



L'asepsi nell'esecuzione della venipuntura

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14 aprile 2016

Estratto Serious Hazards of Transfusion (SHOT) report—the United Kingdom Hemovigilance system, 2008

Da un'unica aferesi piastrinica vennero somministrate due trasfusioni.

Entrambe i pazienti riceventi morirono.

La causa fu identificata in una contaminazione da *Klebsiella pneumoniae* proveniente dall'intestino del donatore, trasferita sulla sua cute e da lì al prodotto dell'aferesi.

A donation of apheresis platelets was split to produce 2 platelet doses. The first was transfused into a male neurosurgery patient (head injury) with pre-existing ischaemic bowel, liver disease and sepsis. The patient died 11 hours post transfusion and death was thought to be due the sepsis from the ischaemic bowel. As a transfusion reaction was not suspected, the transfused pack was not retained for further investigation. However, blood cultures had been taken from the patient prior to his death.

The second recipient was a male patient with AML with chemotherapy-related pancytopenia. Five minutes into the transfusion the patient became acutely unwell, requiring admission to ITU where he subsequently suffered a cardiac arrest and died. Blood cultures had also been taken from this patient prior to his death. The remains of the transfused pack were cultured at the hospital microbiology laboratory before being returned to the blood services.

Blood cultures from both patients yielded *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, as did cultures of the unit transfused to the patient with AML, and all 3 isolates were found to be of a single strain. The case was concluded as a proven incident of bacterial contamination of two platelet units with *K. pneumoniae*. This probably resulted in the death of the first patient and contributed to the death of the second. The source of the organism was most likely the donor gut, transferred to the venipuncture site and from there to the donated component.

Perché è rilevante: **prevenzione della infezione batterica da trasfusione.**

Incidenza

- Es Perez et al, 2001 →
- 6.9 eventi per milioni di unità trasfuse;
- 7.4 per milione di trasfusioni allogeneiche e
- 1.9 per milione di trasfusioni autologhe .
- Rispetto alla trasfusione di GR, la trasfusione di piastrine ha un rischio **3** volte maggiore, quella di pool piastrinici di **12** volte e quella di piastrine in aferesi di **5,5** volte.

Perché è rilevante: **contaminazione del sangue intero o degli emocomponenti da aferesi raccolti.**

Incidenza

(Jacobs et al, 2001; Kleinman et al, 2006; Kleinman et al 2013):

- 1 su 2.000 per le piastrine
- 1 su 30.000 per le emazie

(Kunishima et al, 2001; Soeterboek et al, 1997):

- Altri autori hanno riportato percentuali di contaminazione pari a 0.2 to 0.5%.

Soeterboek et al (1997) e Liunbruno et al (2009): una minore contaminazione nelle unità leucodeplete e in quelle prelevate dopo diversione.

Organisms implicated in transfusion-associated infections

Organism
Gram-positive
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>
Coagulase-negative staphylococci
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>
Gram-negative
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp
<i>Serratia</i> spp
<i>Escherichia coli</i>
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>
<i>Providencia rettgeri</i>
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>

Fonti di contaminazione

- Sangue del donatore
- Cute del donatore
- Cute del flebotomista
- Ambiente

Definizioni

- **Asepsi**
- L'assenza complete di batteri, funghi, virus o altri microrganismi patogeni.
- **Tecnica aseptica (o sterile)**
- Metodo finalizzato a garantire che solo oggetti o fluidi non contaminate giungano in contatto con siti sterili o suscettibili.

Tecnica sterile

- La tecnica sterile è finalizzata a realizzare la totale assenza di microrganismi. Questa modalità è applicabile solo in specifici contesti, come la sala operatoria (dove vi sia il controllo dei flussi di aria) e le cappe a flusso laminare.

Tecnica asettica

- È finalizzata a prevenire che i microrganismi presenti sulle mani, sulle superfici, sulle attrezzature siano introdotte in un sito suscettibile.
- La tecnica asettica è applicabile ovunque.

Procedura

- **Step 1 – Identify donor and label blood collection bag and test tubes**
- **Step 2 – Select the vein**
- **Step 3 – Disinfect the skin**
- **Step 4 – Perform the venipuncture**
- **Step 5 – Monitor the donor and the donated unit**
- **Step 6 – Remove the needle and collect samples**

