Management of infectious diseases in Belgium

Results of a BVIKM-SBICM inquiry 2004

Aim of our inquiry

- To obtain data on the current organisation of ID management in Belgium in and outside of the hospitals
- To identify shortcomings, opportunities for better organisation
- To map the aspirations, and view of the future of clinical microbiologists and ID specialists.
- To identify key issues in the formation of future clinical microbiologists, and ID specialists.

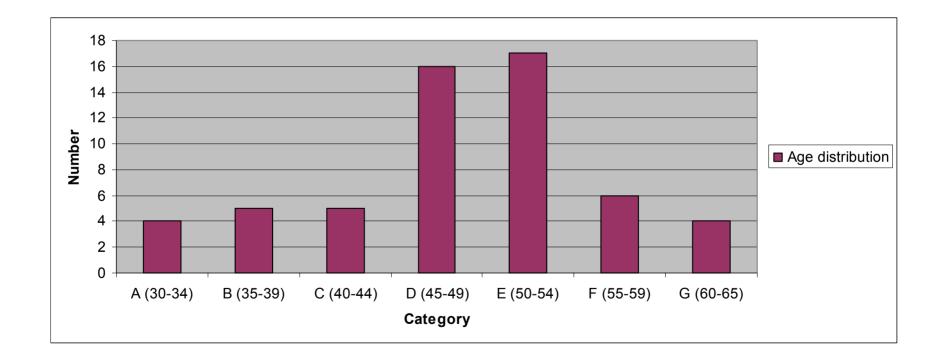
Method of the inquiry

- Oral interview (specialist in training) with sample of clinical microbiologists (CM), and infectiologists (ID)
- Defined number of CM and ID per province
 - Per 10 interviews: 7 CM (5 hospital-based and 2 private-lab based) and 3 ID
- Total number: 95 interviews (79 fully analysed)
 68 CM and 27 ID

content

- Demographic data
- Working environment
- Training
- Future

Demographic data: CM



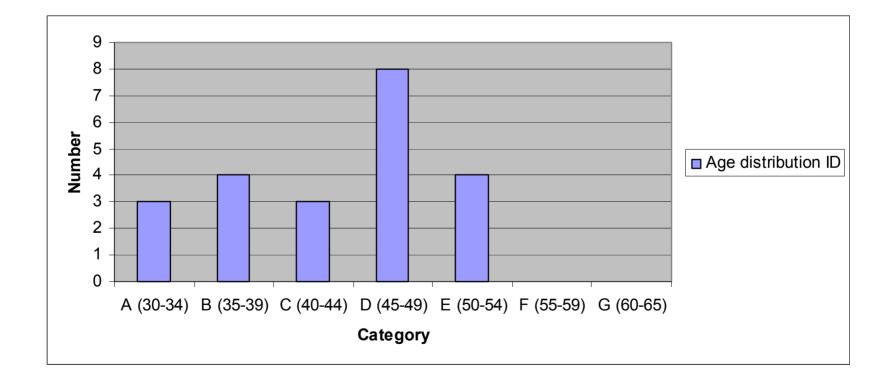
Demographic data: CM

- Full-time: 20/57 vs. Part-time: 37/57
- Male: 39 vs. female: 18
- Doctor: 37 vs. pharmacist: 20
- Hospital Lab:
 - 18/45 full-time CM vs. 27/45 part-time CM
 - 25/27 part-time CM spend 30-60% or more of their time in CM
- Non-hospital lab:
 - 2/12 full-time vs. 10/12 part-time CM
 - 6/10 part-time CM spend 30-60% or more of their time in CM

Demographic data: CM

- 37 out of 57 work part-time in CM
 - what are their other activities
 - Other specialties of clinical biology : 27
 - Hospital hygiene: 17
 - Others: 15/37
 - Management
 - Quality Control

