor / validate the results remotely
- Documentation.

POCT in hospital: integrated informatic system



Benefits

- Support immediate clinical decision making
- Quick
- Comfortable for the patient / the doctor

Risks:

- Expensive
- Not sufficient training
- QC / maintenance is often not solved
- Absence of documentation (unidentified sample, unrecorded data)