## Dr Edmond Smyth Chairman Microbiology Commission

Section of Medical Biopathology European Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS)

> Consultant Microbiologist, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin

### **UEMS:** statutory purpose

- Established in 1958
- Harmonisation & improvement of quality of medical specialist practice in the EU

Training Education

- Movement of specialists in Europe
- Specialist sections established in 1962 now 34

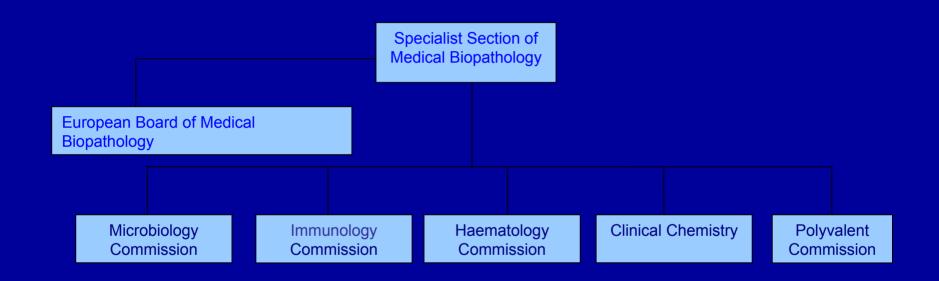
### **UEMS Member Countries**

- EU member states
- Switzerland
- Norway
- Iceland

### **UEMS Associate Member Countries**

- Croatia
- Hungary
- Malta
- Poland
- Czech republic
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Turkey
- Estonia
- Romania
- Azerbaijan

## Structure of Section of Medical Biopathology



## European Boards of each Specialist Section

- Established in 1992
- Working groups
- Purpose:
  - optimise training
  - complete arrangements for free movement

## The European Board of Medical Biopathology

- Recommends standards required for training
- Makes proposals in relation to the quality and content of training programs.
- Examines the content and quality of training programs
- Facilitates the exchange of specialist trainees between training centres in various EU countries
- Recommends procedures to facilitate movement
- Institutes a recognition of quality and competence by establishing the Fellowship of the European Board of Medical Biopathology (F.E.B.M.B.)

## Fellowship of the European Board of Biopathology

- Confers no additional rights
- Not mandatory
- Aim:
  - to facilitate movement
  - harmonise practice
- No examination
- No inspection of training centres

### Criteria for Fellowship

- Registered medical specialist in UEMS country
- Completed at least 4 years training (ideally 5)
- On specialist register for at least 3 years & practising
- Evidence of CME/CPD
- Assessed by members of the Board
  - Convenor of Microbiology Commission
  - Microbiologist from home country of applicant
  - Microbiologist from another country
  - President of the Board
- Board Secretariat in Lisbon
- Communication: electronic

# Core Training Curriculum in Microbiology of the Section Of Biopathology of the UEMS

- Finalised in 2001 by the Microbiology Commission for the European Board of Biopathology (EBBP)
- Forms the basis for assessing training
- Prepared by representatives of national medical organisations
- Currently being revised

# Role of the (Clinical/Medical) Microbiologist

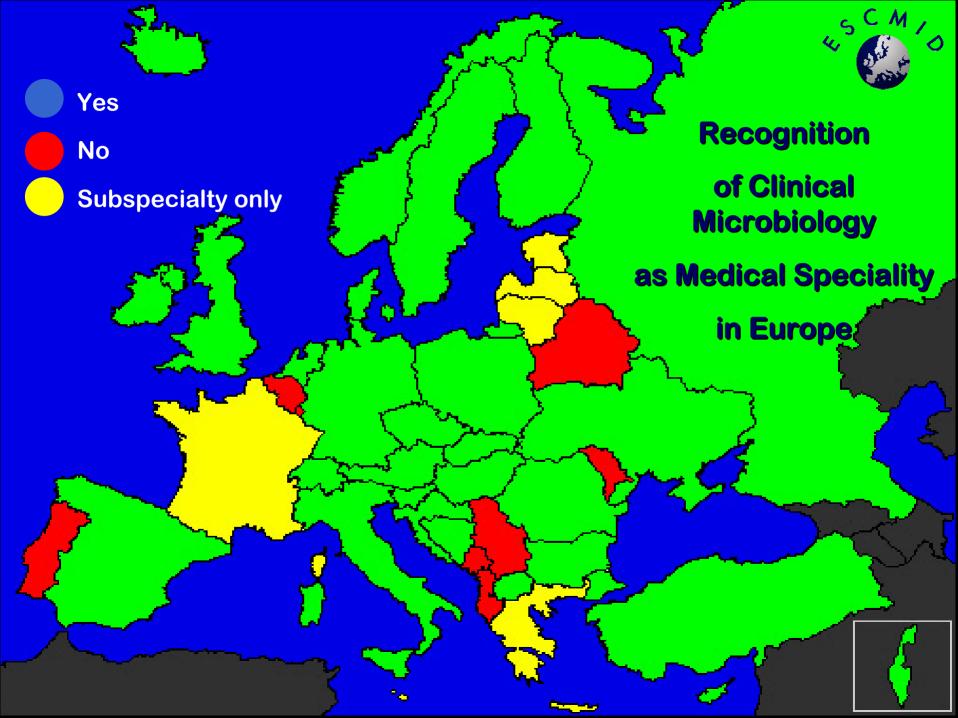
- Prevention of Infection
- Diagnosis of infection
- Treatment of infection

