

CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: REFERENCE LIST

# Point-of-Care Testing of International Normalized Ratios for People on Oral Anticoagulants: A Reference List

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## Research Question

What evidence is available on the perspectives and experiences of people who take oral anticoagulants, as well as their family and health care providers, on engaging with point-of-care testing to support the management of their international normalized ratio levels?

## Key Findings

Four primary qualitative studies exploring the reflections of people who take oral anticoagulants regarding their perspectives of, or experiences with, point-of-care (POC) testing of International Normalized Ratios (INR). One primary qualitative study was found that explored health-care providers perspectives on the use of POC testing of INR.

## Methods

### Literature Search Methods

A limited literature search was conducted by an information specialist on key resources including OVID Medline/EMBASE, and SCOPUS. The search strategy was comprised of both controlled vocabulary, such as the National Library of Medicine's MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), and keywords. The main search concepts were anticoagulants and INR in point-of-care testing. Search filters were applied to limit retrieval to qualitative studies. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2010 and November 19, 2020. Internet links are provided, where available.

### Selection Criteria

One reviewer screened literature search results (titles and abstracts) and selected publications according to the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1. Full texts of study publications were not reviewed.

**Table 1: Inclusion Criteria**

<b>Sample</b>	People who take oral anticoagulants to support the management of their international normalized ratio (INR) levels and those involved in their care (e.g., family, primary care providers, pharmacists)
<b>Phenomena of Interest</b>	Point-of-care (POC) testing for INR levels in any setting (e.g., community pharmacy, home)
<b>Design</b>	Any qualitative design
<b>Evaluation</b>	Perspectives on, expectations around, and experiences with accessing and undergoing POC testing for INR levels
<b>Research Type</b>	Primary qualitative studies

## Results

Four primary qualitative studies exploring the reflections of people who take oral anticoagulants regarding their perspectives of, or experiences with, point-of-care (POC) testing of International Normalized Ratios (INR). One primary qualitative study was found that explored health-care providers perspectives on the use of POC testing of INR.

References of potential interest that did not meet the inclusion criteria are provided in the appendix. These references include mixed-methods and quantitative studies that are directly applicable to the research question, but not eligible for inclusion given research type and study design.

## Primary Qualitative Research

1. Kuljis J, Money AG, Perry M, Barnett J, Young T. Technology-assisted self-testing and management of oral anticoagulation therapy: a qualitative patient-focused study. *Scand J Caring Sci.* 2017;31(3):603-617.  
[PubMed: PM27500499](#)
2. Peirce SC, Faulkner A, Ulucanlar S, Elwyn G. Technology identities explain under- and non-adoption of community-based point-of-care tests in the UK NHS. *Health Policy Technol.* 2015;4(1):68-77.  
Objectives: This study applies the concept of 'technology identities' to explain non-adoption and alleged under-adoption of a number of technologies in the NHS.  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2211883714000872>  
Accessed 2020 Nov 23.
3. Tompson A, Heneghan C, Fitzmaurice D, Sutton S, Harrison S, Ward A. Supporting patients to self-monitor their oral anticoagulation therapy: recommendations based on a qualitative study of patients' experiences. *Br J Gen Pract.* 2015;65(636):e438-e446.  
[PubMed: PM26077266](#)
4. Bonderup MA, Hangaard SV, Lilholt PH, Johansen MD, Hejlesen OK. A pilot assessment of why patients choose not to participate in self-monitoring oral anticoagulant therapy. *Stud Health Technol Inform.* 2011;169:43-47.  
[PubMed: PM 21893711](#)
5. Shah SG, Robinson I. Patients' perspectives on self-testing of oral anticoagulation therapy: content analysis of patients' internet blogs. *BMC Health Serv Res.* 2011 Feb;11:25.  
[PubMed: PM21291542](#)

## Appendix — Further Information

### Primary Mixed Methods Research

6. Beyene K, Chan AHY, Barton E, et al. Pharmacists views on participating in New Zealand's community pharmacy anticoagulation management service: a mixed-methods study. *Int J Clin Pharm*. 2020 Sep 13. [PubMed: PM32920685](#)
7. Shaw J, Harrison J, Harrison J. A community pharmacist-led anticoagulation management service: attitudes towards a new collaborative model of care in New Zealand. *Int J Pharm Pract*. 2014 Dec;22(6):397-406. [PubMed: PM24612135](#)

### Additional References

8. Beyene K, Chan AHY, Bandreddi NST, et al. Patient satisfaction with community pharmacist-led anticoagulation management services and its relationship with patient characteristics in New Zealand. *Int J Clin Pharm*. 2020 Aug. [PubMed: PM 32808187](#)
9. Generalova D, Cunningham S, Leslie SJ, Rushworth GF, Mclver L, Stewart D. Prescribers' perceptions of benefits and limitations of direct acting oral anticoagulants in non-valvular atrial fibrillation. *Pharm Pract (Granada)*. 2020 Apr-Jun;18(2):1936. [PubMed: PM32587643](#)
10. Gillespie C, Rose AJ, Petrakis BA, Jones EA, Park A, McCullough MB. Qualitative study of patient experiences of responsibility in warfarin therapy. *Am J Health Syst Pharm*. 2018 Nov 15;75(22):1798-1804. [PubMed: PM30404895](#)
11. Barnes GD, Misirliyan S, Kaatz S, et al. Barriers and facilitators to reducing frequent laboratory testing for patients who are stable on warfarin: a mixed methods study of de-implementation in five anticoagulation clinics. *Implement Sci*. 2017 Jul;12(1):87. [PubMed: PM28709455](#)
12. Grogan A, Coughlan M, Prizeman G, et al. The patients' perspective of international normalized ratio self-testing, remote communication of test results and confidence to move to self-management. *J Clin Nurs*. 2017;26(23-24):4379-4389. [PubMed: PM28231618](#)
13. Larsen T. Nurses' instruction of patients in the use of INR-monitors for self-management of cardio-vascular conditions: missed instructional opportunities. *Patient Educ Couns*. 2017 Apr;100(4):673-681. [PubMed: PM27839890](#)
14. Shaw J, Harrison J, Harrison JE. Chapter 7 - Evaluation of the Community Pharmacist-led Anticoagulation Management Service (CPAMS) pilot program in New Zealand. *Econ Eval Pharm Serv*. 2017:159-181. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9780128036594000072>  
Accessed 2020 Nov 23.

15. Jones S, Monagle P, Manias E, Bruce AAK, Newall F. Quality of life assessment in children commencing home INR self-testing. *Thromb Res*. 2013 July;132(1):37-43.  
[PubMed: PM23726963](#)
16. Fowler S, Gulseth MP, Renier C, Tomsche J. Inpatient warfarin: experience with a pharmacist-led anticoagulation management service in a tertiary care medical center. *Am J Health Syst Pharm*. 2012 Jan 01;69(1):44-48.  
[PubMed: PM22180551](#)
17. Shephard MD, Spaeth B, Mazzachi BC, et al. Design, implementation and initial assessment of the Northern Territory Point-of-Care Testing Program. *Australian J Rural Health*. 2012 Feb;20(1):16-21.  
[PubMed: PM364739961](#)