Point-of-Care Testing Brandon Achor, PharmD

Brandon Achor, PharmD Megan Smith, PharmD, BCACP Lindsey Watford, PharmD

Disclosures None

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Objectives review

- Define point-of-care testing
- Develop a point-of-care program in your pharmacy
- · Identify benefits and drawbacks of testing in your pharmacy
- Identify ways to make a point-of-care program successful

presentation agenda			
Background & Literature	Lackie Drug	Teasley Drug	Q&A
			page 04

Point-of-care testing definition

11 Tests designed to be used at or near the site where the patient is located, that do not require permanent dedicated space, and that are performed outside the physical facilities of the clinical laboratories facilities

Centers for Disease Contr

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Point-of-care testing definition

"Point-of-care testing allows patient diagnoses in the physician's office, an ambulance, the home, the field, or in the hospital. The results of care are timely, and allow rapid treatment to the patient. Empowering clinicians to make decisions at the "point-of-care" has the potential to significantly impact health care delivery and to address the challenges of health disparities."

- National Institutes of Health

Point-of-care testing definition

- · Is it just a rapid test?
- There are no POC tests, only POC testing
- How the test is deployed or implemented makes it "point-of-care test"
 Example could implement a rapid diagnostic test in a reference lab, away from the patient, and that is not POCT

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Regulation Waived Tests

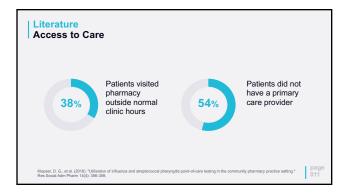
- Simple tests with a low risk for an incorrect result
 All devices approved for home use
- Sites performing waived testing must have a CLIA Certificate of Waiver
 and follow the manufacturer's instructions
 - Other CLIA requirements do not apply to these sites

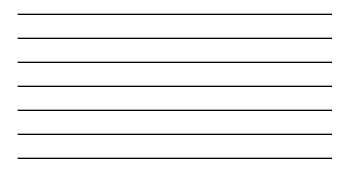
232 pharmacies have CLIA Waivers in Arkansas

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٤	Select CLIA-waived Tests	
Calcium	Group A Streptococcus	
Cholesterol	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	
Helicobacter pylori	Opioids	
Hepatitis C	Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)	
HIV	Hemoglobin A1C	
Influenza	INR	
Liver function tests	Serum chemistries	
Renal function	B-Type natriuretic peptide	

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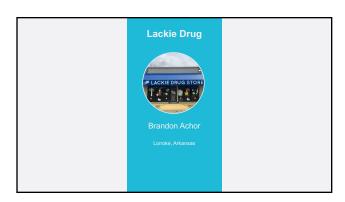
11-28%	Patients screened for influenza test positive
16-25%	Patients screened for streptococcus test positive
13±3.0	Minutes of pharmacists' time per encounter for strep screening
Klepser, D. G., et al. (2016). Res Social Adm Pharm 14(4): 356-359. Klepser, D. G., et al. (2016). JAm Pharm Assoc (2003) 56(3): 323-329 Klepser, M. E., et al. (2016). JAm Pharm Assoc (2003) 56(1): 14-21.	Kawadh, A., et al. (2017). J Pharm Health Care Sci 3: 22. Rigastergiou, J., et al. (2018). J Am Pharm Assoc (2003). Cons, C. E., et al. (2017). J Pharm Pract (551-1537); 597150017710518.

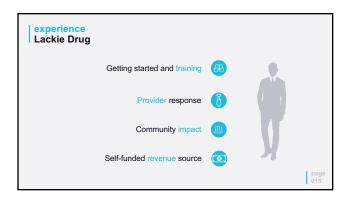
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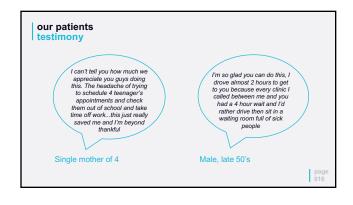
Training NACDS Pharmacy-Based POCT Certificate

- 20 hours of ACPE continuing education credit
- + Influenza, Group A streptococcus, HIV and HCV
- Specimen collection techniques
 - Oral swab, nasal swab, throat swab and finger stick
- Next available training
 - Insert date
 - Fayetteville, Arkansas







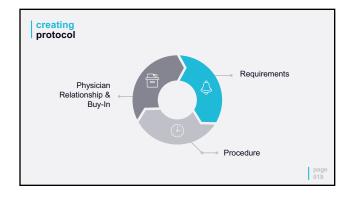


















Audience Response

What do you have to do in order to conduct POCT in a pharmacy?

- A. Watch a YouTube videoB. Ask the Board of Pharmacy for permissionC. Get a CLIA Certificate of WaiverD. Take NACDS Pharmacy-Based POCT Certificate Program

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Audience Response

In order to prescribe antibiotics or anti-virals on protocol, what must you do?

- A. Obtain Arkansas Disease State Management Credential
 B. Go to Medical School
 C. Request the State Medical Board
 D. Pharmacists can't prescribe via protocol in Arkansas