

microbiologist – infectiologist relationship:
synergy or
antagonism ?

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AUSTRALIA

Pest



CHINA

Pet



NORTHERN THAILAND

Appetiser

Never underestimate the importance of local knowledge.

*Ondernemend
besturen*
Ziekenhuis
management
van overmorgen

G.R. Visser
G. Kersten
L. Koopmans
Th.A.J. Meys
A.W. Mulder
A.H.G. Rinnooy Kan
A.A.M.F. Staatsen
W.C. Weeda
J. Zeestraten
W.P. Rijkse (red.)

The future of Hospital Management 1996

- Decentralisation
- Process oriented
- Client-oriented
- Professionals in the lead
- Outcome management

the future of hospital management

- the increased variety and complexity of patient care necessitates a re-organization of health care delivery based on a patient- and process-oriented model
- service-based hospital organizations must change into process-oriented organizations, the delivery of cure and care are the primary processes

the future of hospital management

- restructuring hospitals into patient-oriented organisations will enhance the integration of medical professionals into the hospital organisation
- the medical professionals are the experts of choice that should indicate ways to deliver appropriate care

the future of hospital management

- management tasks, responsibilities and decision-making powers should be decentralised to those that can directly evaluate and 'feel' the consequences of the decisions taken

emerging infectious diseases

determinants

- human demographics and behavior
- technology and industry
- economic development and land use
- international travel and commerce
- breakdown of public health measures
- microbial adaptation and mutation

emerging infectious diseases

strategic initiatives in the Netherlands

- surveillance networks: rivm, ghi, cbo, swab
- public health sector re-organized: Ici, new laws
- private sector: swab & swipe, ZonMw platform
- national guidelines: laboratory diagnosis,
communicable diseases,
nosocomial infections,
general medical practice,
antibiotic usage,
protection of hcw's

emerging infectious diseases

role for medical centers

- cure and care for individual patients
- provide isolation facilities
- control use of antimicrobial agents
- educate and train professionals
- communicate (edi) with 'outsiders'*
- foster (clinical) research

* public health sector, NGO's, body politic,..

the infectious diseases service line

the organization of a primary process

- infectious diseases are separate from other diseases, i.e. they have their own paradigm
- the societal relevance of infectious diseases remains high
- medical centers 'see' many cases of infectious diseases
- emergence of infectious diseases provides new challenges to medical institutions

the infectious diseases service line

the organization of a primary process

- appropriate care for patients with infectious diseases requires such care to be identified as a 'primary process'
- the organization of this process leads to the formation of:

'the infectious diseases service line'

the infectious diseases service line

key features

- provides comprehensive **services** to specifically diagnose, treat and prevent infectious diseases in individual patients, and to formulate and execute hospital-wide policies regarding infectious diseases management

the infectious diseases service line

key features

- integrates the 'output' of specifically trained professionals including medical microbiologists, infectious diseases clinicians, infection control practitioners and laboratory technologists

the infectious diseases service line

key features

- 'incorporates' hospital facilities and personnel needed to fulfill its mission, including the medical microbiology laboratory, the infection control team, as well as nursing units and clinics dedicated to the management of infectious diseases

the infectious diseases service line

key features

- the **organization** of the infectious diseases service line promotes the integrated delivery of care to patients with infectious diseases, and manages the communication with other relevant service lines in and outside the medical center





the medical microbiologist today

- Professional leader in the microbiology laboratory
- Qualified consultant in infectious diseases
- Managing head of the microbiology laboratory
- Professional leader in the control of hospital-acquired infections

the medical microbiologist today

- Initiator/consultant in hospital-wide policies on antibiotic use
- Contributor to the control of microbial threats to the health of the public
- Contributor to the advancement of science in infectious diseases
- Contributor to the training of professionals in the field of infectious diseases



crowded on the beach



but still plenty of room in the polder



