

SLMTA - Our Journey!

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Outline of Remarks

- 1. Journey of conviction to the unknown**
- 2. Progress**
- 3. Spirit of learning**
- 4. Praxis approach to the future**

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**Journey of conviction
to the unknown**



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

Africa

The Maputo Declaration



The Maputo Declaration on Strengthening of Laboratory Systems

Recognize that in order to improve and sustain access to laboratory services, there must be an integration of laboratory support for tuberculosis, malaria and HIV disease programs. The aim of this effort should be to sustain any improvements made to a **laboratory as part of the greater health system from a public health perspective.**

Call on national governments to support laboratory systems as a priority by developing a national laboratory policy within the national health development plan that will guide the implementation of a national strategic laboratory plan. Governments should establish a **department of laboratory systems within the Ministry of Health.**

Call on donors and implementing partners to ensure that in supporting laboratory strengthening that proper consideration is given to **fostering national ownership.**

Call on academic institutions and research funders to accelerate efforts to **develop new diagnostic tools applicable to resourced-limited settings**

Call on donors and development partners to **commit to work collaboratively with each other and with coordination from the national governments** to support strengthening of laboratory systems in order to create one unified, integrated national laboratory network. These laboratory strengthening efforts should seek to build **public private partnerships.**

Done in Maputo, Mozambique on 24 January 2008



**World Health
Organization**

Organisation mondiale de la Santé

Weekly epidemiological record Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire

8 AUGUST 2008, 83rd YEAR / 8 AOÛT 2008, 83^e ANNÉE

No. 32, 2008, 83, 285–292

<http://www.who.int/wer>

**Joint WHO-CDC conference
on laboratory quality
systems, Lyon, April 2008
– joint statement and
recommendations**

**Joint WHO-CDC statement:
laboratory quality systems in the 21st
century**

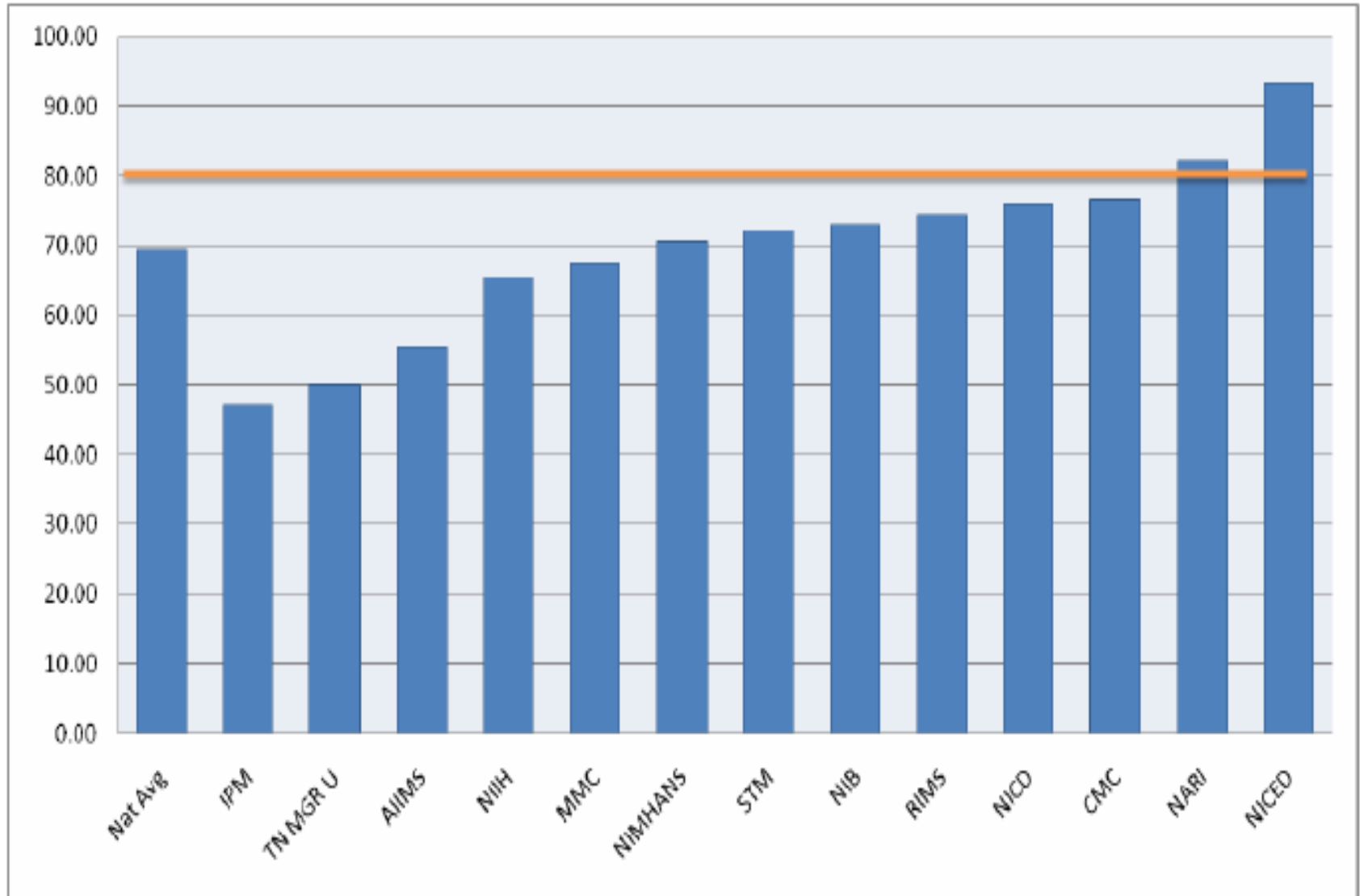
Establish national laboratory quality standards

- It is recommended that countries with limited resources consider taking a staged approach, where principal requirements for all are stated in the national laboratory standards as a minimum requirement while more advanced and national reference laboratories are encouraged to aim at meeting internationally accepted standards such as ISO 15189.

