TAIWAN NATIONAL POLICY AND GUIDELINES FOR POINT-OF-CARE TESTING 2016 Survey of Academics, Companies, Experts, Inventors, Leaders, Manufacturers & Users

1. Prequalification Criteria

Which one of the following statements describes the best regarding your experience in POCT field?

請逞	矍擇以下選項中 <u>最</u> 適合說明您在床邊檢測(Point-of-Care Testing)領域相關性的描述。
	A researcher using any type of POC device or involved in POC evaluations 使用床邊檢測或和床邊檢測效能評估相關研究者
	An innovator or inventor of POC technologies, or of associated informatics 床邊檢測技術和其相關數據分析的研發者或發明者
	A manufacturer of POC devices or related reagents or products 床邊檢測儀器或其相關試劑和產品製造者
	An operator of POC handheld, portable, or transportable instruments 手持床邊檢測儀器或其他可攜式床邊檢測的操作者
	A consumer using POC for self-management, e.g., glucose testing for diabetes 使用床邊檢測儀器如血糖機作為疾病自我管理的消費者
	A public health official associated with POC screening or administration 和床邊檢測用於篩檢及管理相關的公衛部門人員
	An infectious diseases professional responding with POC testing in epidemics 於傳染病流行時對應床邊檢測結果的感染性流行疾病專家
	A medical professional (e.g., MD, RN, or MT) directly or indirectly using POC 直接或間接使用床邊檢測的臨床醫療專業人士(例如醫師、護理師或醫檢師)
	A business person who is funding, supporting, or assessing POC enterprises 進行床邊檢測公司的投資和評估的商業人士
	A student or trainee gaining experience with POC testing 在學習和實習時接觸過床邊檢測的學生或實習受訓生
	其他 (請註明)

2. 您工作的縣市為	? 您的性別是? 以及年齡範圍為何?	
請填入您的工作縣市 (例如:高雄市、花 蓮縣、新北市等)		
請填入您的性別(男 性或女性)		
請填入您的年齡範圍 (20-25, 26-30, 31- 35, 36-40, 41-45, 46-50, 51-55, 56-60, > 60)		
infarction, acute helectrolyte analys	What are the five most important medical goneart failure, coagulation, diabetes, infectious is, drug of abuse screening, pregnancy testima) that the document should address? (list	s diseases, blood gas and ng, food pathogen
用途(例如:急性,析、藥物濫用篩檢、	(point-of-care testing)國家政策和臨床規範指 心肌梗塞、急性心臟衰竭、凝血功能、糖尿病、原 、懷孕測試、食物性病原篩檢或者創傷檢測等)所 第一項為最優先重要,以此優先順序向下遞減)	^戍 染性疾病、血液氣體離子分
第一優先重要臨床醫 療應用目標		
第二優先重要		
第三優先重要		
第四優先重要		
第五優先重要		

4. *Policy* + *Guidelines, or Just Guidelines*. Should the document include both POCT guidelines <u>and</u> government policy, or just guidelines alone?

		國家政策和臨床規範指引的制定, 還是只需著重於臨床規範指引?	文件是否應同時
	CT guidelines and government 则臨床規範指引和政府機關政策	•	
just guidelines ale 只需著重於臨床規			
administration and nurses or trained Coordinator? (e.g policy, device edu	d conduct of POCT(e.g. r physician assistants), ar device implementation, cation and training for na nce document for accred	personnel should be respons medical technologists, physicand and what should be the role of the device management following on-laboratory personnel, prep itation or duties of a medical t	ians, trained the POC g the hospital's pare and
儀器操作訓練的護理 (Coordinator)的	理師、醫師、其他受過儀器]應該扮演何種角色? (例如 實驗室人員進行儀器教育	負責操作和管理床邊檢測? (例 訓練醫師助理等。)床邊檢測跨 如:POCT儀器裝機連線、根據醫 訓練、準備和管理評鑑用相關法規	⁸ 院政策管理所有
Who should be responsible for the conduct of POCT? 何種人員應負責 <u>操作</u> 床邊檢測?			
Who should be responsible for the administration of POCT? 何種人員應負責 <u>管理</u> 床邊檢測?			
What should be the role of the POC Coordinator? 床邊檢測跨部門協調者(Coordinator)的角色為?			

