

**Eighth**  **Eurosurveillance Scientific Seminar**

# **Infectious Disease POC Testing: Ready or Not, Here It Comes**

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Sinai Health System/University Health Network,  
University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

**November 27, 2019**

# Industry Disclosures 2014-2019

- **Advisory Board/Consultant**
  - Merck
  - Verity
  - Cipher
  - Paladin Labs
- **Research Support**
  - Accelerate Diagnostics
  - bioMérieux
  - Bio-Rad
- **Honorarium**
  - Merck
- **Travel Reimbursement**
  - Merck
  - Copan

*None of these industry disclosures relate to point-of-care devices*

# Objectives

By the end of this session, you should be able to:

1. Describe the **role of infectious disease POC testing** along with predicted benefits
2. Illustrate **quality and ethical challenges** regarding the use of infectious disease POC tests
3. List **guidance documents** regarding the use of infectious disease POC to assure quality results

**Paradigm Shift**

**in Microbiology**

**NEW TECHNOLOGIES**

- ➊ Automation and Smart Incubation
- ➋ Rapid Microbial Identification
- ➌ Rapid Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing
- ➍ Automated Random Access Syndromic Assays
- ➎ Point-of-Care Testing

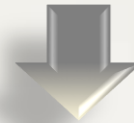
**Paradigm Shift**

**in Microbiology**

**BEFORE: 8-4pm LAB**



**NOW: 24/7 LAB**



**NOW/FUTURE: 24/7 LAB & POC**

# POC Testing Definition

1. Medical diagnostic testing at or near the **point of care**—that is, **at the time and place of patient care**.
2. **POC laboratories** set up in remote regions to facilitate access to testing.

# POC Testing – Current State

- Previously lateral flow immunoassay based
- Now nucleic acid amplification based assays
- Many available but primarily target:  
**1. GAS 2. Influenza 3. HIV 4. Hepatitis C**
- Performed in clinics, emergency departments, ICUs, some pharmacies
- Primarily performed by physicians as well as pharmacists, nurses

**TABLE 1** Examples of CLIA-waived tests for infectious diseases<sup>a</sup>

| Disease or pathogen  | Principle                | Measurand                                       | No. of tests <sup>b</sup> |
|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Group A <i>Streptococcus</i> (GAS)   | LFIA                     | GAS antigen                                     | 79                        |
|  | Molecular                | Bacterial DNA                                   | 2                         |
| Infectious mononucleosis   | LFIA                     | Heterophile antibodies                          | 44                        |
| <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>   | LFIA                     | IgG antibodies to <i>H. pylori</i>              | 35                        |
|  | Biochemical <sup>c</sup> | Urease enzyme activity                          | 7                         |
|  | LFIA                     | <i>H. pylori</i> antigen                        | 1                         |
| Influenza types A and B  | LFIA                     | Influenza type A and B antigens                 | 12                        |
|  | Molecular                | Viral RNA                                       | 2                         |
|  | Biochemical              | Neuraminidase enzyme activity                   | 1                         |
| Respiratory syncytial virus  | LFIA                     | Respiratory syncytial virus antigen             | 9                         |
| HIV-1 and HIV-2  | LFIA                     | Antibodies to HIV-1/2                           | 4                         |
|  | LFIA                     | HIV-1 antigen, antibodies to HIV-1/2            | 1                         |
| HIV-1  | LFIA                     | Antibodies to HIV-1                             | 4                         |
| Influenza type A   | LFIA                     | Influenza type A antigen                        | 4                         |
| Influenza type B   | LFIA                     | Influenza type B antigen                        | 4                         |
| Urinary tract infections <sup>d</sup>  | Biochemical              | Catalase enzyme activity                        | 2                         |
| Influenza A/B and RSV  | Molecular                | Viral RNA                                       | 2                         |
| <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>   | LFIA                     | <i>T. vaginalis</i> antigen                     | 2                         |
| Adenovirus   | LFIA                     | Adenoviral antigen                              | 2                         |
| <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> (Lyme disease)   | LFIA                     | IgG and IgM antibodies to <i>B. burgdorferi</i> | 1                         |
| <i>Treponema pallidum</i> (syphilis)   | LFIA                     | Antibodies to <i>T. pallidum</i>                | 1                         |
| Hepatitis C virus  | LFIA                     | Antibodies to hepatitis C virus                 | 1                         |
| <i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i> , <i>Bacteroides</i> spp., <i>Prevotella</i> spp., and <i>Mobiluncus</i> spp. | Biochemical              | Sialidase enzyme activity                       | 1                         |