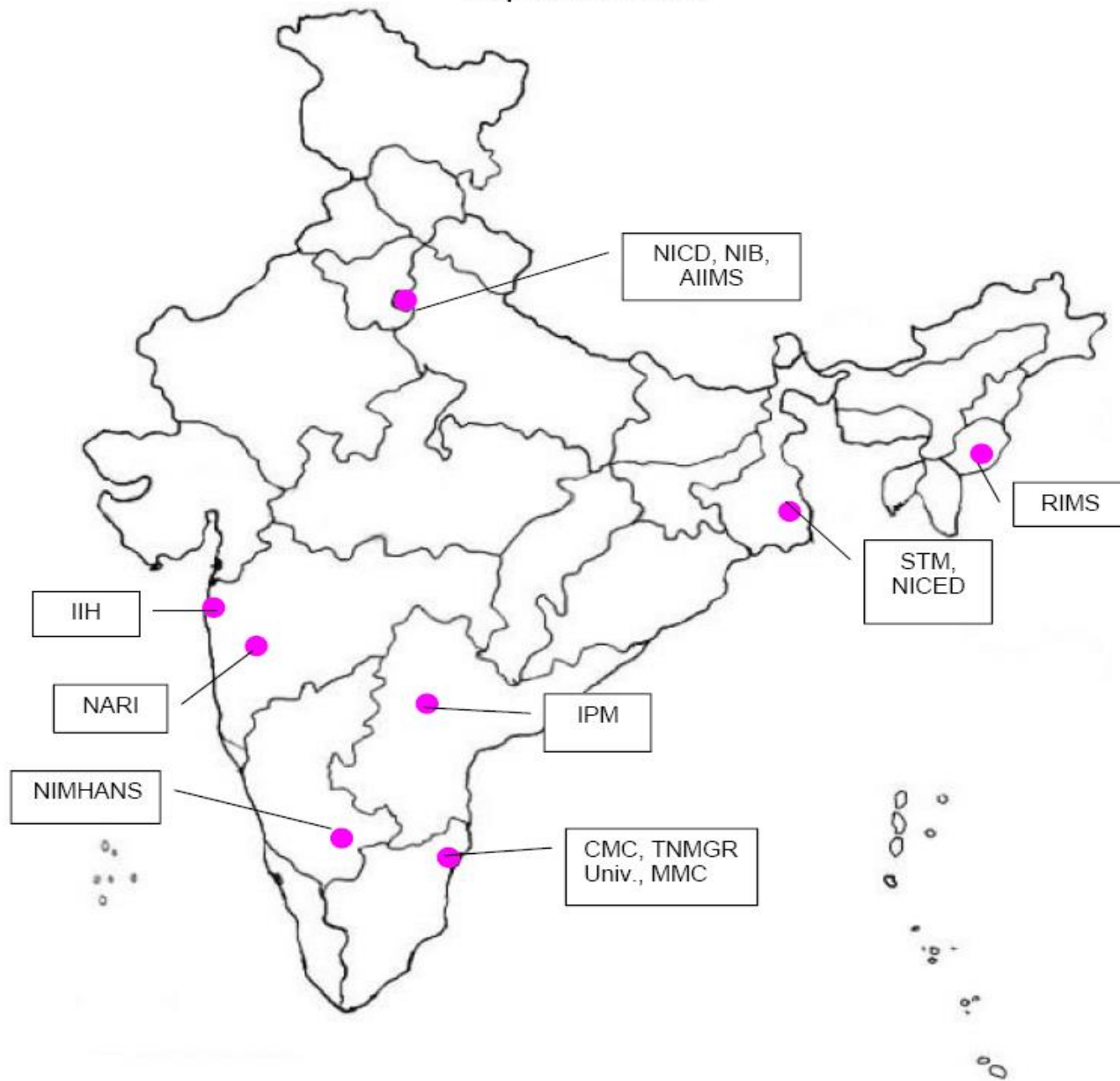




Total score of NRLs against the National Average score



Map: NRLs in India

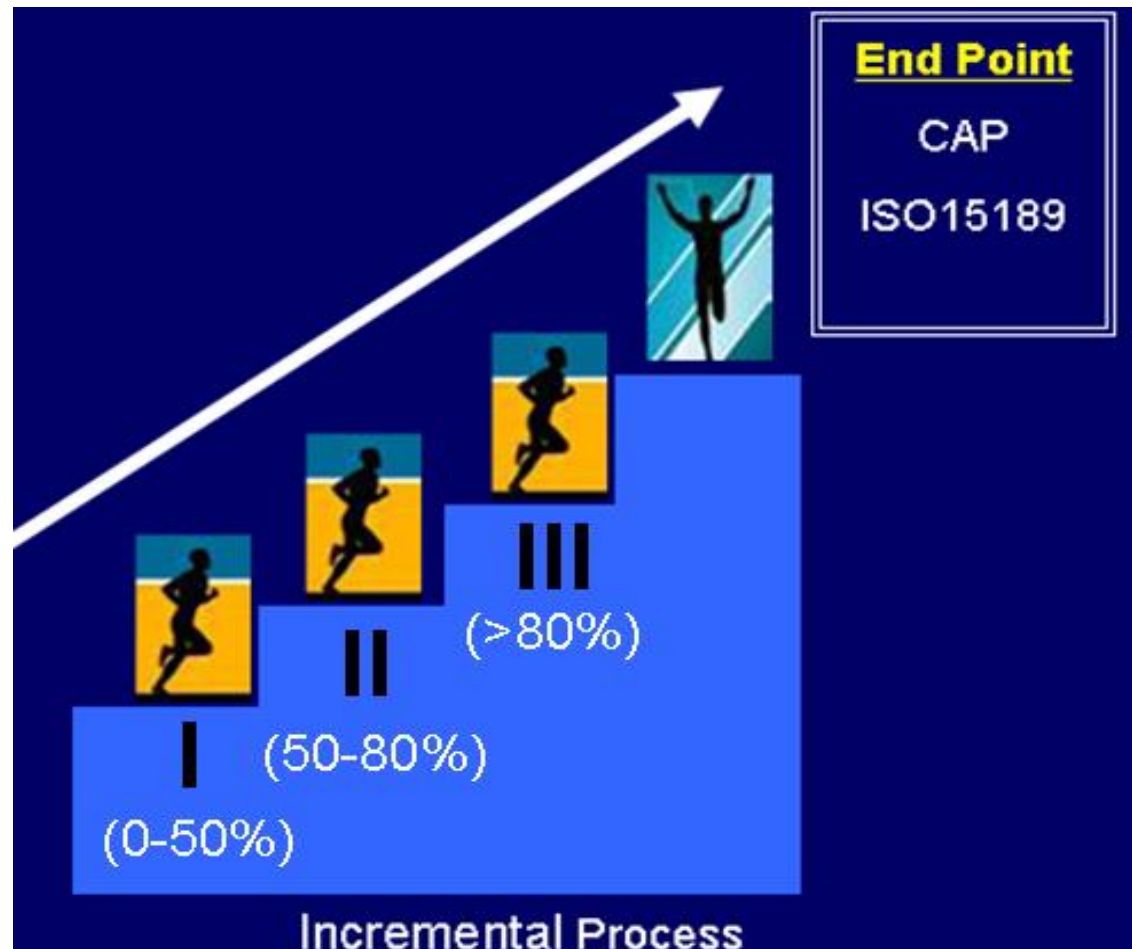


Implement Practical and sustainable Quality Management Systems

WHO AFRO Laboratory Accreditation -

Commitment to continuous improvement

- ☒ WHO AFRO *
- ☒ WHO AFRO **
- ☒ WHO AFRO ***
- ☒ WHO AFRO ****
- ☒ WHO AFRO *****





WHO-AFRO Kigali Launch

July 27-29, 2010



120+ experts and policy makers from 12 African countries

Meeting Goals:

- Launch WHO Stepwise Accreditation process
- Launch Strengthening Laboratory Management Toward Accreditation (SLMTA)



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PRESS RELEASE

KIGALI HOST THE LAUNCH OF A PROGRAM TO ACCELERATE NATIONAL LABORATORY SERVICE CAPACITY BUILDING TOWARDS ACCREDITATION IN THE AFRICAN REGION

Kigali, July 27, 2009 - A total of 120 experts and policy makers from 12 countries, including representatives from Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia convened in