some combination of all three?	
台灣床邊檢測(point-of-care testing)國家政策和臨床規範指引的制定實施。 意即該文件是否應由衛福部制定國家級整體策略、或依地方縣市政府(或依社區(衛生所)醫療控制制定?還是應同時部分包含以上三者?	
endorsed by the MOPH 衛福部制定國家級整體策略	
endorsed by the province structure 依地方縣市政府(衛生局)架構制定	
endorsed by the local control 依社區(衛生所)醫療控制制定	
endorsed by some combination of the MOPH, province structure, or local contro 應同時部分包含以上三者	rol
7. Instrument Selection. Should POCT instrument selection be performable or should instruments be selected locally, by individual hospita	als?
關於床邊檢測設備採購,應為全國性的採購?或者應以地區性採購為主,由	日各醫院坐選擇採購?
POCT instrument selection be performed on a national scale 全國性的採購床邊檢測設備	
POCT instruments be selected locally, by individual hospitals 以地區性採購為主,由各醫院來選擇採購	
其他 (請註明,例如應依檢測項目來決定採購層級和規模等)	
8. Epidemic Threats. Should the document include special considerate section for Ebola virus disease, MERS-CoV, Zika virus, and other high threats, and should it include an actual isolation laboratory design with the section of the	hly infectious

6. Organization. How should the policy and guidelines be organized? That is, should it

be a national strategy endorsed by the MOPH, province structure, or local control, or

在台灣床邊檢測(point-of-care testing)國家政策和臨床規範指引的文件制定中,是否應專為高致死率的高威脅性傳染病(例如:Ebola virus disease, MERS-CoV, Zika virus等)的床邊檢測特別制定一章節?是否應在文件中專為此種傳染病床邊檢測設立一隔離的臨床實驗室?

Should there be a		
separate section for		
Ebola virus disease,		
MERS-CoV, Zika		
virus, and other		
highly infectious		
threats? (Yes or No)		
是否應專為高致死率		
的高威脅性傳染病		
(例如:Ebola virus		
disease, MERS-CoV,		
Zika virus等)的床邊		
檢測特別制定一章		
節? (請填入是或		
否)		
Should it include an		
actual isolation		
laboratory design		
with POCT?		
是否應在文件中專為		
此種傳染病床邊檢測		
設立一隔離的臨床實		
驗室? (請填入是或		
否)		
I		
9. Most Important	Contents. What are the five most important topics the	at should b

9. *Most Important Contents.* What are the five most important topics that should be covered in the Taiwan national policy and guidelines for point-of-care testing (POCT)? (e.g. management in a hospital, responsibility when performing outside of laboratory, location, staff training and competency maintenance, reliability of POCT results, quality control, challenges for end users, data management, noncompliance with procedures, infection control or billing) (list in order of priority with 1 = high and 5 = low)

關於台灣床邊檢測(point-of-care testing)國家政策和臨床規範指引的制定,您認為最需要被涵蓋的前五大主題為何?(醫院整體的儀器管理、實驗室外的檢測管理職責、裝機位置、人員訓練和能力測驗、檢測結果可靠性、品質管理、家用檢測使用者的儀器管理、儀器數據管理、違反操作流程、試片試劑感染控制,或檢測給付政策)(請依優先順序填寫;第一項為最優先重要,以此優先順序向下遞減)

第一優先重要主題	
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第二優先重要				
第三優先重要				
第四優先重要				
第五優先重要				
10. Thank you for your participation! Would you like to learn about the final result of this survey? If yes please provide your email below.				
	邊檢測國家政策和臨床規範指引的制定問卷的參與! 問卷最後的分析結果?如果是請提供您的聯絡電子信箱。			
您是否希望知道此問 卷最後的分析結果? (請填入是或否)				
您的電子信箱				
	完成			



提供技術支援 瞭解<u>建立調查問卷</u>是多麼容易。