# POC Testing Regulations

- **US FDA:**

- Categorizes in vitro diagnostics (IVD) tests by their complexity
  - CLIA-Waived\*
  - Moderate complexity
  - High complexity

\* insignificant risk of an erroneous result:

- Methods so simple & accurate that chance of erroneous result negligible
- No unreasonable risk of harm to the patient if performed incorrectly



**Lateral Flow  
Immunoassay  
with optical  
reader  
(results in  
5 min)**





# Lateral Flow Immunoassay (results in 20 min)

**OraQuick** Rapid  
Antibody  
Test  
ADVANCE<sup>®</sup> HIV-1/2

**OraQuick** Rapid  
Antibody  
Test  
HCV





**NEAR\* based**  
(results in  
<15 min)

(\*Nicking Enzyme  
Amplification Reaction)

Alere i, Abbott





**PCR based**  
(results in  
~20 min)

cobas Liat System, Roche



# POC Testing – Future State

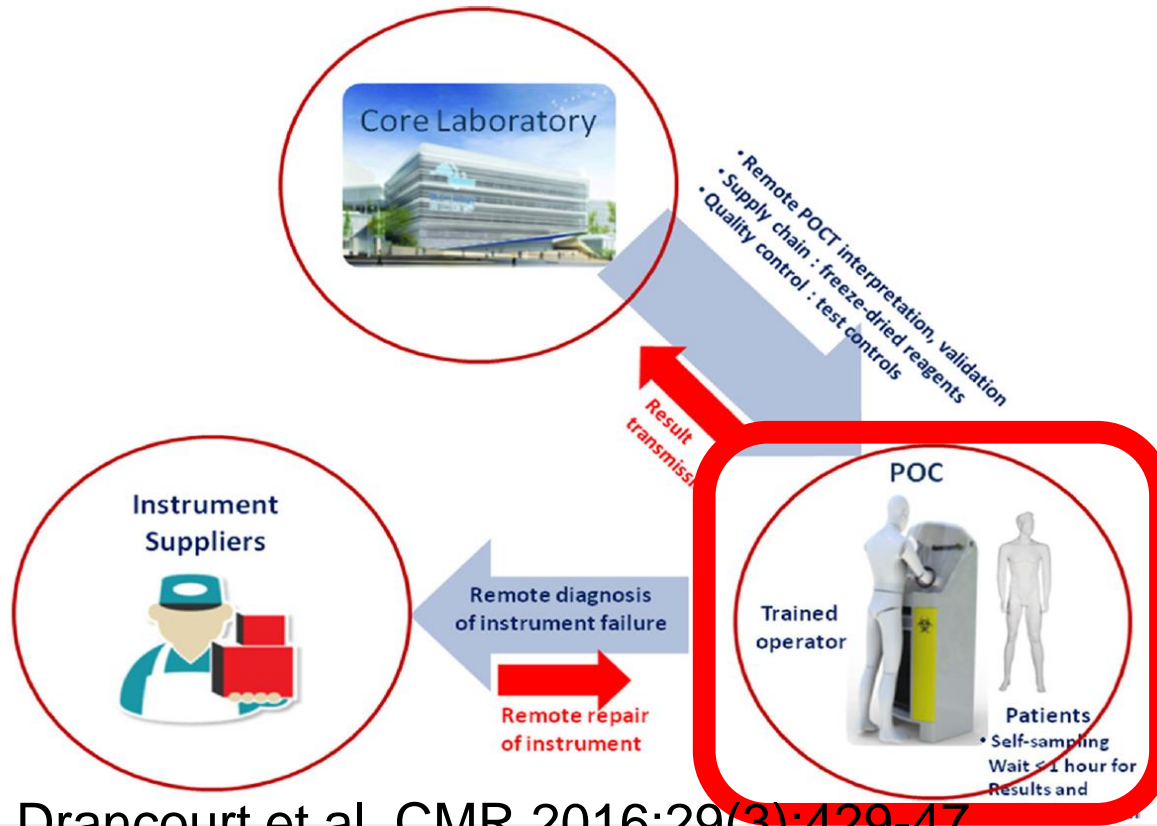
## 1. Increased menu to include more targets