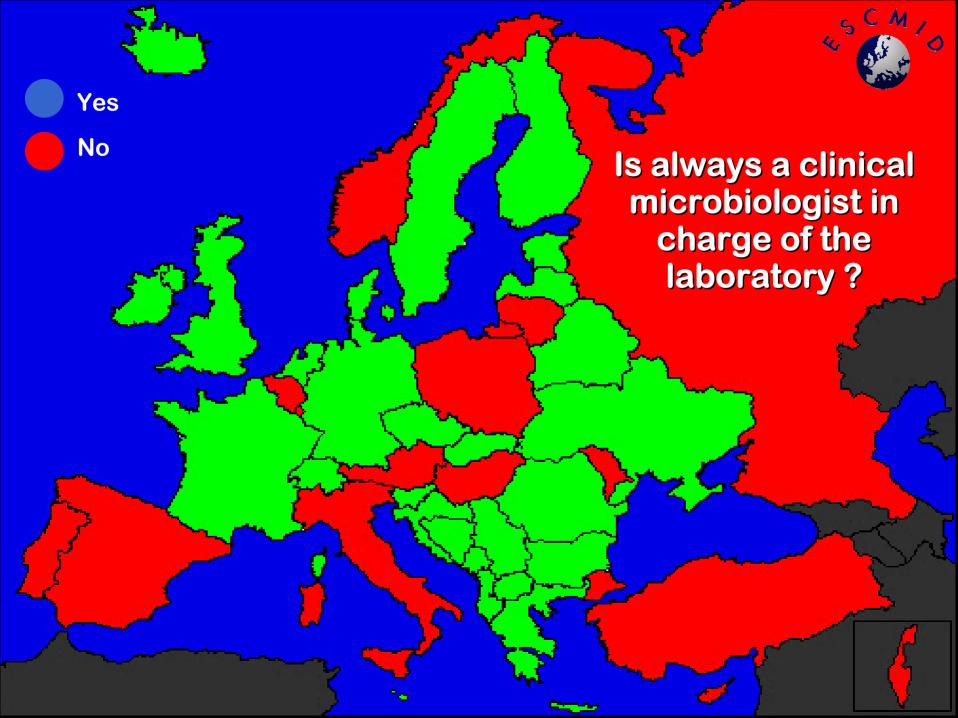
### Roles of the Microbiologist

- Manage and direct diagnostic laboratory
- Responsiblity for results reporting
- Liaise with physicians & surgeons providing advice on further investigation, treatment and follow up of infected patients
- Consult or outpatient service for infected patients
- Chair Infection Control Committee
- Lead the Infection Control Team
- Responsibility for antibiotic stewardship
- Education, research & development
- Role in hospital wide health & safety, audit, clinical governance and accreditation

### Status of Clinical Microbiology in Europe

- ESCMID survey- Giuseppe Cornaglia
- March 2002
  - Recognition of CM in Europe
  - Training program duration
  - Training of medical graduates only
  - Final examination before registration
  - Clinical microbiologist in charge of laboratories
  - Joint meetings between ID & CM





### **Curriculum Objectives**

Over a 5-year period the trainee should acquire

- Specialised knowledge of the natural history of diseases
- Interpretative skills so that a clinically useful opinion can be derived from laboratory data
- . Technical knowledge
- Research and development experience
- . Data management skills
- Management and communication skills
- Knowledge of health and safety issues

#### **General Aim of the Curriculum**

The trained medical microbiologist should be competent to:

- Give advice as a physician on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of microbial diseases.
- Provide a scientific basis for laboratory diagnosis; to set protocols and to maintain standards within the laboratory.
- Undertake the management responsibilities required from the director of a medical microbiology laboratory.
- Take charge of infection control

### General aim (cont)

- Propose hospital policies on the control of antimicrobial usage and on the prevention of hospital acquired infection
- Collaborate with national surveillance organisations and public health authorities
- Participate in training programs for medical microbiologists, infection control doctors and other experts in the field of microbial diseases.
- Undertake research and development in the field of clinical microbiology and infectious diseases.

### CORE TRAINING PROGRAMME: MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY 2001

- 1. Scientific basis of medical microbiology
- 2.Laboratory safety
- 3. Sterilisation and Disinfection
- 4. Handling of specimens
- 5.Microscopy
- 6. Culture methods
- 7. Further processing of cultures
- 8. Antimicrobial investigations
- 9. Emerging technologies

## CORE TRAINING PROGRAMME: MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY 2001 (cont)

- 10.Data handling
- 11.Clinical experience
- 12.Infection control in hospital and community
- 13.Antimicrobial usage
- 14. Virology
- 15.Mycology
- 16.Parasitology
- 17.Quality control
- 18.Audit
- 19.Accreditation
- 20.Management

