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Wales

Deep Dive: Infection Division

04/02/2025



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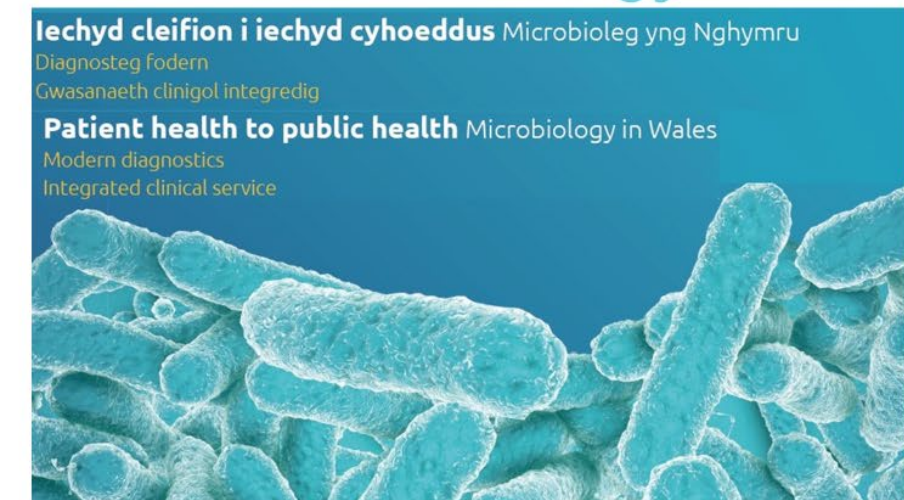
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Background Slides



Background Information

INFECTION Division Aims/Vision/Strategy



Vision	Objective
An excellent clinically-focused service delivered for all of Wales using state-of-the-art technology, in fit-for-purpose facilities by a motivated, competent and confident multi-professional workforce.	To enable the wider health system to prevent/reduce harm to individuals and the population from infection by providing specialist clinical and diagnostic knowledge and expertise.

2

- Clinical Infectious Diseases (Cardiff & Swansea)
 - ~1,440 ward consults/year in Cardiff
 - Direct care for 400 people living with HIV
- Clinical Microbiology Service
 - >44,000 consults/year across the Network
- Diagnostic Service
 - 2.1 million specimens/year

- Annual Budget ~ £54 million
- Budgeted establishment – 701 wte

PHW – blended multi-professional Clinical Teams

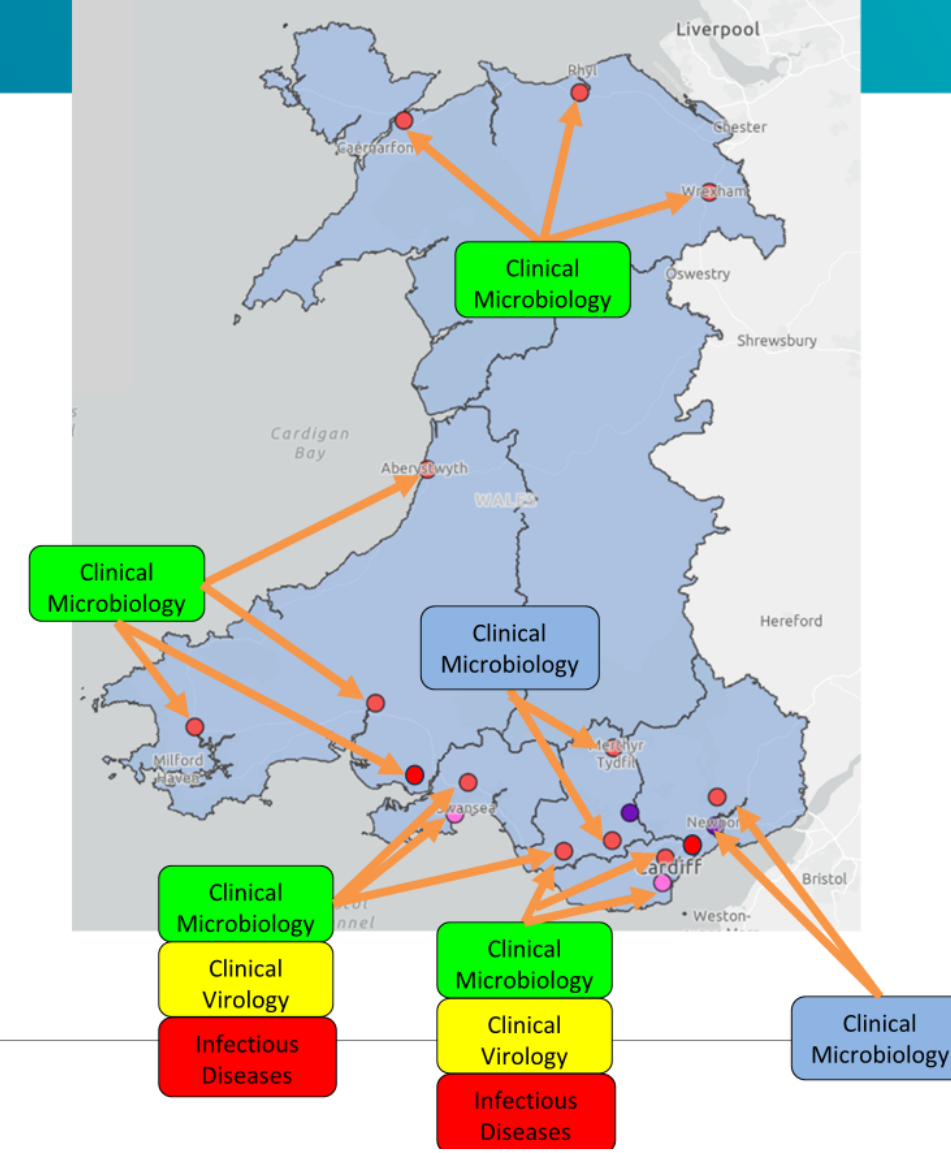
- Medical Consultants
- Medical Trainees
- Specialty/Specialist Grades (CESR)
- Consultant Clinical Scientists
- Trainee Clinical Scientists (HSST/STP)
- Advanced Nurse Practitioner
- Clinical Liaison Biomedical Scientists
- Physician Associates

- Microbiology
- Virology
- Infectious Diseases
- ID/Micro
- Virology/Micro
- ID/Virology
- Specialist & Reference services

2018 – 22.6 consultants
2024 – team of 74

non-PHW

- Conventional consultant service (inc Locums)



Diagnostic Service

PHW

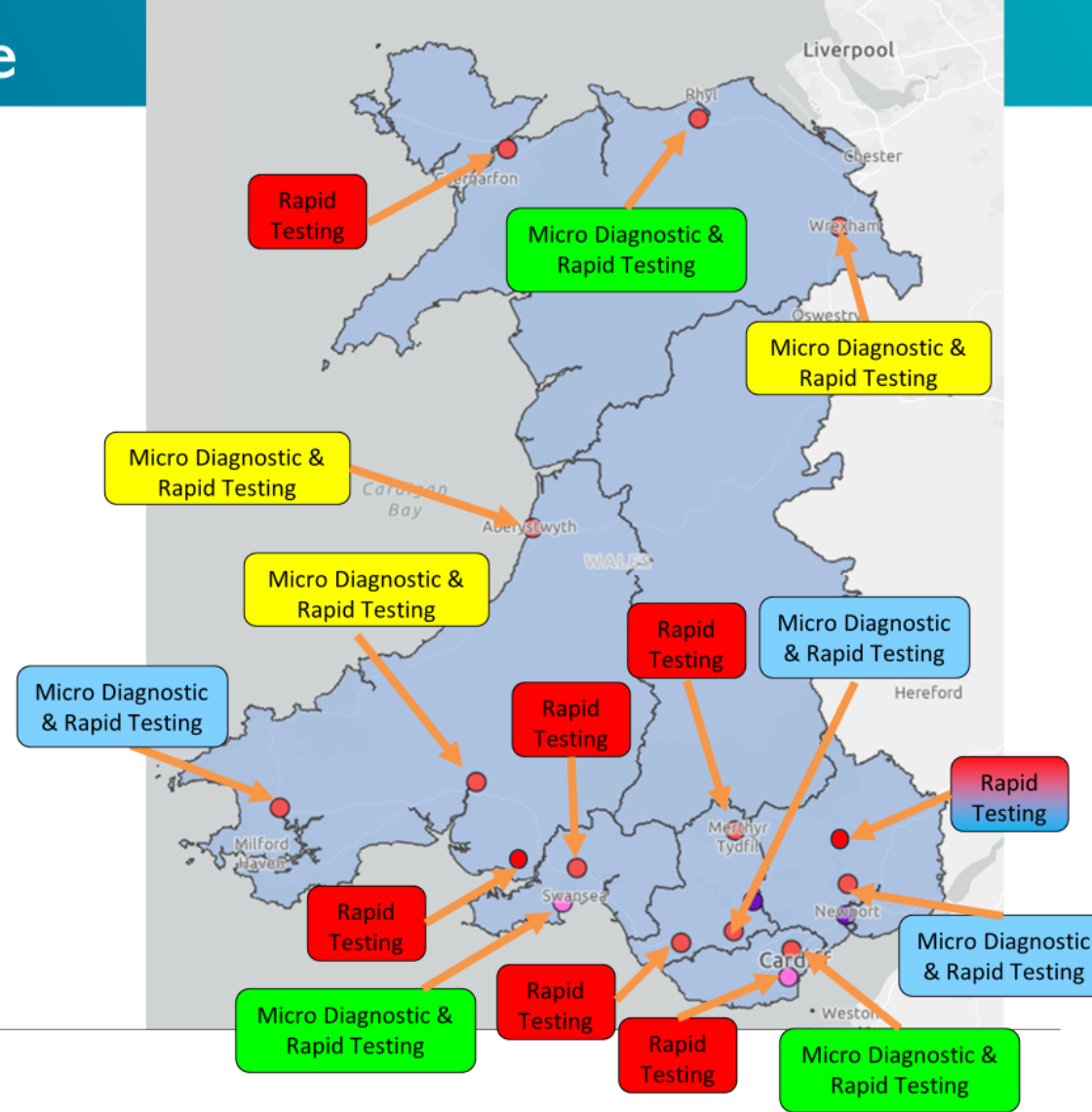
- Rapid full Respiratory Testing
- Blood Culture incubators and rapid BCID
- Rapid Tests for CPO, *C.difficile*, MRSA, VRE and Norovirus, Urinary antigen

- Local Laboratories
- Microbiology service including Category 3 facilities

- Regional Laboratories
- Full Microbiology service including Category 3 facilities
- Virology Services

