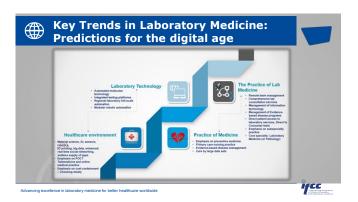




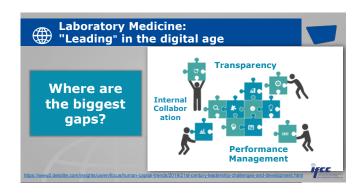
# Learning Objectives By the completion of this webinar, participants will be able to: Understand why laboratory professionals should have leadership skills Recognize the urgent need for a new scenario for serving as an effective leader in digital age Gain insights into personality characteristics and learn how personality influences effectiveness as a leader and a team member Describe a "Leader Development Framework" for the Essential Skills of Laboratory Leadership Explore the four "Self-Awareness" archetypes

Describe the the Role of the Next Generation Laboratory Leaders in the digital age



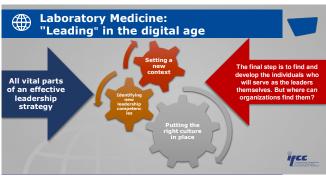








Sedef Yenice - Promoting Future Leaders of Laboratory Medicine



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# Components of Laboratory Medicine Leadership

- Good leadership in laboratory medicine is comprised of many factors and characterized by;

  competency in practice,
  involvement in quality management (OM),
  being an effective problem solver and strategist, one who pursues improvement and excellence in service, and promotes the development and sustainability of this service.



# Leadership and the Medical Laboratory



# Challenges

- Changing payment schemes for services Changing Technology Advances in IT and "big data"

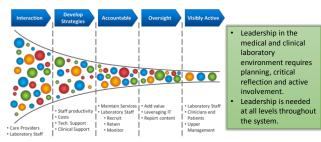
- Personalized Diagnosis and Management Age and Chronic Disease Focus Changing Demographics
- - AgeEthnicity

  - Race Sex/Gender

# Leadership and the Medical Laboratory

Factors Affecting Services Staff Capabilities Regulatory Requirements Administration Factors Financial Factors Utilization Management	Clinical Laboratory Processes	Information Orderly Reliable Timely Cost-Effective
Service Demands		

### Leadership and the Medical Laboratory



\*) EW Randell - Leadership Attitudes and Style

## Why Leadership Matters in the Laboratory?

#### Good Leadership practices transcends disciplines

- Challenges others to growth and improvement
- Establishes workplace culture
- Promotes quality and progress
- According to Gallup, only 30% of people have the innate talent or can be taught to manage others effectively. Identifying these individuals early and developing their abilities is essential for maintaining a pipeline of future laboratory managers\*.
- A Center for Creative Leadership white paper found that more than half of new managers had received no management training prior to assuming their role. Over a quarter of new managers did not feel they were ready to manage others.
- This paper lists numerous challenges that unprepared, novice managers face, including motivating others, communicating effectively, and managing workplace conflict.

\*) Clinical Laboratory News https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2015/november/developing-the-next-generation-of-laboratory-leaders

# Why Leadership Matters in the Laboratory?

# Clinical Laboratory Leadership challenges are unique

- Focus on wellbeing , expectations and safety of patients, but rarely meeting the
- Balancing productivity and cost-control with medical ethical requirements.
- Historically, the standard approach to selecting new laboratory leaders has been to promote high performing line staff.
- The problem with this strategy is that the skills and knowledge that make an effective bench technologist are quite different from those that make an effective leader. Too often, employees are promoted without any preparation or training on leadership or management skills, then flounder in their new roles. This leads to frustration for both the leaders and those they lead.\*
- Essentially, we are setting up our future leaders to fail. The challenges of transitioning from an individual contributor role to a leadership position are significant.

\*) Clinical Laboratory News https://www.aacc.org/publications/cln/articles/2015/november/developing-the-next-generation-of-laboratory-leaders

# **Evolution of Leadership in Medical Laboratories**

QSE	ISO 15189:2012	ISO/IEC 17025:2017	ISO 9001:2015
Organization and <b>Leadership</b>	4.1 Organization and management responsibility	4.1 Impartiality 5.1 Legal entity 5.2 Management with overall responsibility 5.7 Communication 8.1 Management system requirements - Options	5.1.1 Leadership and commitment – General 5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities, and authorities 6.3 Planning of changes 7.4 Communication

# **Evolution of Leadership in Medical Laboratories**

Standard Guidance Human Resources Sustaining Standard of Practice 5 (HR S5): Quality Systems Manager or, to use ISO terminology, a Quality Officer.