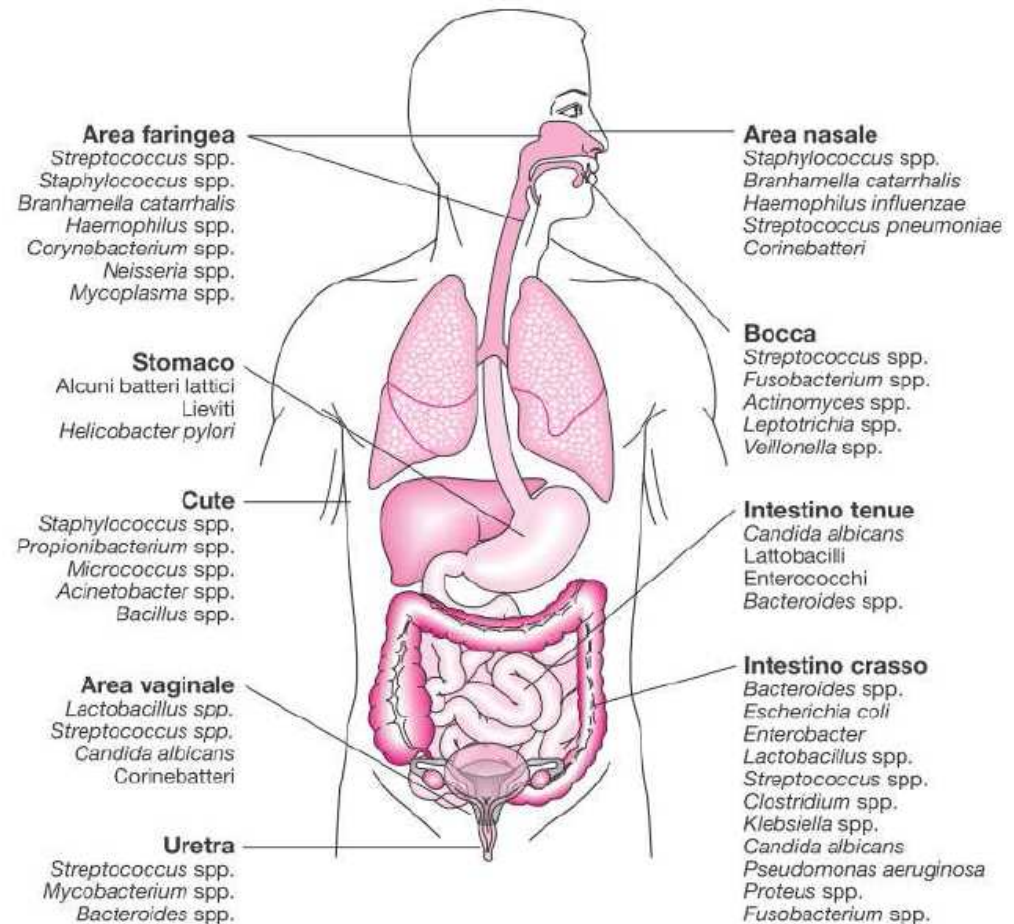
1. Selezionare la vena

Ma prima

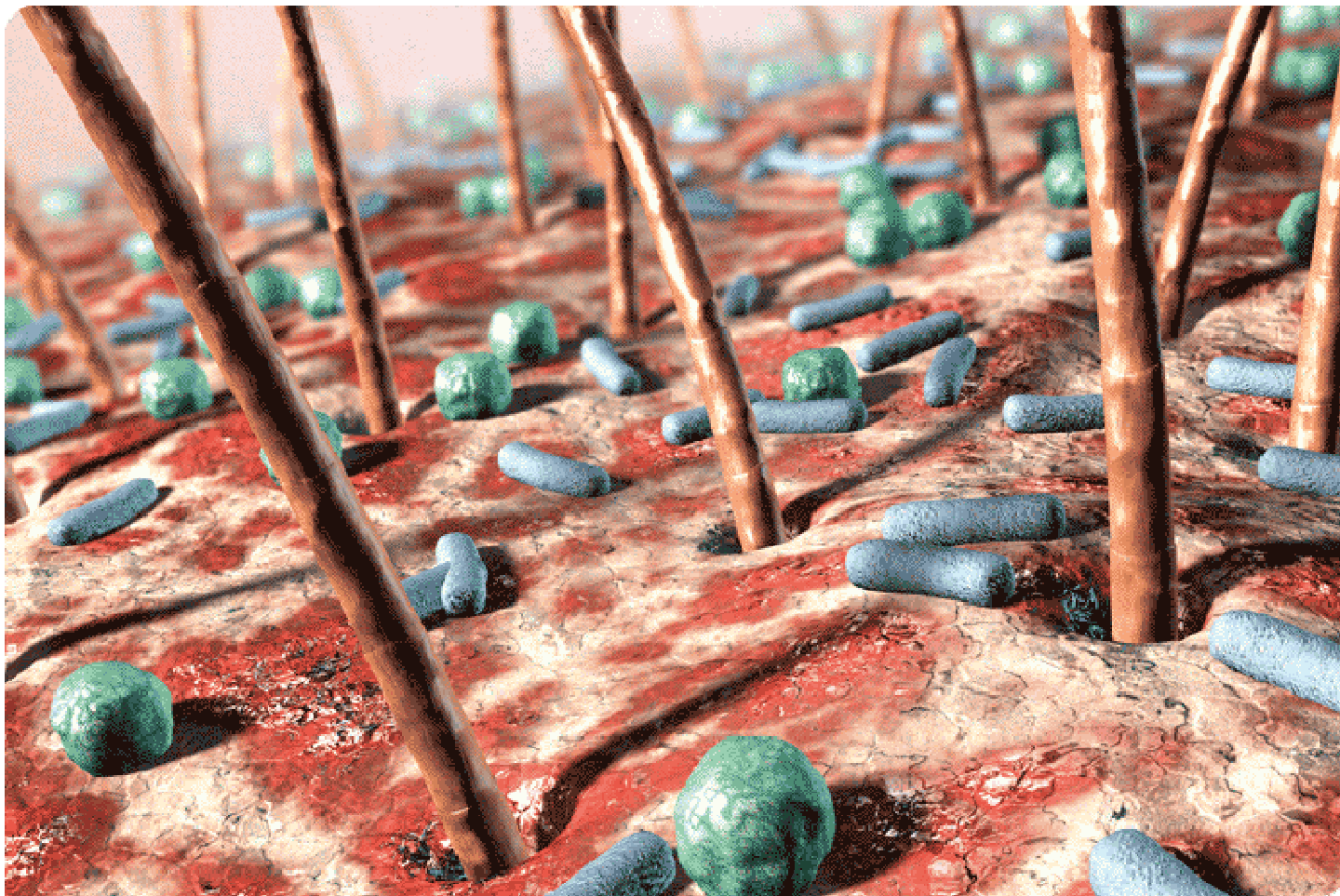
compiere l'igiene delle mani

L'igiene delle mani è la più efficace, la più veloce, la più economica modalità per la prevenzione della trasmissione dei microrganismi, in tutti i contesti.
Soprattutto in quelli sanitari.

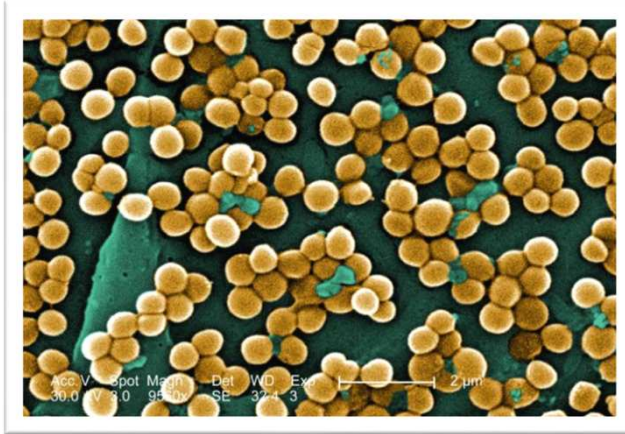
Il nostro corpo ospita più microrganismi di quante siano le persone che popolano il pianeta