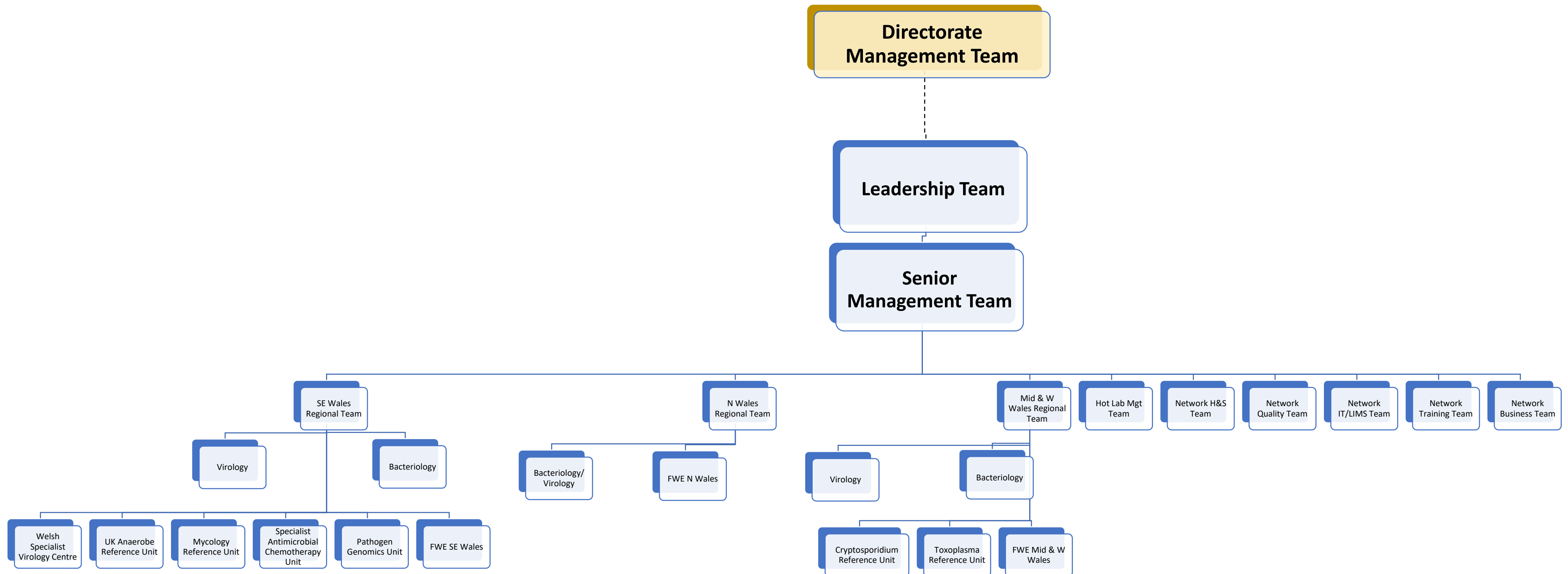
non-PHW

- Microbiology service including Category 3 facilities
- Limited Virology Services



Governance and Accountability Arrangements

Overview





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Committee Slides

Presenter –
Robin HOWE

25th November 2025

Key Achievements

Rapid Testing Closer to the Patient – ‘Hot’ Labs in all Labs

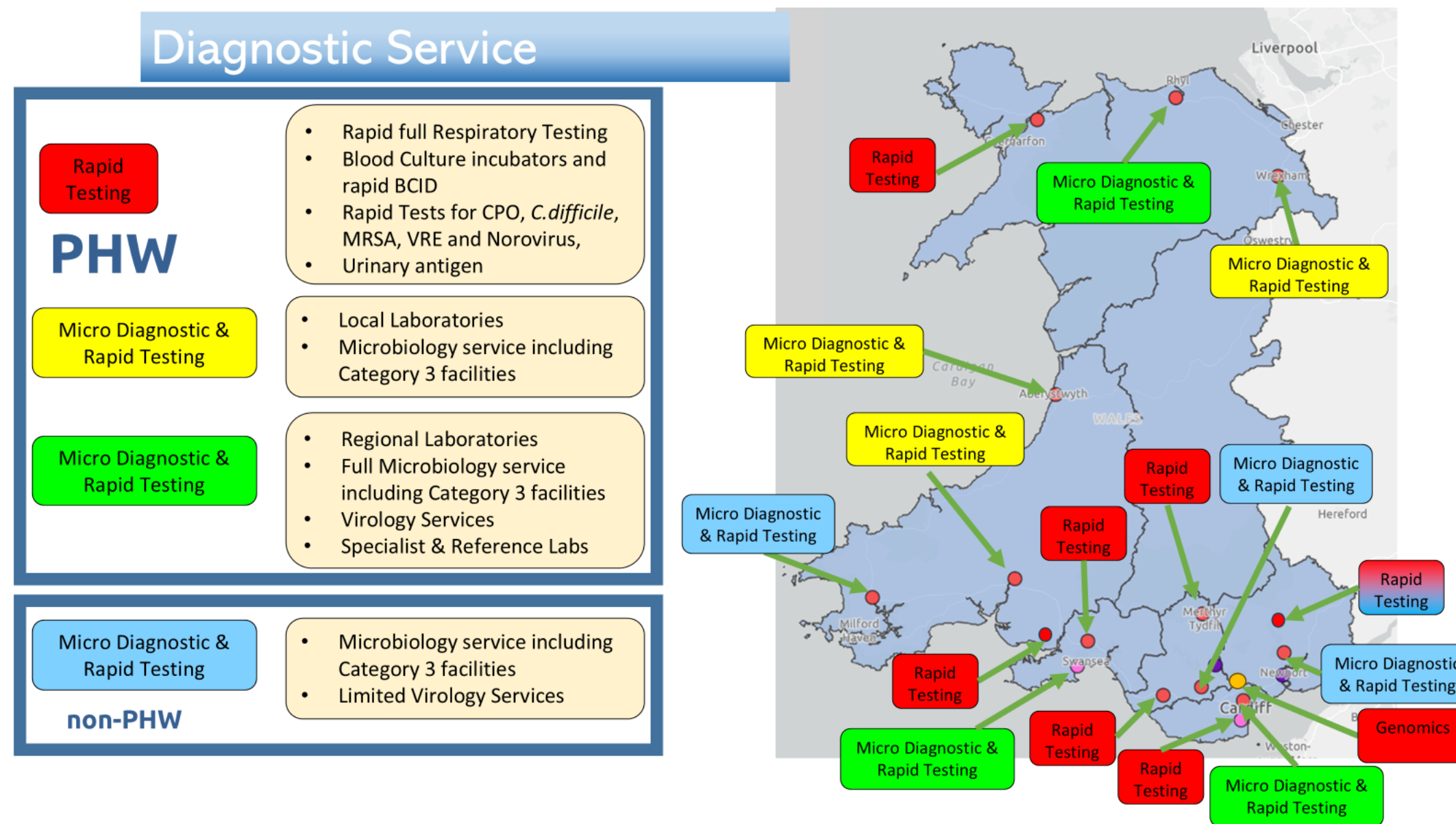
- 2018/19 - Rapid Respiratory Molecular Testing initial roll-out in 7 laboratories
- 2020/21 - 6 ‘Hot Labs’ funded by WG for rapid respiratory testing plus alert organism screening and blood culture processing
- 2023 – development of rapid testing repertoire across all acute hospitals in Wales



Key Achievements

Rapid Testing Closer to the Patient – ‘Hot’ Labs in all Labs

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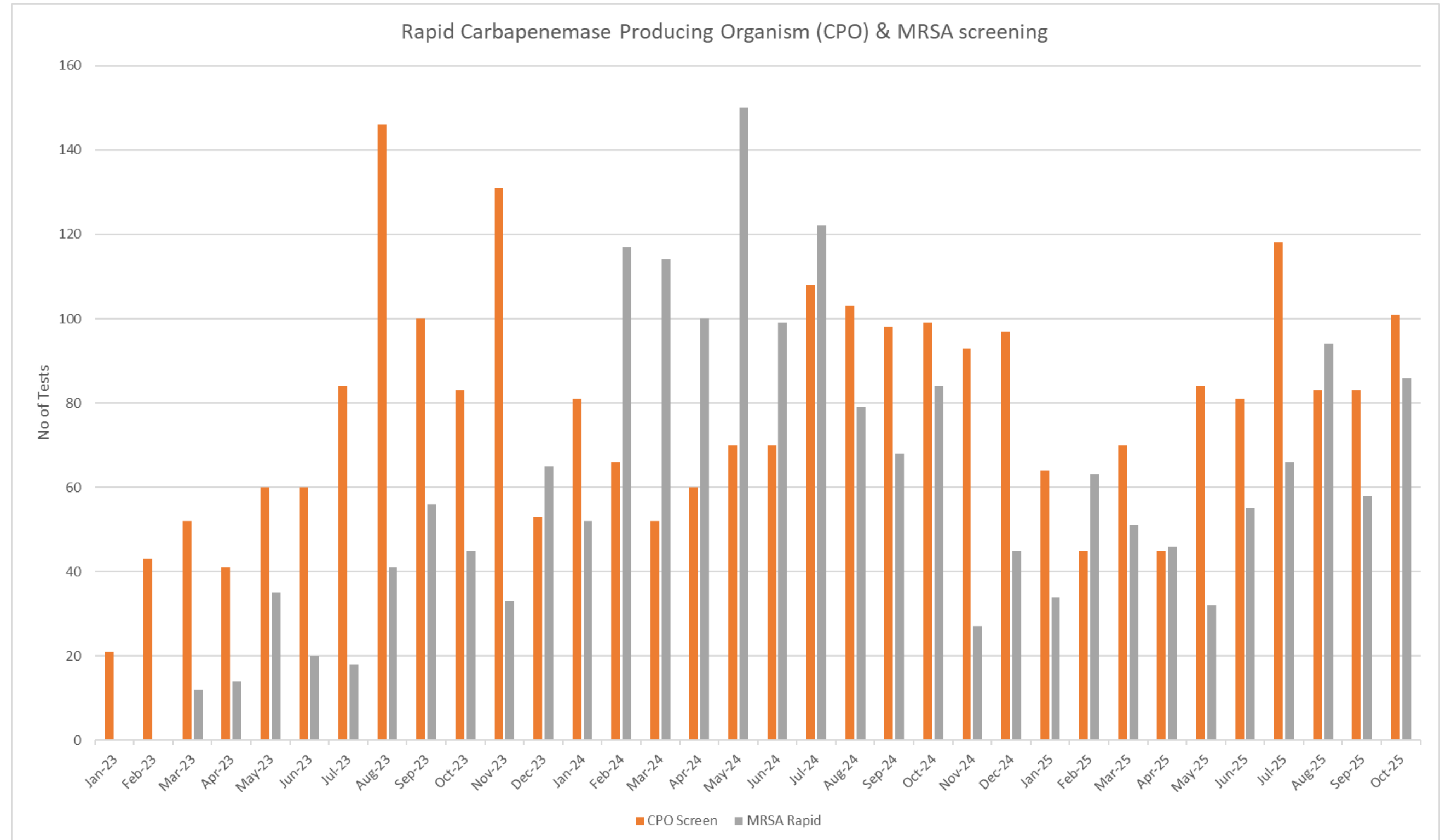