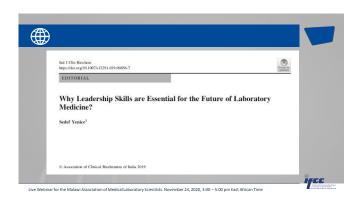
"The laboratory director shall designate a quality systems manager who has the training, experience and authority to provide **effective leadership** for activities necessary to ensure **communication**, training, competency assessment and ongoing compliance monitoring with requirements under the laboratory's quality management system".

QMS01-A Quality Management System Model for Laboratory Services, 5th Edition. 2019.

# Laboratory Management includes Laboratory Leadership\*

Message	Organization Leadership	Laboratory Management*	Laboratory Personnel	Purchasing Department
Desire and reason for implementing a QMS	Communicate	Communicate	Communicate	Communicate
Laboratory's mission, vision and values	Communicate	Communicate	Communicate	-
Quality goals and objectives	Communicate	Educate	Communicate	-
QSE Suppliers and Inventory Management	-	Educate	Educate	Communicate
Supplier qualification	Communicate	Educate	Train	Train
Electronic ordering systems for supplies	-	Train	Train	-
Receipt of incoming materials	-	- )	Train	-
QMS01-A Quality Management System Model for Labo	ratory Services, 5th Edition	2 2019.		







# The Future of Leadership What key changes in the world around us (for example, digitalization, Al and machine learning, globalization, demographics, societal and cultural norms) will influence what it means to be a great leader? What will be the distinguishing characteristics of great leaders in the future? What will they do differently, do better, or stop doing? How will they behave differently? Will they think differently about their approach to leading? What organizational policies and practices will facilitate the identification and development of a next generation of leaders? Beyond policies and practices, what kind of organizational culture and climate will be needed to enable this new leader profile to emerge more organically?

Eroding	Enduring	Emerging
Asks for permission	Creates a clear vision	Is purpose-driven
Has no-exception protocols	Focuses on performance	Nurtures passion
Reinforces command and control	Maintains a profit orientation	Makes data-driven decisions
Manages top-down	Is customer-centric	Demonstrates authenticity
Avoids transparency	Leads by example	Demonstrates empathy
Micromanages	Demonstrates ethics and	Employs an inclusive
Creates rigid long-term plans	integrity	approach
Takes a one-size-fits-all approach	Takes risks	Shows humility
3/2/2	Leads change	Works across boundaries

Readiness to Lead Into the Future

https://sloar

What makes a great leader in this new economy?
 Do they build great teams?
 Do they understand the implications of technology on the business?
 Are they able to adapt to the speed at which business is happening?
 Can they operate at a high level and a low level simultaneously?
 Do they have the ability to build trust across the organization to get things done?

\*1 Comments on leadership by Dan Shapero

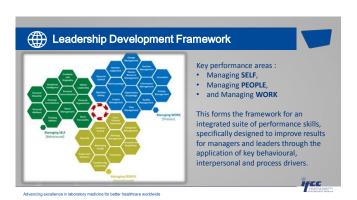




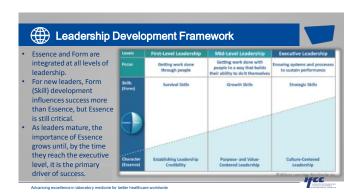
If I had one piece of advice to give it's that although you've been hired for your scientific skills and research potential, your eventual success will depend heavily on your ability to guide, lead, and empower others to do their best work.

> —Thomas Cech, Howard Hughes Medical Institute

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1989 was awarded jointly to Sidney Altman and Thomas R. Cech "for their discovery of catalytic properties of RNA.











# Leadership Development for Laboratory Professionals: A framework to identify priorities and make the right choices

# Leader Development Framework for the Essential Skills of Laboratory Leadership

This framework provides a strategic outlook for enabling an intentional culture and a consistent continuum of optimum leader development investment account the laboratory. This framework represents the essential components of leader development at all levels who drive strong mission performance in working environcements account the bloomforty department.

