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# Developing a National POCT Strategy for Wales.

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Chair National POCT Strategy Board

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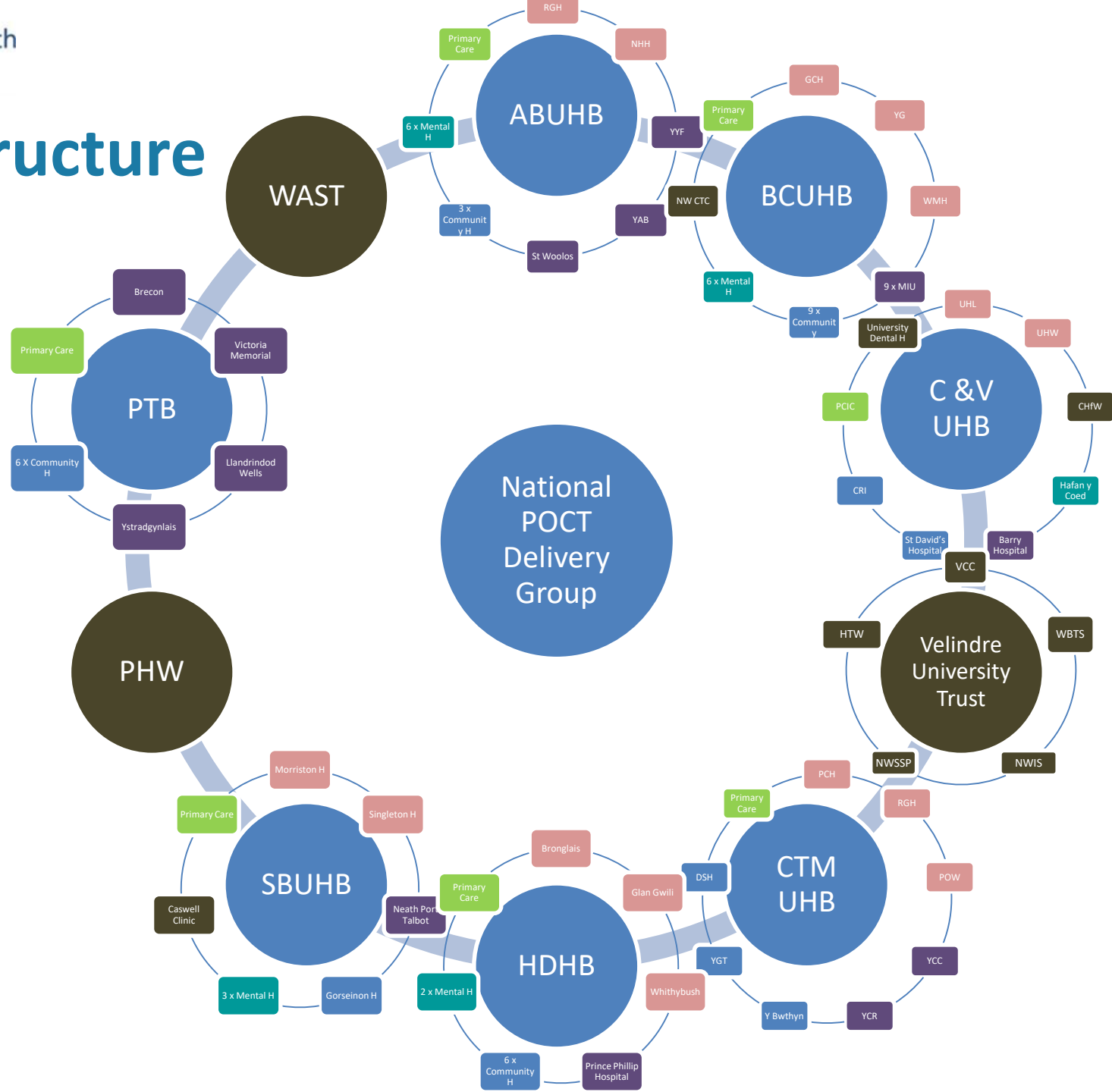
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# NHS Wales Structure

Population: 3.1M

15 Major Acute (A&E)	21 MIU Hospitals
30 Community Hospitals	18 Mental Health Hospitals
7 Primary care commissioners 500 GP Sites 2000 GPs	National Specialist Services



Serving a population of  $\approx 3.1\text{M}$ , the health service in Wales is provided by 7 Health Boards (HB) and 3 specialist Trusts. The HBs are responsible for the provision of a POCT service within 15 Major acute, 21 Minor injury Unit (MIU), 18 mental Health Hospitals and 30 Community Hospitals, along with commissioning of services over 2000 General practitioners.

# What's the POCT structure in Wales?

[Home](#) > [Who We Are](#)

## Who We Are



The All Wales Point of Care Testing Committee is comprised of Representatives with expertise in point of care testing, from each Health Board across Wales including:

- Cardiff and Vale
- Swansea Bay
- Aneurin Bevan
- Betsi Cadwaladr
- Hywel Dda
- Powys
- Cwm Taf Morgannwg

Current Structure is a National POCT Strategic Board and a POCT Delivery Group (formerly All Wales POCT Co-ordinators Committee). The POCT Delivery Group, was established in 2006 as an informal network of POCT managers and co-ordinators from across Wales as an open forum to discuss the implementation of new POCT programmes, share best practice and inform government on quality and safety issues. Membership also included procurement and informatics experts. The Group is responsible for oversight of the acquisition, implementation and monitoring of POCT services to National standards.