Key Achievements

Rapid Testing Closer to the Patient – ‘Hot’ Labs in all Labs

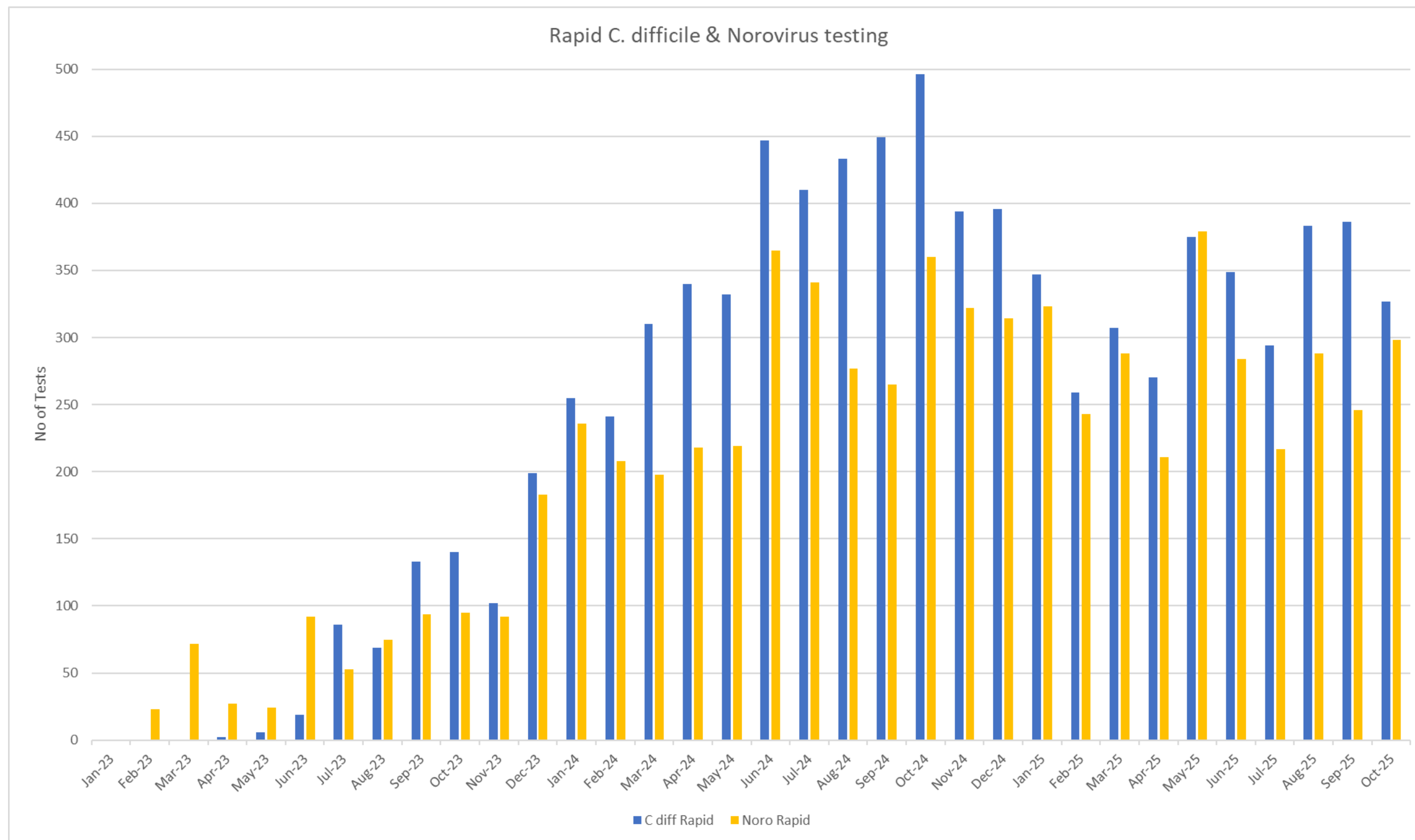
- Close to the Patient
- Rapid Testing
 - Rapid Diagnosis & Treatment
 - Facilitates patient flow



Key Achievements

Rapid Testing Closer to the Patient – ‘Hot’ Labs in all Labs

- Close to the Patient
- Rapid Testing
 - Rapid Diagnosis & Treatment
 - Facilitates patient flow

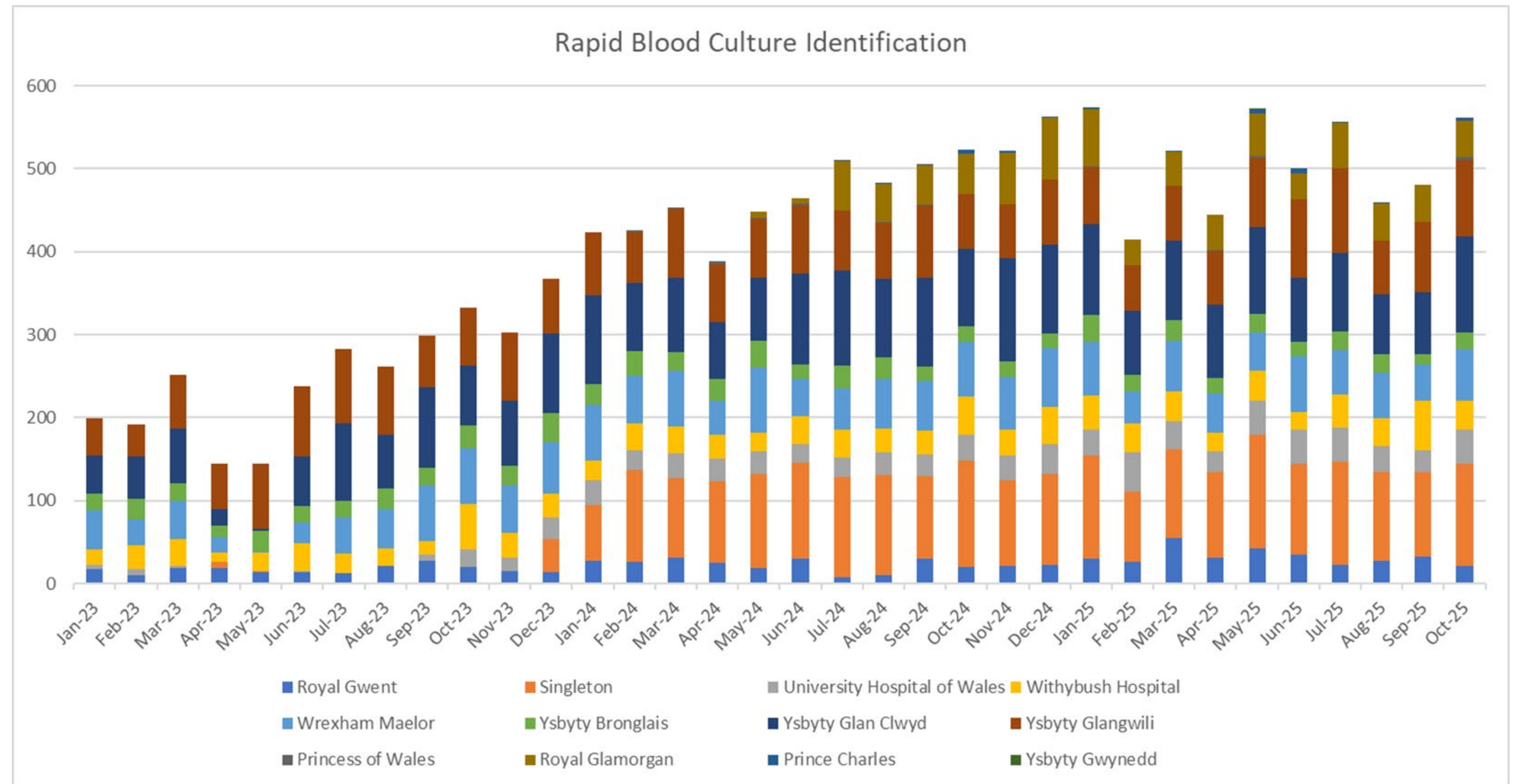


Key Achievements

Rapid Testing Closer to the Patient – ‘Hot’ Labs in all Labs



- Close to the Patient
- Rapid Testing
 - Rapid Diagnosis & Treatment
 - Facilitates patient flow



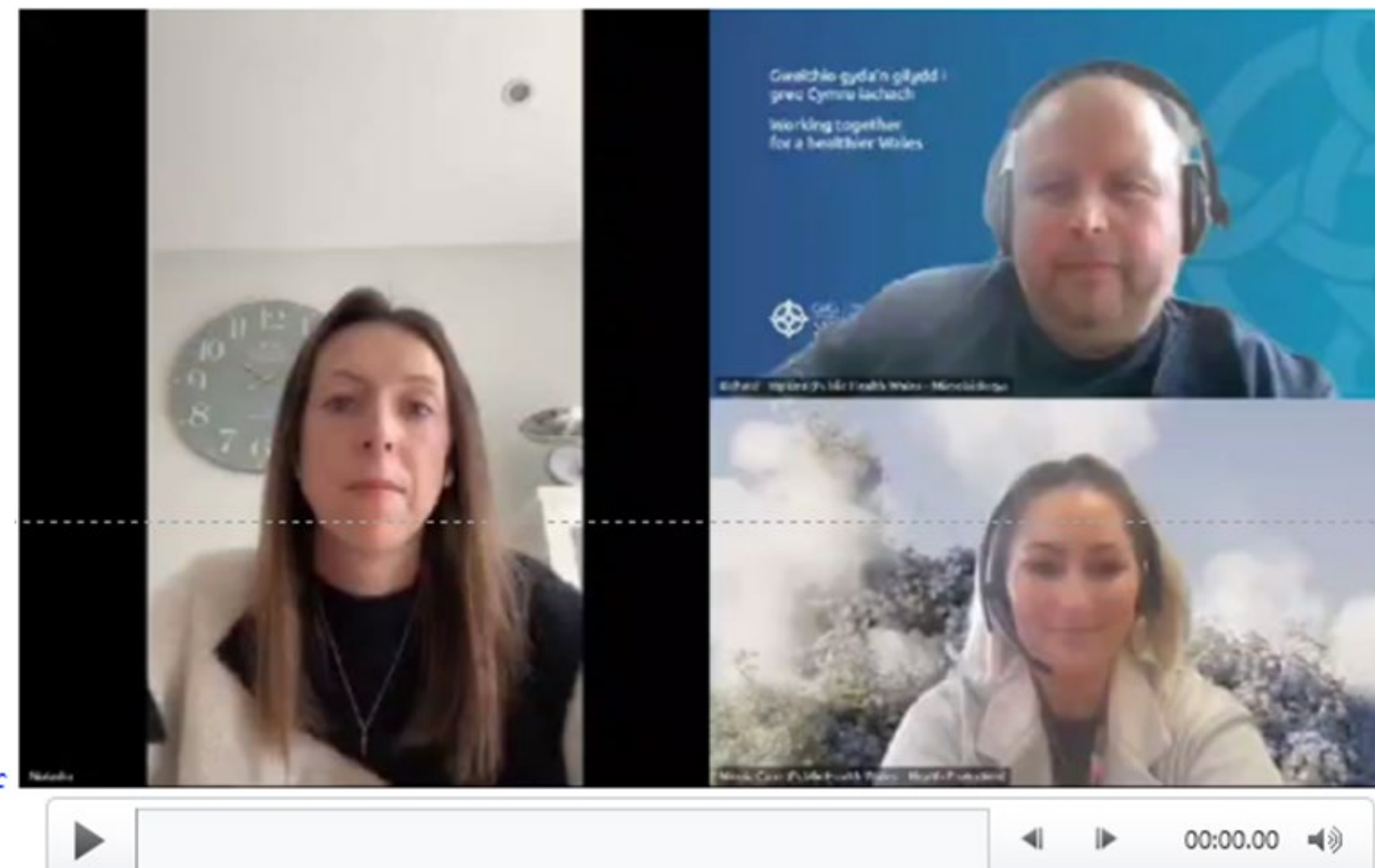
Key Achievements

Rapid Testing Closer to the Patient – ‘Hot’ Labs in all Labs

- Patient NG 30yr female, unwell postpartum.
 - BC set taken 1/2/24 14:00
 - Bottles received in Singleton 1/2/24 15:25
 - Bottles loaded onto analyser 1/2/24 15:30
 - Bottles flagged positive 2/2/24 00:24. Bottles unloaded by 24/7 team at Singleton, gram performed GPC ?strep in pairs and short chains.
 - Rapid ID method (sepsityper) undertaken with other positive BC's 2/2/24 01:51. Result Streptococcus pyogenes 2.28 A+++

Sepsityper Blood Culture Identification platform has given a positive result suggesting the presence of Streptococcus pyogenes. This is a CE marked test, although still under evaluation in the laboratory, and outside our accredited scope of testing. Please consider this result in the context of the patient's clinical state and discuss with Microbiology if any concerns.