- NAAT based technologies
- Novel methodologies

## 2. Focus on syndromic testing

- Performed in increasing numbers of clinics, emergency departments, ICUs, pharmacies
- Performed by physicians, pharmacists, nurses, other health care providers, patients

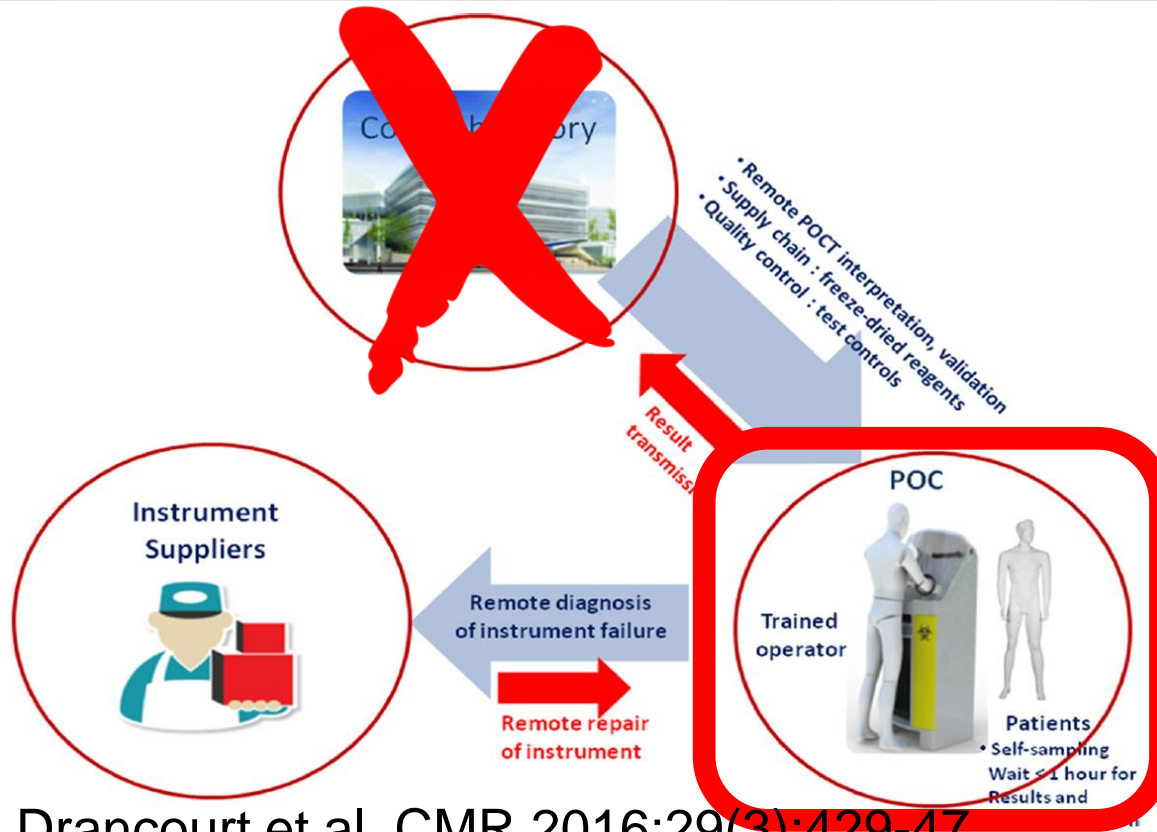
# POC Testing – Future State



- Increasing use of POC



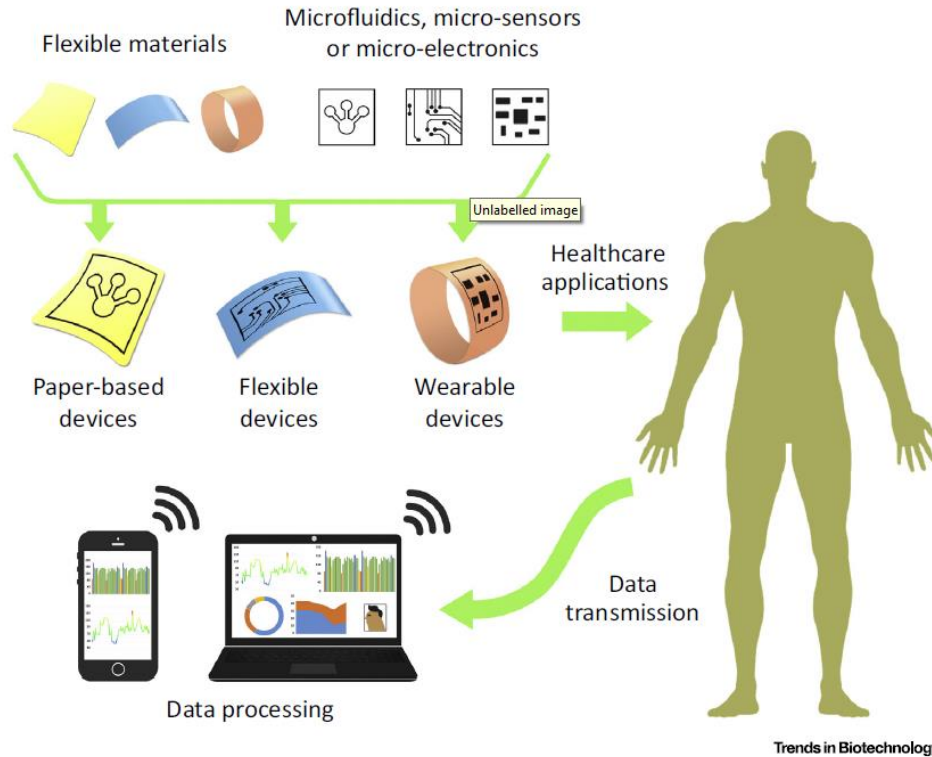
# POC Testing – Future State



- Increasing use of POC
- Reducing role of laboratory “proper”



# POC Testing – Future State



- Increasing use of wearable POC with real-time data analysis & artificial intelligence

# Motivators – Predicted Benefits

- Reduced turn-around-times
- Accessibility
- Presumed improved outcomes