Kigali, Rwanda, from 27 to 29 July to gear up toward laboratory capacity building to achieve accreditation. This is a follow-up to the September 2008 Dakar meeting where WHO-AFRO announced the Laboratory Accreditation Scheme to strengthen the tiered laboratory systems of its Member States in a stepwise fashion.

Under the theme "Strengthening Laboratory Management, achieving immediate laboratory improvement, accelerating the process toward accreditation by WHO-AFRO," the Kigali meeting has three goals: 1) to show a blueprint of the path toward accreditation; 2) to obtain key stakeholders' support for accreditation; 3) to showcase a task-based training program in support of laboratory improvement required for accreditation.

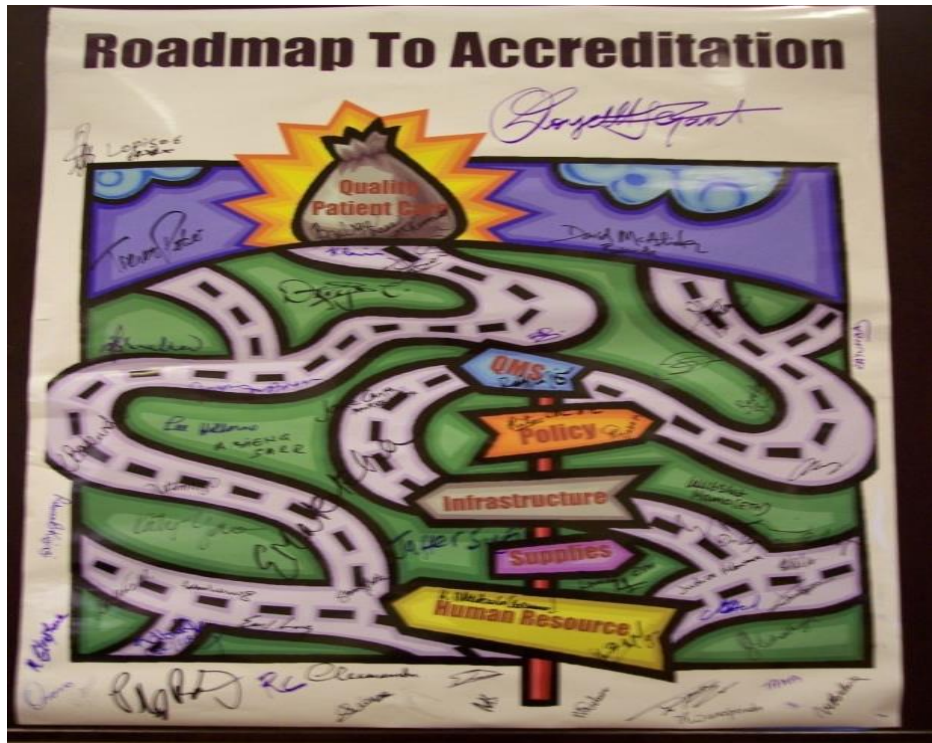
The meeting is organized by WHO Regional Office for Africa (WHO-AFRO) and the US President Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), in partnership with American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP) and Clinton Foundation.