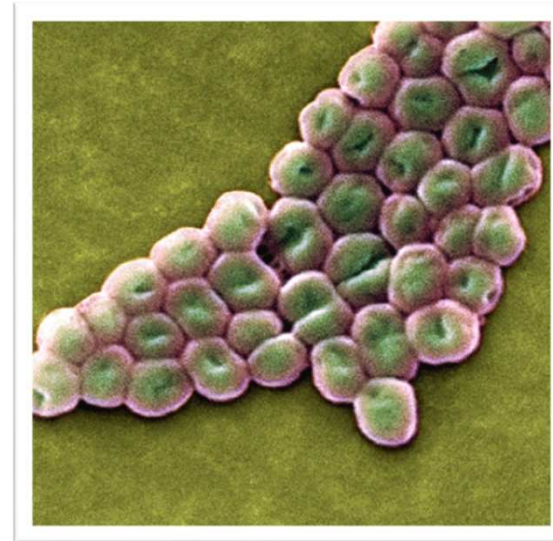
Sulla nostra cute



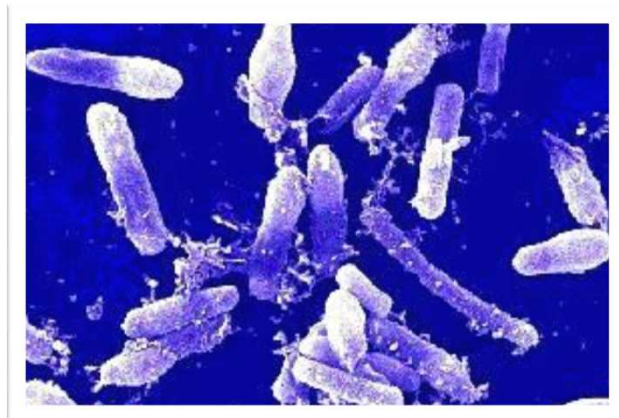
Sulla nostra cute



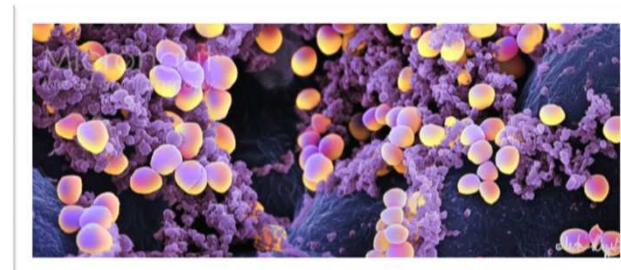
Staphylococcus epidermidis



Acinetobacter baumannii



Bacillus cereus



Staphylococcus aureus



Ognuno di noi rilascia nell'ambiente una quota dei propri microrganismi muovendosi, toccando le superfici, parlando, starnutando, tossendo, sudando, utilizzando la toilette, eccetera.

Table 1: Persistence of clinically relevant bacteria on dry inanimate surfaces.

Type of bacterium	Duration of persistence (range)
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	3 days to 5 months
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	3 – 5 days
<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	up to 6 days
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> (spores)	5 months
<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i> , <i>C. trachomatis</i>	≤ 30 hours
<i>Chlamydia psittaci</i>	15 days
<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	7 days – 6 months
<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>	1–8 days
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1.5 hours – 16 months
Enterococcus spp. including VRE and VSE	5 days – 4 months
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	12 days
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	< 90 minutes
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	2 hours to > 30 months
<i>Listeria</i> spp.	1 day – months
<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>	> 2 months
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	1 day – 4 months
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	1 – 3 days
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	1 – 2 days
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	6 hours – 16 months; on dry floor: 5 weeks
<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	6 hours – 4 weeks
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	10 days – 4.2 years
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	1 day
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	3 days – 2 months; on dry floor: 5 weeks
<i>Shigella</i> spp.	2 days – 5 months
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , including MRSA	7 days – 7 months
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	1 – 20 days
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	3 days – 6.5 months
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	1 – 7 days

Sulla nostra cute

Esistono due tipologie di flora microbica:

- Residente
- Transitoria



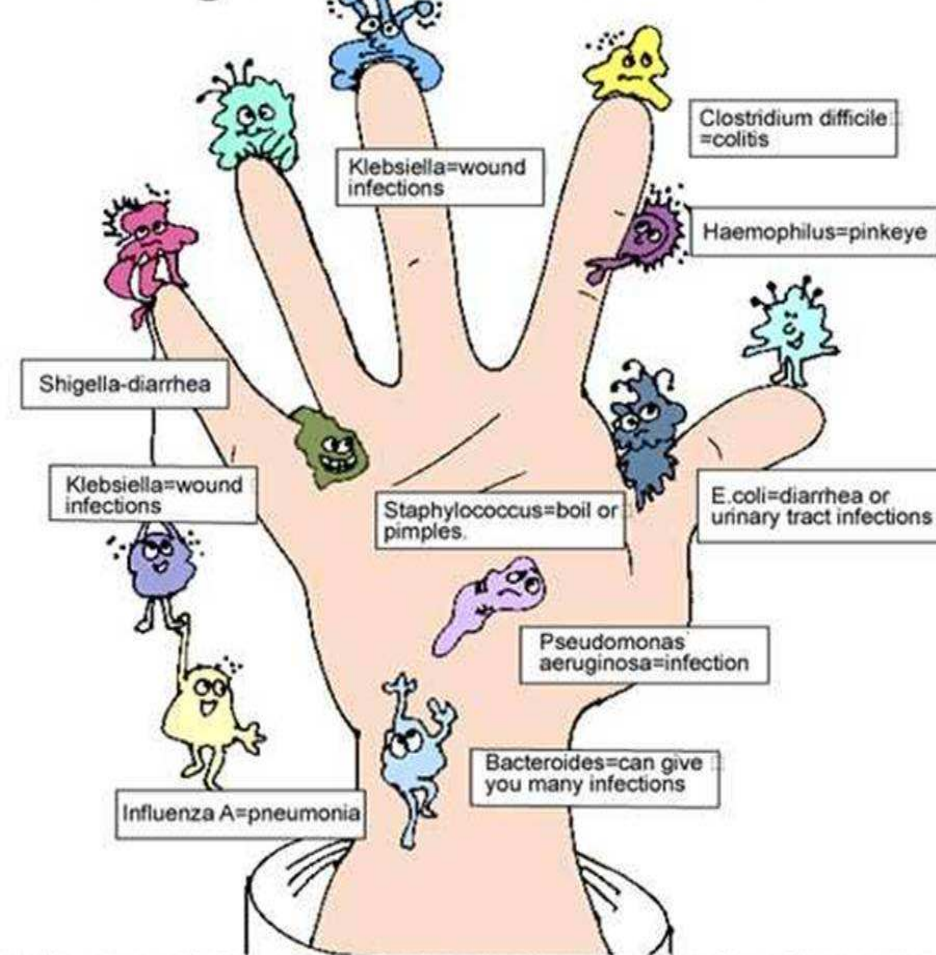
Valutazione quantitativa

39.000 – 4.600.000
UFC/cm²

Tra flora batterica residente e flora microbica transitoria.

La flora microbica transitoria varia in base al tipo di attività svolta ed al tipo di superficie toccata.

What germs are on our hands ??

