

What is "CLIA"?

"CLIA" is the acronym for the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988. This law requires any facility performing examinations of human specimens (e.g., tissue, blood, urine, etc.) for diagnosis, prevention, or treatment purposes to be certified by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Why is CLIA important?

For many Americans, the accuracy of clinical laboratory test results can be a life-or-death matter. If glucose tests are not performed correctly, a patient could receive an incorrect insulin dose and sustain potentially dangerous consequences. If your cholesterol is high and the laboratory results are reported as normal, you may not receive the care necessary to prevent a heart attack.

What is waived testing?

By the CLIA law, waived tests are those tests that are determined by CDC or FDA to be so *simple that there is little risk of error*. Some testing methods for glucose and cholesterol are waived along with pregnancy tests, fecal occult blood tests, some urine tests, etc. Currently, 40 tests have been approved for certificate of waiver (COW) status at CLIA website <http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/clia>.

Rural Health Centers (Required)

- Urinalysis
- Pregnancy Test
- Blood Glucose
- Hemoglobin
- Hemocult test

Del Puerto Health Center

- Urinalysis
- Pregnancy Test
- Blood Glucose
- Hemoglobin
- Hemocult test
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
- Strep Test
- 12 Panel Drug Screen
- Alcohol Saliva
- COVID/Influenza
- PT/INR
- Lead Test
- Hemoglobin A1c (soon)