Demographic data: ID



Demographic data: ID

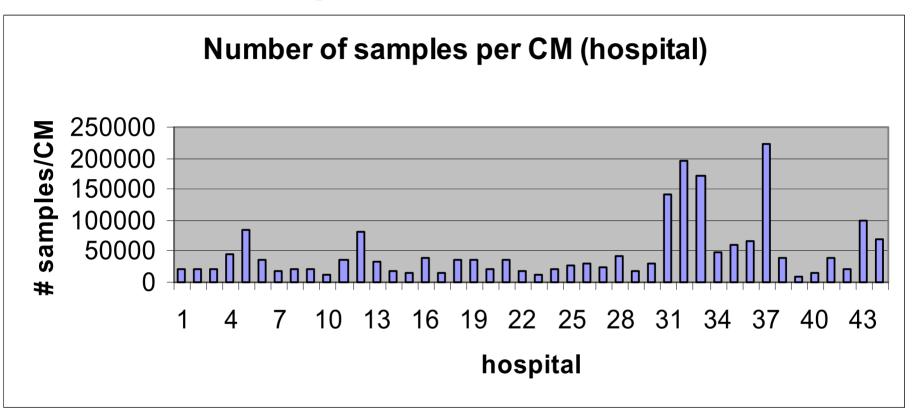
- Full-time: 7/22 vs. Part-time: 15/22
 - 6 out of 15 spend <30% in ID
 - 6 out of 15 spend 30-60% in ID
 - 3 out of 15 spend >60% in ID
- Male : 18 vs. female: 4
- Officially recognised speciality
 - General Internal medicine: 17
 - Pneumology: 2
 - Paediatrics: 2/3
 - Clinical Biology: 1/3

Demographic data: ID

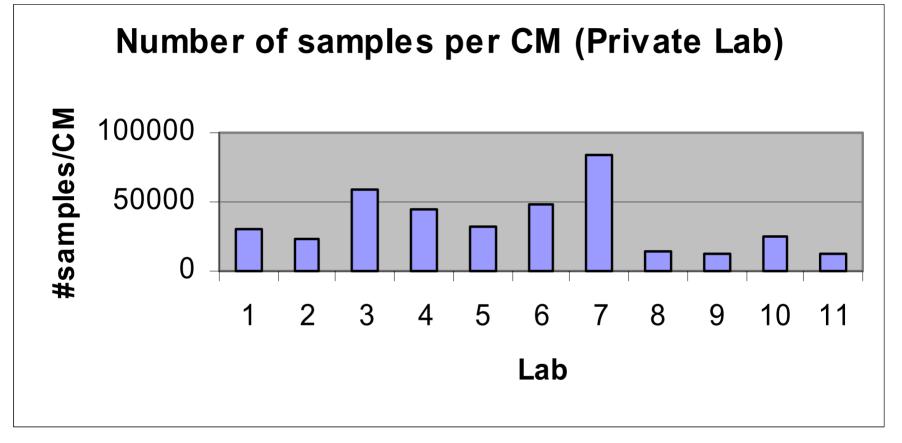
- 15 out of 22 work part-time in ID
 - what are their other activities:
 - Other domains of Internal Medicine: 10
 - Hospital Hygiene: 7
 - Others: 3/15
 - Clinical microbiology
 - AB policy

- Hospital Lab
 - 45/57 (34 MD, 11 Pharmacist)
- Non-hospital Lab
 - 12/57 (3 MD, 9 Pharmacist)
- Number of Lab Technicians (Full Time Equivalents)
 - Range: 1-40
 - Mean: 13.12
- Separate lab microbiology:
 - Hospital Lab: 10/45
 - Non Hospital Lab: 1/12
 - Shared infrastructure: reception, serology, logistics

- Number of microbiology samples/year
 - Range: 12.000-350.000; Mean: 59.963
- Sample distribution according to subspecialty
 - Bacteriology: >60% of samples in 47 out of 57 labs
 - Virology: < 30% of samples in 47 out of 57 labs
 - Mycology: < 10% in 42 of 56 labs and Parasitology: < 10% in 49 of 57
- Sample origin
 - Urinary: hospital labs: 10-60%; non-hospital labs: 30-60% or more
 - Respiratory: hospital labs: 10-30%; non-hospital labs: 10-30%
 - Sterile body fluids: hospital labs: <10-30%; non-hospital labs: <10%
 - Wound fluids + swabs: hospital labs: <10-30%; non-hospital labs: < 10%
 - Faecal: hospital labs: <10-30%; non-hospital labs: <10%