- Sensitivity on Streptococcus Pyogenes available at 19:00 on 2/2/24
- Total time from bottle flagging positive to sensitivity available = 18.5hrs



Invasive Group A Streptococcal infection
 Knee, wrist and perineum affected
 Rapid treatment
 Rapid Health Protection management
 Discharged ITU 2/3/24
 (no contacts affected)

Key Achievements

Rapid Testing Closer to the Patient – 'Hot' Labs in all Labs

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Key Achievements

Value-Based Healthcare



Value-Based Healthcare Workstream

Wound samples
Ear samples
Yeast identification
Genital samples
Urine AST

Pre-analytical
Analytical
Post-analytical

Key Achievements

Value-Based Healthcare-
Microbiology in Wound Care



Building a Collaborative Community

- **ALL WALES WOUND AWARENESS GROUP (AWWAG):**
 - Webinars, case discussions, peer support;
 - Accessible to remote and rural wound care providers.
- **MULTI-PROFESSIONAL WOUND CARE COLLABORATIVE:**
 - Process mapping of the patient journeys across Wales;
 - Identifying best practice;
 - Standardisation and data collection;
 - Driving quality improvement and research.





Key Achievements

Value-Based Healthcare- Microbiology in Wound Care

Challenge	Action	Impact
Inconsistent wound swab practice	Shadowed frontline teams	Strengthened microbiology-clinical alignment
Lack of standardised guidance	Developed bilingual infographics	Reduced unnecessary sampling, improved stewardship
Limited microbiology education	Created ESR & Learning Wales course	Accessible training across care settings

Key Achievements

Value-Based Healthcare- Microbiology in Wound Care

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Taking a wound swab for culture - The 'Levine' Technique

- Cleanse and debride the wound**
 - Inform the patient of the procedure, that it may cause discomfort and gain consent.
 - Cleanse the wound using warm sterile saline (or clean tepid potable water).
 - Suggested guidance: 50-100ml per cm of wound length.
 - Debride non-viable tissue as required, in line with local policy.
 - The aim is to remove contaminating material such as non-viable tissue, dressing residue, dried exudate etc.
 - Repeat wound cleansing using warm sterile saline.
- Select the sample location**
 - Obtain the sample from the cleanest area of the wound bed.
 - Where possible, do not obtain the sample from superficial pus, slough or necrotic tissue.
 - Especially where this has been residing beneath a dressing, or exposed to external environment.
 - Ensure a 1cm² area of viable wound bed tissue is visible in order to continue with the procedure.
 - If the wound is probing (e.g. a sinus) in nature, consider taking a deep sample and make a note of this on the request form.
 - If there is <1cm² of wound bed visible do not take the swab. Consult with a wound specialist to discuss clinical presentation or concerns.

A step by step approach to identifying and managing Wound Infection

- Contaminated or Colonised Wound**

OBSERVATION

Wound is progressing normally with the following wound characteristics:

 - Slough - trace to moderate volume
 - Slough & necrosis may be present
 - Odour - normal
 - Pain - normal
 - All wounds heal in the presence of chronic problems, as long as they are not causing damage to the host.

DO NOT SWAB!

ACTION

 - Assess wound and identify aetiology. Ensure any contributing comorbidities have been treated (e.g. diabetes, vascular supply, malignancy, inflammatory issues etc).
 - Optimise wound healing through appropriate preparation (debride)
 - Consider cleansing of the wound with tap water or saline to remove debris from the wound bed
 - Consider the use of non-antimicrobial dressings and apply antibiotics to surrounding skin.
 - If wound healing progressing continue treatment plan and review in 2 weeks.
 - If the wound is not progressing after 2 weeks in weeks for some treatment plans, or deteriorating, refer the wound according to department and to assess treatment plan. Seek further specialist advice (e.g. Wound, infection, diabetes)
 - Complete national risk screening (e.g. MUI) or local risk screening tool, and implement.
 - Signs of localized infection are present, progress to 2.
- Localised Wound Infection (localized within wound and peri-wound ->red)**

OBSERVATION

Wound healing is not progressing normally in the wound is deteriorating, and the wound exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:

<p>CHIEF COMPLAINTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge/Exudate • Local heat/redness • New/Increasing pain • Swelling/Redness • New/Increasing pain that around the wound • Systemic symptoms 	<p>CONSIDER (SUSPECT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Septic arthritis • Osteomyelitis • Abscess/Trachea • Cellulitis • Septic arthritis • Osteomyelitis • Cellulitis • Septic arthritis • Osteomyelitis
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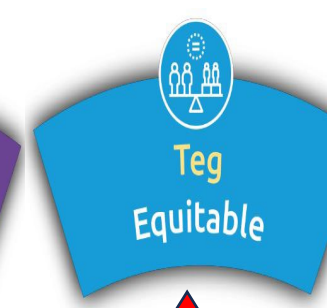
DO NOT SWAB!

ACTION

 - Swab for an antiseptic cleaner or sufficient swab as per local guidelines to cleanse and mechanically debride the wound
 - Select an appropriate wound dressing (based on management objectives, exudate, malodour etc), or refer to local policy for primary/secondary dressings
 - Wound infection review (initially at 2 weeks, then every 1-2 days)
 - If signs of infection STOP using health and return to WPP 1.
 - If progressing, but there are still signs of infection, continue with debridement and review weekly until resolution of infection.

Key Achievements

Value-Based Healthcare- Microbiology in Wound Care



Why it Matters

- Standardisation of wound care practice
- Equality of patient care across Wales
- Improved microbiology-clinical communication
- Empowered staff through accessible education
- Aligned with NHS Wales priorities: quality, equity, innovation



"This initiative shows how listening, collaborating, and translating best practice into accessible education can drive meaningful service improvement — for the benefit of all staff and patients." — Greg Williams, Clinical Liaison BMS.

Key Achievements

POCT – Point Of Care Testing for BBV



Currently leading on two Welsh Government initiatives:

- 1) HIV POCT service implementation in Sexual Health Clinics offering PrEP across Wales.
- 2) Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) POCT service implementation and upscaling of testing in various community settings across Wales.

The team provide:

- BBV/POCT service implementation and oversight from a quality assurance perspective.
- Mass Blood Borne Virus(BBV) screening, including rapid POCT for Hepatitis C (High Intensity Test and Treat sessions (HITTs)).
- Rapid referral into specialist services and support with patient engagement.
- Educational sessions/training to upskill and implement BBV/POCT services.
- Feedback to the Health Board elimination groups to adopt and implement appropriate strategies designed to facilitate elimination.

National PHW Point of Care Testing (POCT) Team, based at Wales Specialist Virology Centre (WSVC)



LOUISE DAVIES (Senior Biomedical Scientist and National POCT Lead)

MORGAN CUTLAN (National Point of Care Testing Practitioner)

RYAN DAVIES (National Point of Care Testing Practitioner)

Key Achievements

POCT – Point Of Care Testing for BBV

Welsh Government remains committed to eliminating viral hepatitis as a public health threat by 2030

PHW have been charged with supporting the delivery of these goals. POCT plays an important role in achieving elimination through the implementation and application of rapid POCT services across Wales.



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Key Achievements

POCT – Point Of Care Testing for BBV



- HIV POCT in Sexual Health Clinics that offer PrEP:**
 Implemented in 4 sites- C&V (Cardiff Royal Infirmary) and BCUHB (Wrexham, Rhyl and Bangor).
 Rapid 'HIV POCT' allows patient rapid access to PrEP medication at their initial appointment- improving the patient experience and reducing pressures on clinic times.
- Mobile POCT pathway (two-tiered) in C&V and ABUHB:**
 Operated by third sector staff. Implementation and oversight provided by PHW POCT Team.
- Two –tiered prison-based Hepatitis C POCT pathway:**
 Implemented in 3 prisons estates:

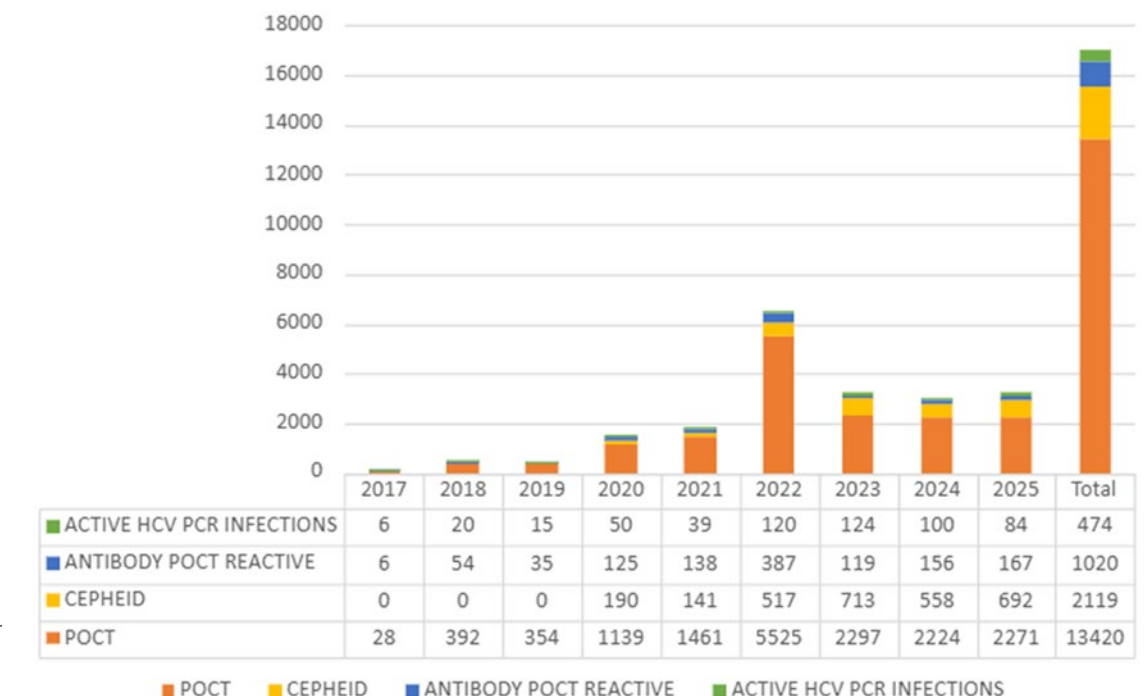


Step 1.
OraSure, OraQuick HCV
Antibody POCT (20mins)



Step 2.
Cepheid, GeneXpert HCV viral
load PCR POCT (60 mins)

The Volume of Point of Care Tests Performed in Wales (2017 - 2025)





Key Achievements

POCT – Point Of Care Testing for BBV

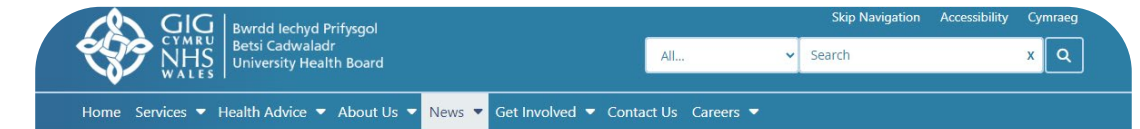
POCT SUCCESSES

PRISON:

- HMP, Berwyn (largest prison in UK, housing ~2100 men) announced micro-elimination on 28th Feb 24’.
- Alongside colleagues from BCUHB, the Hepatitis C Trust, We (PHW) were awarded the ‘NHS Wales 2024 award for team culture’ which recognised our multi-disciplinary team working to achieve micro-elimination at HMP Berwyn, the UK’s largest prison.

