



### Quality issues in resistance testing and data in Vietnam

Doan Mai Phuong

Department of Microbiology - Bach Mai hospital

# Quality issues in microbiology laboratory in Vietnam

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### 1. The role of microbiology laboratory in Viet Nam

#### **Evidence based medicine**

The data of antibiotic resistance in microbiology laboratory are medical evidence for reasonable antibiotic use policies

- 1. Situation of quality assurance
- 2. Situation of quality management
- 3. Situation of investment policy for quality management and quality control

#### 1. Situation of quality assurance

- Human resources
  - Lack of human resources
  - Lack of comprehensive training
  - Disparities in ability
- Professional technical procedure
  - No standard guideline
  - Lack of professional reference materials
- O Equipment:

Lack, out of date, non-uniform, noncalibration

O Reagents, test kits:

Of assorted kinds coming from too many sources with different technical standards and without calibration

- 2. Situation of quality management
  - **There are:**
  - More than 1,000 public hospitals
  - 88 private hospitals
  - Thousands of clinics and laboratories

Microbiology laboratory system in Vietnam

Microbiology Lab in central hospitals



**Provincial/city Microbiology Lab** 



**District Laboratory** 

#### 2. Situation of quality management of microbiology lab

- Lack of comprehensive guideline on quality management
- Lack of competent and specialized experts in microbiology quality management
- Lack of standard procedures
- Quality assurance
  - Internal quality control: Most have not performed or cursory
  - External quality control:
    - National: No national quality control center
    - International: On spontaneous basis
- No system of information technology in microbiology management

### 3. Situation of investment policy for quality management and quality control

- Microbiology laboratory activities depend on the budget of the hospital, just enough for professional activities such as buying test kits, equipment, maintenance machines
- No funding for quality assurance, training activities and professional quality management

### III. Activities of "Antibiotic resistance surveillance program" - Ministry of Health

#### 1. Organization

Established Steering Committee of "Antibiotic resistance surveillance program" based on decision 3226/QĐ-BYT 27/12/2007 Ministry of Health

#### 1. Professional activities

- Completed training program package
- Specified Labo members: 10 hospitals
- Specified Reference Labo: Bach Mai hospital

#### 2. Antibiotic resistance data managements

Expectedly, Guide data management to be based on WHONET 5.4 program

#### 3. Budgets

Unidentified

#### **IV.** Orientations

Activities of "Antibiotic resistance surveillance program" should be associated with National medical laboratory strategic plan - NLSP (2009-2020) Ministry of Health - Viet Nam

- 1. The aim of the strategy:
  - To develop and improve medical laboratory system to meet the national standards and toward international standards.
  - 2. Implementing organizations:
  - Ministry of Health Vietnam specified NLSP
  - Specialized Committees together with MOH Vice Minister are responsible for writing NLSP
  - CDC (US) provides technical assistance