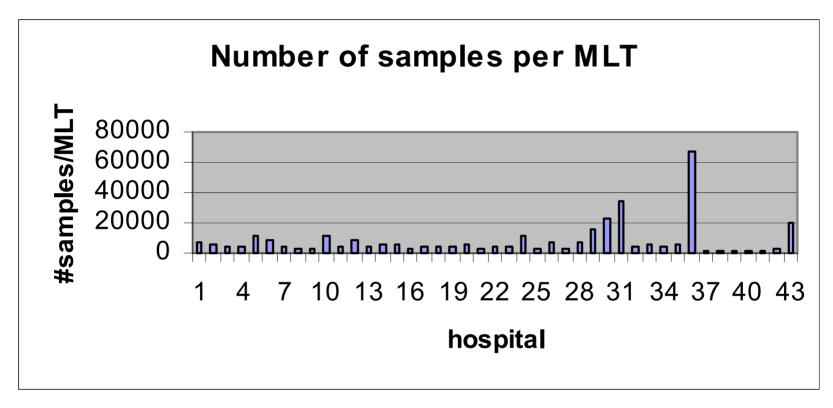


- Range: 8000 223333
- Mean: 47403

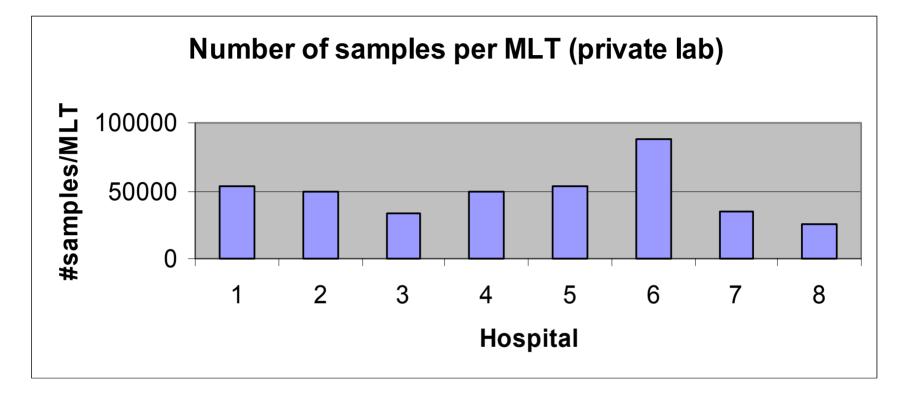


•Range: 12000 - 83333

•Mean: 35003



- •Range: 909 67000
- •Mean: 8094



- •Range: 25000 87500
- •Mean: 48378

- Daily activities :
 - Test indication and interpretation
 - Hospital lab: daily
 - Non-hospital lab: daily
 - AB choice
 - Hospital lab: daily
 - Non-hospital lab: daily to weekly
 - Member of the committee for HH
 - 37 out of 44
 - time devoted: <10-30%</p>
 - Other activities for HH: surveillance cultures (42), epidemiological analyses (34), clonality testing (16)

- Work as microbiologist
 - Member of the AB policy committee
 - 37 out of 44
 - Time devoted: <10-30%
 - Other ID related activities
 - 21 out of 57; ward rounds(16), bedside consultancy(5)
 - Time devoted: < 10%
 - Other activities
 - 21 out of 57 ; teaching, research, lab management, boards/meetings, ref lab, presentations, administration.
 - time devoted: < 10% -60%

- Is there a separately functioning ID unit in your hospital
 - yes: 4/22 ; No: 5
 - semi-independent: 13 General Internal Medicine (8), Pneumology (3), Endocrinology (1)
- Do you run an outpatient clinic for ID
 - Yes: 13/21 ; No: 8
 - How many consultations/year?
 - Range: 180-12000 : Mean: 1943
 - time devoted : 10-60%
- Do you offer ID consultations to other departments
 - yes: 20/21 ; No: 1
 - Which departments: all (15/20)
 - Frequency: daily
 - time devoted : < 10% 30%