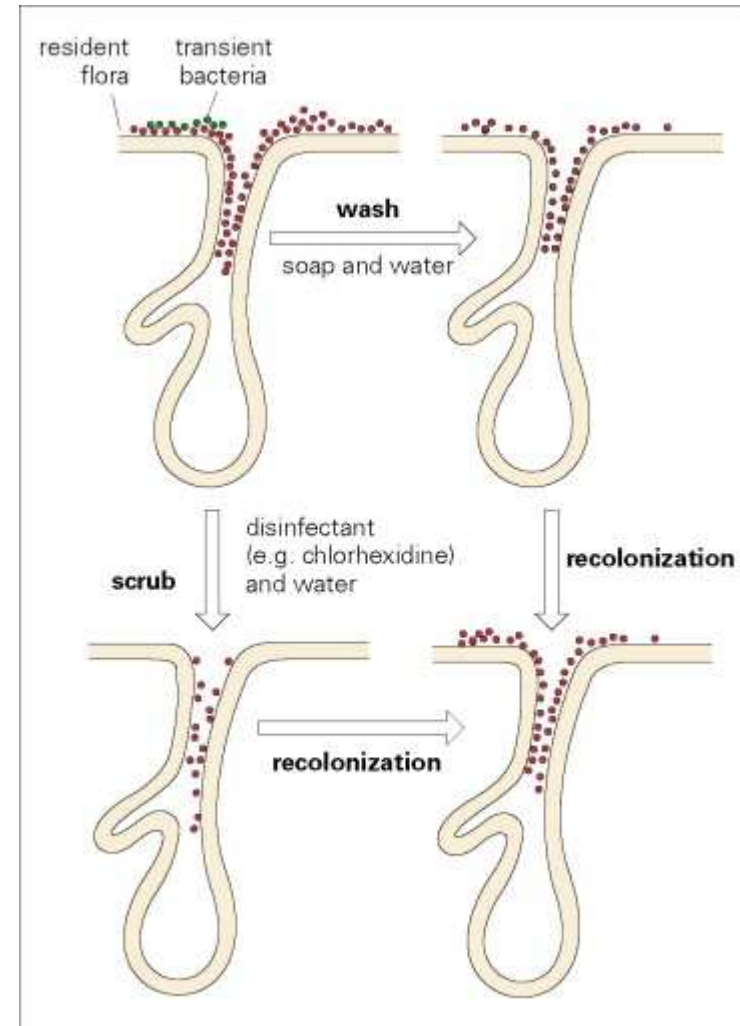


Don't spread these germs! Wash your hands after going to the bathroom and before eating!

Handwashing is the single most important thing you can do to stop the spread of infection! This message brought to you by Fairmont General Hospital. Visit our web site at www.fghi.com or www.labs.net/schools/marion/mms/health.htm

Flora residente

- Si trova al di sotto delle cellule superficiali dello strato corneo, ma sono reperibili anche sulla superficie cutanea.
- Es. *Stafilococco epidermidis*, *Stafilococchi coagulasi negativi*, *Corynebacteria*, *Propionibacteria*,...
- Questi batteri hanno un'azione protettiva (antagonismo microbico, mediante la competizione per le sostanze nutritive nell'ecosistema).
- Difficilmente si rendono responsabile di infezioni correlate all'assistenza.

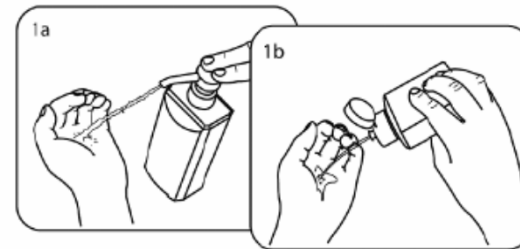


Flora transitoria

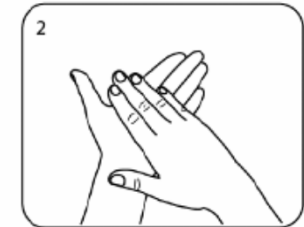
- Colonizza gli strati superficiali della cute, dove tendenzialmente non si replica.
- Viene contratta mediante contatto diretto con i pazienti o con le superfici contaminate.
- I microrganismi che compongono la flora transitoria sono **i responsabili delle infezioni** correlate all'assistenza.

Come effettuare l'igiene delle mani

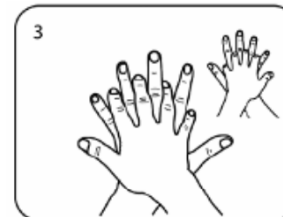
- Con acqua e sapone
- Con soluzione alcolica



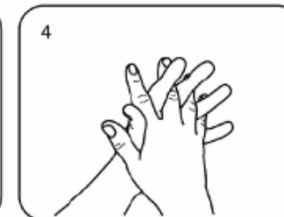
Riempire il palmo della mano a coppa con il prodotto e distribuirlo su tutte le superfici



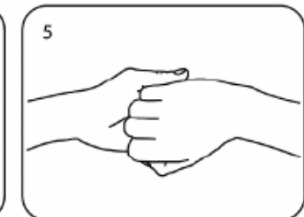
Frizionare le mani, palmo a palmo



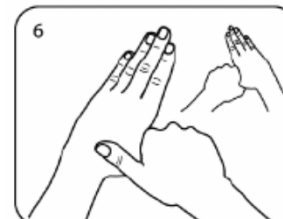
Sovrapporre il palmo destro al dorso sinistro intrecciando le dita, e viceversa



Palmo a palmo, intrecciando le dita



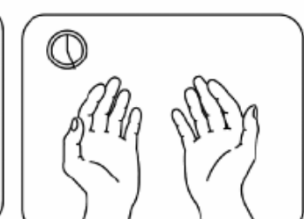
Appoggiare il dorso delle dita al palmo della mano opposta, bloccando le dita a vicenda



Frizionare il pollice sinistro stretto nel palmo destro con un movimento rotatorio, e viceversa



