



POINT-OF-CARE TESTING: CHANGING THE WAY PATIENT CARE IS DELIVERED

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The Cover Story, Clinical Issues, and Lab Management published in *MLO* are peer-reviewed.

Cover story objectives and the CE questions were prepared by Ellen Olsen, Laboratory Manager, Clinical Laboratory Science Program, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL.

CE QUESTIONS

- The goal of the clinical needs-assessment survey is to**
 - determine which POCT devices are easier to use by the general population.
 - focus on what pathogen clinicians want to test for in a particular disaster scenario.
 - determine if there is a need for wearable or implantable blood-glucose devices for diabetics.
- POCT only impacts hospitals within the healthcare system.**
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- The goal of POCT is**
 - to promote rapid diagnosis.
 - to provide treatment decisions more quickly.
 - to reduce morbidity and mortality.
 - all of the above.
- The underserved population that is mentioned in this article is**
 - Korea.
 - Africa.
 - India.
- After the tsunami in Southeast Asia and Hurricane Katrina in the United States, it was determined that POCT instruments operated effectively under the harsh environmental conditions of these disasters.**
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- The workshop between NIBIB and DBT identified which of the following two areas for POCT device development?**
 - Size and durability of devices
 - Low-cost glucose monitoring and platform technologies for multiple diagnostic tests
 - Low-cost glucose and low-cost hemoglobin monitoring
- Of the many POC tests available, which one of the following is *not* mentioned in this article?**
 - Hematocrit
 - Hemoglobin
 - O₂ saturation
 - Blood glucose
- Space shuttles and space stations would not be considered sites where POCT would be utilized.**
 - TRUE
 - FALSE
- Which is *not* true about current POCT devices available in the consumer market and for routine use?**
 - POCT devices meet adequate standards for disaster conditions.
 - POCT devices are compact.
 - POCT devices produce results fast.
- The study done in the Emergency Department in Mexico City by Dr. Mendez evaluated**
 - the TAT in treating patients with chest pain.
 - the cost for the patient using POCT vs. conventional laboratory testing.
 - using POCT to identify cardiac biomarkers.
 - all of the above.
- Which of the following testing devices were *not* able to withstand harsh environmental conditions encountered at disaster sites when tested in a study done by Dr. Louie and his colleagues?**
 - Glucose test strips only
 - Glucose test strips and blood-gas cartridges
 - BUN and creatinine cassettes
 - None of the above.
- Fill in the blanks. Utilization of POCT for evidence-based medical care has the ability to _____ current standards of patient care, while possibly _____ economic costs.**
 - heighten, increasing
 - heighten, decreasing
 - lower, increasing
 - lower, decreasing
- POCT development for various disaster sites and emergency situations has focused on developing pathogen-detection test clusters.**
 - TRUE
 - FALSE

14. The study done by Dr. Tirimacco showed that POCT
- does not facilitate evidence-based medical decisions.
 - decreases the time to diagnosis and treatment of patients.
 - increases cost to the patient.
15. Globally, using POCT will provide the most effective way to diagnose and treat patients in
- high-resource countries.
 - low-resource countries.
16. A critical aspect for efficient POCT device performance is POCT device design.
- TRUE
 - FALSE
17. The use of POCT may
- lower economic costs by facilitating early detection and treatment of patients by doctors and medical personnel.
 - prevent evidence-based medicine to low-resource countries.
 - increase turnaround time.
18. The focus of development for *in vivo* POCT devices which monitor blood chemistry has been for use in
- physician offices.
 - wellness testing areas.
 - hospital and intensive-care units.
19. When designing a POCT device it is not necessary to consider specimen type or volume.
- TRUE
 - FALSE
20. Which of the following is *not* a true statement?
- When selecting a POCT device, the results the device produces should be accurate and precise.
 - When selecting a POCT device, the device should be durable and robust.
 - When selecting a POCT device, it is not necessary to consider if the device meets current requirements for accreditation agencies.
 - When selecting a POCT device, consider if the device is easy to operate and can perform multiple tasks.

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CE Test on POCT: CHANGING THE WAY PATIENT CARE IS DELIVERED

June 2009

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P ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ E

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