COMMUNITY:

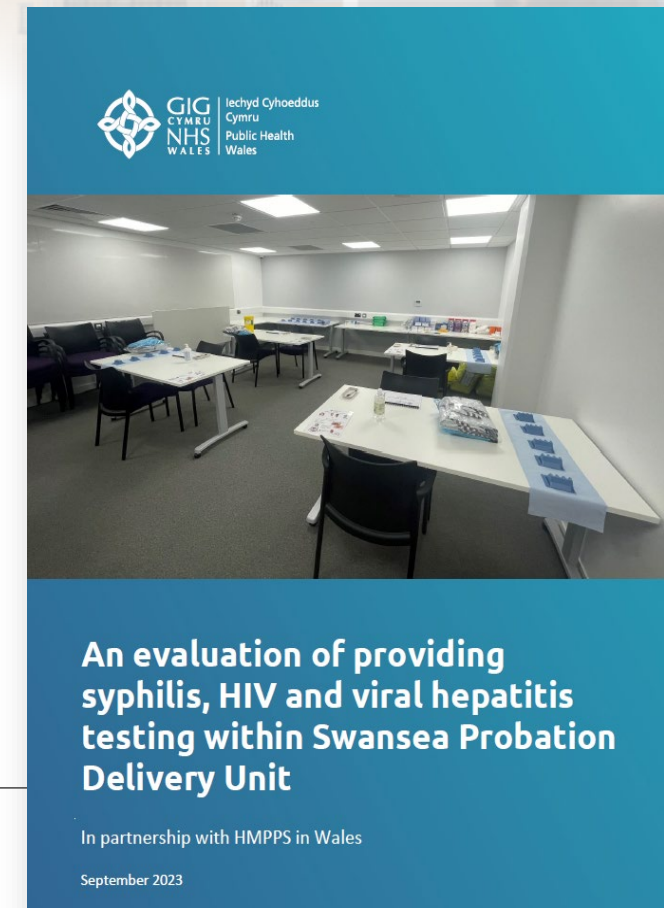
- POCT/BBV outreach at HM Probation, Swansea:** This was the first time BBV testing services had been available in this type of setting within the UK. 439 pts. were tested over 18 working days. Of the 439 tested, 56% has no evidence of ever being tested for BBV within NHS Wales records. Infections identified: 6 HCV, 1 HIV and 2 syphilis. Since this project similar undertakings have been conducted in other probation setting across Wales.
- Minority Ethnic Community POCT/BBV outreach event, Cardiff City Stadium:** Allowed us access to groups at risk of Hepatitis B and C (those from ethnic minority backgrounds with close links to high prevalence countries). 96 pts. were tested during the one day event. A pt. user experience evaluation was performed with very positive feedback received.
- Community Drug and Alcohol Team, POCT/BBV outreach:** Testing at 5 CDAT sites in CTMUHB. 553 pts. tested over a 32-day period. 40% of all clients tested. 17% antibody positivity- 10 active Hepatitis C infections identified. Appointment letter system used for the first time- 84% attendance linked to appointment letter.



Home > News > Health Board News > Hepatitis C micro-eliminated at HMP Berwyn thanks to rapid test and treat programme



Hepatitis C micro-eliminated at HMP Berwyn thanks to rapid test and treat programme




Key Achievements

Molecular Diagnosis of Septic Arthritis

Conventional process – 24-48 hours

- Rapid testing
 - Identification & provisional resistance in 1 hour)
- Identification of fastidious organisms
- Identification of resistance
- Kit cost ~£140 vs ~£10 conventional
 - System savings from early diagnosis & treatment





Panel Menu
The BIOFIRE® Joint Infection (JI) Panel Menu

Gram-Positive Bacteria

- Anaerococcus prevotii/vaginalis
- Clostridium perfringens
- Cutibacterium avidum/granulosum
- Enterococcus faecalis
- Enterococcus faecium
- Finegoldia magna
- Parvimonas micro
- Peptoniphilus
- Peptostreptococcus anaerobius
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Staphylococcus lugdunensis
- Streptococcus spp.
 - Streptococcus agalactiae
 - Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - Streptococcus pyogenes

Gram-Negative Bacteria

- Bacteroides fragilis
- Citrobacter
- Enterobacter cloacae complex
- Escherichia coli
- Haemophilus influenzae
- Kingella kingae
- Klebsiella aerogenes
- Klebsiella pneumoniae group
- Morganella morganii
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Proteus spp.
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Salmonella spp.
- Serratia marcescens

Yeast

- Candida spp.
 - Candida albicans

Antimicrobial Resistance Genes

Carbapenemases

- IMP
- KPC
- NDM
- OXA-48-like
- VIM

ESBL

- CTX-M

Methicillin Resistance

- mecA/C and MREJ (MRSA)

Vancomycin Resistance

- vanA/B

Key Achievements

Molecular Diagnosis of Septic Arthritis

Case Study

An 18 month old child presented with a limp following a coryzal illness. Initially thought to have a reactive (non-infective) arthritis due to him being relatively well and afebrile, his symptoms persisted, and he developed a large hip effusion. This was subsequently washed out in theatre and the same-day Biofire JI test was positive for *Kingella kingae*, a pathogen consistent with his presentation.

Subsequent extended cultures available 10 days later were negative as is common for this fastidious organism. The early positive Biofire JI result enabled targeted antibiotic therapy and an early oral antibiotic switch facilitating discharge from hospital.

The positive test result also increased confidence in the diagnosis for both the parents and the surgeon and allowed a specific follow-up plan to be actioned.



'In T&O we have found the Biofire extremely useful and it has helped us to make prompt management decisions. In the scenario of a possible septic arthritis in a native joint versus the possibility of acute gout (or both!) the Biofire result has allowed us to make a decision regarding surgical intervention for infection or injecting a joint with steroid for gout, which almost always allows us to promptly discharge a patient home and decrease the burden on bed pressures. These patients are obviously always followed up in OPC and the formal C&S results are reviewed.'

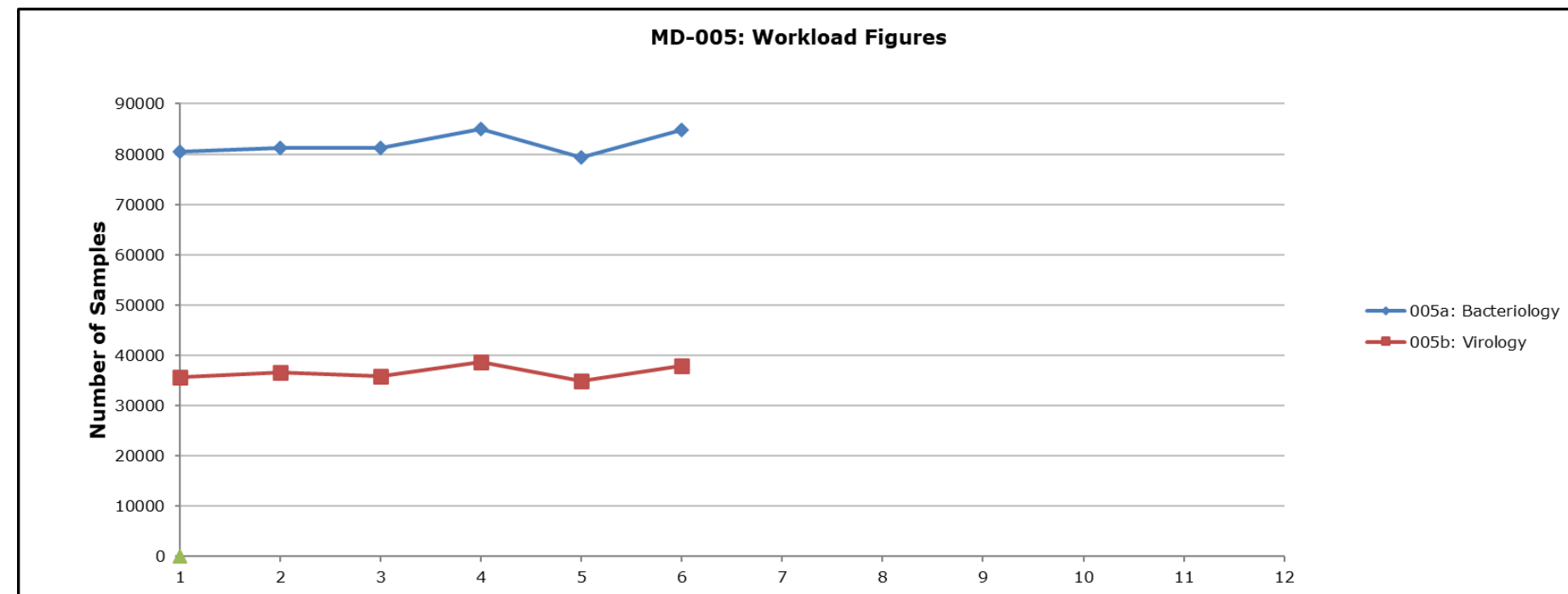
Consultant Trauma and Orthopaedics

"The use of Biofire has definitely improved our diagnostic yield with regards to the treatment of Paediatric MSK infection. The detection of Kingella kingae (a common pathogen in paediatric MSKI) has always been hindered by infrastructure (previously needing a send-away test) and now we have the means to detect and treat early with confidence. This in the long run I am sure will translate into reduced intravenous therapy duration and thereby reduced inpatient stay.