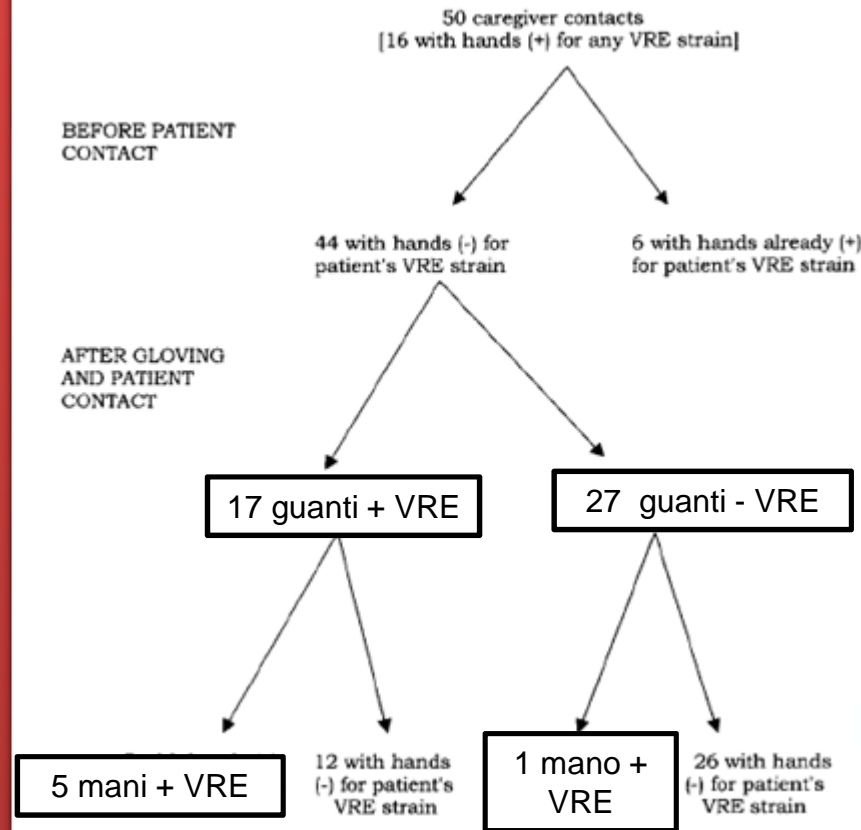
Frizionare con un movimento rotatorio avanti e indietro, con le dita della mano destra strette nel palmo sinistro e viceversa



Una volta asciutte, le mani saranno sicure

L'utilizzo dei guanti
non sostituisce mai
l'igiene delle mani

I guanti forniscono una protezione completa?



Effectiveness of Gloves in the Prevention of Hand Carriage of Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus* Species by Health Care Workers after Patient Care

The efficacy of gloves in preventing contamination of health-care workers' hands and helping to reduce transmission of pathogens in health care has been confirmed in several clinical studies. Nevertheless, health-care workers should be informed that gloves do not provide complete protection against hand contamination. Pathogens may gain access to the caregivers' hands via small defects in gloves or by contamination of the hands during glove removal. Hand hygiene by rubbing or washing remains the basic to guarantee hand decontamination after glove removal.

Key learning point: gloves do not provide complete protection against hand contamination.

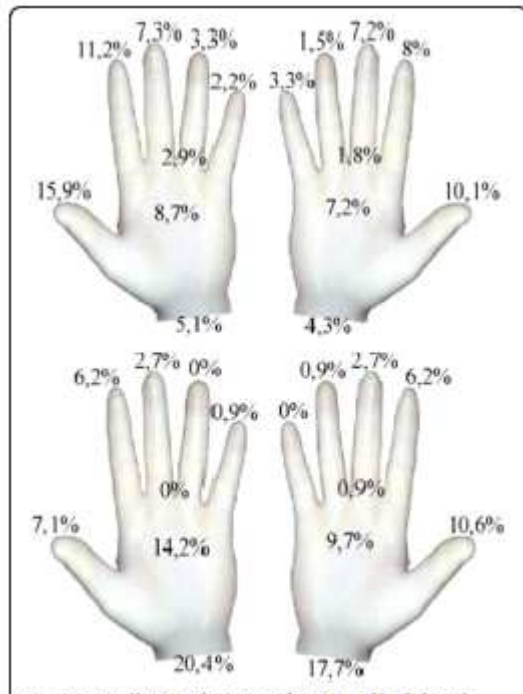
Clinical Infectious Diseases 2001; 32:826-9

L'utilizzo dei guanti non fornisce una protezione completa dalla contaminazione delle mani

Cause possibili 1: difetto di fabbricazione o rottura durante il posizionamento



Cause possibili 2: rottura durante l'utilizzo

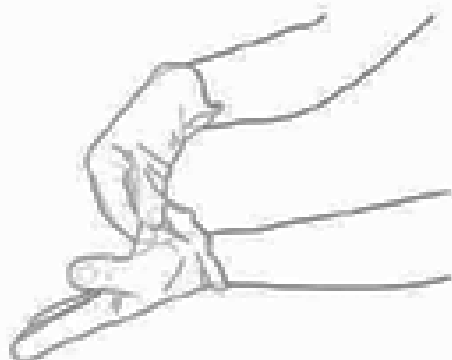


Results: Only 26% of gloves were worn longer than 15 min. The total perforation rate was 10.3% with significant differences and deterioration of integrity of gloves between brands ($p < 0.001$). Apart from the brand, "change of wound dressing" ($p = 0.049$) and "washing patients" ($p = 0.001$) were also significantly associated with an increased risk of perforation.

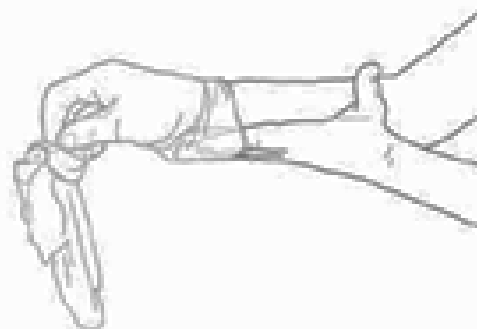
Tempo di sostituzione
consigliato: 15 minuti

Cause possibili 3: contaminazione durante la rimozione dei guanti

II. HOW TO REMOVE GLOVES:



1. Pinch one glove at the wrist level to remove it, without touching the skin of the forearm, and peel away from the hand, thus allowing the glove to turn inside out



2. Hold the removed glove in the gloved hand and slide the fingers of the ungloved hand inside between the glove and the wrist. Remove the second glove by rolling it down the hand and fold into the first glove



3. Discard the removed gloves

4. Then, perform hand hygiene by rubbing with an alcohol-based handrub or by washing with soap and water

Original Investigation

Contamination of Health Care Personnel During Removal of Personal Protective Equipment

Myreen E. Tomas, MD; Sirisha Kundrapu, MD; Priyaleela Thota, MD; Venkata C. K. Sunkesula, MD; Jennifer L. Cadnum, BS; Thirveen Sankar Chittoor Mana, MS; Annette Jencson, BS, CIC; Marguerite O'Donnell, RN; Trina F. Zabarsky, RN; Michelle T. Hecker, MD; Amy J. Ray, MD; Brigld M. Wilson, PhD; Curtis J. Donskey, MD

JAMA Intern Med. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2015.4535
Published online October 12, 2015.

IMPORTANCE Contamination of the skin and clothing of health care personnel during removal of personal protective equipment (PPE) contributes to dissemination of pathogens and places personnel at risk for infection.

OBJECTIVES To determine the frequency and sites of contamination on the skin and clothing of personnel during PPE removal and to evaluate the effect of an intervention on the frequency of contamination.

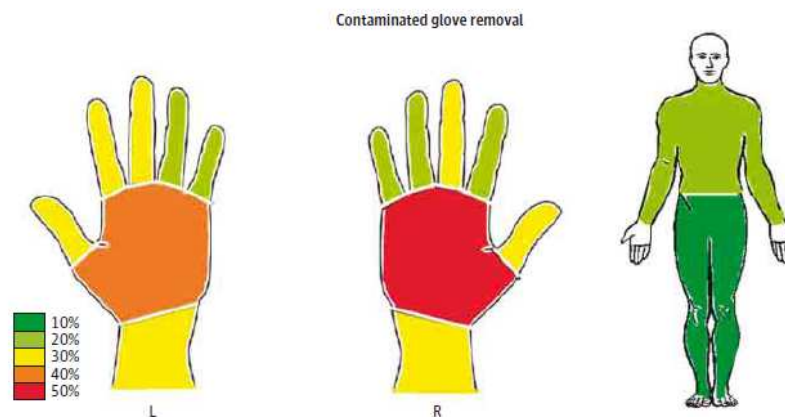
DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS We conducted a point-prevalence study and quasi-experimental intervention from October 28, 2014, through March 31, 2015. Data analysis began November 17, 2014, and ended April 21, 2015. Participants included a convenience sample of health care personnel from 4 Northeast Ohio hospitals who conducted simulations of contaminated PPE removal using fluorescent lotion and a cohort of health care personnel from 7 study units in 1 medical center that participated in a quasi-experimental intervention that included education and practice in removal of contaminated PPE with immediate visual feedback based on fluorescent lotion contamination of skin and clothing.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES The primary outcomes were the frequency and sites of contamination on skin and clothing of personnel after removal of contaminated gloves or gowns at baseline vs after the intervention. A secondary end point focused on the correlation between contamination of skin with fluorescent lotion and bacteriophage MS2, a nonpathogenic, nonenveloped virus.

RESULTS Of 435 glove and gown removal simulations, contamination of skin or clothing with fluorescent lotion occurred in 200 (46.0%), with a similar frequency of contamination among the 4 hospitals (range, 42.5%-50.3%). Contamination occurred more frequently during removal of contaminated gloves than gowns (52.9% vs 37.8%, $P = .002$) and when lapses in technique were observed vs not observed (70.3% vs 30.0%, $P < .001$). The intervention resulted in a reduction in skin and clothing contamination during glove and gown removal (60.0% before the intervention vs 18.9% after, $P < .001$) that was sustained after 1 and 3 months (12.0% at both time points, $P < .001$ compared with before the intervention). During simulations of contaminated glove removal, the frequency of skin contamination was similar with fluorescent lotion and bacteriophage MS2 (58.0% vs 52.0%, $P = .45$).

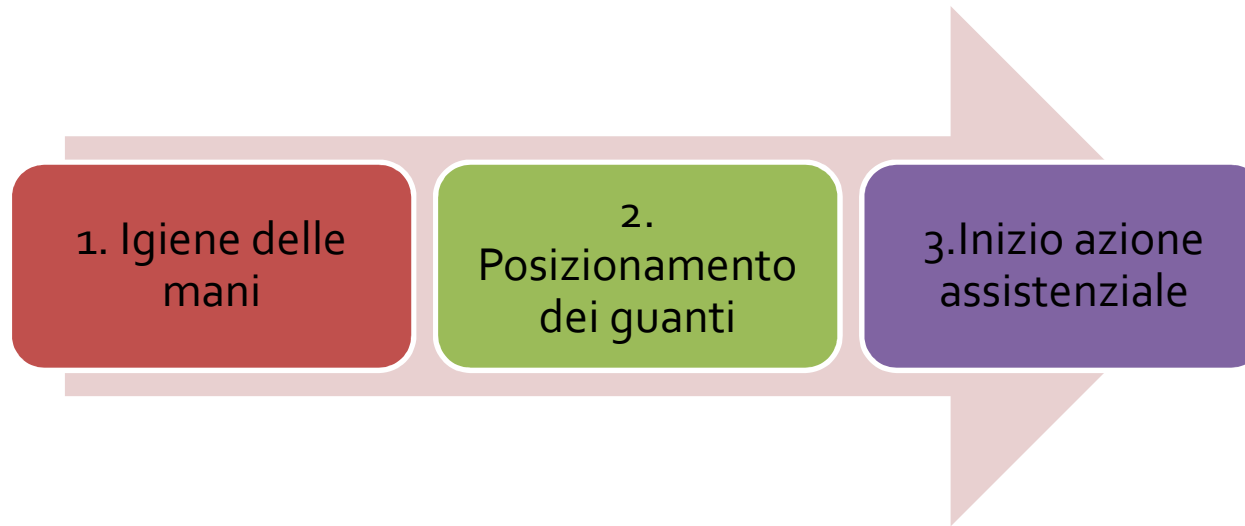
CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE Contamination of the skin and clothing of health care personnel occurs frequently during removal of contaminated gloves or gowns. Educational interventions that include practice with immediate visual feedback on skin and clothing contamination can significantly reduce the risk of contamination during removal of PPE.

Figure 2. Sites of Contamination During Removal of Gloves or Gowns Contaminated With Fluorescent Lotion



During 234 simulations of removal of contaminated gloves, 19 different sites of skin or clothing contamination were identified in 124 participants (53.0%).

Modalità corretta di utilizzo



1. Antisepsi della cute

- L'inadeguata preparazione della cute è una delle principali cause di contaminazione delle emocolture.

Le possibili cause possono essere riconducibili a:

- Tecnica di antisepsi non adeguata
 - per prodotto e concentrazione
 - tecnica di applicazione
 - tempi di contatto
- Mancato rispetto della asepsi durante la raccolta del campione.

1. Selezionare la vena



- Effettuare l'igiene delle mani con acqua e sapone o con gel alcolico.
- Posizionare un laccio ed individuare la vena adeguata.
- Posizionare un laccio ed identificare la vena (preferire vena in fossa antecubitale in un'area priva di lesioni).
- Rilasciare il laccio.

Se si rilevano tracce visibili di sporco, lavare il braccio con acqua e sapone, perché diversamente l'antisettico non espleterebbe la sua azione.

Standard per l'antisepsi nel prelievo da donatore

1. Alcol isopropilico seguito da Tintura di iodio 10%
2. Clorexidina gluconato 2% in Alcol isopropilico

A favore dell'alcol isopropilico seguito da Tintura di iodio 10%

- Goldman et al, 1997 → 3 metodi
- McDonald et al, 2001 → 12 metodi
- Mc Donald et al, 2010 → 2 metodi (diversi per tempo di contatto)

A favore della clorexidina gluconato 2% in alcol isopropilico

- McDonald et al, 2010 (5 metodi) → Clorexidina 2% in alcol isopropilico (3 o 1,5ml) = Alcol isopropilico + Tintura di iodio 2%
- Ramirez-Arcos & Goldman (2010) (4 metodi) → Clorexidina 2% in alcol isopropilico > Alcol isopropilico seguito da Tintura di iodio 2%
- Benjamin et al, 2011 → Clorexidina 2% in alcol isopropilico > 2 step di iodopovidone



**Cochrane
Library**

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Skin preparation with alcohol versus alcohol followed by any antiseptic for preventing bacteraemia or contamination of blood for transfusion (Review)

Webster J, Bell-Syer SEM, Foxlee R

Selection criteria

All randomised trials (RCTs) comparing alcohol based donor skin cleansing in a one-step versus a two-step process that includes alcohol and any other antiseptic for pre-venepuncture skin cleansing were considered. Quasi randomised trials were to have been considered in the absence of RCTs.

Main results

No studies (RCTs or quasi RCTs) met the inclusion criteria.

Le linee guida

**WHO guidelines
on drawing blood:**

**best practices in
phlebotomy**

- *One-step procedure* (recommended – takes about one minute):
 - use a product combining 2% chlorhexidine gluconate in 70% isopropyl alcohol;
 - cover the whole area and ensure that the skin area is in contact with the disinfectant for **at least** 30 seconds;
 - allow the area to dry **completely**, or for a minimum of 30 seconds by the clock.
- *Two-step procedure* (if chlorhexidine gluconate in 70% isopropyl alcohol is not available, use the following procedure – takes about two minutes):
 - *step 1* – use 70% isopropyl alcohol;
 - cover the whole area and ensure that the skin area is in contact with the disinfectant for **at least** 30 seconds;
 - allow the area to dry **completely** (about 30 seconds);
 - *step 2* – use tincture of iodine (more effective than povidine iodine) or chlorhexidine (2%);
 - cover the whole area and ensure that the skin area is in contact with the disinfectant for **at least** 30 seconds;
 - allow the area to dry **completely** (about 30 seconds).

Le linee guida

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the JPAC website. The browser tabs include 'Posta in Arrivo (1)', 'Recommended standards', 'Database Menu', 'Trova rivista', and 'onlinelibrary.wiley.com'. The address bar shows the URL: www.transfusionguidelines.org.uk/red-book/chapter-9-microbiology-tests-for-donors-and-donations-general-specifications-for-laboratory-test-procedures/9-5-re.

The website header features the JPAC logo and logos for NHS Blood and Transplant, Welsh Blood Service, and Gwasanaeth Gwaed Cymru. A navigation menu includes links for Home, About JPAC, Contact Us, Latest Updates, Document Library, Dictionary, Useful Links, and Advanced Search. A search bar is also present.

The main navigation bar lists several categories: Guidelines for the Blood Transfusion Services, Donor Selection Guidelines, Transfusion Handbook, Transfusion Practice, Regulations & Implementation, UK Transfusion Committees, and Systematic Review Initiative.

The breadcrumb trail reads: Home / Guidelines for the Blood Transfusion Services / 9.5: Recommended standards for the reduction of bacterial contamination of blood components.

The page content includes a sidebar with links for Welcome, Latest Updates, Publication Information, Figures, Tables, Preface, and Change Notifications. The main heading is **9.5: Recommended standards for the reduction of bacterial contamination of blood components**. Below this, an update notice states: **Update notice: Section 9.5.3.1 - Single-test system has been updated following the the issue of Change Notification 16 - 2013.**

The text explains that in recent years bacterial contamination of blood has been significantly reduced by the introduction of improved donor arm cleansing using 70% isopropyl alcohol/2% chlorhexidine gluconate applied as a single-step procedure, and diversion of the first 20–30 mL of the blood donation. The risk of bacterial contamination can be further reduced, but not eliminated, by screening of blood components.

The sub-heading is **9.5.1: Arm cleansing**. The text states: **In recent years bacterial contamination of blood has been significantly reduced by the introduction of improved donor arm cleansing using 70% isopropyl alcohol/2% chlorhexidine gluconate applied as a single-step procedure**. It further notes that skin cleansing systems can be regularly audited by periodic bacterial sampling and observation, and corrected if found to be failing. Periodic bacterial sampling of the skin of donors' arms may be carried out as an audit of correct use of the specified skin-cleansing system. If such sampling is performed, it will give an indication of how well staff are complying with the use of the system. In practice, it should be expected that bacterial sampling after skin cleansing with 70% isopropyl alcohol/2% chlorhexidine gluconate will reveal bacteria at a rate of no greater than 2 cfu per standard contact plate. Such levels may be difficult to achieve with other cleansing systems.

1.1.a - Metodo di applicazione dell'antisettico

- Mancano studi specifici.
- Metodo tradizionale.



- Non è posta enfasi sulla pressione, ma sulla sostituzione del tampone in ognuno dei passaggi consecutivi (3).
- Si rende necessario quando si utilizzano prodotti acquosi, che hanno bisogno di più tempo per asciugarsi, per prevenire la reintroduzione di microrganismi nelle aree precedentemente pulite (Baron et al, 2005).

1.1.b Metodo di applicazione dell'antisettico

- Tecnica back and forth



- È accompagnata da una frizione vigorosa della cute, che consente all'antisettico di penetrare gli strati dell'epidermide, riducendo la flora microbica (Tepus et al, 2008; Stonecypher, 2009).
- Trova indicazioni nella applicazione di soluzioni alcoliche che asciugano velocemente (ENA, 2012).

NB: Una quota di microrganismi residenti ($\approx 20\%$) rimane a livello degli strati profondi della cute (Selwyn & Ellis, 1972) anche a seguito della corretta applicazione dell'antisettico.

Una volta applicato l'antisettico e
lasciato asciugare

**CAN'T
TOUCH
THIS**

Tecnica asettica No touch

- Realizzare una tecnica asettica utilizzando i seguenti passaggi chiave:
- Identificare e proteggere le parti ed I siti chiave.
- Una “parte chiave” è la parte di una attrezzatura che deve rimanere sterile, come l’ago o il cono di una siringa e che deve venire in contatto solo con altri siti chiave o parti chiave.
- Un “sito chiave” è un’area del paziente come una ferita, o il sito di un accesso vascolare che devono essere protetti da microrganismi.
- Assicurarsi le che parti chiave vengano in contatto solo con altri parti chiave o siti chiave.