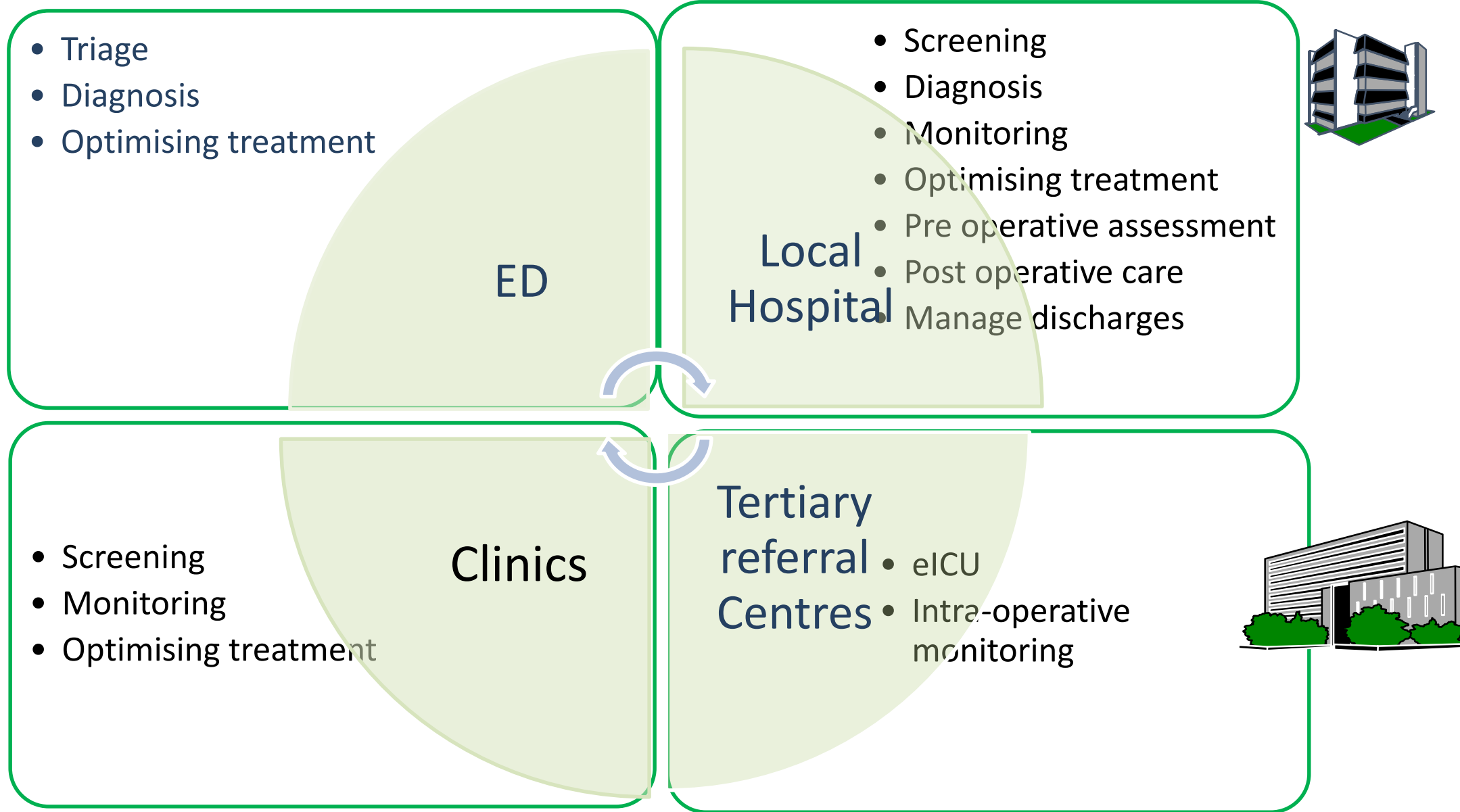
# What the POCT Teams do

- the PoCT Team is responsible for agreeing a specification for proposed acquisition of PoCT devices and **their integration into patient care pathways**, as part of clinical effectiveness. Its remit is extensive and covers:
- procurement advice - the POCT Department will advise on the suitability of devices for the clinical utility of the test
- equipment evaluation - verification of quality
- training and competency assessment
- device connectivity and IT infrastructure advice
- quality assurance monitoring
- performance surveillance
- audit
- governance surveillance and incident reporting within the UHB
- consideration may also need to be given to ensuring comparability of results between POCT and those of the accredited laboratory where patient management is shared.
- **Provides assurance that the right test and quality is being used for its clinical utility, that users are trained and competent to safely undertake the test, that the limitations of the test is understood, that there is access to personnel that can interpret the test correctly and that there is a complete audit trail of the process.**

# POCT in Secondary Care in Wales



Governance /  
Training/  
Patient  
safety/ QA /  
Support



# POCT in Primary and community care in Wales

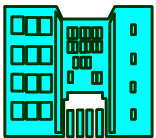


- Assessment
- Pre-hospital assessment
- Monitoring during transit
- Optimising treatment

- Health Checks
- Antibiotic Stewardship
- Strep A Group – test & treat



Governance / Training/ Patient safety/  
QA / Support



Transit /  
Ambulance

Community  
pharmacist

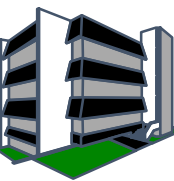
No QA from POCT Team

Primary &  
Community  
Care

Urgent  
Treatment  
Centres

- Community Diagnostic Hubs – acute & chronic
- Home – chronic: diabetes, COPD anticoagulation
- GPs –acute & chronic: Anticoagulation, diabetes, COPD, respiratory infection, ECG
- Community nurses –chronic: Anticoagulation, Diabetes, COPD
- Family Planning– pregnancy tests

- Alternative to A & E (outside standard services) led by GPs:
- Acute patient management
- Triage, Diagnosis and optimising treatment





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2009-2019

What did we achieve?





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## Governance

- The establishment of appropriate management and governance structures within each HB.
- Advised Government on developing a National Policy on POCT which was approved and implemented in 2017.



# Mandatory Standards – What are they?

## General Quality Standards in Healthcare

The Duty of Quality is part of the Health and Social Care (Quality and Engagement) (Wales) Act 2020 – *effective April 2023*

### Dyletswydd Ansawdd Duty of Quality



#### Mae gan y Ddyletswydd Ansawdd ddau nod:

- Gwella ansawdd gwasanaethau
- Gwella canlyniadau i bobl yng Nghymru

Mae'n berthnasol i bopeth a wnawn yn GIG Cymru, gan gynnwys os ydym yn gweithio mewn rolau clinigol neu anghlinigol.

Maent yn gymwys i Weinidogion Cymru yn eu swyddogaethau sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd.

#### The Duty of Quality has two aims:

- To improve the quality of services
- To improve outcomes for people in Wales

It applies to everything we do in NHS Wales, whether we work in clinical or non-clinical roles.

It also applies to Welsh Ministers in their health-related functions.

Mae'r Ddyletswydd yn cyflwyno Safonau Ansawdd Iechyd a Gofal newydd. Bydd y safonau yma yn dylanwadu'r ymgyddedd byddwn ni yn cymryd wrth wneud penderfyniadau yn ein gwaith.

Mae angen i sefydliadau ddatblygu eu Systemau Rheoli Ansawdd, gyda:

Organisations need to develop their Quality Management Systems, with:



I gyd yn cydweithio i greu amgylchedd dysgu.  
All working together to create a learning environment.

Mae angen i sefydliadau fonitro ac adrodd ar eu perfformiad wella eu Hansawdd trwy:

- Mesurau a dangosyddion
- Straeon staff a straeon cleifion
- Asesiadau allanol

Bydd y wybodaeth yn cael ei rhannu o fewn sefydliadau a gyda'r cyhoedd.

Organisations need to monitor and report how they are doing on their Quality journey through:

- Measures and indicators
- Staff stories and patient stories
- External assessments

The information will be shared within organisations and with the public.



