ER Pilot Leads to Hospital-wide Implementation of Blood Culture Device
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Clinical Significance
Blood cultures (BC) identify organisms of infection. False-positive BC lead to unnecessary antibiotic treatment, untoward consequences, extended length of stay, and increased costs.

Background
- Blood culture contamination (BCC) rate Gold Standard is 3% *
- Emergency Room (ER) collects 44% of all BCs
- BCC rate has remained greater than 3% despite training.
- 80% of bacteria in first 5 dermal layers
- 20% of bacteria in biofilm
- Skin fragments and skin-residing bacteria reside in the initial 1.5-2.0 ml of a blood sample
- Skin asepsis a crucial concern
- Initial Specimen Diversion Device (ISDD) diverts initial 1.5-2 ml of blood sample and sequesters it away from remaining BC sample

Clinical Question
Would using an initial specimen diversion device to draw blood cultures decrease the BC contamination rates in the ER?

Description/Implementation Of Evidence Based Protocol
The ER Quality Improvement Committee decided to conduct a pilot study of the Initial Specimen Diversion Device (ISDD) implementation in the ER. Both the ISDD and the Usual Care (UC) methods were used to obtain BCs during the eight week study. Contamination events were recorded for each method to determine if use of the device decreased the rate of contamination events.

- All staff were trained on use of ISDD
- ISDD was used for all blood cultures collected between 0600 and midnight
- Usual care (UC) was used for blood cultures collected between midnight and 0600
- BCC data were collected for all BCs drawn during the study period
- ISDD was later implemented hospital-wide, BCC data collected

Results - Pilot Study
- Total cultures: 558 Contaminations: 18 (3.20%)
- UC cultures: 237 Contaminations: 13 (5.48%)
- ISDD cultures: 321 Contaminations: 5 (1.55%)

Results: Hospital-wide ISDD Implementation
- Start date: 9/28/2017
- ER BCC rate first 2 weeks: 0/187 (0% contaminations)
- Supply problems severely limited October ISDD use
- October (ISDD and UC methods): 29/960 for 3% BCC rate
- November (supplies available): 16/996 for 1.6% hospital wide

Conclusion/Discussion
- ER ISDD use resulted in a 73% decrease (P=.01)
- Pilot data pointed to significant BCC reduction using ISDD
- ER study supported Leadership decision to implement the ISDD hospital-wide
- High use areas [Acute care, Medical, Surgical], Prime Care, Phlebotomy and ER] began ISDD use October, 2017.
- Supply issues the first month showed no improvement.
- November supplies were available throughout the hospital with 47% improvement rate noted.
- Significant BCC reduction rates supported Hospital Leadership to continue using the ISDD device hospital-wide indefinitely.

References