Peripheral Venepuncture / Phlebotomy

for the ANTT practice principles see www.antt.org v5.1

Preparation zone



1
Clean hands with soap & water or alcohol hand rub



2
Clean tray according to local policy creating an aseptic field. And whilst it dries...



3
Gather all equipment that may be needed



4
Prepare equipment protecting Key-Parts using non-touch technique (NTT)



5
Apply disposable tourniquet & palpate vein



6
Clean hands with soap & water or alcohol hand rub



7
Apply non-sterilized gloves



8
Clean skin
2% chlorhexidine/70% alcohol applicator, back & forth & left to right strokes for 30 seconds. Allow to dry.



9
Access patient's vein protecting Key-Parts & Key-Sites using NTT

if attempt to draw blood is unsuccessful return to step **5**



10
Dispose of sharps & equipment



11
Clean tray according to local policy



12
Dispose of gloves then immediately...



13
Clean hands with soap & water or alcohol hand rub

If going immediately to another patient proceed to step **3**

Applicazione ANTT

- Non toccare
 - Parti chiave: verificare l'integrità del cappuccio dell'ago; rimuovere il cappuccio nell'imminenza della venipuntura; non toccare l'ago.
 - Sito chiave: non toccare la cute del paziente una volta completata l'antisepsi.

Se è necessario toccare il
sito già sottoposto ad
antisepsi, indossare un
guanto sterile



La cute, non igienizzata, dell'operatrice,
ricontamina il sito di inserzione



La cute, non igienizzata, dell'operatrice,
ricontamina il sito di inserzione



La cute, non igienizzata, dell'operatrice,
ricontamina il sito di inserzione

Praticata la venipuntura: cos'altro?

- Il passaggio dell'ago attraverso lo strato cutaneo determina nel 65% dei casi l'ingresso di frammenti di cute contenenti microrganismi vitali o il passaggio di microrganismi dai lembi cutanei separati dall'ago all'interno della sacca di raccolta, il rischio di contaminazione è ridotto dalla diversione della prima parte del sangue prelevato.

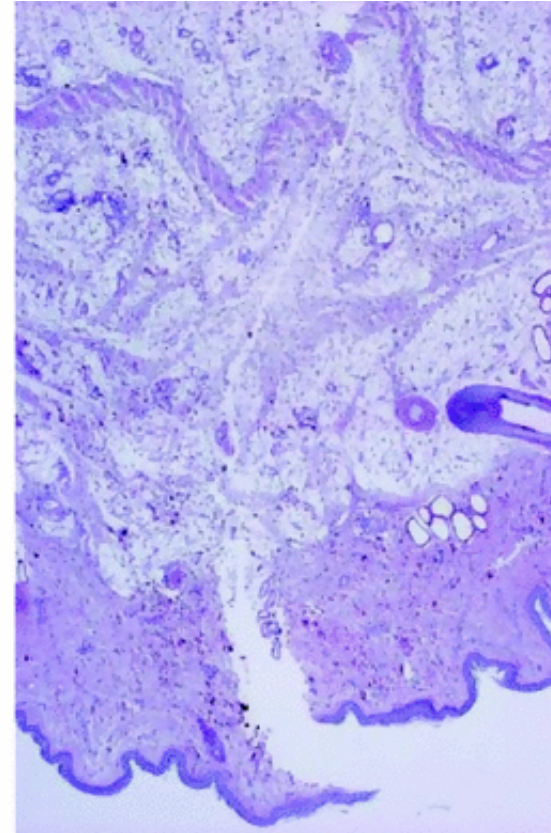


Fig. 1. Histological specimen of piglet skin after experimental piercing with a 16G venipuncture cannula. Note the frayed borders, with tissue fragments loosely attached to the surrounding tissue, suggesting the detachment of epidermal or dermal structures and their entry into the blood collection system

Reduction of the risk of bacterial contamination of blood components through diversion of the first part of the donation of blood and blood components

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Table II - Reduction of the percentage of bacterial contamination of blood components achieved with different volumes of diversion in studies from 1995 to 2007

Reference	Year of publication	Country	Production procedure/ blood component analysed	Volume of diversion (mL)	Reduction of contamination of the blood components (%)
Olthuis H ³⁴ .	1995	The Netherlands	Plasmapheresis	10	88
Bruneau C ³⁷	2001	France	Whole blood	15 (+15)	72
Schneider T ³⁸	2002	France	PC from BC pools	Not stated	58
Bos H ³⁹	2002	The Netherlands	PC from BC pools	10	53
Yedema T ⁴⁰	2003	The Netherlands	PC from BC pools	20	60
de Korte D ⁴¹	2002	The Netherlands	Whole blood	10	40
McDonald CP ⁴⁵	2004	United Kingdom	Whole blood	20	47
Robillard P ⁴⁶ ,	2005	Canada	PC from whole blood	40	90
De Korte D ⁴⁴	2007	The Netherlands	PC from BC pools	20-30	49
Eder AF ³³	2007	USA	Platelets from apheresis	40-50	47

PC, platelet concentrates; BC, buffy coat.

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www.transfusionguidelines.org.uk/red-book/chapter-9-microbiology-tests-for-donors-and-donations-general-specifications-for-laboratory-test-procedures/9-5-re

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9.5: Recommended standards for the reduction of bacterial contamination of blood components

Update notice: Section 9.5.3.1 - Single-test system has been updated following the the issue of Change Notification 16 - 2013.

In recent years bacterial contamination of blood has been significantly reduced by the introduction of improved donor arm cleansing using 70% isopropyl alcohol/2% chlorhexidine gluconate applied as a single-step procedure, and diversion of the first 20–30 mL of the blood donation. The risk of bacterial contamination can be further reduced, but not eliminated, by screening of blood components.

9.5.1: Arm cleansing

There should be an effective, specified and validated method of arm cleansing, using an approved skin-cleansing system. 70% isopropyl alcohol/2% chlorhexidine gluconate is recommended by the National Evidence-Based Guidelines for Preventing Healthcare-Associated Infections in NHS Hospitals in England.⁴ Adherence to the principles, protocols and practices relating to the correct use of the specified skin-cleansing system shall be regularly audited by periodic bacterial sampling and observation, and corrected if found to be lacking.

Periodic bacterial sampling of the skin of donors' arms may be carried out as an audit of correct use of the specified skin-cleansing system. If such sampling is performed, it will give an indication of how well staff are complying with the use of the system. In practice, it should be expected that bacterial sampling after skin cleansing with 70% isopropyl alcohol/2% chlorhexidine gluconate will reveal bacteria at a rate of no greater than 2 cfu per standard contact plate. Such levels may be difficult to achieve with other cleansing systems.

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