Key Performance Area	Tier	Focus	Requirements
Managing People (Interpersonal)	Team Lead – Group Lead • Leading others and projects	Partnership and Credibility     Influence and Collaboration	Developing others Interpersonal Styles Setting expectations Communications Coaching Empowerment/Delegation Conflict Management and Negotiations Team Leadenship
Managing Self (Behavioural)	Team Member – Individual Contributor • Leading self	Organizational Citizenship     Technical Leadership and Role Model	Developing and Leading self  Leadership Commitment Understanding the leader development framework Role clarification Core Responsibilities Personal Leadership Style

# Leader Development Framework for the Essential Skills of Laboratory Leadership

	Key Performance Area	Tier	Focus	Requirements
1	Managing Work (Process)	Executive/Director     Leading the organization or institution	Strategic stewardship     Lead organizational culture	Leading the Working Environment  Establishing Vision and Direction  Creating a Customer Focused Organization  Guiding Transformational Change
		Manager Second-line Supervisor • Leading departments and programs	Coallitions and Collaboration     Cross-functional management strategies     Cross-functional management strategies     Systems Thinkil     Developing Bus	Systems Thinking     Developing Business Strategy
	Managing People (Interpersonal)	Supervisor First-line Supervisor Leading performance	Direction and Results     Building Engagement while Managing Resources	Improving Work Processes  - Continous Improvement - Planning Systems  - Work Processes  - Work Processes  - Project Management  - Measurement Systems  - Control Systems  - Performance  - Management Systems  - Performance  - Management Systems

Essential Leadership Development for Laboratory Professionals: A framework to identify priorities and make the right choices



This forms the framework for an integrated suite of performance skills, specifically designed to improve results for managers and leaders through the application of key behavioural, interpersonal and process drivers.

# Managing Self: Self-Awareness



- We know that leaders need self-awareness to be effective. That
  is, an understanding of their strengths, weaknesses, feelings,
  thoughts, and values as well as how they affect the people
  around them.
- But that's only half of the story. Self-awareness is useless without an equally important skill: <u>self-management</u>.

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# The Four Self-Awareness Archetypes External Self-Awareness: How well you understand how others see you They are clear on who they are but don't challenge their own views or search for blind spots by getting feed-back from others. This can harm their relationships and limit their success. They know who they are, what they want to accomplish, and seek out and value others. This can harm their relationships and limit their success. Internal Self-Awareness: How well you know yourself They can be so focused on appearing a certain way to others that they could be overlooking what matters to them. Over time, they tend to make choices that aren't in service of their own success and fulfillment. They don't yet know who they are, what they stand for, or how their teams see them. As a result, they might feel stuck or frustrated with their performance and relationships.

# Managing Self: Leadership Styles

 Democratic – involves people in decision making ✓ Laisser-Faire – allows people to make own decisions



Managing Self: Leadership Styles		
Authoritarian     For urgent decisions     on critical issues		
Autocratic		
Delegative     For highly silled,     motivated and copable     workers		
Leadership		
Styles		
"Lead by example"     For situations where rights, ethics, and conduct     ethics, and conduct		
requires modeling Charismatic changing circumstances		
Charming     Work by creating non-threatening atmosphere  EW Randell - Leadership Attitudes and Styles	_	
Managing Self: Leadership/Followership Styles		
Mile of him d of leaders are year?	1	
What kind of leader are you?	麦丁	
To become effective laboratory	leaders	
we must understand ourselves.		
And the effect of others compri the laboratory team on us as fe	ising eaders.	
EW Randell - Leadership Attitudes and Styles	<u> </u>	
Em Kaliuen - Leaders in principles and adjects		
Managing Self: Leadership/Followership Styles		
We receive information by		
Leadership style can be evaluated based on how power is exerted     Becoming more effective requires first understanding ourselves		
Leadership style can be described as a continuum		
Frew (1977) developed a leadership/followership test		
Leadership Continuum		
Autocratic Democratic	Laissez-faire	
EW Randell - Leadership Attitudes and Styles	_	

Managing Self: Leadership Skills		
Today's research – supported traits support the four leadership charac	teristics as essential for the future	<u> </u>
Facilitate group collaboration	Offer a critical perspective	Access to the second se
1. Insight  Solve problems effectively Make quality decisions	Communicate prolifically and enthusiastically	
Role model organizational values     Give praise     Be supportive	Develop others     Foster mutual respect	
Courage     Remain composed and confident in u     Keep group organized and on task     Operate with strong results orientatic     Develop and share collective mission	perspectives • Champion desired	
Recover positively from failures     Clarify objectives, rewards, and conse     Motivate and bring out best in others     Differentiate among followers	equences	
ging People: Motivation and Engaging Others  What Employee Engagement Is—and Is Not esearchers and consulting firms have developed varied definitions or reated categories to describe and distinguish differing levels of work piloyee engagement and job astisfaction are somewhat internatisfaction has more to do with whether the employee is personally intwelve involved in advancing organizational goals efinitions of employee engagement range from the brief and concises definitions emphasize some aspect of an employee's commit heaviors an engaged employee exhibits. Examples of employee engage Quantum Workplace - Employee engagement is the strength of employees feel toward their places of work. Gallup - Engaged employees as those who are involved in, enthus and workplace. Willis Towers Watson – Engagement is employees' willingness and Aon Hewitt - Employee engagement is "the level of an emplo organization."	er engagement. Although the cor- related, they are not synonymo- happy than with whether the emplayed of the con- ment to the organization or the gement definitions include: of the mental and emotional con- sistic about and committed to the ability to contribute to company significance.	Legits of Legits
naging People: What are the Motivation:  AUTONOMY Desire to be self-directed		

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# **Managing People: Motivation and Engaging Others**

Behaviors of engaged and disengaged employees:

Engaged behaviors	Disengaged behaviors
Optimistic	Pessimistic
Team-oriented	Self-centered
Goes above and beyond	High absenteeism
Solution-oriented	Negative attitude
Selfless	Egocentric
Shows a passion for learning	Focuses on monetary worth
Passes along credit but accepts blame	Accepts credit but passes along blame

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# **Managing People: Motivation and Engaging Others**

- Are you clear what motivates your employees?
- What separates the motivations of Millennials from previous generations?
- Is money always a motivator...or can it even de-motivate?



# What is a Leader's Role in Activating Optimal Motivation with Others?







1	7

# **Managing People: Effective Communication**





The difference between mere management and leadership is communication.
- Winston Churchill



# **Effective Communication...**











d model ha	as five key ar	eas:		
Self-Awareness	Self- Management	Motivation	Empathy	Social Skills
involves knowing your own feelings. This includes having an accurate assessment of what you're capable of, when you need help, and what your emotional triggers are.	being able to keep your emotions in check when they become disruptive. Self-management imoviers being able to control outbursts, calmy discussing disagreements, and avoiding activities that undermine you like extended self-pity or panic.	Everyone is motivated to action by rewards like money or status. Goleman's model, however, refers to motivation for the sake of personal joy, curiosity, or the satisfaction of being productive.	While the three previous categories refer to a person's internal emotions, this one deals with the emotions of others. Empathy is the skill and practice of reading the emotions of others and practice of and practice of reading the emotions and practice of a person of the skill and practice of a person of the skill and practice of reading the emotions and practice of a person of the skill and practice of t	This category involves the application of empathy as well as negotiating the needs of others with your own. This can include finding common ground with others, managing others in a work environment, and being persuasive.



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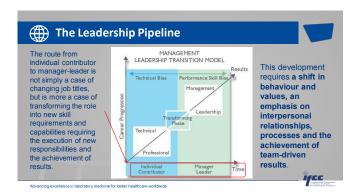
# Why promoting young leadership is essential?

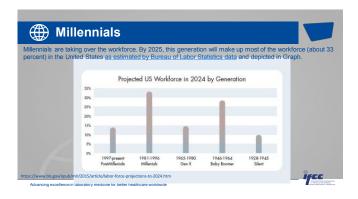
- A new competitive landscape is emerging in life sciences as demographic shifts, mounting cost pressures, advancing digitization, emerging scientific breakthroughs, and powerful new competitors reshaping the laboratory medicine sector.
- Laboratory medicine likely will be more specialized, automated, digital, and agile in their operations; and more integrated with healthcare providers, clinicians, and patients.
- The leadership skills needed to shape and lead will be quite different.
- Investing in leadership development, focusing on the skills to remake the business has never been more urgent.

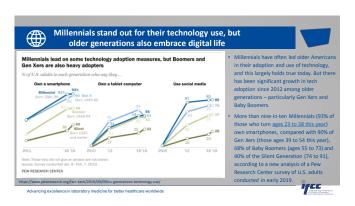
(HBR March-April 2019)

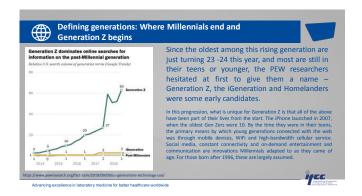
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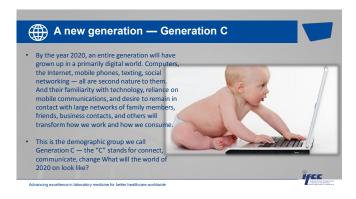
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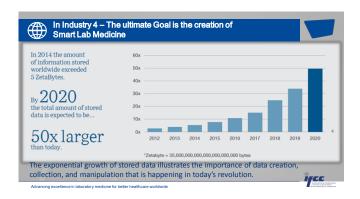




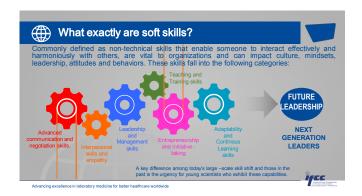
















	Leadership development must start early. Management should assess each individual's development needs 10 or 15 years before the person expected to reach his or her full potential.
•	The emphasis should be on how people should best use their time: How can their skills be leveraged in new ways? Who needs to know these people? Who should be working with them, coaching and mentoring them? What experiences would be the most advantageous to them? Successors - Identifying potential leaders is also smart move for managers who want to advance their own careers.
dvano	cing excellence in laboratory medicine for better healthcare worldwide

Major Reasons:

- · Rapid radical and discontinous change
- Increasingly complex challenges
- Greater leadership responsibility at lower levels
- Recruitment and retention of the best talent

One of the responsibilities of leadership is not only to lead but also to identify, inspire, motivate and develop future leaders. Helping others see the potential of their own leadership is an incredible privilege for the leaders.

As many of the baby boomers will retire over the next few years it is anticipated that there will be shortages of experienced people to take their place.

Why Succession Planning and Leadership Development are Important?

# Keynote Messages



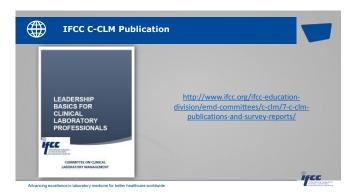
- The scientific research environment is changing—it's volatile and ambiguous. Researchers operate in a global information environment that runs 24/7, with new specialties such as data analytics and inexact boundaries between companies, institutions, and sectors.
- It's not enough to be a great scientist today. We need science excellence combined with
- Scientists need to be able to engage and lead a team of experts with diverse skills, mind-sets, and backgrounds. They need to be able to inspire a results-oriented but risk-taking culture and be resilient in the face of setbacks and failure that can be common in research. And they need to learn these skills early on.
- The concept of the leadership pipeline is that people are developed in their leadership skills to gradually take on higher levels of responsibility. As this takes several years to develop people through both mentoring, training and work experience it is critical that plans are in place to avoid a drought of people in leadership roles.



# IFCC C-CLM Leadership Training Program

- The program curriculum is designed to assist the lab professionals in developing their own strategies for leading change within a rapidly evolving lab practice and service delivery system.
- Teaching/learning formats include case studies, selfassessments, interactive educational workshops and webinars.

S Yenice - EFIM Webinar/Dec.17, 2019





# **FURTHER READING**

Yenice S. Why Leadership Skills are Essential for the Future of Laboratory Medicine? Indian Journal of Clinical Biochemistry. DOI: 10.1007/s12291-019-00856-7.

Yenice S. Motivating Laboratory Staff. Practical Tips to Help Your Employees Find Meaning in Their Work. Clinical Lab Manager. Issue September 2019, Volume 4, p.10-13.

Yenice S. Leadership basics for clinical laboratory professionals. C-CLM brings in a new manual to prepare laboratory leaders. IFCC eNews N° 3 – March 2019, p.8-9. http://www.ifcc.org/media/477804/ifccenewsmarch2019.pdf

Yenice S and Randell E. C-CLM survey results on laboratory leadership. IFCC eNews N°9 – October 2018, p.7-10. http://www.ifcc.org/media/477453/ifccenewsoctober2018.pdf

Yenice S. Educational workshop on leadership and management in the PathCape 2018, C-CLM Hosted by the Committee on Clinical Laboratory Management. IFCC eNews N°9 – October 2018, p.4-6. http://www.ifcc.org/media/477453/ifccenewsoctober2018.pdf