- Member of HH committee
 - yes: 13/21 : no: 8
 - Time devoted : < 10%
- Member of AB committee
 - yes: 20/21; no 1
 - Time devoted: < 10% -30%
- Other ID-related activities
 - yes: 13/21; No: 8/21 (teaching, boards/meetings, HIV clinic)
 - Time devoted :< 10%: 9/13

Working relationship CM/ID/HH

- Reaction of colleagues to work as ID
 - Majority actively asking advice
 - Majority willing to accept and act on advice
 - Minority reluctant, because they don't feel the need
- Contacts between CM, ID and HH
 - Regular daily contacts (50 out of 72)
 - Only at official meetings (8 out of 72)

Training: has your training prepared you for all the tasks that you are performing now ?

- CM
 - Yes: 23 answers
 - No: 36 answers
 - Not enough management/financial training: 6
 - Not enough clinical training (infectio-AB counselling): 5
 - Not enough molecular diagnostics: 3
 - Remarks: 3 years is not enough (x3): training is not structured, too theoretical

Training: how have you acquired the knowledge to perform tasks that you were not prepared for ?

- CM
 - Supplementary training: 35
 - Scientific societies: 33
 - Boerhave : 12
 - Biomérieux: 25
 - Government (AB policy training) : 16
 - Others: 4 (abroad Biodisk)
 - In-house training: 20
 - Self-study: 37

Training: how do you keep up with new developments in clinical microbiology?

- CM
 - Literature:
 - 42 respondents regularly read journals (TvG, JCM, lettre de l'Infectiologue)
 - 3 respondents don't read any journals
 - Symposia:
 - 16 respondents regularly attend international symposia (ICAAC: 17, ECCMID: 13, ASM: 4)
 - 10 respondents attend national symposia (BVIKM: 4)
 - Other :
 - LOK/GLEM: 42 (3 respondents complained about quality)
 - Post-graduate training: 33
 - Internet: 11, pharmaceutical companies: 4

Training: if you could change the training in CM, what would be important ?

- 1. Most important:
 - introduction of clinical training (diagnosis & treatment of ID)
 - 2. antibiotic treatment counselling
 - 3. management of infectious diseases
 - 4. ward rounds with clinicians

Training: if you could change the training in CM, what would be important ?

- 1. Less important
 - 1. practical, organisational and financial aspects of running a lab (RIZIV-INAMI reimbursement, people management, accounting)
 - 2. resistance mechanisms (detection of resistance, interpretative reading)
- 2. least important
 - 1. evidence based testing
 - 2. Hospital Hygiene
 - 3. test validation, appraisal
 - 4. culture techniques and identification techniques for bacteria

Training: are there areas in the training for CM that receive too much/not enough attention

- Microbiology
 - Too much attention:
 - routine microbiology: 16
 - theoretical knowledge: 2
 - Not enough attention:
 - ID training, clinical training: 10
 - AB therapy counselling: 4
 - Virology: 2
 - resistance mechanisms: 2

Training: is there a need for better & more postgraduate training and how to be organised ?

- CM
 - No need: 26 respondents
 - Yes, there is a need: 33 respondents
 - Organised by universities: (29), scientific societies (20), pharmaceutical companies (5), government (1)
 - National level (13), international level(7) regional level (1)
 - Free basis (14), obligatory (7)

There are sufficient possibilities, but quality must improve (3)

Training: Is there a need for a separate course in HH to be able to perform the duties of HH

- CM:
 - Yes: 48
 - No: 4
 - How best organised :
 - Included in CM: 22
 - Separate course: 32

Training: How is training for management of antibiotics best organised ?

- should be included in the current specialisation for CM (40)
- as a separate post-graduate course (10)
- no need for an additional training in addition to the current specialisation for CM (2)

Training: has your training prepared you for all the tasks that you are performing now ?