I ddysgu mwy, ewch i  
[www.tlwy.cymru/fy-ddyletswydd-ansawdd-yng-egofal-iechyd](http://www.tlwy.cymru/fy-ddyletswydd-ansawdd-yng-egofal-iechyd)  
neu sganiwch y cod QR

To learn more, visit  
[www.gov.wales/duty-quality-healthcare](http://www.gov.wales/duty-quality-healthcare)  
or scan the QR code



## POCT specific standards

Welsh Government Policy on the Management of POCT 2017.

This Guidance is mapped to Health & Care Standards 2017. HB Policies must comply with these standards.

## Local POCT Policy

Reference Number: UHB-062-¶ Version Number: 2¶	Date of Next Review: To be included when document approved¶ Previous Trust/LHB Reference Number: ... UHB71-¶
POINT-OF-CARE-TESTING (POCT) POLICY¶	
<b>Policy Statement</b> ¶ ¶ To ensure the Health Board delivers its aims, objectives, responsibilities and legal requirements transparently and consistently we will have an evidence-based, consistent approach in the use and management of Point of Care Testing (POCT).¶ The Health Board will comply with the relevant guidelines on POCT: the Welsh Government Policy on the Management of Point of Care Testing: What, when and how? (WSAC) 2017 and the relevant clauses relating to POCT (Standard 3.1, 5.1, 2.9, 2.1, 3.4, 3.5), Health and Care Standards for Wales, 2015.¶	
<b>Policy Commitment</b> ¶ ¶ POCT is usually carried out in a busy environment with little or no 'thinking time' before a change in patient management is instigated. Adequate checks and balances must therefore be in place to prevent medical errors and reduce risks. In considering the medico-legal status under clinical governance and controls assurance directives and	

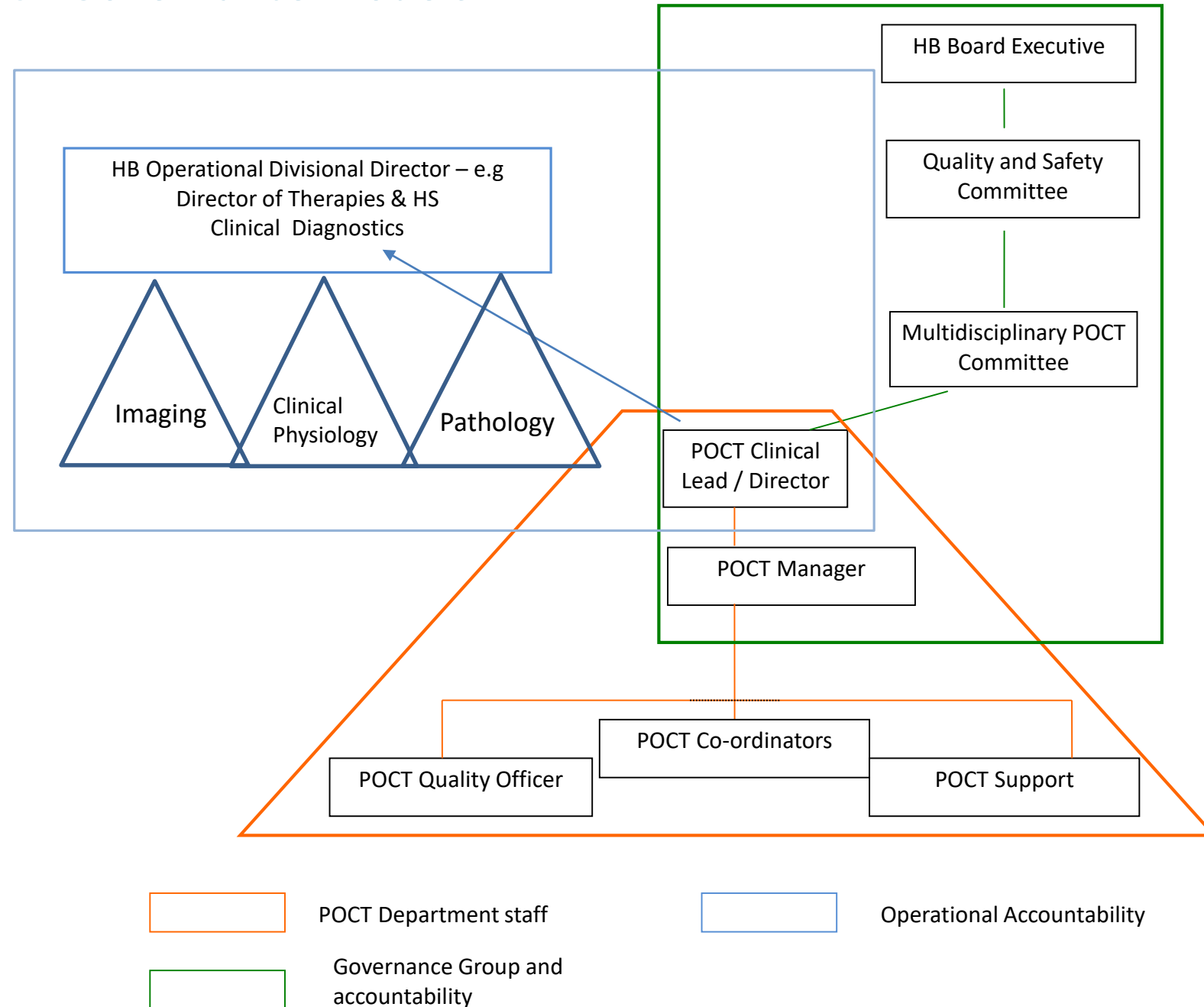


Policy on the Management of Point of Care Testing (POCT). What, When and How?

Welsh Scientific Advisory Committee

May 2017

# Health Board POCT Governance Models

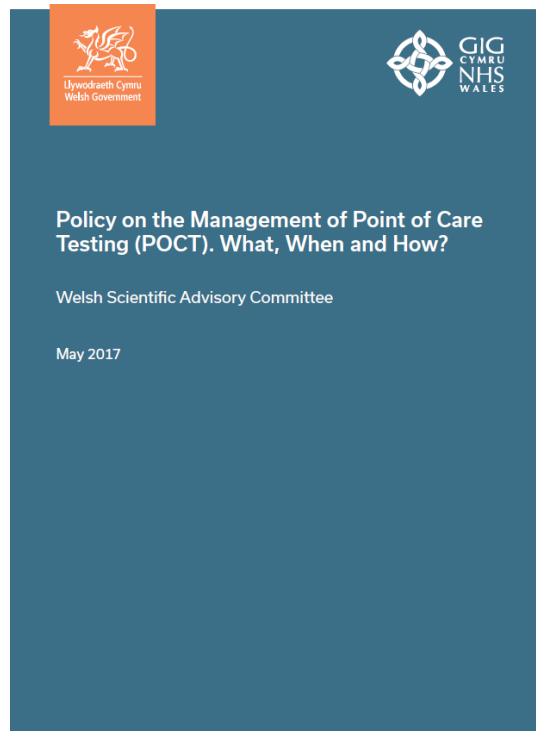


AB, BC ,CAV ,CTM, HD Health Boards, PTB and VCC have policies and procedures in place for the governance of POCT.