## Antibiotic resistance data in Vietnam

#### **Antibiotic resistance of Gram (-) bacteria**

#### E. coli

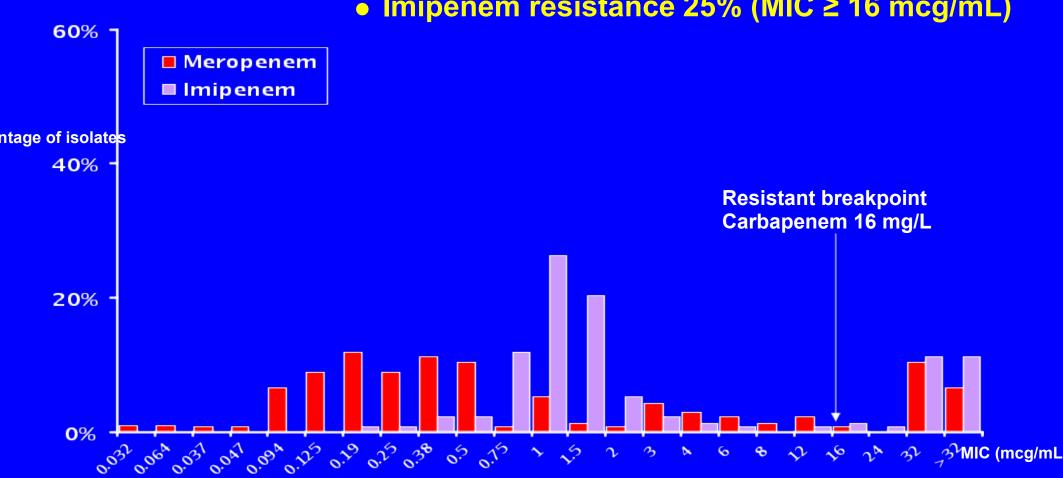
- 1. ESBL Extended spectrum beta-lactamase
- K. pneumoniae
  - 1. ESBL
- 2. Carbapenemase
- P. aeruginosa
  - 1. MDR multi-drug resistance
  - 2. Carbapenemase
- A. baumannii
  - 1. MDR multi-drug resistance
- 2. PDR pan-drug resistance

### Rates of *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* producing ESBL in Viet Nam

	K. pneumoniae	E. coli
ASTS program - MOH (2004)	23.7 (n = 485)	7.7 (n = 548)
Cho Ray hospital (2005)	61.7 (87/141)	51.6 (145/281)
Viet Duc hospital (2005)	39.3 (55/140)	34.2 (66/193)
Binh Dinh hospital (2005)	19.6 (29/148)	36.2 (51/141)
Viet Tiep hospital (2005)	25.7 (09/35)	36.1 (22/61)
Bach Mai hospital (2005)	20.1 (37/184)	18.5 (28/151)
Bach Mai hospital (2006)	28.7 (99/347)	21.5 (77/359)
Bach Mai hospital (2007)	32.5 (105/323)	41.2 (136/330)
Bach Mai hospital (2008)	33.6 (85/253)	42.2 (97/231)

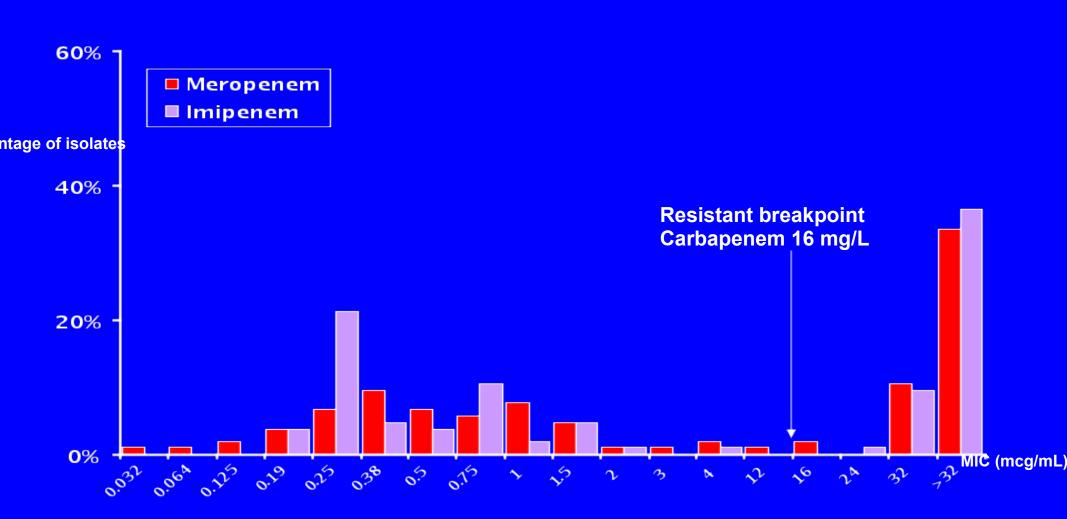
#### Carbapenem MIC distributions of P. aeruginosa (133 strains isolated in 6 hospitals - 2008)