Paediatric Consultant Trauma and Orthopaedics

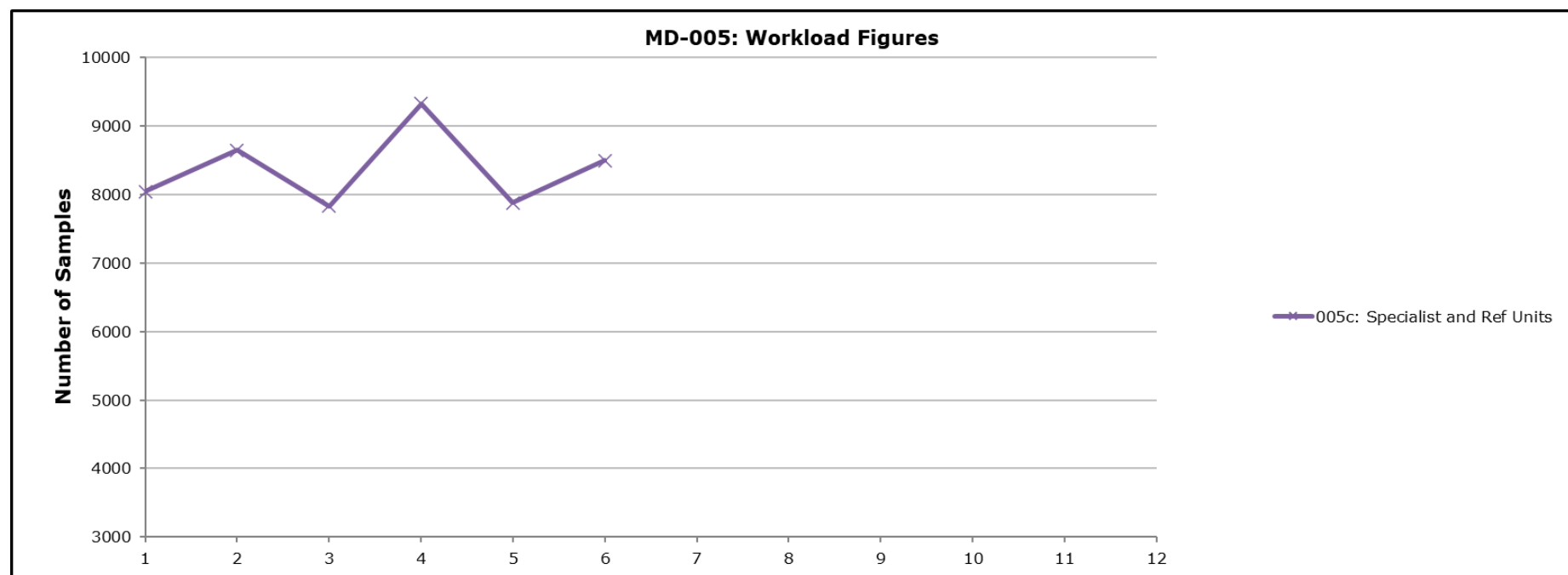
Performance

Overview



MD-002: Turnaround Time - % Compliance

2020-2021	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
002a: Bacteriology	94	94		
002b: Virology	99	100		
002c: Specialist and Reference Units	99	99		
002d: Food, Water and Environmental	98	99		

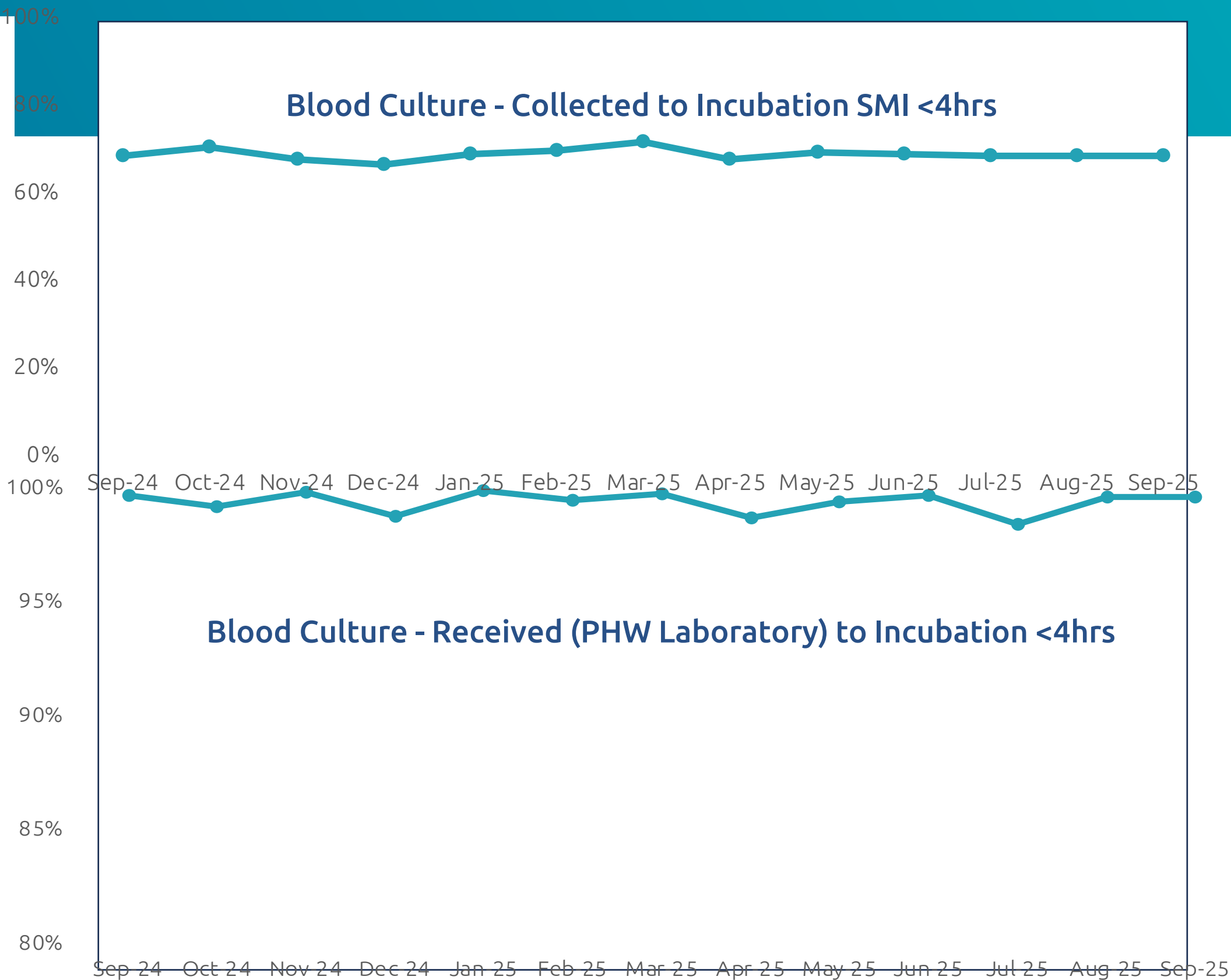
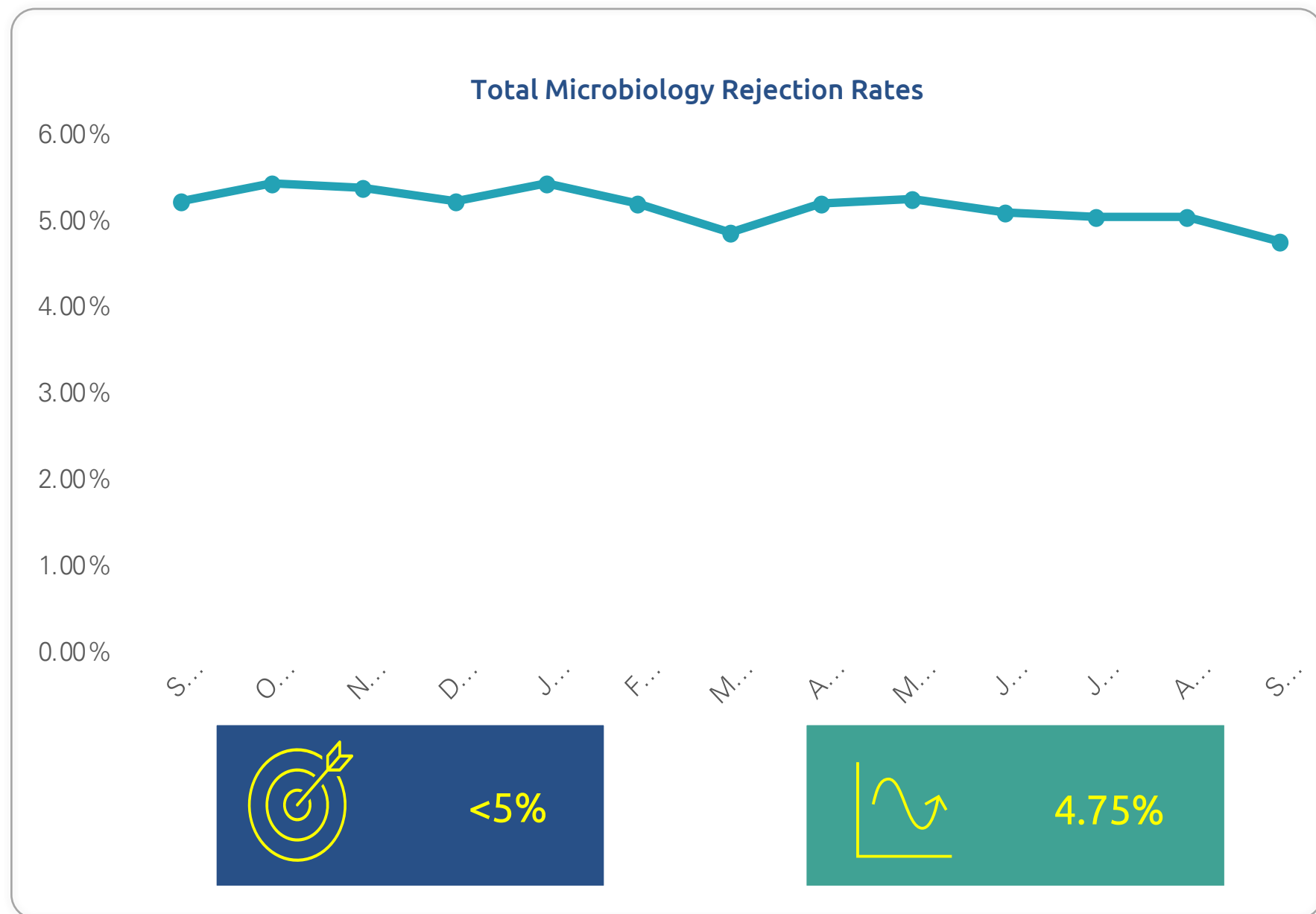


MD-001: EQA Performance

2020-2021	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
001a: Bacteriology	98	97	99	97	98	97						
001b: Virology	98	100	94	96	97	92						
001c: Specialist and Reference units	99	90	100	100	100	100						
001d: Food, Water and Environmental			99			98						