All comply with WHC (2017) 034 and cover the same elements

## POCT governance in primary and Community care

- Community services are provided by HBs – compliance with local HB and national policies on POCT
- Most GPs in Wales are independent contractors - compliance with national policy on POCT



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## Training

All Wales Generic documents produced for:

- Blood Glucose
- Urinalysis
- Blood Gases
- INR testing
- Pregnancy testing
- Drugs of Abuse
- HbA1c
- Ketones
- Cholesterol
- Rotem



Training credits



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## IT Strategy

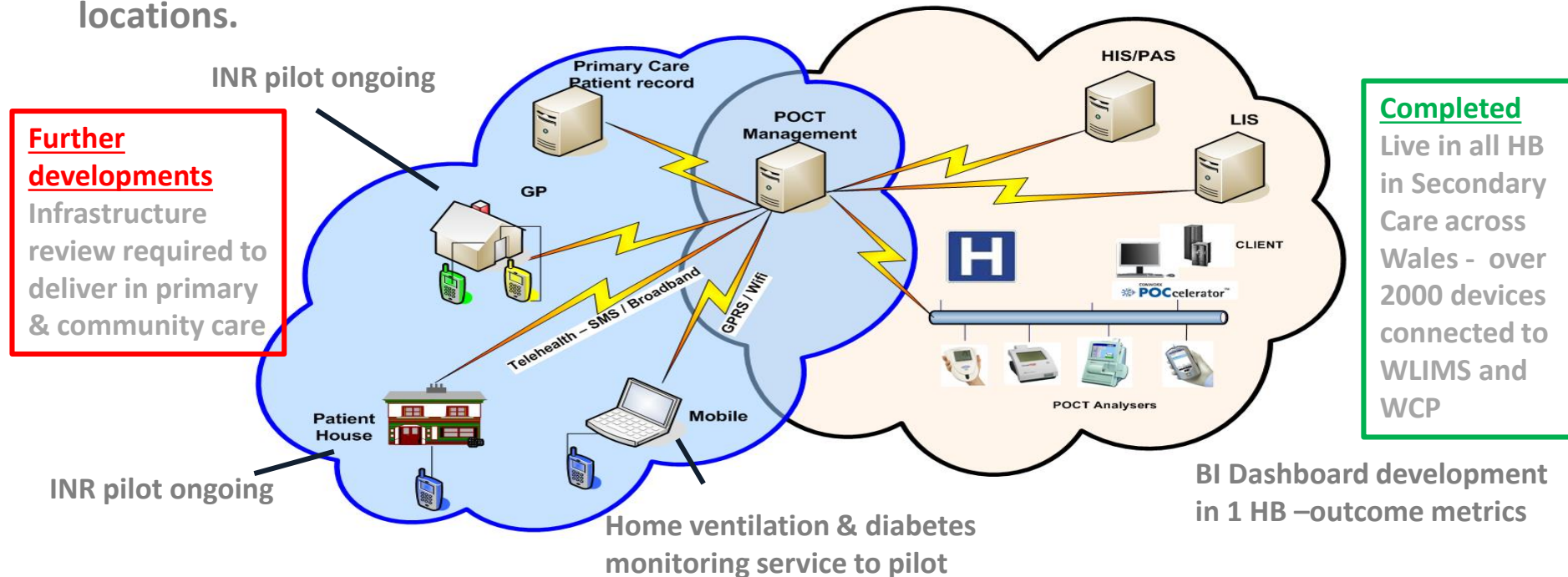
Developed a National POCT IT Strategy and specification for a connectivity solution.

- A system was procured that provided the infrastructure to enable full connectivity of all approved POCT devices across Wales to support shared decision making.
- To date, seven HBs, covering multiple hospital locations in both urban and rural area, and 1 cancer trust, have been connected representing over 3200 devices, 35 different interfaces and a wide variety of devices.
- The platform was interfaced to a national Laboratory Information System, (LIMS), facilitating integration to the patient result portal and further downstream systems.
- Recent developments include an infrastructure design review and a pilot for primary and community care connectivity.



# Developed All Wales POCT IT Strategy and connectivity solution.

A system which supports shared decision making providing the infrastructure to enable full connectivity of all approved Point Of Care Testing devices across Wales in all suitable locations.



Patients, users clearly identified

Quality checks on user/ device/ reagents - safer testing

Safer data exchange

Data collected to support audit and outcome measurement

Facilitates Sharing of information



# What did we connect?

- 7 Health Boards - multiple Hospital sites both urban and rural.
- 1 Cancer Trust.
- > 3200 devices
- 35 interfaces
- Wide variety of devices



## Secondary Care

glucose, ketones, HbA1c,  
urinalysis, microalbumin  
INR, ACT, TEG, TEM  
haemoglobin, FBC & 5 part diff  
hCG,  
fetal fibronectin, Actim Partus, Actim Prom  
HIV, Influenza, RSV, Sars CoV-2  
blood gases and co-oximetry,  
i-calcium, electrolytes, urea and creatinine  
lactate  
drugs of abuse,  
D-dimer





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## Procurement

Developed National value-based procurement specifications and frameworks for POCT services:

- Preferred suppliers' framework for Blood gas / Pregnancy testing / Urinalysis, Viscoelastic haemostasis assays.
- Healthcare professional blood glucose device managed service for secondary care.
- National formulary for patient self-testing devices for diabetes.
- Managed service for INR monitoring in primary care including patient self-management.
- National procurement for POCT devices for SARS-Cov2 Ag testing in secondary care.