The three-day meeting was opened by the Ministry of Health of Rwanda; the US Ambassador, the WHO Representative for Rwanda, the Director of Global AIDS Program, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Former US President Bill Clinton also addressed the audience via a taped speech. The World Health Organization (WHO) Representative for Rwanda welcomed the participants and emphasized that the theme of the meeting is in line with the Resolution AFR/RC58/R2 on Public Health Laboratory Strengthening adopted by Member States during the 58th session of the Regional Committee in September in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Because there is global consensus that laboratory services are vital to achieve universal access to care and treatment and meet the millennium development goals for health, WHO AFRO, in close collaboration with its partners, is putting a lot of efforts in laboratory capacity building to combat HIV, TB, Malaria, Flu and other emerging and re-emerging diseases such as multi-and- extensive resistance TB

The number of laboratories accredited is a key indicator to measure progress made in strengthening laboratory systems in developing countries. Participants acknowledged that although accreditation may require a lot of commitment and resources, the benefits are measurable, not only to laboratories, but to the entire health system of a country. Accreditation serves to focus the health system on the expressed needs of the customer/patient. As processes are redesigned to deliver the value desired by the customer/patient, there is an opportunity to cut waste and delete non-value-added steps, thereby allowing for reduced costs. Workforce retention is boosted by the sense of professional pride in working in an accredited laboratory. The external evaluation that is the hallmark of accreditation assures the customers that service meets acceptable quality and safety standards. Through continuous improvement of laboratory service quality, the accreditation process can enhance the quality of patient care.

In this meeting, experts will review the roadmap to accreditation, shared success stories and potential roadblocks, discussed critical success factors, and showcased the training tools that will help countries jump start their effort. Accreditation is not an end point, but rather a series of markers along the road to quality laboratory services – services which support the care and treatment of patients.

At the end of the meeting, participants will agree on the leadership and commitment necessary for the transformative accreditation process with strategic plans, policies, actionable operational plans, personnel placement and development, training, financial resources, and persistent accountable support.



Media Coverage of Stepwise WHO-AFRO Accreditation



[Health organizations launch new lab accreditation process](#)
[Government and health officials from across Africa meet](#)



BUSINESS DAILY



Former US President
[Bill Clinton](#)



The largest network of African reporters



NEWS IN BRIEF

Step-by-step rating system set to improve African labs

An accreditation system that aims to raise the standard of disease diagnosis in African medical laboratories was launched on 27 July in Kigali, Rwanda.

The process, developed by the World Health Organization in collaboration with the US government, will mark African pathology labs on an incremental scale, upping the rating as their quality improves rather than using the 'pass or fail' system of many developed countries. The scheme was launched alongside a training programme for African lab workers.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia, which will implement the step-by-step system, estimates that it could see 60 currently

AM. SOC. CLIN. PATHOL.



The number of accredited labs in Africa may rise.



Report of the Meeting on Implementation of CDC/WHO-AFRO/PAHO Step-Wise Process to Prepare Laboratories for Accreditation in the Caribbean Region

**Kapok Hotel
16-18 Cotton Hill, St. Clair
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago**

March 29-30, 2010



Caribbean SLMTA Group: Trinidad





Strengthening Laboratory Management Toward Accreditation (SLMTA)



SLMTA ROLLS OUT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

Vietnam Hosts the First SLMTA TOT Training in Asia



STRENGTHENING LABORATORY MANAGEMENT TOWARD ACCREDITATION - SLMTA TRAINING OF TRAINERS

First SLMTA TOT in South East Asia

6-17 February 2012





APRIL 2010 - ATLANTA CDC - SLMTA TOT
*Humberto Carvalho, CDC Vietnam, Uong Huot,
CDC Cambodia, Chuop Sokheng, NIPH-Cambodia
and Wilai Chalermchan, Thailand attended.*

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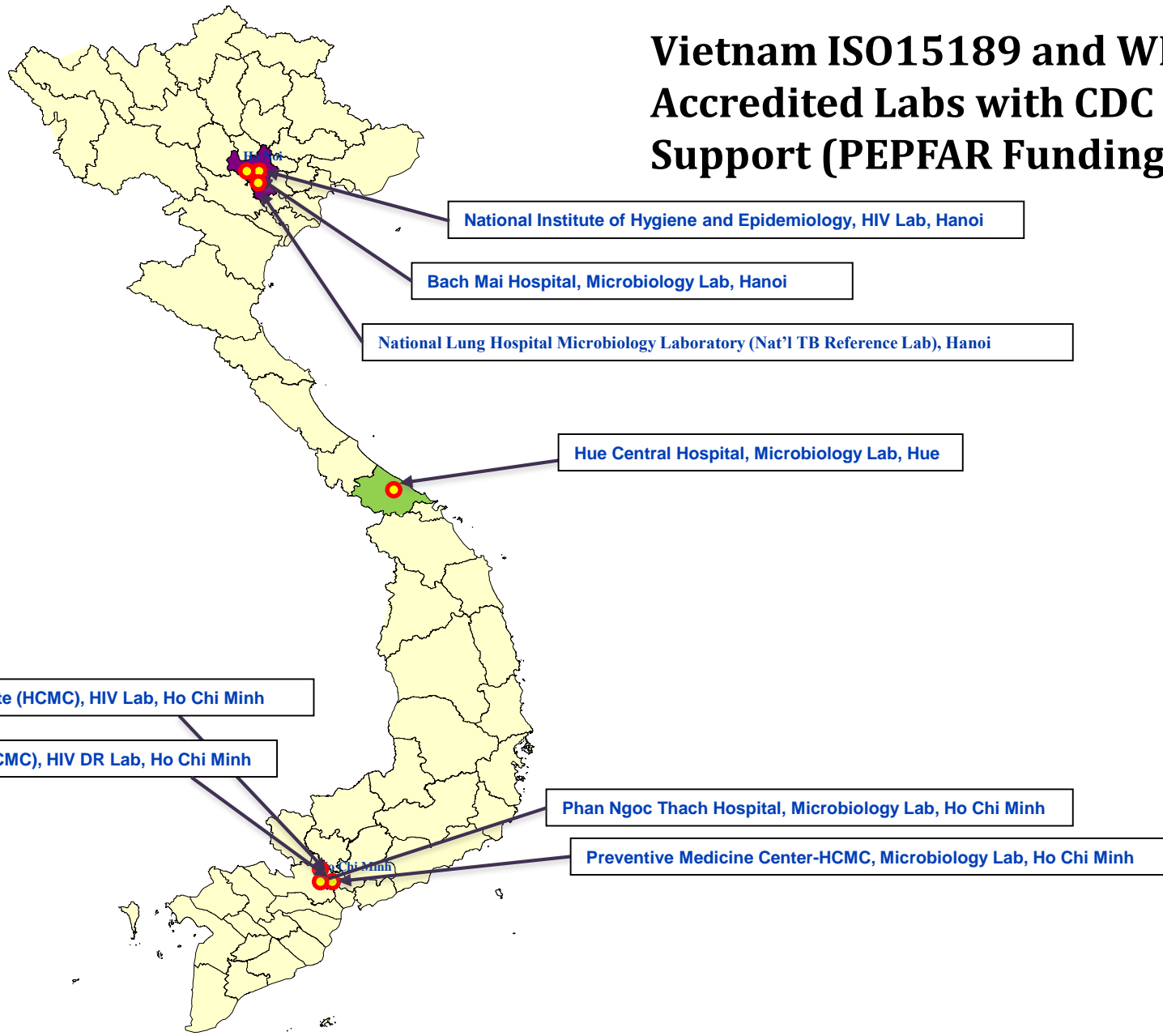
**Our remarkable
progress**

