Current SMVN work programme and key challenges

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High Priority Overview

- Contingency planning/preparedness for Emerging Threats and Outbreak Management
- Develop and promote nationally agreed standards methods for diagnostic tests and for reporting of new (and older) antimicrobial resistance mechanisms
- Optimise potential for Shared/Distributed
 Services model for Laboratories



Planning/preparedness for emerging threats

- Ebola/MERS/Zika virus
- Pandemic Influenza
- Bioterrorism

• But.....

• Mycobacterium chimaera?



UK 5-year Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy – 7 key areas

- Where can Microbiologists contribute?
 - Improving infection prevention & control
 - Optimising prescribing practice
 - Improving professional education, training & public engagement
 - Developing **new** drugs, treatments & **diagnostics**
 - Better access to and use of surveillance data
 - Better identification and prioritisation of AMR research needs
 - Strengthened international collaboration



Standard methods for diagnosis and reporting of antimicrobial resistance

• What have we achieved so far?





Standard methods for diagnosis and reporting of antimicrobial resistance

- What have we achieved so far?
 - All labs in Scotland have the bioMérieux Vitek 2 for sensitivity testing
 - All labs in Scotland use agreed "Scottish cards"
 - All Vitek machines use EUCAST breakpoints
 - Plans for implementation of 2017 & 2018 EUCAST breakpoints



Standard methods for diagnosis and reporting of antimicrobial resistance

- Develop/disseminate/promote Scottish guidelines for detection of CPE/CPO in collaboration with new Scottish Antimicrobial Resistance Laboratory
 - Follow algorithm recommended in Standards for Microbiology Investigations No. 60 (PHE SMI)
 - Standardise reporting comments as suggested in SMI
 - Follow guidance for referral of isolates issued by Scottish AMR Ref Lab



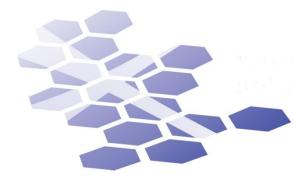
Key Challenges

- Are the right people being screened?
- There is potential for variation within the SMI
 - What is the correct primary agar to use?
 - What is the role of PCR tests for screening or for rapid local confirmation?
 - Need for culture confirmation for epidemiology
- Getting results back to the ICTs rapidly to free optimise use of isolation facilities
- Making sure everything is captured by surveillance systems



Nationally agreed Diagnostic Standards for Microbiology tests

- Audit, review and update CF guidelines
- Gap analyses and lab variation compared to PHE Standards for Microbiology Investigations (SMIs)
 - Blood cultures
 - Urines
- Review and audit reporting of ESBL-producing bacteria
- Prepare outline Business Case for faecal PCR testing across Scotland



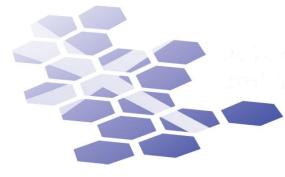
Shared/Distributed Services project

- The "Once for Scotland" approach
- Applies to Aseptic Pharmacy/HR/Estates/ Radiology/Laboratories/Finance/other
 - Reduce variation across Scotland
 - Clinical and Cost Effectiveness
 - Sustainability & Resilience
 - Recruitment & retention of staff



Key Challenges for Laboratories Shared Services Project

- Lack of shared IT or ability to interface from Board to Board
- Governance structure is all at Board level
- Managed service contracts in place in Labs
- Budgets are devolved down to Diagnostics/Lab level even within Boards
- Lack of integrated transport system
- How does this fit with new 3 territorial Board "groupings" (North/South East/West)?
- Once for Scotland" vs. Supplier monopoly?



Shared Services project - 3 high level workstreams

Technology

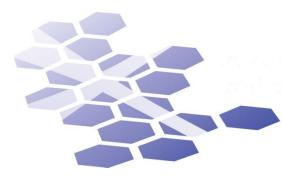
– Digital Health & Care Strategy

Workforce

- Health & Social Care Workforce Plan

• Finance

– Regional Financial Plans



SMVN Workplan – our contribution to Shared Services

- Contribute to Shared Services outline & full Business Case (which will go to Chief Execs)
- Gap & variation analyses of compliance with SMIs (including demand optimisation)
- Explore use of NPEx to improve inter-lab communication
- Explore feasibility of developing common IT reporting codes and text



Key Challenges for SMVN

- Time and Manpower!
- Only funded for 0.5 WTE for Network Scientific Manager and 1 PA for Clinical Lead
- Informal network that relies on volunteers and goodwill to get work done
- SMVN is currently undergoing review by NSD that is taking up time



What else could we consider?

 Standardise even further (where appropriate) how tests are carried out in the laboratory and how they are reported to clinicians?

 Work with Health Protection Scotland to improve surveillance of antimicrobial resistance

