POINT OF CARE TESTING improving health outcomes

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Point of Care Testing what is it?

"the provision of a test (result) at the point in time at which the result will be used to make a decision and take appropriate action which will result in an improved health outcome" Point of Care Testing has also been known as....

> near patient bed-side physicians office extra-laboratory decentralised ancillary alternate site.....testing

Point of Care Testing changes in healthcare: stimulus for change

quality concerns cost concerns patients expectations new delivery models new diseases new evidence new technologies health economic strategies

Improving Delivery of Results



Improving Delivery of Care changes in clinical practice

treatment close to first point of contact patient focussed care one stop clinics elective vs emergency care ambulatory care primary care home care

Point of Care Testing where?

home work and leisure place pharmacy health centre (inc DTC) paramedical vehicle emergency room operating room outpatient clinic ward (laboratory)

Changes in Health Care Delivery conflicts of change



Improving Health Outcomes what is a health outcome?

care of individual patients maximisation of benefit minimisation of risk reasonable cost

Point of Care Testing clinical outcomes; the 5Ds Improving on .. death .. disease ... disability .. discomfort .. dissatisfaction

Point of Care Testing clinical outcomes:surrogates faster decision making earlier treatment improved compliance reduced complications faster optimisation reduced readmission patient satisfaction

Point of Care Testing health economic perspectives



Point of Care Testing economic outcomes:surrogates

clinic visits length of stay readmission rate intervention rate working days lost productive years gained

Point of Care Testing why?

make a quicker decision? instigate urgent treatment? counsel a patient? empower a patient? improve a patient outcome? save money?

Point of Care Testing

information

decision

action

outcome

Point of Care Testing efficacy

quality information

good

evidence

decision

action

outcome

Point of Care Testing primary care

1057 publications identified 92 extracted

"... there is little evidence to support the introduction of NPT in *primary care* ..." *Hobbs et al. 1997* Point of Care Testing effectiveness

information

decision

action

good OUTCOME (quality management Point of Care Testing challenges

information

decision 🛨

action 🕇

outcome

Point of Care Testing prompting action

start withhold modify stop

.....treatment

Point of Care Testing an integrated sequence



Point of Care Testing an integrated process



Point of Care Testing an integrated process





technical performance



technical performance

Point of Care Testing keys to success

organisation and management changing clinical practice



technical performance

Point of Care Testing emergency room

Tsai et al. 1994 28% patient course altered Sands et al. 1995 9% patient course altered 11% admission/discharge altered Kendall et al. 1998 7% patient treatment altered

Point of Care Testing turnaround times: before and after

Test Change	TAT (min)	TAT (min)	
(%)	Laboratory	POCT	min
Urinalysis (90)	40	4	- 36
Pregnancy (94)	78	5	- 73
Glucose (60)	10	6	- 4
Cordioo	110	47	02

Point of Care Testing ED length of stay: before and after

Test	ED LOS (min)	ED LOS (min)	Change	
	Pre POCT	Post POCT		
Urinalysis	395	358	- 37	
Pregnancy	386	346	- 40	
Glucose	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Cardiac	386	338	- 47	
Mean	389	347	- 41	





Point of Care Testing the MGH ED 'financials'

- POCT unit cost: \$19.20 per test
- Lab unit cost: \$2.94 per test
- productivity: 5,162 per FTE
- total testing volume: 25,812 per year
- total POCT cost: \$495,590 (7d 16h)

Point of Care Testing the broader perspective: MGH

bed minutes saved per test: 41
bed hours saved per year: 17,638
cost of a bed: \$402,960
cost of two beds: \$805,920
total saving: \$805,920 - \$495,590

= \$310,330

Impact of Point of Care Monitoring on Epilepsy Management

	monitoring:	
	laboratory	clinic
for optimal control:		
weeks from first visit	22.9	4.5*
number of dose changes	2.0	1.5
number of drug assays	4.5	2.5*
*P<0.05		

(Patsalos et al., Lancet 1987; ii: 39)

POCT for HbA1c in Diabetes Clinic



Cagliero et al 1999

Point of Care Testing compliance



Point of Care Testing intraoperative PTH measurement

reduces reoperation rate enables day case surgery reduces length of stay reduces cost per procedure

Intraoperative PTH



Chen et al. 1999

Point of Care Testing haematology

whole blood PT and APTT monitor cardiopulmonary bypass reduces erythrocyte, FFP and platelet requirement

annual saving \$265,658

Despotis et al. 1994

Outcome Measures in Intensive Care Admission ACR + 24 hrs Scores



Gosling et al 2002

Point of Care Testing monitoring anticoagulation therapy primary care setting

- computerised decision support
 - improvement in INR control, 23% to 86%, p>0.001
 - recall time extended, p=0.033
 - improvement in time spent in target range, p=0.008
 - proportion of tests in target range increased, p=0.015
 - 'primary care as safe as secondary care'

Fitzmaurice et al 1996, 2000, 2001, 2002

Point of Care Testing microeconomic cost analysis

	glucose: cost / test (\$)	
	POCT	laboratory
Lee-Lewandrowski et al., 1994	13.49	3.84
Winkelman et al., 1994	6.62	3.30
Greendyke, 1992	11.50	3.91
Nosanchuk et al., 1995	7.14	6.88

Improved Glycaemic Control healthcare costs



Wagner et al 2001

Point of Care Testing today's challenges

maintaining good quality systems

CHANGING CLINICAL PRACTICE