IOM Report on Evaluation of PEPFAR

“Although challenges remain, the improvement of laboratories under PEPFAR support and guidance has been a signature achievement of the program ----During the committee’s country visits, this was a theme emphasized with near universality”

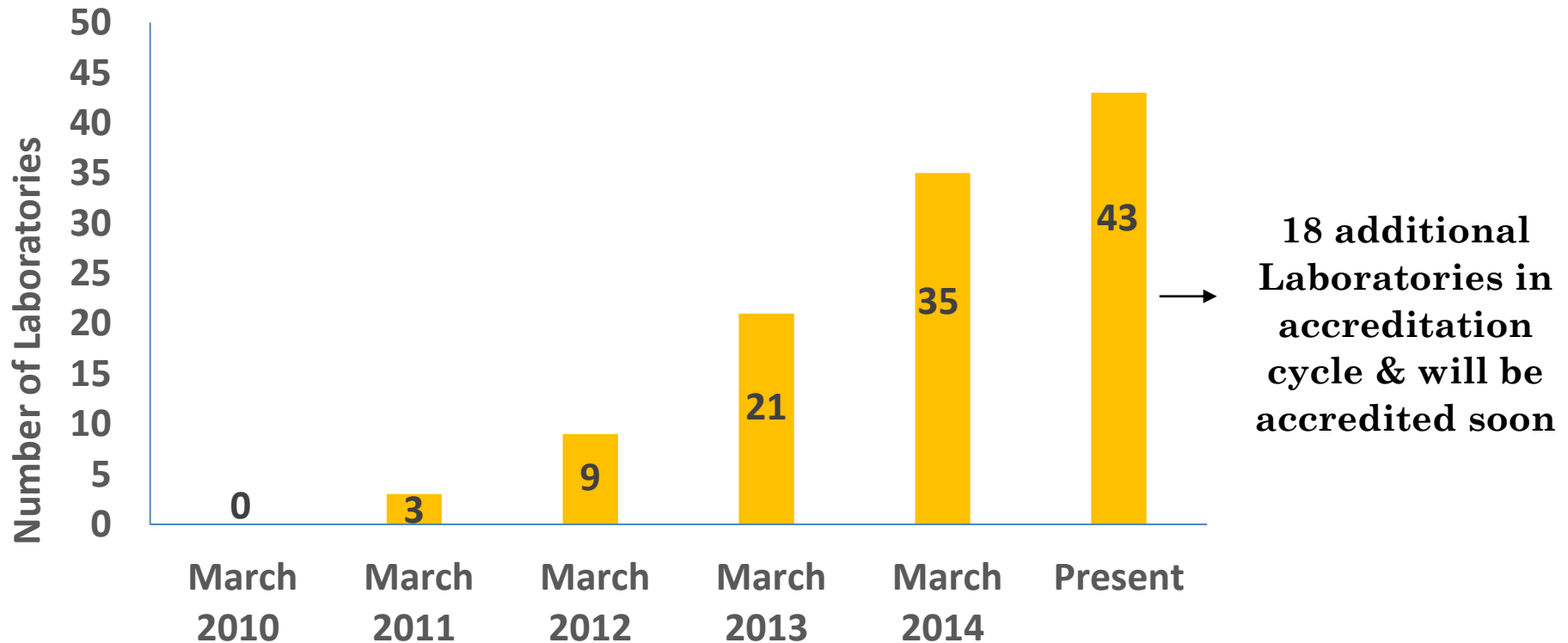


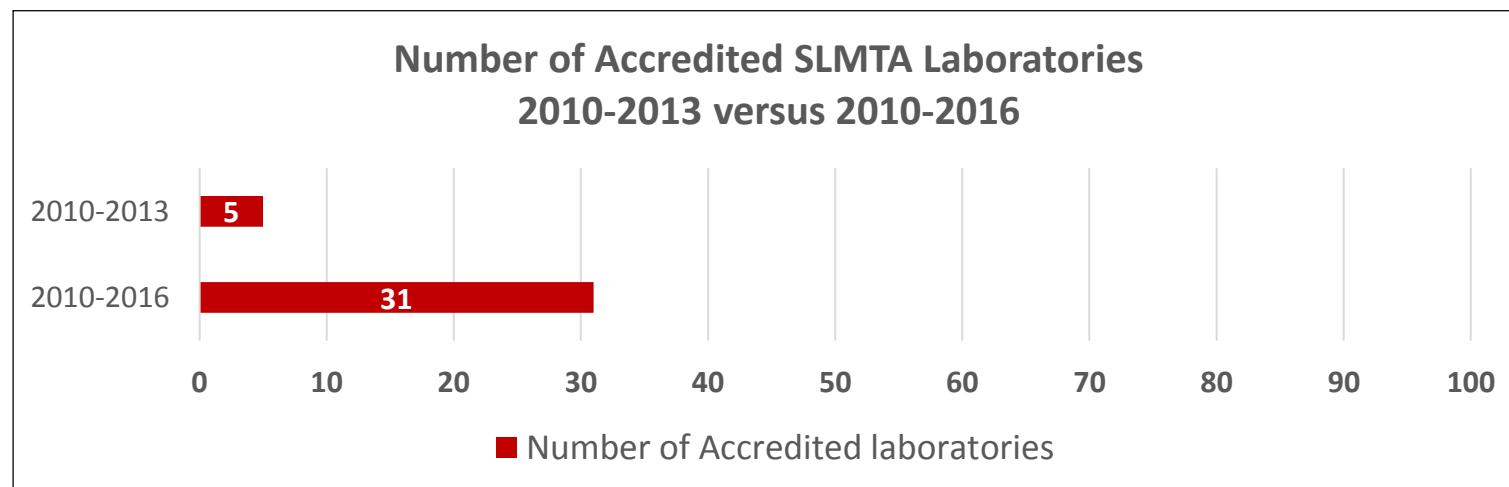
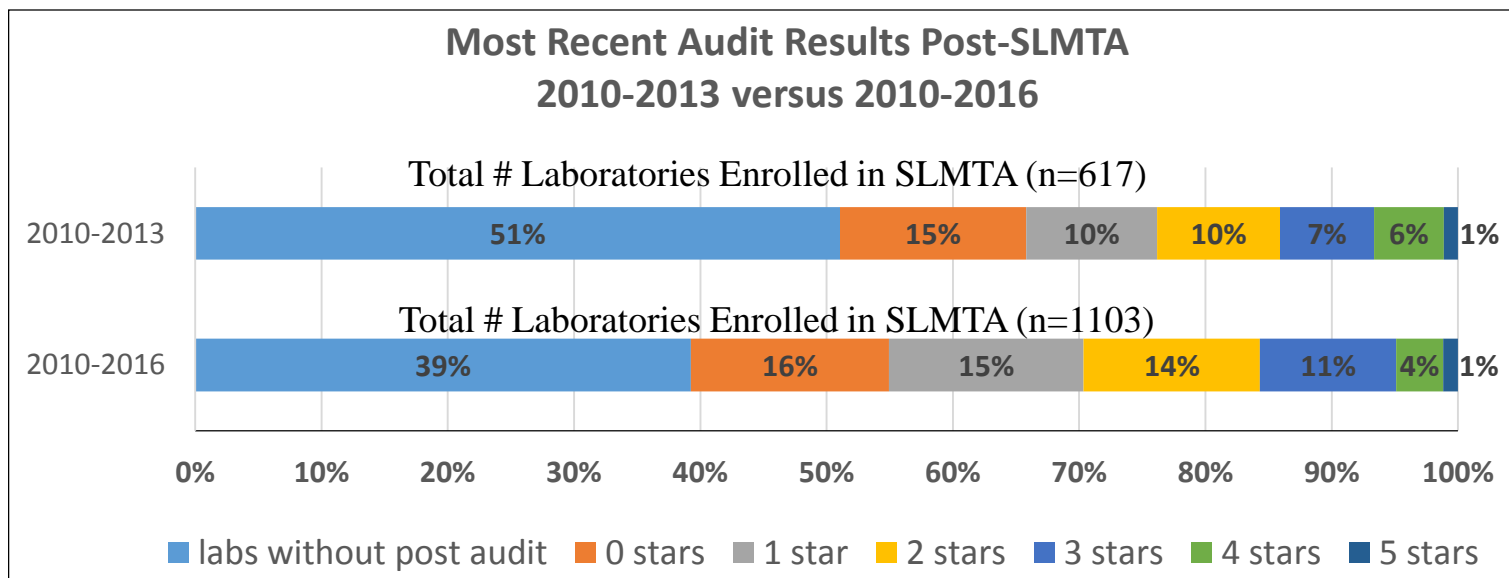
Vietnam ISO15189 and WHO Accredited Labs with CDC Support (PEPFAR Funding)



India - Achievements - ISO accreditation

End of Year Accreditation Status





3

Spirit of learning

Clarity in Mission

Mission: In collaboration with national and international partners, support countries to strengthen sustainable, integrated laboratory systems to provide quality diagnostic services for effective implementation of prevention, surveillance and treatment programs across diseases (HIV, TB, Malaria, OIs)

Success has many parents



Strong leadership and champions



Strong Commitment



African Society for Laboratory Medicine



Recognition!