Performance

Trust Insights



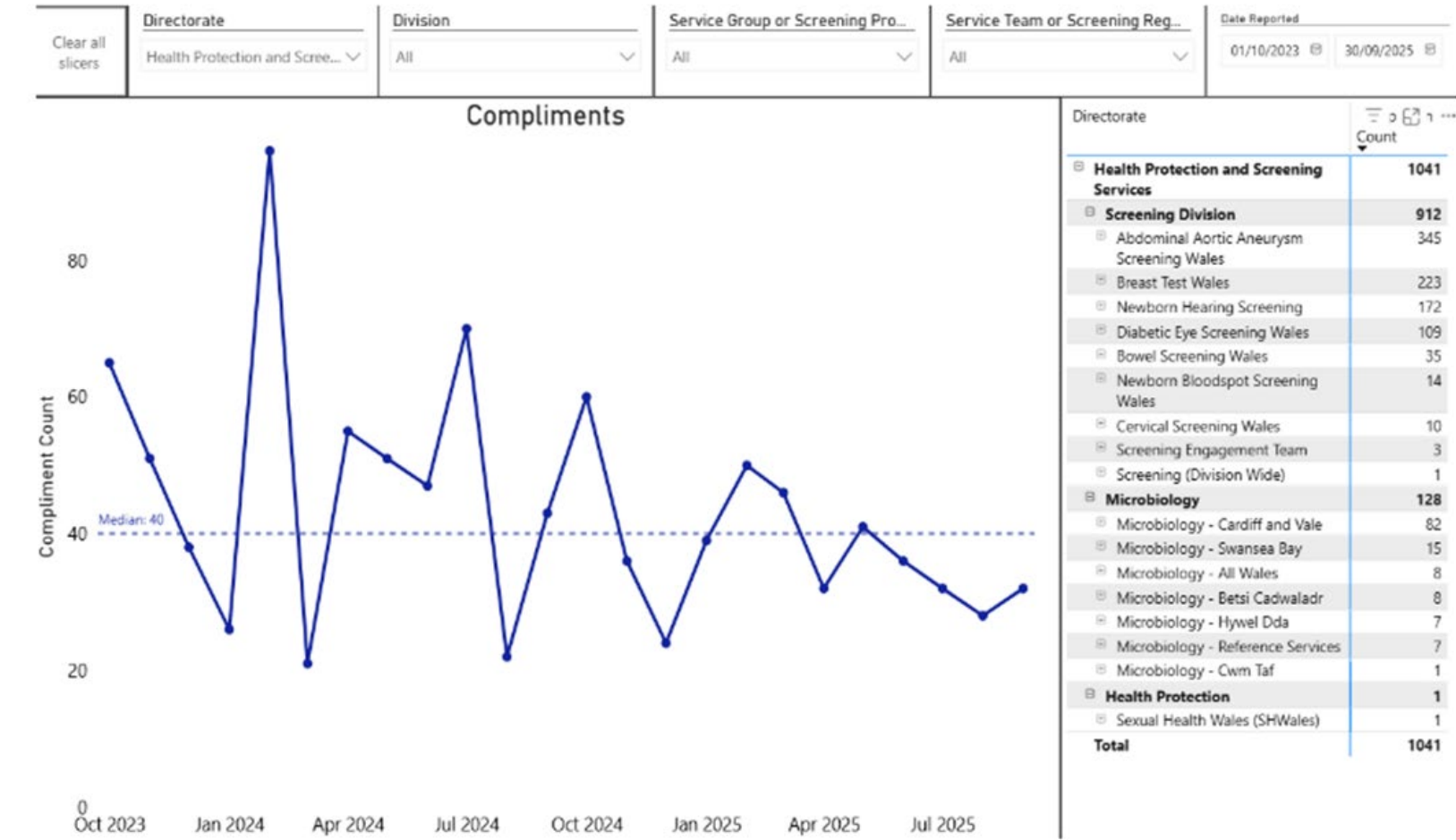
Developing performance metrics focused on Blood Cultures to support improved Sepsis Care

Optimal Blood Culture Volume 8-10mL

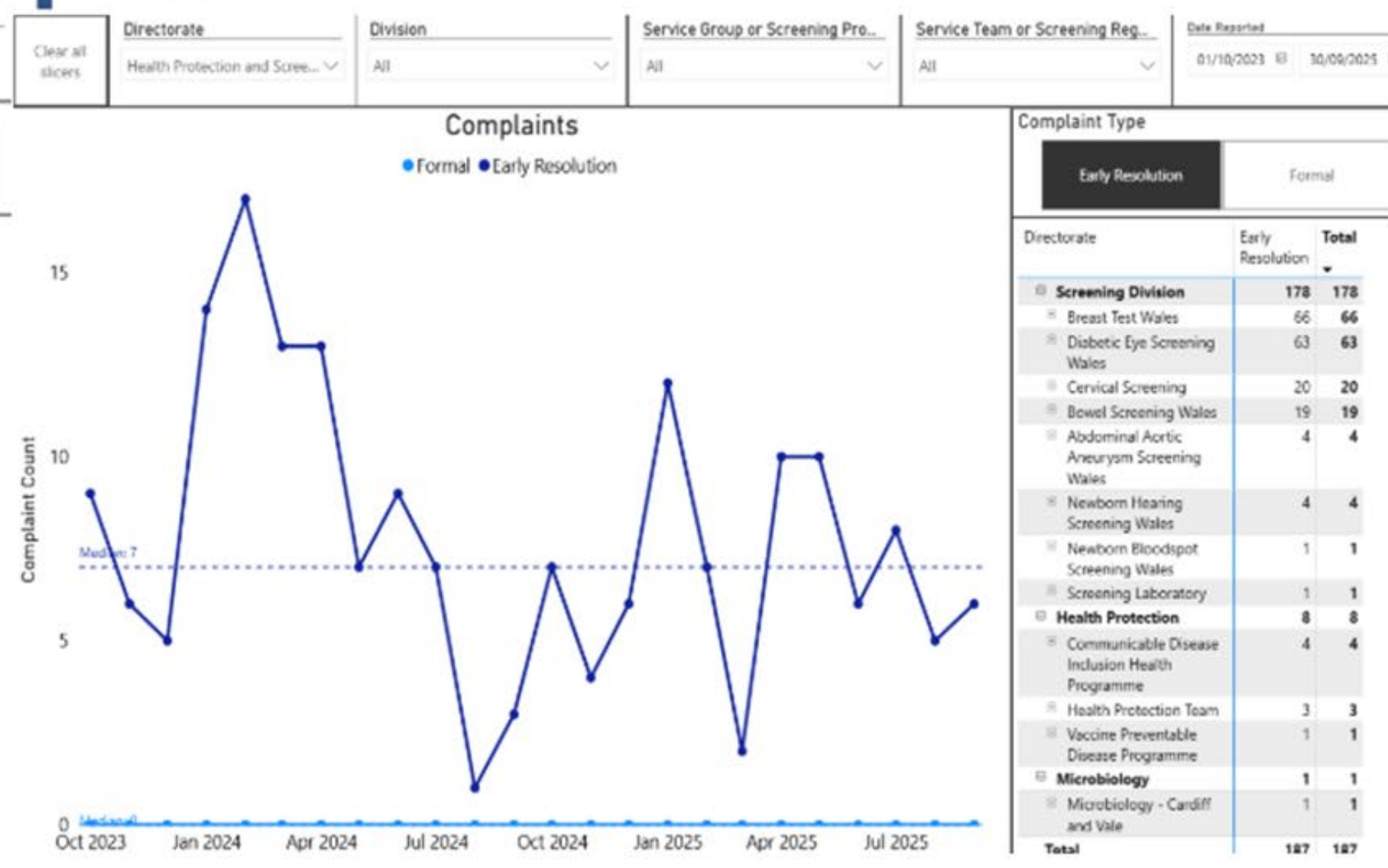
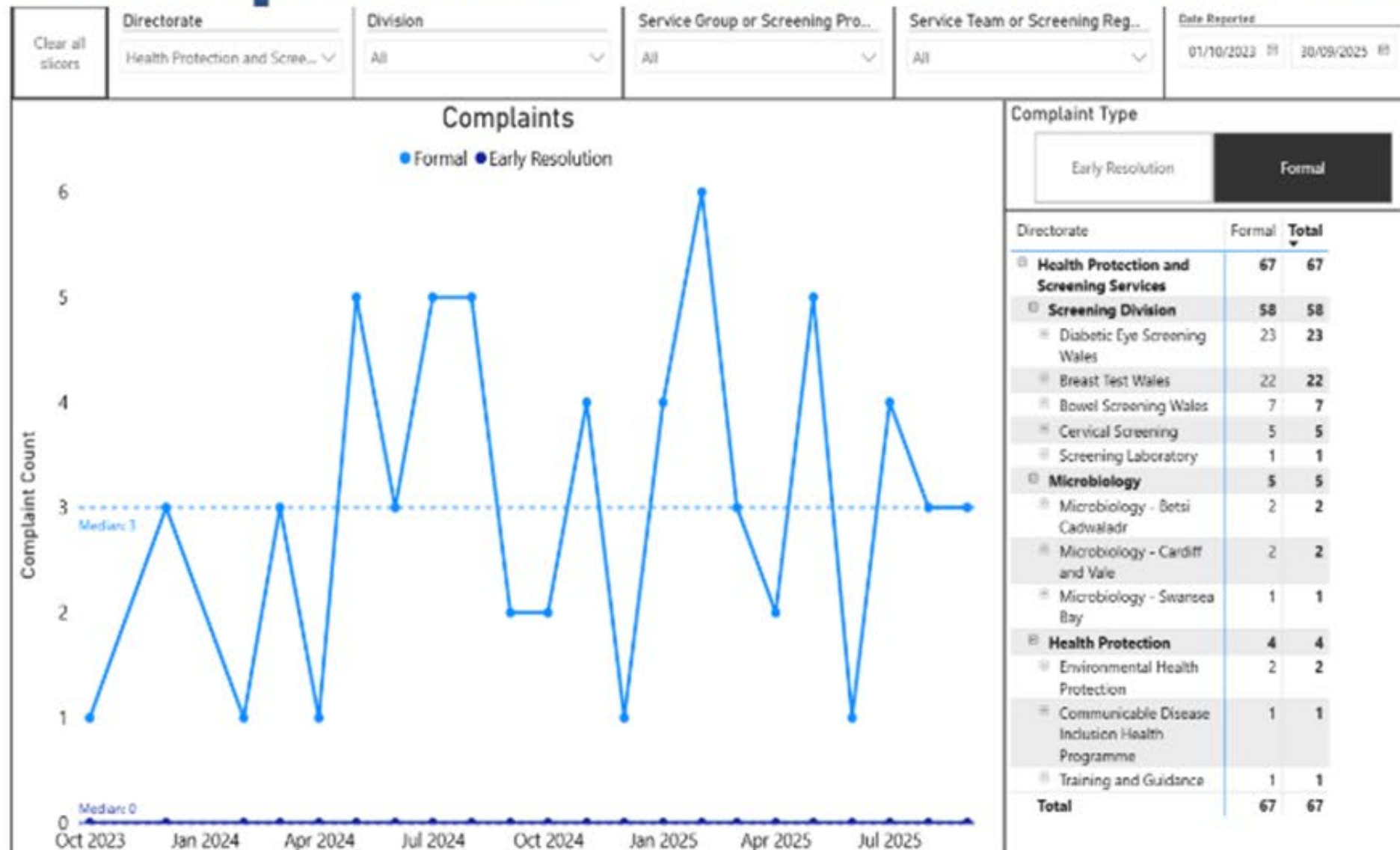
Health Board	Hospital	No of BC	Mean Volume
CTMUHB	R Glamorgan	708	8.5
	Princess of Wales	1,004	8.4
	Prince Charles	2,270	8.3
SBUHB	Morriston	6,850	7.5
	Singleton	1,432	7.0
HDUHB	Glangwili	3,051	6.7
	Bronglais	1,978	6.7
SBUHB	Neath Port Talbot	257	5.8
CAVUHB	UHW	11,770	5.6
	Llanelli	1,374	5.2
Velindre	Velindre	765	4.3
CAVUHB	Llandough	1,191	4.3

