

**Utilization of microbiology laboratory services
in
Thingangyun General Hospital**

**Yu Yu Wai
M.B.,B.S
Dip.Med.Sc(HA)**

**Master of Medical Science
(Hospital Administration and Health Management)
M.Med.Sc (HA&HM)
University of Public Health, Yangon
2018**

ABSTRACT

Laboratory medicine is integrated into the daily practice of virtually every clinician. The emergence of antibiotic-resistant organisms is a major public health concern, particularly in hospitals and other health care settings. A cross-sectional descriptive study design with mixed methods, using both quantitative and qualitative methods, was conducted with the aim of utilization and operational challenges of microbiology laboratory services in Thingangyun General Hospital (TGH).

Data collection was done by reviewing the records of laboratory during one year period from January to December, 2017. Total tests performed in laboratory were (769384) and more than half (53.5%) were biochemistry tests , (27.5%) were microbiology tests. Total specimens 224 were collected and majority (39.3%) were isolated from medical ward. Among the culture organism, *Klebsiella pneumonia* (39.7%) was the most frequently found organism.

Five health care providers (Deputy Medical Superintendent, pathologist, microbiologist, laboratory officer and laboratory technician) were interviewed with KII guidelines to explore challenges of microbiology department and suggestion. Patient's attendants from medical, surgical, OG, child, orthopedic wards were interviewed with IDI guidelines to explore perception on health services of microbiology department and their awareness on antimicrobial resistance.

Challenges of health staff according to qualitative results were shortage of human resources, inadequate space for reagent storage, no regular short term and long term trainings to technicians. Patient's attendants were satisfied on skills and communication of health staff and laboratory technicians but complain on prolong waiting time in sample collection and results and they don't know much about antimicrobial resistance. Full sanction of human resources should be supplied and, establish LIS system and should follow antibiotics policy guidelines among the health staff.