Kenya receiving ISO15189 - 2013

The
power
of
partnerships



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Supplement 2



The Journal of Infectious Diseases

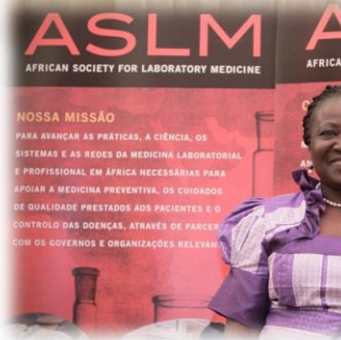
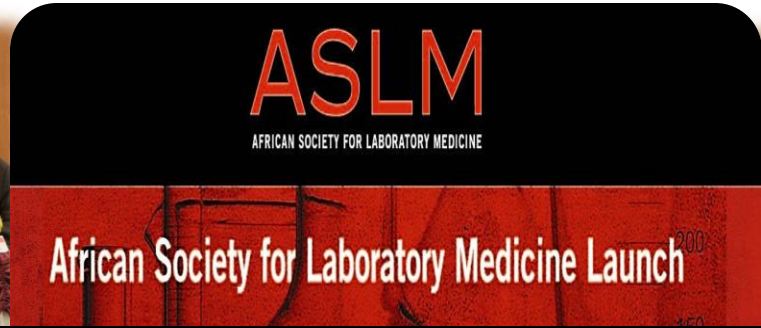
Public-Private Partnership and Strengthening
Laboratory Systems in Africa



Downloaded from <http://jid.oxfordjournals.org/> at Stephen B. Thacker CDC Library on April 12, 2016

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A Supplement to *The Journal of Infectious Diseases*



ASLM MISSION

To advance professional laboratory medicine practice, science, systems and networks in Africa needed to support preventive medicine, quality care of patients and disease control through partnership with governments and relevant organizations.



Failures

1. Laboratory Quality Management to non-funded countries
2. Limited engagement of the private sector
3. Harness the power of public private partnerships
4. Uptake and impact of diagnostics


4

Future: Praxis theory



The diagnostic–clinical chasm: Work in progress?



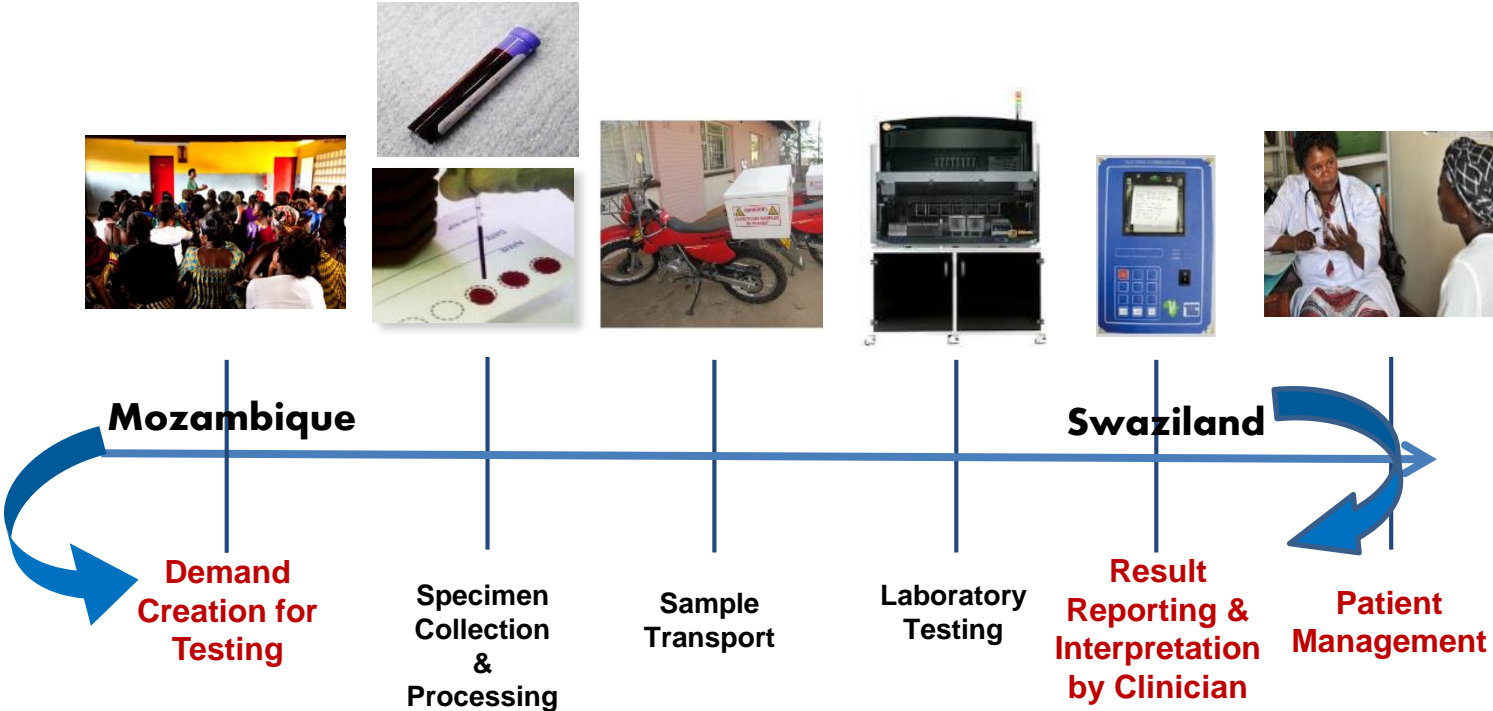
Author:
John N. Nkengasong¹ 

The *African Journal of Laboratory Medicine* (AJLM) has completed another exciting year by publishing a series of high impact articles that address key aspects of disease prevention and management. The driving forces that underpin the fundamental values of a journal are the felt impact the journal has on the practice of the discipline, in this case laboratory medicine in Africa, and how it guides and helps shape the future of the profession. The series of papers published in this year's issue satisfy these requirements.