- Meropenem resistance 18% (MIC ≥ 16) mcg/mL)
  - Imipenem resistance 25% (MIC ≥ 16 mcg/mL)



### Carbapenem MIC distributions of *A. baumannii* (104 strains isolated in 6 hospitals - 2008)

- Meropenem resistance 46.2% (MIC ≥ 16 mcg/mL)
- Imipenem resistance 47.1% (MIC ≥ 16 mcg/mL)



#### **Antibiotic resistance of Gram (+) bacteria**

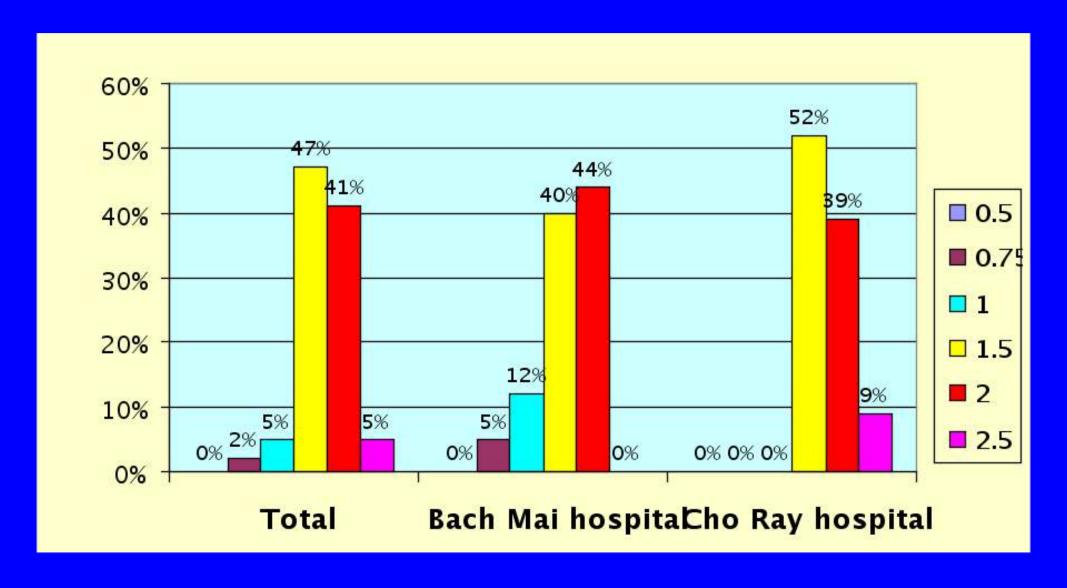
#### Staphylococcus aureus

- 1. PRSA Penicillin resistant S. aureus
- 2. MRSA Methicillin resistant *S. aureus*
- 3. VISA Vancomycin intermediate S. aureus
- 4. hVISA heterogenous VISA: MIC 1 4 mg/L
- 5. VRSA Vancomycin resistant *S. aureus*Enterococci
- 1. VRE Vancomycin resistant *Enterococci Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- 1. PRSP Penicillin resistant S. pneumoniae

### Vancomycin MIC distributions of 200 *S. aureus* strains in Bach Mai and Cho Ray hospitals - 2008

		N	Mean	SD	Geometric mean	% VSSA (MIC□
Total	S. aureus	200	1.63	0.41	1.57	2 <b>96</b> %_)
	MSSA	100	1.55	0.44	1.47	97%
	MRSA	100	1.72	0.36	1.67	95%
Bạch Mai hospital	S. aureus	100	1.47	0.43	1.39	100%
	MSSA	<b>57</b>	1.34	0.42	1.27	100%
	MRSA	42	1.63	0.39	1.57	100%
Cho Ray hospital	S. aureus	100	1.80	0.32	1.77	92%
	MSSA	43	1.81	0.31	1.79	93%
	MRSA	57	1.78	0.33	1.75	91%

### Vancomycin MIC distributions of 100 MRSA strains in Bach Mai and Cho Ray hospitals - 2008



### Thank you for attention