



Laboratory Medicine in the Era of Disruptive Technology

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Training and education of laboratory professionals in Mongolia

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Professional and educational system of clinical pathologists can be divided into two periods: first, 1940-1990 (Social and economical formation: Communisms), and second, 1990-present (Social and economical formation: Transition to the market economy). First period characterized by inadequate training and supervision programs, short duration of education, over narrow specialization, insufficient training curriculum, no possibility to rotation, no laboratory human resource development plan, no efficient management of continuing professional development, low technical competence to carry out training, no standardized job descriptions for clinical pathologists, lack of annual appraisals of lab. Doctors based on performance, less development of information technology, lack of foreign relation.

For the second period we made progress in development of training programs towards to the international standards, prolonged duration of education, made possibility of rotation to work in different field of lab. Medicine, introduced new subjects (Clinical Lab, Management, LIT Technology, Standardization, Fiscal management etc.), made progress in technical competence to carry out training, introduced appraisals of doctors based on performance. Foreign relation much more extended.

Former "School of Nursing" established in 1929 was the only institution, where graduated medical assistants, mid wives, dental technician, public health assistants and so on and start to train lab technicians from the year 1941. During last 27 years of transitional period trained more than 3'000 laboratory technicians, but the country always faced with shortage of laboratory technicians.

Clinical Pathologists trained for two years from the university degree bachelors. Approximately 120 clinical pathologists and clinical technologists working in the field of laboratory medicine. In correlation with the global tendency the curricula of the clinical pathologists includes subjects of chemical pathology (biochemistry, hematology, clinical chemistry, microbiology, forensic medicine, etc), and anatomical pathology. Post-graduate education and practical training greatly extended both in local and in abroad universities, including visiting professors, and different form of collaborative partnerships.

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