Non-Hospital Medical and Surgical Facilities Accreditation Program

ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

Point-of-Care Testing

Introduction

Point-of-care testing (POCT) is laboratory testing which is performed at the patient bedside or near the site of patient care. POCT typically uses portable, hand-held instruments and kits. The POCT use small bench analyzers. This standard applies to the following point-of-care testing (POCT) only: hemoglobin, blood glucose, urinalysis, pregnancy testing (urine), semen examination for the presence of sperm and occult blood (stool). Portable point of care laboratory testing systems used for blood chemistry (electrolytes) analysis, coagulation testing, blood gas testing and hormone level testing requires review and accreditation with the Diagnostic Accreditation Program (DAP).

No.		Description
POC1.0		**POINT-OF-CARE TESTING**
POC1.1		**POCT training and competency assessment is provided.**
POC1.1.1	M	POCT is performed by personnel who have completed training and demonstrated competence. *Guidance: Staff performing POCT is trained for each POCT device. The training and competency assessments are performed by qualified personnel (e.g. clinician, vendor). Training and annual competency assessments are documented. Retraining and continuing education is documented.*
POC1.1.2	M	POCT devices are coded/calibrated prior to use. *Guidance: Depending on the POCT device, manual coding/calibration (an adjustment made to the POCT device to match the lot number of the testing strips) of the POCT device may be needed. For POCT devices that require manual coding/calibration, either a code chip is inserted into the POCT device each time a new box of test strips is used or a button located on the POCT device is used to change the code to match the code of the test strips. If POCT devices are not manually coded/calibrated, the user manual must confirm that the POCT device performs automatic coding/calibration.*
POC1.1.3	M	POCT device user manual is available to staff performing POCT testing.
POC1.2		**Quality control measures are in place for POCT.**
POC1.2.1	M	

References

Nichols JH. Blood glucose testing in the hospital: error sources and risk management. J Diabetes Sci Technol [Internet]. 2011 Jan 1 [cited 2018 Feb 15];5(1):173-7.

Roche Diagnostics. Accu-Check Inform II: in-service plan for blood glucose testing [Internet]. [place unknown]: Roche; [cited 2018 Feb 15]. 39 p.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US). Injection safety: infection prevention during blood glucose monitoring and insulin administration [Internet] Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2011. [updated 2017 Jun 8; cited 2018 Feb 15].

Diagnostic Accreditation Program. Accreditation standards 2015: laboratory medicine - version 1.3 (Effective November 1, 2016) [Internet]. Vancouver: College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia; 2016 [cited 2018 Feb 15]. 248 p.

HealthLinkBC. Diabetes: blood sugar levels [Internet]. Boise, ID: Healthwise; 2017 [cited 2018 Feb 15].

College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia. (2009, August 13). DAP Committee Meeting Minutes. College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC.