

EULabCap country profile

Estonia

Individual Report on 2013 data



Version 2, 12 August 2015

EULabCap individual country report

The EULabCap individual country reports are sent to the respective National Microbiology Focal Points including detailed information on the country's profile. The content is confidential and intended to be used by the Coordinating Competent Bodies of the country.

The figures displays the **scores for Estonia** in comparison with the **mean scores for the EU/EEA** for each target and indicator.

Figure 1 – Target scores. The radar graph shows the EU interquartile range of the scores (in black) and score (in red) for Estonia for each of the 12 targets within the 3 dimensions.

Figures 2 – Indicator scores. These three figures show the scores for Estonia in comparison with the EU scoring results for each indicator by dimension (primary diagnostic testing, National Reference Laboratory, and surveillance and response support). Each bar graph displays the total number of countries by indicator score. The EU mean and the scores for Estonia for the 12 targets and 60 indicators are displayed in tables. To facilitate comparison with the EU mean, country indicators values were rescaled to a maximum of 10 (i.e. score 0=0, score 1=5, and score 2=10).

Each indicator has 4 possible scores. Each score was assigned to a level of capability/capacity based on the WHO laboratory assessment tool¹.

Score	Interpretation	Performance level
0	No or limited capability/capacity	Low
1	Partial capability/capacity (e.g. below the EU target, or partial compliance)	Intermediate
2	Complete capability/capacity (e.g. EU target reached, or high compliance)	High
NA*	Capability/capacity not known	

* NA (not available or not applicable) was not included in the calculation of the specific target.

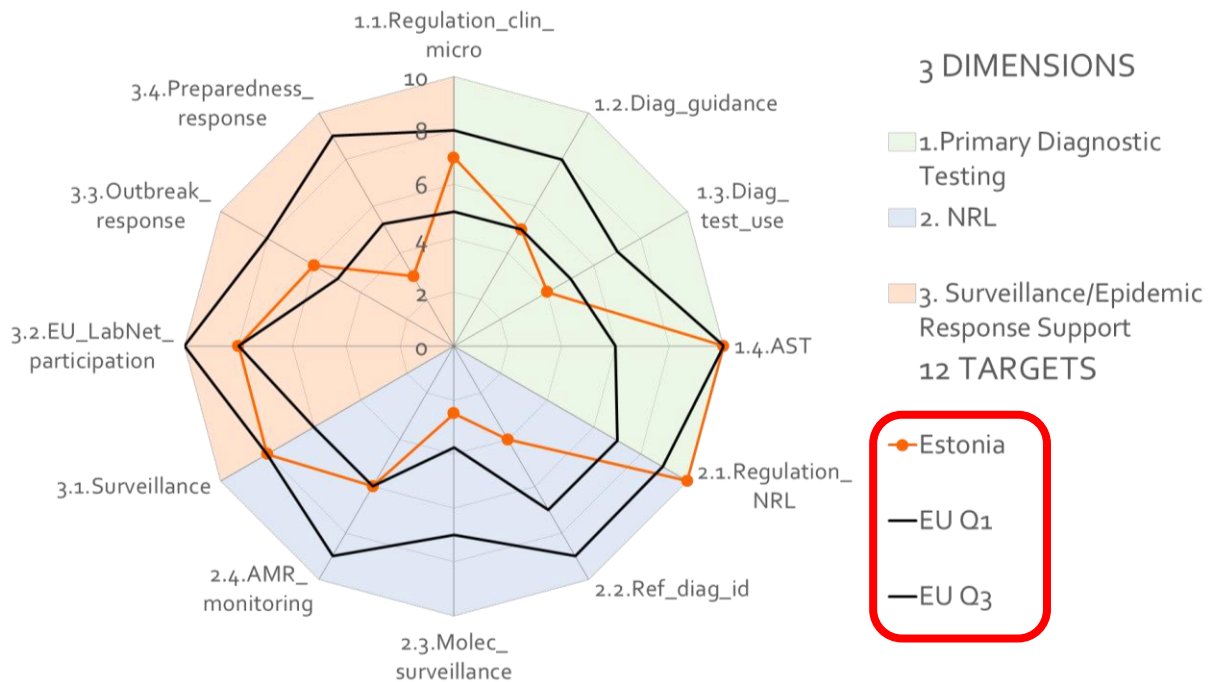
Note of caution for interpretation

Due to different reasons some countries were not able to provide data for all indicators. As NA values were not included in the calculation of the specific target, this performance estimate of these countries might have been biased. As a consequence, there might have been an under- or over-estimation of performance within that target.

In addition, four indicators were less robust due to difficulties in data collection and/or scoring criteria that will be addressed in the next data call (see footnotes of figures 2).

¹ World Health Organisation. Laboratory Assessment Tool. Geneva 2012.

Figure 1. Estonia score and EU interquartile range of scores by target (N=30 EU/EEA countries)



Executive summary for Estonia

What is the key question of EULabCap survey?

Does the EU public health microbiology system possess the critical capabilities and adequate level of core capacity to provide timely and reliable information on pathogen detection and characterisation for effective infectious disease prevention, alert and control at Member State and EU level?

