Clinical practice guideline: prevention of blood culture contamination

Guideline Developer(s)

Emergency Nurses Association

Date Released

2012 Dec

Full Text Guideline

Clinical practice guideline: prevention of blood culture contamination. (http://content.guidelinecentral.com/guideline/get/pdf/3124)

Evidence Supporting the Recommendations

References Supporting the Recommendations


Type of Evidence Supporting the Recommendations
The type of supporting evidence is identified and graded for each recommendation (see the “Major Recommendations” field).

Implementation of the Guideline

Description of Implementation Strategy
An implementation strategy was not provided.

Implementation Tools
Quick Reference Guides/Physician Guides

Benefits/Harms of Implementing the Guideline Recommendations

Potential Benefits
Prevention of blood culture contamination in the pre-analytic phase will aid in the accurate and timely identification of the causative organism in patients with bacteremia, will decrease unnecessary antibiotics and additional tests to identify the reason for the positive blood culture, will reduce costs and length of hospital stay, and will increase patient survival.

Potential Harms
Not stated

Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Recommendations

Levels of Recommendation for Practice

Level A Recommendations: High
- Reflects a high degree of clinical certainty
- Based on availability of high quality Level I, II and/or III evidence available using Melnyk & Fineout-Overholt grading system* (see the "Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence" field)

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• Based on consistent and good quality evidence; has relevance and applicability to emergency nursing practice
• Is beneficial

Level B Recommendations: Moderate
• Reflects moderate clinical certainty
• Based on availability of Level III and/or Level IV and V evidence using Melnyk & Fineout-Overholt grading system* (see the “Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence” field)
• There are some minor flaws or inconsistencies in quality of evidence; has relevance and applicability to emergency nursing practice
• Is likely to be beneficial

Level C Recommendations: Weak
• Level V, VI and/or VII evidence available using Melnyk & Fineout-Overholt grading system* (see the “Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence” field)
• Based on consensus, usual practice, evidence, case series for studies of treatment or screening, anecdotal evidence, and/or opinion
• There is limited or low quality patient-oriented evidence; has relevance and applicability to emergency nursing practice
• Has limited or unknown effectiveness

Not Recommended for Practice
• No objective evidence or only anecdotal evidence available; or the supportive evidence is from poorly controlled or uncontrolled studies
• Other indications for not recommending evidence for practice may include:
  ◦ Conflicting evidence
  ◦ Harmfulness has been demonstrated
  ◦ Cost or burden necessary for intervention exceeds anticipated benefit
  ◦ Does not have relevance or applicability to emergency nursing practice
• There are certain circumstances in which the recommendations stemming from a body of evidence should not be rated as highly as the individual studies on which they are based. For example:
  ◦ Heterogeneity of results
  ◦ Uncertainty about effect magnitude and consequences
  ◦ Strength of prior beliefs
  ◦ Publication bias

Level I/E: Insufficient evidence upon which to make a recommendation.


Qualifying Statements

Qualifying Statements

- The Emergency Nurses Association (ENA)’s Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) are developed by ENA members to provide emergency nurses with evidence-based information to utilize and implement in their care of emergency patients and families. Each CPG focuses on a clinical or practice-based issue, and is the result of a review and analysis of current information believed to be reliable. As such, information and recommendations within a particular CPG reflect the current scientific and clinical knowledge at the time of publication, are only current as of their publication date, and are subject to change without notice as advances emerge.
- In addition, variations in practice, which take into account the needs of the individual patient and the resources and limitations unique to the institution, may warrant approaches, treatments and/or procedures that differ from the recommendations outlined in the CPGs. Therefore, these recommendations should not be construed as dictating an exclusive course of management, treatment or care, nor does the use of such recommendations guarantee a particular outcome. CPGs are never intended to replace a practitioner’s best nursing judgment.
Based on the clinical circumstances of a particular patient or patient population. CPGs are published by ENA for educational and informational purposes only, and ENA does not approve or endorse any specific methods, practices, or sources of information. ENA assumes no liability for any injury and/or damage to persons or property arising out of or related to the use of or reliance on any CPG.