# Working together for a National solution for INR monitoring

## What has been achieved to date?

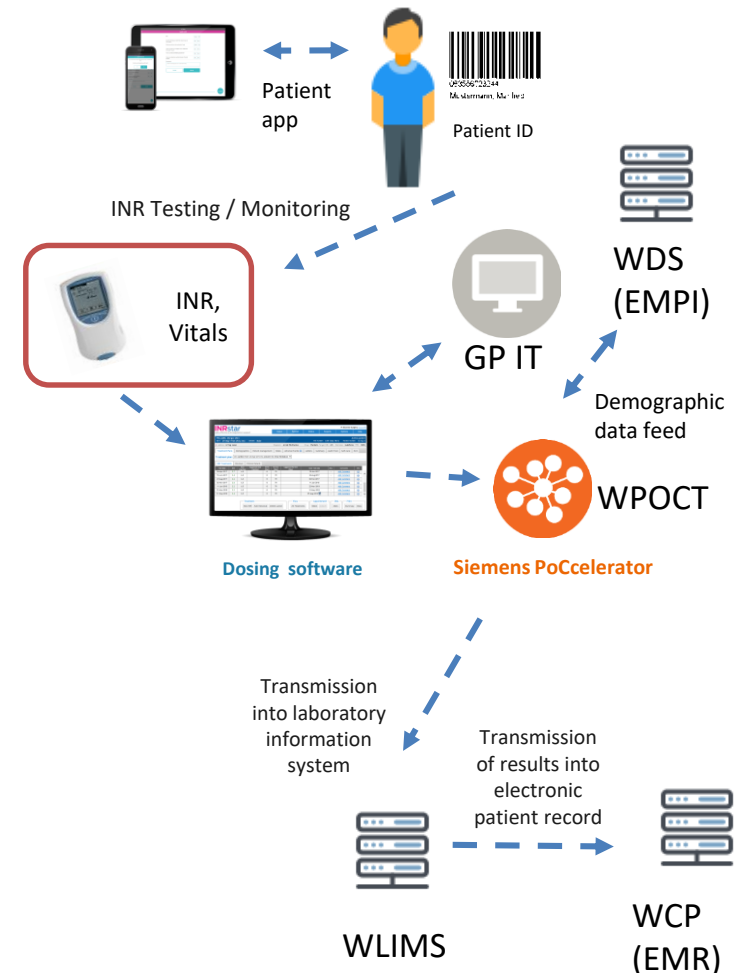
- **Roll out in progress across All HBs.**
  - In **ABUHB** project board set up to include members from all relevant stakeholders, ensuring engagement.
  - In **ABUHB** phased role out to ensure staff from all surgeries received comprehensive training on devices, quality assurance procedures and issued with passwords to access devices.

## Outcome for ABUBH:

- 90% surgeries within the HB have taken up the service.
- A significant reduction (>20%) in the number of patients attending emergency services with high INR's.
- Patients happy with service as get to discuss any issues that they have at the time of getting the result and are more inclined to take ownership of their condition and compliance.
- Quality assurance monitoring has shown that the INR results obtained are safe, reliable and comparable to the laboratory.

## What next?

Fully integrated IT solution for shared care

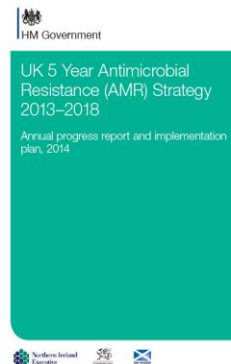
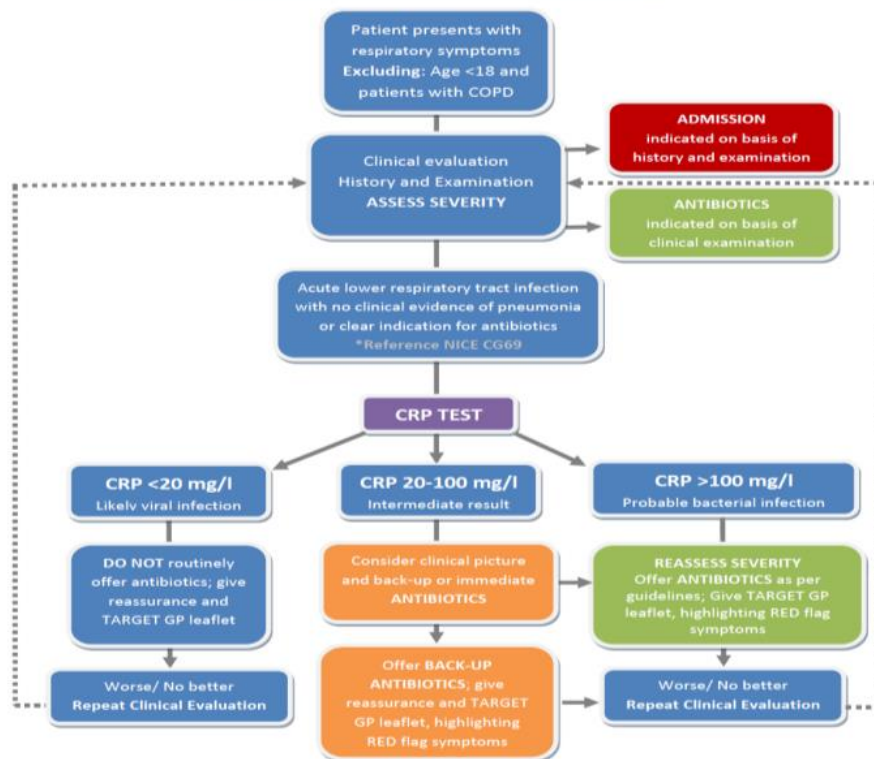


# CRP in LRTI and COPD patients

In Primary care – POCT CRP rolled out to 75 GP practices – National roll out planned for further 150 practices

## LRTI algorithm

Figure 1 - CRP POCT Algorithm



### STEP 1 INFORMATION: ASSESSMENT

#### 1 Assess Symptoms

**Symptoms**

- Increased sputum purulence
- Increased sputum volume
- Increased breathlessness

**Severity**

- Impairment of ADL
- Confusion
- Severity of breathlessness
- New or worsening oedema

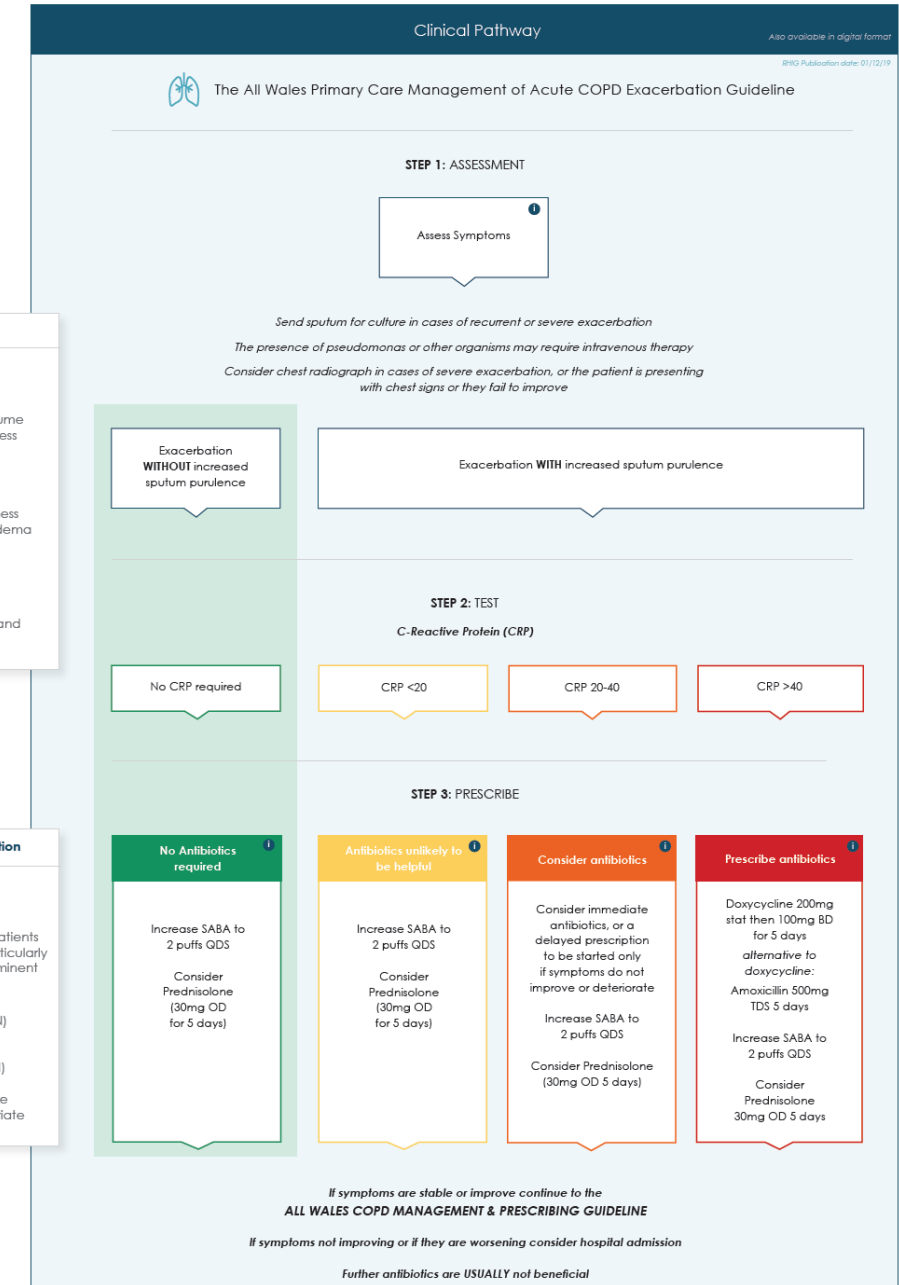
**Measure**

- Temperature
- Oxygen saturation
- Examine chest
- Blood pressure, pulse and respiratory rate

### STEP 3 INFORMATION: PRESCRIBE

#### 1 Antibiotic Consideration

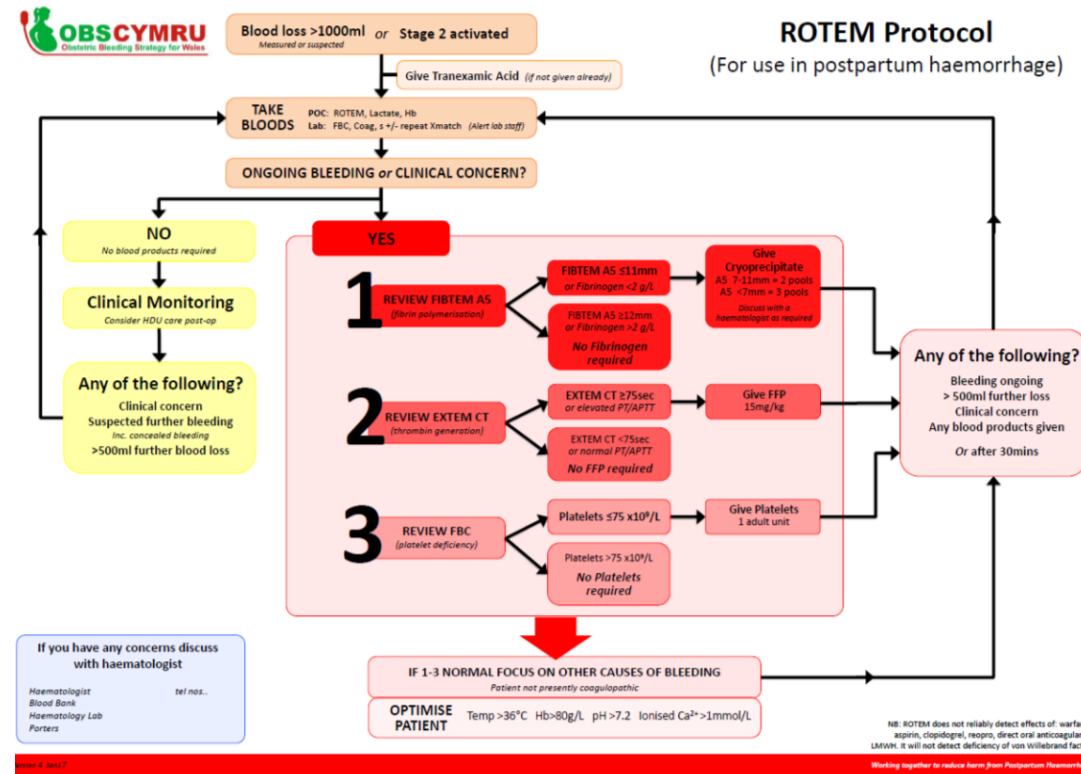
- Follow breathlessness techniques
- For exacerbations in patients with severe COPD, particularly where anxiety is a prominent feature, consider:
  - Oramorph (5-10mg QDS PRN)
  - or
  - Lorazepam (0.5-1mg TDS PRN)
- Consider palliative care referral where appropriate



# Protocol in postpartum haemorrhage – NHS Wales

National co-ordinated approach  
 “All Wales” obstetric protocol using POCT  
 All POCT Co-ordinators trained as superusers  
 All operators trained  
 EQA programme developed by

Weqas



# What did we achieve?

- Developed National POCT website information resource for all healthcare providers and users.
- Shared best practice on device evaluations such as the identification and verification of candidate POCT Sars Cov 2 Ag and Ab tests during the pandemic.
- Conducted National Audits of the service and recommendations for improvement.

National Pathology Programme	>
Workstreams	
Myths and misconceptions	
Career opportunities	>
News and events	>
Point of Care Testing	>
Standards and policies	
POCT network	
POCT applications	
POCT service delivery	
Research and evaluation	
Contacts	
National Pathology Network and Board	

## Point of Care Testing

These webpages provide an overview for health care professionals and the public on how Point of Care Testing services are implemented and managed within Wales.

Point of Care Testing (POCT) is defined as any diagnostic test undertaken by staff other than a laboratory healthcare scientist, which can include healthcare support workers, nurses, paramedics, pharmacists, podiatrists, dieticians, dentists and medical staff, including independent contractors and community-based pharmacists.

This is usually carried out near the patient, and can be in the home, a clinic, in general practice, care home, high street pharmacy, screening venue, at the hospital, or during transit.

