

Career as a Biomedical Scientist and Why it is Important?

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Abstract

Biomedical scientists are scientifically qualified, registered practitioners who work in clinical pathology departments. They play a vital role in patient care, by carrying out diagnostic tests on sample such as blood, tissue and urine. As health care professionals, biomedical scientists work with a range of staff in hospitals and in primary care, to provide clinical laboratory services. About 70% of clinical diagnoses rely on pathology test results. This means that the laboratory work must be performed to the highest possible standards, that the correct specimen type from the right patient must be tested and the results must be available, to the staff treating, in good time.

Keywords

Chlamydia infection; Clinical diagnoses; Tissue

facilitate this. A laboratory scientist working in Liverpool, Albert Norman, recognized the requirement for such as organization to support his colleagues. Norman consulted with medical colleagues who had formed the pathological society of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1906, and so had recent experience of founding and running a professional organisation. He always believed that the two professional groups should cooperate closely for the good of patient care.

Norman founded the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory Assistants Association (PBLAA). The name reflected the nature. Stains had been developed for use on tissue samples, which allowed the discrimination of cell types and identifications of abnormalities when they were examined under the microscope. Agar-based media for the culture of bacteria were also available by this time, which meant that organisms could be grown from patient samples and stains were used to help visualize pathogens under the microscope. Some basic tests were also performed.

In order to be a full member of the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory Assistants Association (PBLAA), a laboratory assistant needed to have undertaken 3 years of training and pay a subscription of 5 shillings. Through its members, the Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory Assistants Association (PBLAA) organised scientific meetings, at which findings from research and developments in diagnostic testing techniques could be shared and also social events. Meeting colleagues under the auspices of the professional body, to discuss scientific issues or just to enjoy each other company, is still important for biomedical scientists today.

During the First world war, Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory Assistants Association (PBLAA) members were often conscripted to the front liner rather than to work in field hospitals, because they had no formal professional qualification. This was obviously a waste of their talents and abilities and so after the war, it was decided to introduce written and practical examinations for laboratory assistance. The first examinations were held in 1921 and covered pathological and bacteriological techniques. The idea was to give structure to training and to ensure that laboratory assistants in all clinical laboratories in the country were operating to the same high standards.

Pathology Test Results

Diagnose illness

For example, a person with symptoms of tiredness and dizziness might be suffering from iron deficiency anaemia, which could be confirmed by a blood test for haemoglobin concentration.

Monitor conditions

For example, blood levels are regularly monitored in diabetic patients to check that their blood sugar levels are well controlled.

Screen for disease in people who are at risk of having the condition, but do not appear to be ill, such as the test for Chlamydia infection.

Development of Biomedical

By the early 20 century, many people were working to provide technical and scientific support for clinical diagnosis in laboratories all over the UK.

However, the opportunities for staff working in different laboratories to communicate experiences and ideas were limited and there was a clear need for a professional organizations to

Conclusion

This content has shown that biomedical scientists have a long tradition of working to support patient care, through diagnostic

work, research and teaching. They have legal requirements to be registered to practise in the uk and also a duty to work to the highest standards of professional conduct. Biomedical scientists have opportunities to enhance their skills and knowledge, through training in new areas and taking reconganized qualifications, thus leading to challenging and rewarding career.

However, they are also both concerned with general attitudes, expecting that biomedical scientists will do their best at all times whatever the task in hand. They encourage practioners to their best at all times whatever the task in hand. This means that the laboratory work must be performed to the highest possible standards,that the correct specimen type from the right patient.