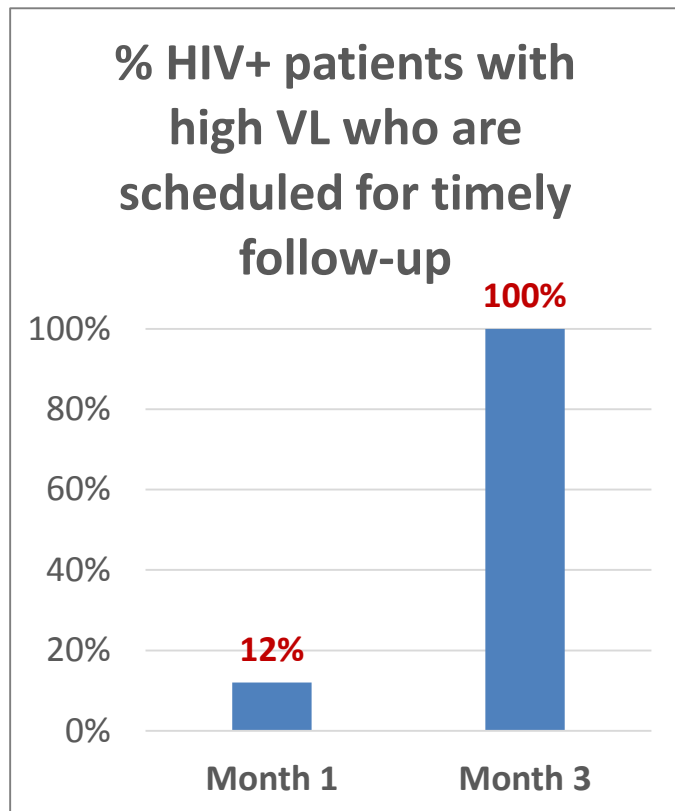


Using the same improvement methodology embedded in SLMTA to improve the **laboratory-clinic interfaces** for increased uptake of HIV viral load testing

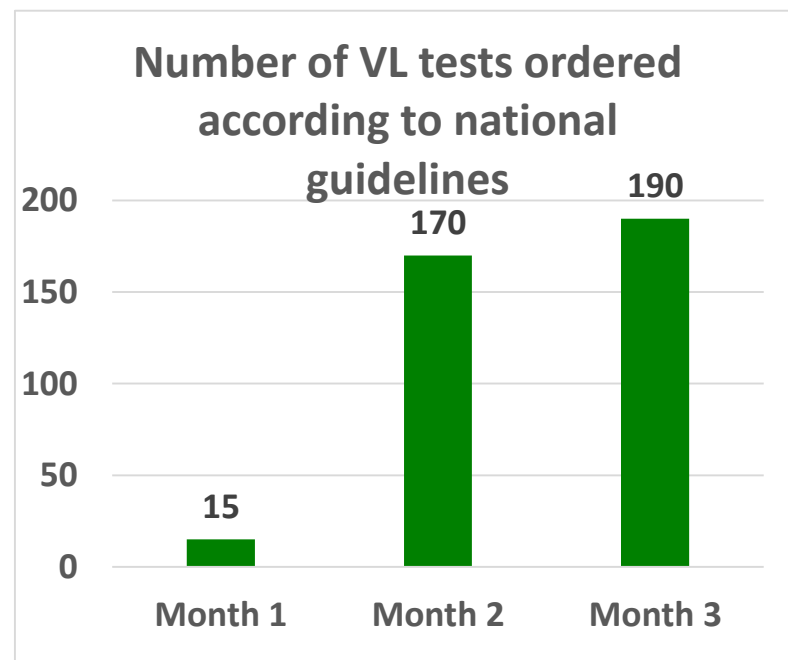
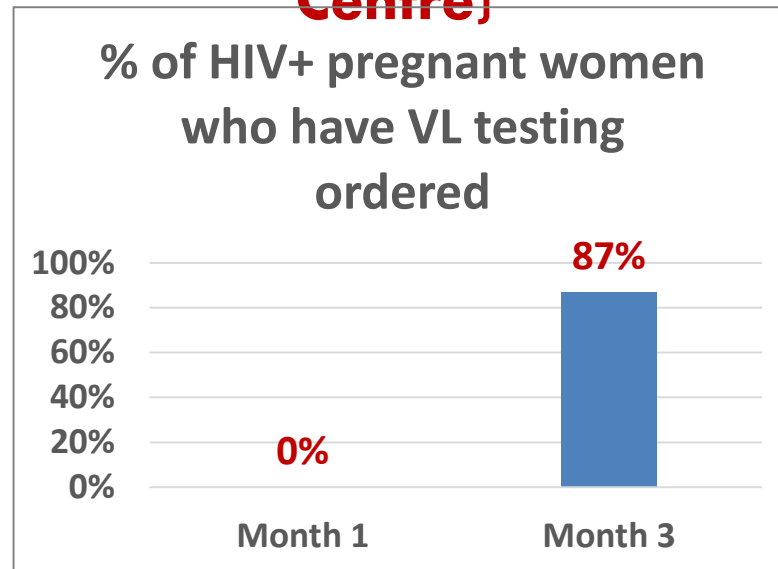
The Viral Load Cascade



Swaziland (Motshane ARV Clinic)



Mozambique (Bagamoio Health Centre)



Praxis theory of knowledge as applied to laboratory-clinical intersection

1. Values and ethics
2. Concepts and frameworks
3. Method/measures
4. Tools and instruments
5. Leading and managing change

A lush tropical forest scene with a river. In the foreground, a river flows over a rocky bed. Two people are sitting on the rocky bank, playing drums. One is wearing a white shirt and the other a red shirt. In the background, a person in a light blue dress stands on a path. The forest is dense with green foliage and large trees.

CONCLUSION

Beautiful music can be made without an orchestra...

A photograph of a sunset. The sun is a bright yellow-orange orb in the center of the sky, which transitions from a pale yellow at the top to a deep orange and red near the horizon. Silhouettes of various trees and palm plants are visible against the bright sky. The foreground is dark, with the silhouettes of trees and plants framing the scene. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

**Very
Special
Thank
You!!**