Performance

Complaints/Compliments



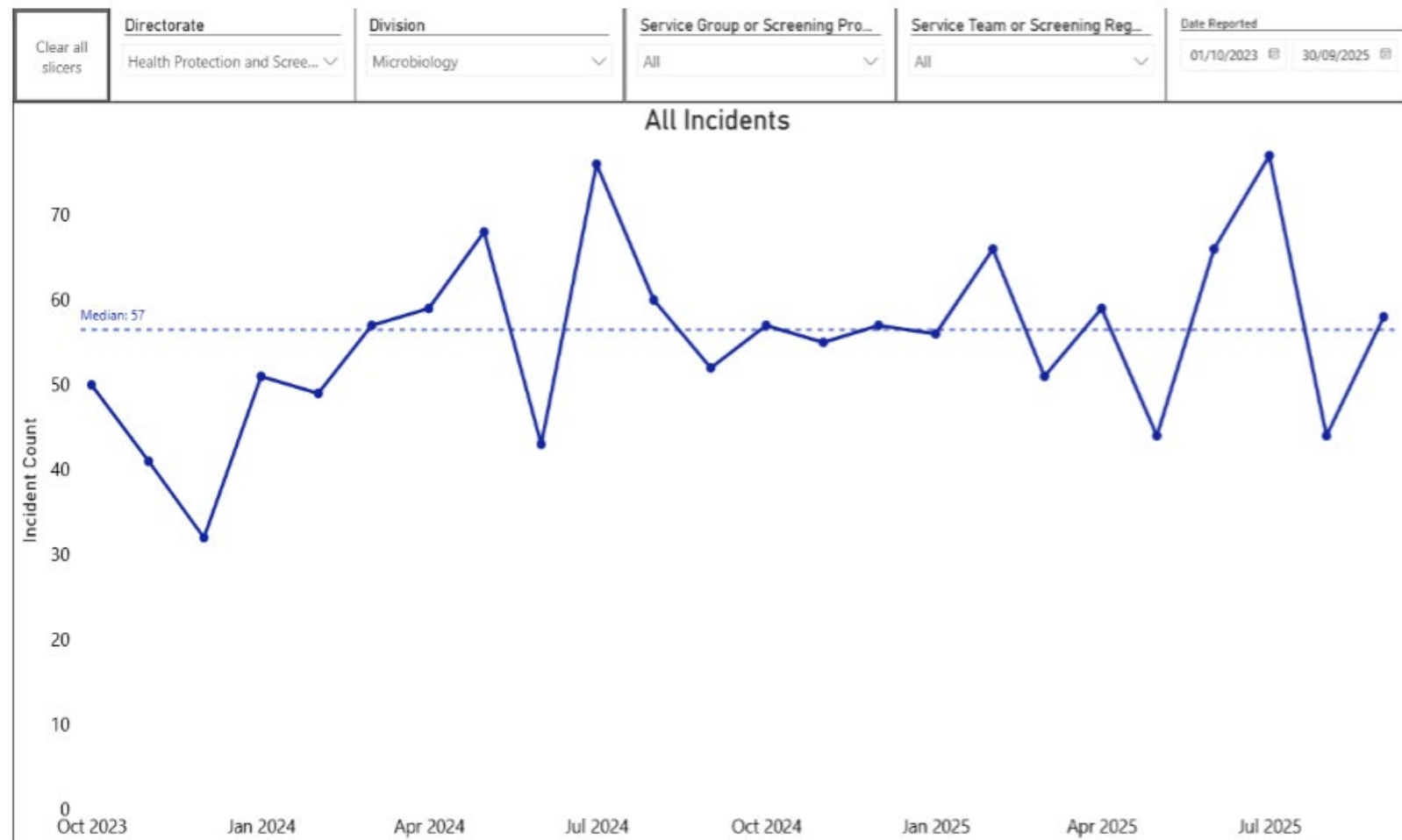
Complaints 1 Oct 23 – 30 Sep 25



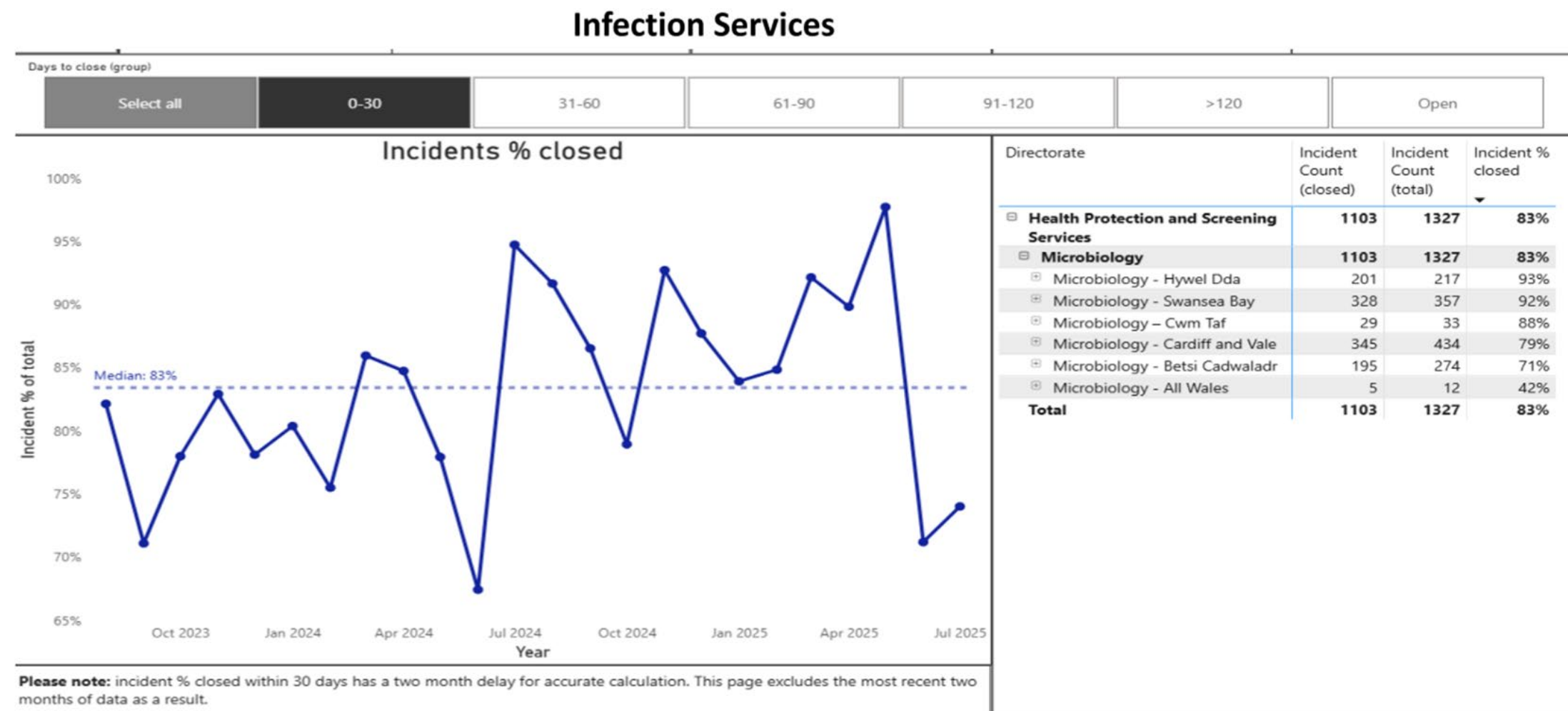
Performance

Incidents

Infection Services – Data 1 Oct 23 – 30 Sep 25



**Target to close >85% of incidents within 30 days
 Infection Median 83%**



Divisional Risks

Most significant challenging risks around laboratory infrastructure

- Poor & aged estate
- Containment level 3 laboratories repeatedly fail safety checks
- Estate unfit for new technology
- Estate unfit for efficient working

Ref	Risk Cluster	Risk	Level Of Risk	Score
1601	IT/LIMS	An <u>IT outage occurring outside of core working hours</u> . Resulting in the loss of access to critical systems and services required for infection diagnostics and reporting. NB. Specifically during evenings (after 5pm) and overnight (until 8am); and during bank holiday periods. These periods typically have limited staffing and reduced technical support availability, increasing the potential impact and duration of service disruption.	Extreme	16
1959	Health & Safety	There is a risk that the <u>temperature monitoring systems currently in place within all Microbiology laboratories may fail</u> due to having reached end of life.	High	15
1551	Health & Safety	There is a risk that the <u>physical infrastructure across the laboratory sites</u> can result in harm to staff and/or jeopardise business delivery.	High	12
1669	IT/LIMS	There is a risk that there will be service and clinical implications only having access to LIMS 1.0 for six months post implementation of <u>LIMS 2.0</u> . The infection service would need a minimum of two years access post implementation to ensure access to legacy data in a timely manner. Access to all clinical and technical data held in the LIMS (including suppressed results/information, patient notes, audit trail and storage locations) is needed on demand all laboratory users.	High	12
1748	Health & Safety	There is a risk to the safety of staff (both PHW and Health Board staff) should a <u>hazard group 3 organism</u> with an aerosol transmission pathway (HG3AT) be isolated. Link to risk 1551	High	12
1592	Containment Level 3	There is a risk that the Health Board owned <u>autoclaves are not replaced</u> when reaching end of life or becoming poor in condition which results in a loss of service continuity affecting the safe sterilisation of multiple processes which include waste disposal across network laboratories. Identified autoclaves that are in poor condition or beyond end of life include: Bangor (one machine 40+ years old), Swansea (2 machines approx. 14 years old and in poor condition) and UHL (1 machine at end of life and in poor condition). Shared services approved engineers state end of life as 13 years.	High	10
1795	Initial Assessment Required	There is a risk that the <u>Class II Microbiological safety cabinets</u> across the network will fail.	High	9



Future Plans/Aspirations

Overview

- All-Wales Clinical & Diagnostic Infection Service
 - Merge remaining services in HDUHB, CTMUHB, ABUHB
- All-Wales Infectious Diseases service
- New fit-for-purpose laboratory spaces in SE Wales, Mid & W Wales, N Wales
 - Containment level 3 laboratories to modern standards
- Develop regional bacteriology robotics
- Further develop local laboratory network to develop appropriate near-patient rapid testing
- Introduce AI-supported diagnostics & reporting
 - AI-supported microscopy for faecal parasitology
 - AI-supported narrative reporting

Asks of the Committee

Overview

- Take assurance regarding the operations and development of the Infection Division
- Support the future plans/aspirations for the Infection Division