# Motivators – Predicted Benefits



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## Clinical Impact of Rapid Point-of-Care PCR Influenza Testing in an Urgent Care Setting: a Single-Center Study

Robert C. Benirschke,<sup>a,b</sup> Erin McElvania,<sup>a</sup> Richard B. Thomson, Jr.,<sup>a,b</sup> Karen L. Kaul,<sup>a,b</sup> Sanchita Das<sup>a,b</sup>

- POC flu A/B 20min POC (Liat) was associated with:
  - ↑ antiviral use for those with influenza (92 vs 70%) ( $P < 0.05$ )
  - ↓ antiviral use in those without influenza (2 vs 25%) ( $P < 0.005$ )

# Challenges – Quality Management

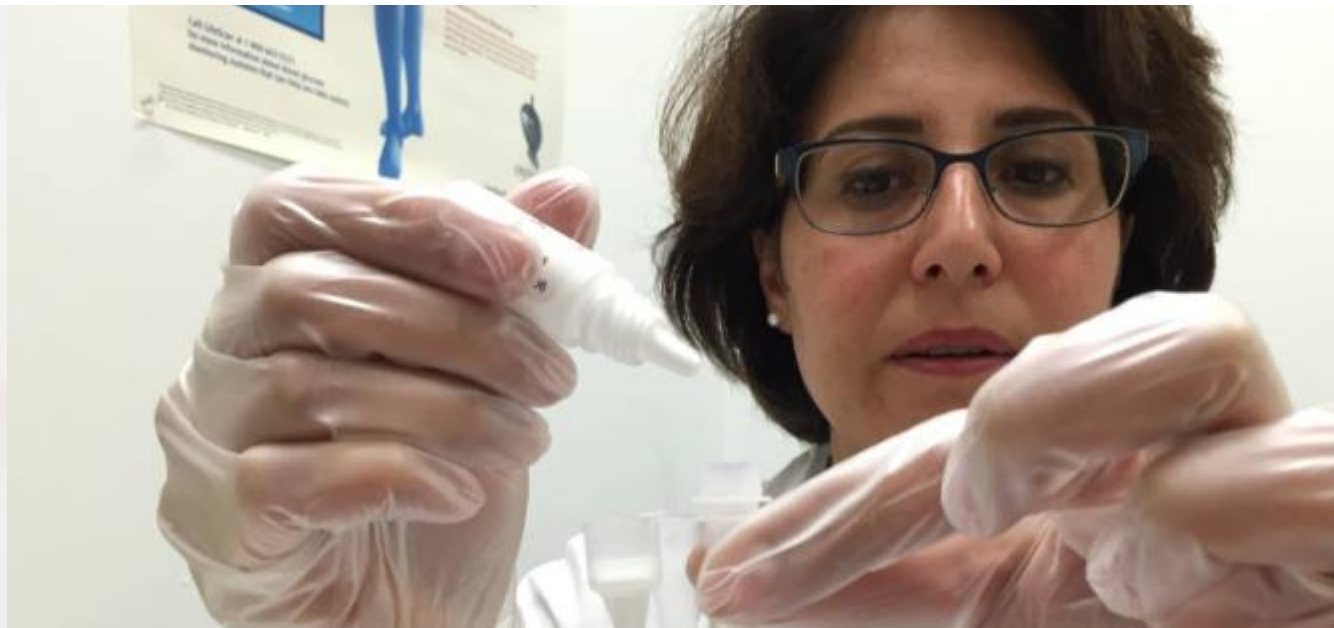
- Device Selection
- Facilities
- Purchasing/Inventory
- Test Verification
- Operators
- Training
- Competency
- Documentation
- Quality Assurance
- Biosafety
- Critical Result Reporting
- **Public Health Reporting**
  - Enforcement
  - Oversight