How well was your country performing in 2013?

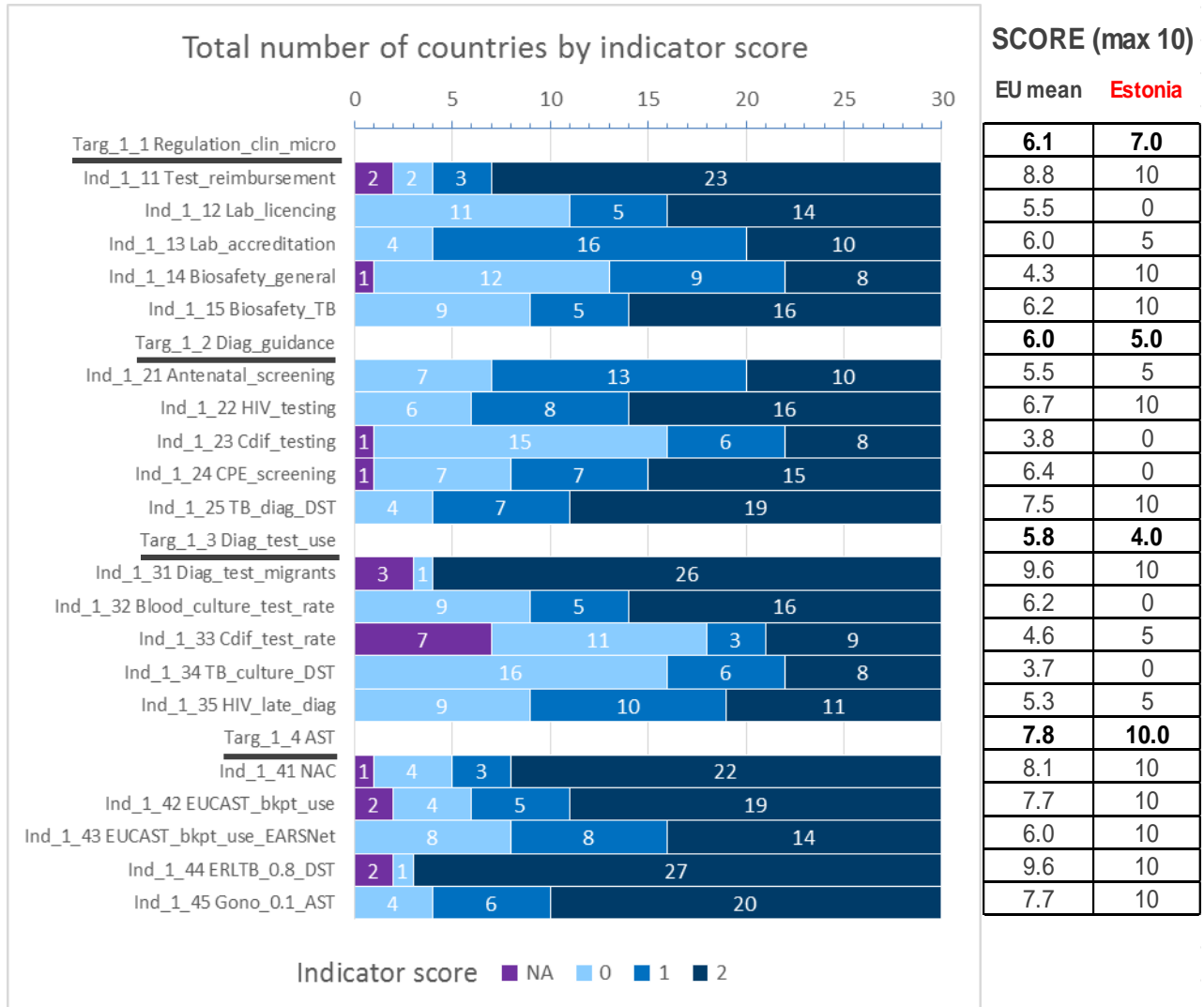
Overall, Estonia provided data for 98% of the indicators as for 2013. With an overall EULabCap performance score of 6.1/10, data provided by Estonia indicated a fair capability/capacity of the public health microbiology system.

On the positive side: there was high performance scoring in the areas of standardised antimicrobial susceptibility testing and provision and regulation of national reference microbiology services. Clinical microbiology laboratories are required to obtain a biosafety authorisation and some of them to be accredited according to ISO/national standards. Estonia has a strong laboratory contribution to surveillance and active participation in EU disease networks.

For attention: diagnostic testing guidelines were available at the national level with monitoring of compliance only for HIV and tuberculosis. Estonia showed a low performance in reported indicators on diagnostic testing utilisation and implementation of EU standards for reference diagnostic confirmation and pathogen identification. No national plan was in place for whole genome sequencing of human pathogens for routine surveillance and no data were reported to TESSy on genotyped *Salmonella* and invasive *Neisseria meningitidis* isolates. The level of laboratory preparedness for detection and response support for (re-)emerging diseases appeared very low.