Examples of POCT devices include:

- Blood glucose and ketone devices
- Urinalysis test strips and devices
- Pregnancy test kits and devices
- Coagulation devices
- CRP devices
- Creatinine devices
- Lactate devices
- HbA1C analysers
- Haematology analysers
- Rapid test kits for infectious disease markers
- Bilirubin analysers
- Blood Gas analysers
- Electrolyte analysers
- Lipid analysers
- Cardiac Marker test kits and analysers.



Standards and policies



POCT network



POCT applications



POCT service delivery



Research and evaluation



Contacts

<https://executive.nhs.wales/networks/programmes/pathology/point-of-care-testing/poct-network/>





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# Challenges and Benefits

## Benefits of networking?

- Learning, Sharing of best practices/ knowledge/ resource
- Supporting each other
- Evaluations for POCT implementation undertaken once and shared across HBs.
- Financial benefits include cost effective procurement contracts due to economies of scale,
- Improved efficiencies through standardisation of devices, standardisation of processes such as training & competency assessment,
- Working collectively to improve service delivery and a more streamlined approach for the rapid deployment of a POCT service when needed.
- The collaborative approach, also provided a more powerful voice for POCT in Government.



# Challenges

The disadvantage of an informal group was the inequity of resource and staff structures between HBs; service requirements differed and some did not have the capacity or resource to deliver what was needed; there was a lost opportunity to have more “joined up “ services across all Wales. Scope was also limited to pathology testing for most Departments and therefore imaging, respiratory, cardiac physiology devices were either not considered or there was a duplication of governance.



# Challenges and Enablers!

- Resource - Physical premises
  - New build, use of existing community hospitals, GP super practice. Most POCT uses small footprint imaging equipment tend to be large footprint.
- Governance
  - Good governance already in place in HBs for commissioned services. Non commissioned services pose risk.
- Resource – Staff
  - Staff “buy in” to undertake testing
  - training and competency oversight needs to be well structured.
- IT infrastructure
  - WPOCT already in place in most HBs. Can provide enabler of device connectivity to a POCT database and WCP. Next generation is being developed as aggregation platform for other devices including physiological measurement and imaging, i.e. blood pressure, spirometry, US images. Scoping required for impact on eMPI.
- Information governance
- Outcome measures
  - POCT data needs to be part of a much larger Data warehouse providing BI on patient flow, where TAT, time to treatment, LoS, Infection rates, complication rates, referral rates, HRQoL can be measured.



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## Why did we do this?

Building on the success of the informal network, one of the key actions in the National Pathology Programme Statement of intent, published in 2019, was to establish a more formal structured arrangement to deliver Point of Care Testing services in NHS Wales.

## Next Steps – developing a Strategy

A National Strategy Group of POCT clinical leads and POCT Managers from each HB, stakeholders and government representatives was established with the aim of setting the strategy and standards with the existing National POCT Delivery Group supporting the delivery of the service. However, during the pandemic the work of the two groups was repurposed to undertake verification of candidate POCT devices / methods as part of the COVID testing strategy as well as identifying and providing advice on operational issues.

# Timeline

- Establishment of informal National POCT Strategy Group ToR (Terms of Reference). Agreed by WSAC October 2018, modified in 2019 to reflect joint reporting structure to WSAC and NPN (National Pathology Network) and further amended in 2021 to describe membership representation and specialty.
- Review of POCT funding for each HB undertaken by POCT Delivery group, in June 2019 and further updated in April 2021 following pandemic.
- October 2019 – workshop held to ‘Develop A National Roadmap for Point Of Care Diagnostics. Stakeholders included POCT service providers, users, primary care, other diagnostics services such as Imaging. Output: broad support was for a hybrid structure for POCT services, which would encompass some national functions but with local delivery.
- April 2021 review of governance structures by POCT delivery group. Output: Governance Overview Document.
- May 2021 – agreed 4 model options, scoring criteria and definitions with weightings. Output: Model Option Appraisal document.
- September 2021 – virtual workshop held with stakeholders to undertake formal options appraisal process for service reconfiguration. Outcome of option appraisal workshop discussed at POCT Strategy Group on 07/10/21. Out of the 4 options – options 2 (national service – do maximum) and option 3a – (“Strict” National Board) were selected as the preferred options to take forward.

## National PoCT Board oversight with Local delivery of service

In 2023, a National PoCT Strategy was developed, highlighting the vision for the delivery of services along with the creation of a more formal National PoCT Strategy Board; a clinically led Board established to co-ordinate, and support the planning, implementation, and delivery of PoCT services

This approach consists of the positive aspects of a Nationally managed service i.e. a National Board that defines standards and addresses inequalities of the service with the flexibility of local delivery to meet local needs.

The service delivery and management of the PoCT service shall remain with each Health Board (or legal entity). Governance arrangements and clinical liability shall remain under the existing structure.

A more formal National PoCT Board, shall be created, hosted in the first instance by NHS Wales Collaborative reporting to the National Diagnostics Board. This board will differ from the existing informal National PoCT Strategy Group in that it will have delegated authority to influence and drive change.

The existing National PoCT Strategy Group will form the basis of the new National PoCT Strategy Board, however, terms of reference and membership were reviewed to ensure that the composition of membership have the appropriate skills and expertise to undertake the requisite tasks.

## National POCT Strategy key success criteria

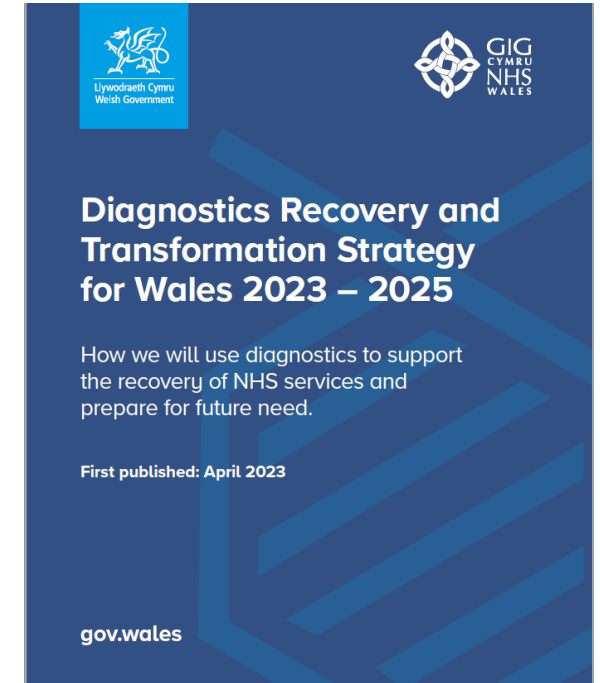
1. **Service Transformation** - Delivers a “diagnostics anywhere” approach to healthcare.
2. **Quality Assurance** - Ensures that the provision of PoCT services support the required (current and future) models of care and that all PoCT services comply with best practice and recognised quality standards.
3. **Procurement** - Facilitates efficient procurement processes for PoCT related equipment and consumables taking a value-based approach.
4. **Workforce** - Makes efficient and effective use of workforce resources; ensures workforce models are sustainable; career pathways and opportunities for progression are well described and available within the specialty of PoCT, embraces multidisciplinary working, investing in advanced training of PoCT teams to provide diverse and relevant skills across specialties appropriate for our future need e.g., training delivery, digital intelligence, molecular diagnostics, imaging, medical devices.
5. **Research and Innovation** - Ensures a systematic approach to realising clinical, quality and efficiency benefits of innovative technologies; working in partnership with academia and industry in identifying and maximising development opportunities, making best use of innovation with disruptive and transformational technology, optimising advances in technology such as AI and being proactive in pathway redesign for new models of care.
6. **Digital** - Builds on the IT Strategy in continuing to integrate and digitalise the testing and reporting across HB boundaries via national platforms such as the Wales PoCT connectivity platform; develop WPoCT for future needs, making best use of business intelligence, information sharing, providing metrics for compliance, patient safety, workload activity, clinical effectiveness, reducing waste and inappropriate testing and monitoring and designing service delivery to meet demand.