# Challenges – Ethics

- Ethics – potential for for-profit motivation (pharmacists, physicians)

## **On-the-spot strep throat tests offered at some Shoppers Drug Mart pharmacies**

Some experts worry about accuracy of swabs, available in Alberta, B.C. and Nova Scotia





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Health

# Pharmacies want to give \$15 strep throat tests – but pediatricians say they're not accurate enough for kids

Medical guidelines say rapid point-of-care tests shouldn't be used to rule out strep in children

November 13, 2018



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# Comparison of the Alere i Strep A Test and the BD Veritor System in the Detection of Group A *Streptococcus* and the Hypothetical Impact of Results on Antibiotic Utilization

Gregory J. Berry,<sup>a\*</sup> Catherine R. Miller,<sup>a</sup> Mariana Moreno Prats,<sup>a</sup> Christopher Marquez,<sup>a</sup> Olajumoke O. Oladipo,<sup>a\*</sup> Michael J. Loeffelholz,<sup>a</sup> John R. Petersen<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas, USA

- **BD Veritor System (lateral flow immunoassay):**  
Sn = 76.2%; Sp = 93.6%





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<sup>a</sup>Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas, USA

- **BD Veritor System (lateral flow immunoassay):**  
Sn = 76.2%; Sp = 93.6%
- **Alere i Strep A Test (NEAR):**  
Sn = 100 %; Sp = 91.3%

# Convenience, at a cost? Pharmacies offering tests and treatment for strep, flu

CTVNews.ca Staff

Published Friday, December 2, 2016 10:00PM EST

Last Updated Monday, December 5, 2016 10:07AM EST



# Convenience, at a cost? Pharmacies offering tests and treatment for strep, flu





# Convenience, at a cost? Pharmacies offering tests and treatment for strep, flu



## Chapter 3

### Section **3.07**

Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

# Laboratory Services in the Health Sector

# Laboratory Services Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care in the Health Sector

## Multiple Concerns Noted Based on 2015/2016 Data:

### **1. Limited Investigation of Large In-Office Lab Test Volumes and Billings by MDs**

- POC tests make up 4% of all laboratory testing
- 50% of POC tests are ordered by <1% physicians
- 15 highest billers billed \$600,000 to \$1.4 million CDN on 75,000 to 182,000 tests  
(average physician billed \$4,700 CDN for 600 tests)

# **Laboratory Services** Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care **in the Health Sector**

## Multiple Concerns Noted Based on 2015/2016 Data:

### **2. No Licensing and Quality Management of Physicians' In-Office Lab Testing**

- Noted in previous audits in 1995 and 2005 but the government has not taken action

# POC Accreditation Requirements



Institute for Quality  
Management in Healthcare

Centre for Accreditation

## **Institute for Quality Management in Healthcare (IQMH) ISO 15189 *Plus*<sup>™</sup> Point-of-Care Testing Accreditation Requirements**

Version 7.1, April 2017



# POC Guidance

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LONG-TERM CARE

### Point-of-Care Testing Policy

The policy applies to:

1. hospitals with a licensed laboratory,
2. hospitals without a licensed laboratory,
3. long-term care homes.

