**Ministry of Higher Education**

**And Scientific Research**

**Al Hikma University College**

**Department of Medical Laborator**y **Techniques**

**Lab Management: Lecture 3**

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**What is the Difference between clinical and medical Microbiology?**

**Medical Microbiology:** the study of the microorganisms that cause infection in human.

**Clinical Microbiology:** branch of medical science concern with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious disease.

**Clinical role of microbiology laboratory:**

1. Patient diagnosis and management
2. Specific issues of HAIs
3. The challenges of microbiology specimens.
4. Microbiological analysis.
5. Quality assurance system.
6. Microbiological laboratory methods.
7. Future development.
8. Point of care (POC) test.

**Laboratory Management Definition**

**Management** involves the coordination and integration of resources to accomplish specific results. And it's a social process comprising a series of actions that lead to the accomplishment of objectives with the least expenditure of time, money, and effort.

**Lab Management** task is to integrate and coordinate organizational resources to provide quality laboratory services as effectively and efficiently as possible.

**Organizational resources** include: personnel, equipment, money, time, and space.

Hence, management can be viewed as both a science and an art

The successful management of a clinical laboratory today, likes any other organization or institution, requires the following: 1) A wide range of skills 2) Strict principles of management science.

**Lab Manager**

**A manager** is responsible for managing or supervising the performance of an activity to achieve a specific goal or purpose.

Oversee the activities of others labs to ensure that safety protocols are followed and all equipment is supplied and maintained.

**Laboratory Manager Responsibilities:**

* Scheduling staff.
* Ordering supplies.
* Managing the disposal of samples.
* Training lab assistants.
* Upholding health and safety protocols.
* Handling security documents.
* Maintaining specialized software to store data.

A Manager of the laboratory staff must be an active member of the Infection Control Committee ICC and a consultant to the infection Prevention and control (IPC) program. In many hospitals, the ICC is chaired by a microbiologist.

**Requirements**:

* At least A Bachelor's degree in biology, chemistry.
* Excellent managerial skills.
* Ability to multitask.
* Expert knowledge of laboratory health and safety protocols.
* Experience working in a lab would be advantageous.

Laboratory managers are interested with **three** **inputs**.

**Financial**

Operating and capital budget.

**Physical**

Space, equipment, and supplies.

**Human**

Technicians and supporting staff.

Laboratory manager or chief create and maintain an environment for laboratory professionals to function efficiently and **plan**, **organize**, **direct**, and **control** jobs.

A non-limitative members list would be a clinician, a clinical pharmacologist, a clinical microbiologist and an infection preventionist, not to mention a nurse and all should serve as standing members of the ICC.

As free education resources are now widely available on the internet, the Manager gives training in basic microbiological strategies to deal with each specific infection control situation, evaluation of resources needed.