Figures 2. Estonia versus EU scoring results for the 60 indicators

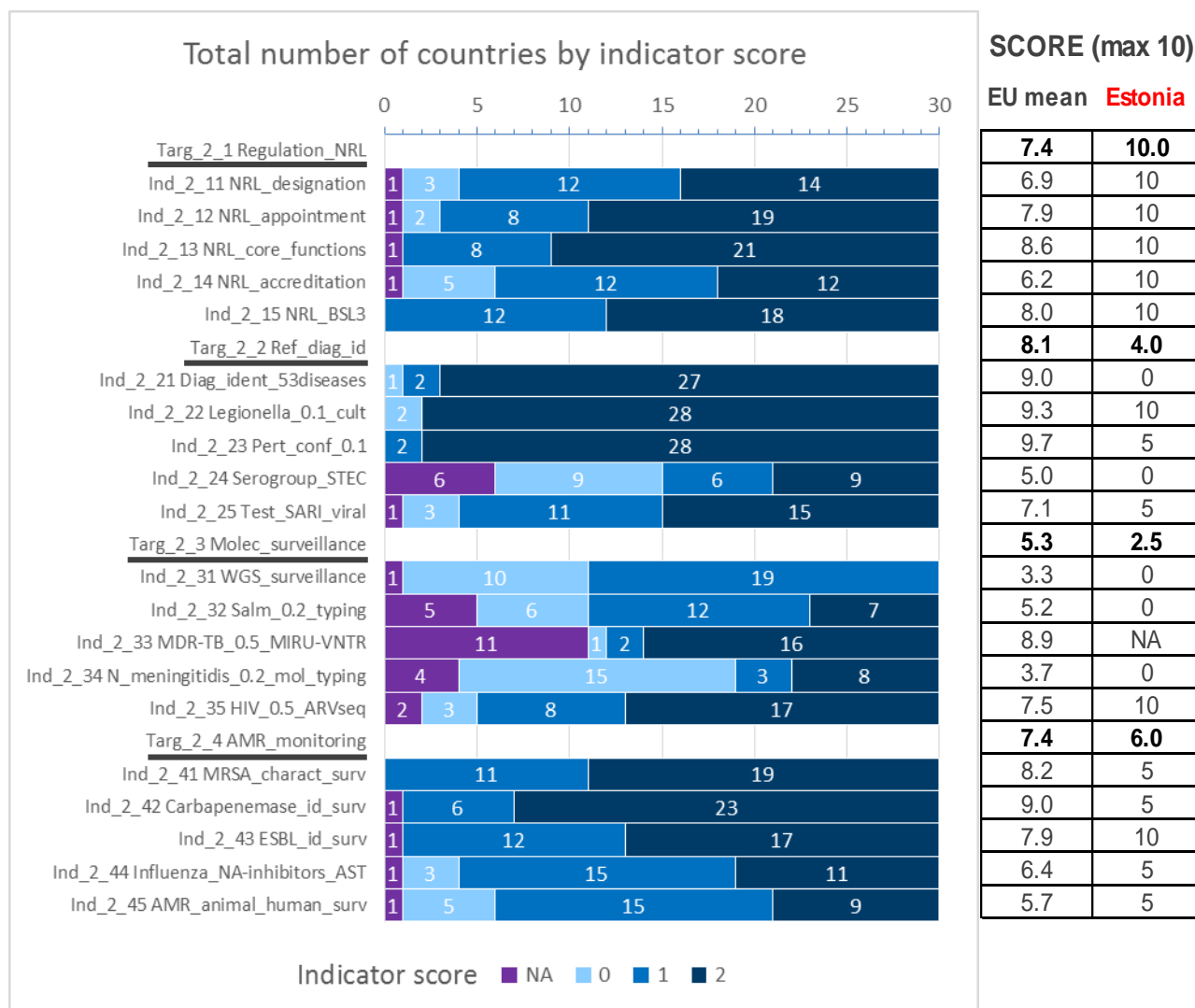
Figure 2.1. Estonia versus EU scoring results for the Primary diagnostic testing indicators



Note of caution for interpretation

Indicator 1.33. Seven countries could not provide the data for this indicator.

Figure 2.2. Estonia versus EU scoring results for the National Reference Laboratory indicators



Note of caution for interpretation

Indicator 2.24. Non-typeable and non-typed isolates were included in the calculation of percentage of those with serogrouping which might have underestimated the countries real capability. Therefore, non-typeable isolates will be excluded in the next round of data analysis.

Indicator 2.33. One third of the countries had a “non-applicable” value because they were not participating in the molecular surveillance pilot project activities for MDR-TB. The robustness of this indicator depends on the increase of the number of countries volunteering to participate in these activities.

Indicator 2.34. We acknowledge that performing MLST, fetA and porA sequencing for a full application of the EU recommended fine typing scheme is resource demanding and that the partial application (i.e. reporting fetA and porA) is not taken into account with the current indicator. In the next data call, we will modify this indicator to capture partial application of the EU typing scheme

Indicator 1.33. Seven countries had difficulties to provide the raw data for this indicator increasing the number of NA values. One country plans to measure this indicator in the future.

Figure 2.3. Estonia versus EU scoring results for the Surveillance/Response Support indicators