The policy is supplemented by a **POCT Guidance Document** specific to each type of facility.

Oversight must be completed by laboratory personnel.

# POC Guidance



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Clinical Biochemistry

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/clinbiochem](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clinbiochem)



Review

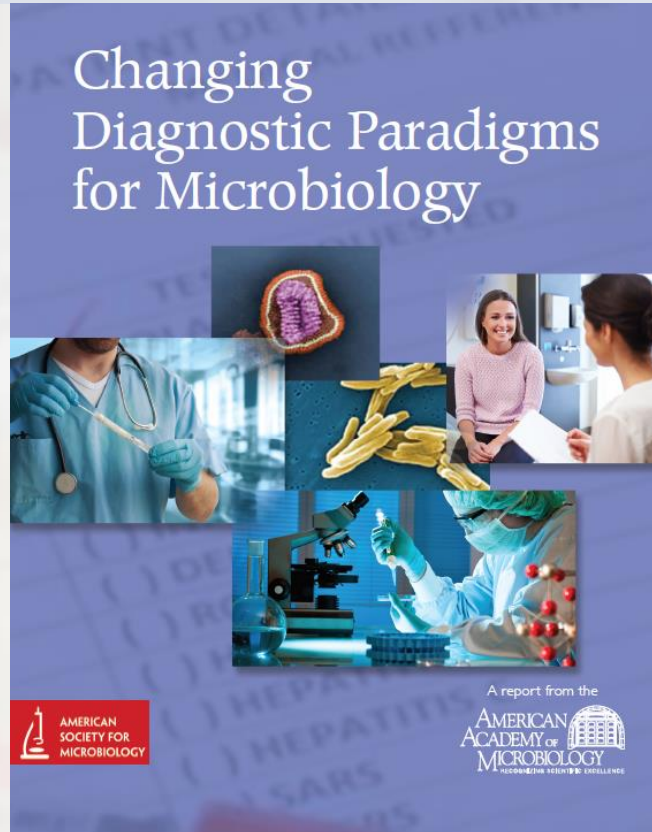
Point-of-care testing: A position statement from the Canadian Society of Clinical Chemists

P.M. Yip<sup>a</sup>, A.A. Venner<sup>b</sup>, J. Shea<sup>c</sup>, A. Fuezery<sup>d</sup>, Y. Huang<sup>e</sup>, L. Massicotte<sup>f</sup>, N. Tetreault<sup>g</sup>,  
C. Tomalty<sup>h</sup>, J.L.V. Shaw<sup>i,\*</sup>



Yip et al. Clin Biochemistry 2018;53:156-9.

# POC Guidance



American Academy of Microbiology Report on POC Microbiology, 2017

# POC Guidance



OS147

11:30 – 12:30

Hall R

1-Hour Oral Session

**Workflow optimization: methodologies and applications**

*Chairs*

*Harald Seifert (Cologne, Germany),*

*François Vandenesch (Lyon, France)*

00731

11:30

**National guidelines for implementation of point of care testing for infectious diseases in Denmark**

*G. Lisby\* (Hvidovre, Denmark)*

# Challenges with Enforcement

- Guidelines must be enforced in order to assure quality POC testing
- Must reach all healthcare personnel who may be interested in using POC
- Cannot be done through the laboratory

## Expert Consensus Statement for Microbiology Point of Care Testing

1. ENFORCEMENT & REGULATION
2. LABORATORY OVERSIGHT
3. DEVICE SELECTION
4. FACILITIES
5. PURCHASING/INVENTORY AND EQUIPMENT
6. TEST VERIFICATION
7. TEST OPERATORS
8. TRAINING
9. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND DOCUMENTATION
10. QUALITY ASSURANCE
11. INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL/BIOSAFETY AND BIOSECURITY
12. CRITICAL RESULTS REPORTING AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
13. ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCTS

# AMMI Canada Initiative



Preventing and treating infectious diseases  
Prévenir et traiter les infections

# Possible Solution

- **Consensus document** provided to local professional licensing bodies and hospitals
- Healthcare professional recertification and reappointments require:
  1. Documentation of use of POC tests
  2. Documentation of laboratory or expert oversight or relevant updated certified training

**“The best way to  
predict the future  
is to create it”**

**Peter Drucker, Austrian-born  
Professor of Management, New York  
University Graduate School of Business**





**Infectious  
Disease  
POC Testing**