- ID
 - Yes: 11 answers
 - Yes, but training opportunities in Belgium not sufficient, training abroad (2)
 - No: 11 answers
 - ID in general (including AB advice, HIV) : 7
 - Hospital hygiene, Infection control: 3
 - Clinical microbiology part of ID: 2
 - Management: 1

Training: how have you acquired the knowledge to perform tasks that you were not prepared for ?

- ID
 - Supplementary training: 11
 - Scientific societies: 8
 - Boerhave : 3
 - Government (AB policy training) : 4
 - Others: 4 (abroad ESCMID, AAP, HH)
 - In-house training: 7
 - Self-study: 11

Training: how do you keep up with new developments in infectiology ?

• ID

- Literature:
 - 20 respondents regularly read journals (CID, NEJM)
 - 2 respondents don't read any journals
- Symposia:
 - 21 respondents regularly attend international (ICAAC: 9, ECCMID: 6) and national symposia (BVIKM: 4)
- Other :
 - LOK/GLEM: 14 (4 respondents said they were not informative)
 - Post-graduate training: 9
 - Internet: 4

Future of CM

- should CM continue to be a non-recognised discipline within clinical biology (as it is now)?
 - no : 35
 - yes : 19
 - don't know: 5
- should CM become a sub-specialty (still part of clinical biology) but with a minimal training that needs to be defined
 - yes : 40
 - no : 17
 - don't know: 3

Future of CM

- should CM become a specialty (separate from clinical biology as in most European countries) and imply a specific training that needs to be defined ?
- no: 39
- yes: 17
- Don't know: 1

Future of CM If a specific training for CM is appropriate, what should receive more emphasis ?

- Use of & counselling on AB: 50
- clinical management of ID :42 formal training HH: 40 training in clinical ID management: 39
- Training in evidence-based medicine: 31
- Better training in clinical microbiology: 8

Future of CM

- should CM have a lab is separate from the other disciplines of clinical biology?
 - yes : 27
 - specific techniques, samples, activity: 9
 - hygiene & safety: 8
 - no : 32
 - common organisation (reception, administration, techniques):
 15
 - costs: 5
- CM can share lab infrastructure with other disciplines; the essential aspect of CM lies more in the medical expertise
 - yes : 46
 - no : 13

- Should ID exist as a separate discipline
 - Yes: 20/22
 - Yes (larger hospitals): 1/22
 - No: 1/22
- ID as discipline within IM?
 - Yes: 18/22
 - Remark: financially easier
 - No: 4/22
- ID as separate specialty?
 - Yes: 11/22
 - Part-Time: 8/11, Full-Time: 3/11
 - No: 11/22
 - Part-Time: 7/11, Full-Time: 4/11

Future ID

- Should every Internal Medicine-specialist (or pneumologist..) be able to perform ID-tasks that you are currently performing?
 - No: 16/21
 - Yes: 3/21
 - Yes, if curriculum IM changes: 2/21
- Is better training in ID within IM sufficient?
 - No: 14/20
 - Yes: 5/20
 - Don't know: 1/20

- Which areas should receive more emphasis in a future ID training
 - Clinical management of ID
 - Yes: 20/21
 - No: 1/21
 - Introduction in CM and HH
 - Yes: 20/21
 - Priority (2)
 - an introduction (3-6 months) to get to know the workflow in a lab (4)
 - No: 1/21

- Which areas should receive more emphasis in a future ID training
 - Counselling on use of antibiotics
 - Yes: 21/21
 - No: 0/21
 - Evidence based medecine
 - Yes: 16/21
 - No: 3/21
 - Don't know: 2/21

- Is there a need for a separate post-graduate course for HH?
 - No: 11/22
 - Yes: 11/22
- Is there a need for a separate post-graduate course for AB management?
 - No: 20/22
 - Yes: 2/22

Work division between ID, CM and HH

	СМ	ID
Individual patient counselling	ID: 17/35 (daily contact CM) Equal : 15 CM: 3	ID: 9/15 (daily contact CM) Equal : 4 ID = HH> CM: 2/15
Hospital AB formulary	Equal: 31/37 CM: 4 ID:1, HH:1	Equal: 13/15 ID: 2
Nosocomial infections:	CM and HH equal:27 HH:8 CM:1; ID:1	