

General Career Advice for Moving On To a New Career Path

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Description

Medical Laboratory Scientists (MLS) typically begin their careers in a hospital or public health laboratory, where the accrediting body sets employment qualifications and standards. Clinical microbiology-focused MLSs can choose from a variety of career paths that can lead to great success and fulfillment. This survey covers a few subtleties of the instructive prerequisites and certificates expected for work inside different medical clinic lab workplaces and potential open doors for professional success. Elective vocation ways are additionally featured, opening first with clinic divisions nearby the clinical microbial science research facility, like quality affirmation and disease counteraction and control. Additionally, foundation and non-profit work, as well as careers in public health laboratories, research laboratories, scientific communication, project management, the government, and the food industry, are highlighted. The following is a description of various technical career paths within the biotechnology and industry sectors. The review concludes by acknowledging that some people may not be able to fully realize their career goals without pursuing higher education, and it offers some general career advice for moving on to a new career path. This is the first study to our knowledge to conduct an objective assessment of the routine decontamination procedures at a medical Microbiology Research Laboratory (MRL) one year after all laboratory staff received biosafety training. Three high-touch surfaces at the MRL were identified through unobtrusive observations made at various working hours between March 28 and June 28, 2021. Cleaning was utilized to assess the viability of the sanitizer utilized in the research facility.

Microbial Load

In order to quantify the microbial load and identify the kinds of organisms residing on the laboratory surfaces, samples were taken from each of the three high-touch surfaces prior to and following decontamination with 200 ppm of 5 sodium hypochlorite household bleach. After housekeeping staff received refresher training, a higher concentration (500 ppm of 5% sodium hypochlorite) was used, and the three surfaces were resampled four weeks later using the same method. The two sides of the workbench (22 percent–24 percent and the front surface of one incubator (14 percent) were the three identified high-touch surfaces. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *anthropoid*

bacilli were the most common organisms found on laboratory surfaces before and after the intervention, respectively (100 percent and 89 percent). *Salmonella* spp was among the other microorganisms found. The total aerobic colony count was significantly ($p < 0.000$) reduced to when sodium hypochlorite was used at a higher concentration (500 ppm). According to the findings of this study, in order to reduce the overall microbial load, it was necessary to use a higher concentration of sodium hypochlorite (500 ppm). It likewise showed the significance of quantitative evaluation to screen purification rehearses and guarantee staff consistence. In order to provide guidance regarding the kinds, appropriate concentrations, and appropriateness of the in-use disinfectants, additional studies are required to identify bacterial communities within the laboratory. A biosafety level-2 (BSL-2) research laboratory, the Microbiology Research Laboratory (MRL) is on the main campus of the Faculty of Medicine at Ain Shams University (ASU) in Cairo. A series of activities were carried out between October 2019 and January 2020 to raise awareness and instill standard biosafety practices and procedures among laboratory staff, including non-health professions, with the goal of strengthening the department's biosafety capabilities. MRL staff was classified by their biosafety information into three levels Tier 2, with no or little knowledge with a basic understanding, tier 3 with sufficient knowledge Level based exercises were intended to line up with their work liabilities. Results: 44 chose lab staff were prepared on biosafety rehearses consisted of 12 from tier 1, 19 from tier 2, and 13. The implemented training plan had an effect on the practices and knowledge of all laboratory staff through regular follow-ups. There has been a 60 increase in health professions' knowledge. In addition, the International Federation of Biosafety Association (IFBSA) has awarded biosafety certifications to six employees. Safe research practices depend on cultivating a culture of biosafety within microbiology research laboratories.

Clinical Squanders

Along with creating nearby and public biosafety guidelines and arrangements will guarantee research headway without compromising general wellbeing or natural security. Presenting the microscopic world of microorganisms to students is difficult with traditional board writing and other teaching methods. Medical microbiology was taught using a variety of cutting-edge methods, including QQ, WeChat, and MOOCs, to help students understand the microcosmic world and ensure high-quality

instruction. A concentrate on the age rate and the organization of strong clinical squanders (MW) created by confidential clinical microbial science research centers (PMML) was directed in Greece. The fact that there is no existing literature on this kind of laboratory anywhere in the world makes the work unique. The review endured a half year and day to day recording of MW loads was finished more than 30 days during that period. The rates were corresponded to the quantity of examinees, assessments and staff. Results demonstrated that on normal 35% of the complete MW were perilous (irresistible) clinical squanders (IFMW). Examinations per day across all seven labs. The typical rate of medical waste generation in urban settings was 44.2 32.5 g examinee d⁻¹. Utilizing fundamental relapse displaying, it was demonstrated the way that the quantity of examinees and assessments can be indicators of the IFMW age, however not of the metropolitan kind MW age. The MW

amounts were better predicted by the number of examinations than by the number of examinees. Factual correlation of the method for the 7 PMML was finished with standard ANOVA strategies subsequent to really looking at the ordinariness of the information and in the wake of doing the fitting changes. According to the findings of this study, the PMML in Greece generates approximately 580 tonnes of infectious MW annually. The study of the physiological and pathogenic processes that underlie microbial infections in human and animal hosts is the focus of the medical microbiology subfield of microbiology. Specialized propels, remembering improvement and execution of panomic advances for genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics, have gained consistent and huge headway in different clinical microbial science regions, including etiology, pathogenesis, the study of disease transmission, analysis and treatment.