# National Diagnostic Board set up to support the recovery of NHS services and prepare for the future

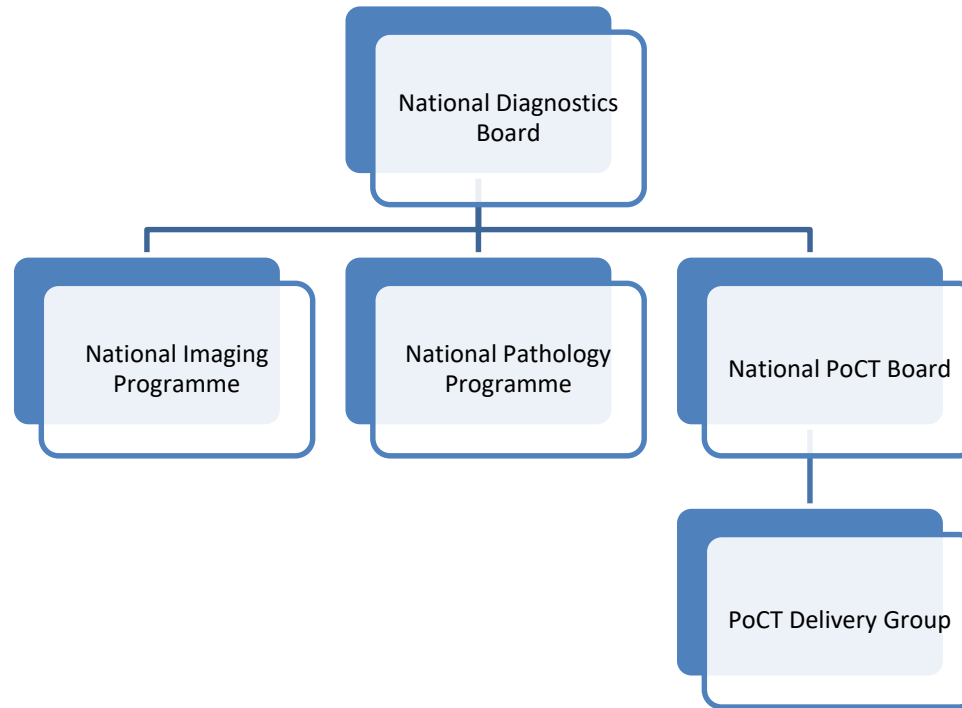
## Nine themes of focus

1. People and Patients
2. Workforce
3. Service Transformation
  - *Create national or regional models for fragile services with consolidation of some services to improve safety, throughput and efficiency.*
  - *Push less complex diagnostics closer to primary and community care.*
4. Digital
  - *Integrate and digitalise all test requesting and reporting via single national platforms, with reporting across Health Board boundaries and adopt innovative digital technology solutions including artificial intelligence (AI).*
5. Commissioning and Procurement
6. Quality and Safety
  - *Ensure all diagnostic (and supporting) services gain formal accreditation.*
7. Performance
8. Estates
9. Research and Innovation
  - *Thorough testing of emerging technologies*
  - *and accelerated scale up across Wales*



**Commitments to develop a national Point of Care Testing Plan.**  
**National Strategy paper approved by National Diagnostics Board in April 2023.**

# New structure for POCT governance & delivery



POCT Clinical Leads from each Health Board, stakeholders and government representatives tasked with setting strategy and standards.

POCT Managers and Teams in each Health Board tasked with the delivery of the service.

- The service delivery and management of the PoCT service shall remain with each Health Board (or legal entity). Governance arrangements and clinical liability shall remain under the existing structure.
- A more formal National PoCT Board, shall be created, hosted in the first instance by NHS Executive reporting to the National Diagnostics Board. A clinically led, National PoCT Strategy Board has been established to co-ordinate, and support the planning, implementation, and delivery of PoCT services.

# NATIONAL POCT BOARD REMIT

To:

- Establish PoCT National Plan and its delivery, aligned to the National Diagnostic Plan and National Pathology Programme.
- Define National and local governance policies and processes. The existing Welsh Government policy on the Management of PoCT shall be reviewed to ensure alignment with National priorities.
- Define quality specifications and standards for the service including expected outcomes.
- Establish value-based procurement frameworks and harmonised local rollout processes.
- Define specifications for evaluation of devices for national procurement where indicated. Clinical and technical evaluation should be shared between HBs to avoid duplication of effort.
- Standardise processes for selection of devices locally if required.
- Provide strategic and clinical leadership and advice in PoCT diagnostics at a national level.
- Provide advice to Welsh Government on standards, delivery, and resources for the current and future planning of the PoCT service.

- Evaluate the clinical effectiveness of a PoCT implementation in line with WG priorities for care.
  - Provide oversight of equity of PoCT provision across Wales.
- Work with academic and industry partners to develop, advise and undertake collaborative Research Innovation
- Undertake horizon-scanning of innovative technologies identifying potential areas for implementation and impact on patient care and clinical service delivery.
- Identify and disseminate the impact of PoCT research and clinical service delivery.
- Standardise training in terms of a national “procedure” e.g., common documentation, training standards including expected outcomes and confirmation of competency. Ensure consistency of training.
- Develop the career pathway of PoCT support workers and scientists.
- Provide oversight role for national IT connectivity and standardisation of PoCT diagnostic tests information.
- Provide Co-ordination of the Once for Wales approach to the PoCT digital agenda, and for Community Diagnostic.

# Acknowledgements



POCT Coordinator Group – All singing from the same hymn sheet

Thank you for listening