**Methodology**

**Methods Used to Collect/Select the Evidence**
Hand-searches of Published Literature (Primary Sources)
Hand-searches of Published Literature (Secondary Sources)
Searches of Electronic Databases

**Description of Methods Used to Collect/Select the Evidence**
All articles relevant to the topic were identified via a comprehensive literature search. The following databases were searched: PubMed, Google Scholar, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL), eTBlast, Ovid, Cochrane Library, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ, www.ahrq.gov), Specimen Care (www.specimencare.com), and the National Guideline Clearinghouse (www.guideline.gov). Searches were conducted using various combinations of key words including blood culture contamination, blood culture collection, hand preparation, phlebotomy technique, and blood samples. Initial searches were limited to English language articles from January 2002 to October 2012. This search limit was found to be inadequate and, therefore, the time frame was extended to begin with January 1990. In addition, the reference lists in the selected articles were scanned for pertinent research articles. Research articles from emergency department settings, non-emergency department settings, position statements and guidelines from other sources were also reviewed.

Articles that met the following criteria were chosen to formulate the clinical practice guideline (CPG): research studies, meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and existing guidelines relevant to the topic of blood culture contamination. Articles included in meta-analyses or systematic reviews were not considered independently unless there were factors not addressed in the meta-analysis/systematic review. Other types of reference articles and textbooks were also reviewed and used to provide additional information.

**Number of Source Documents**
38 documents were included in the evidence tables.

**Methods Used to Assess the Quality and Strength of the Evidence**
Weighting According to a Rating Scheme (Scheme Given)

**Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence**

**Grading the Levels of Evidence***
1. Evidence from a systematic review or meta-analysis of all relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or evidence-based clinical practice guidelines based on systematic reviews of RCTs
2. Evidence obtained from at least one properly designed RCT
3. Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomization
4. Evidence obtained from well-designed case control and cohort studies
5. Evidence from systematic reviews of descriptive and qualitative studies
6. Evidence from a single descriptive or qualitative study
7. Evidence from opinion of authorities and/or reports of expert committees

**Grading the Quality of the Evidence**
1. Acceptable Quality: No Concerns
2. Limitations in Quality: Minor flaws or inconsistencies in the evidence
3. Major Limitations in Quality: Many flaws and inconsistencies in the evidence
4. Not Acceptable: Major flaws in the evidence

Description of the Methods Used to Analyze the Evidence
The clinical practice guideline (CPG) authors used a standardized reference table to collect information and assist with preparation of tables of evidence, ranking each article in terms of the level of evidence, quality of evidence, and relevance and applicability to practice. Clinical findings and levels of recommendations regarding patient management were then made by the Emergency Nurses Association (ENA) 2012 Emergency Nursing Resources Development Committee according to ENA’s classification of levels of recommendation for practice, which include: Level A High, Level B Moderate, Level C Weak or Not recommended for practice (see the “Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Recommendations” field).

Methods Used to Formulate the Recommendations
Expert Consensus

Description of Methods Used to Formulate the Recommendations
This clinical practice guideline (CPG) was created based on a thorough review and critical analysis of the literature following Emergency Nurses Association (ENA)’s Guidelines for the Development of Clinical Practice Guidelines (see the “Availability of Companion Documents” field).

Conference calls with Subcommittee members and staff are held as necessary to discuss progress and facilitate the Subcommittee’s work. All members of the Subcommittee independently complete an exhaustive review of all identified literature, complete a separate evidence table for each topic (if possible), and then reconvene to reach consensus. Each Subcommittee prepares a description of the topic, definition, background, significance, and evidence table. All articles and documents are uploaded to the CPG Development website for easy retrieval by everyone involved with the development process. The Subcommittee identifies and assigns preliminary scores for quality and strength of evidence, and describes conclusions based on the review of the body of evidence. Each Subcommittee also serves as “second readers” for another topic; this assures an in-depth look at the literature by two Subcommittees. The entire Committee reads the articles and reviews the evidence-appraisal tables for each topic and then finalizes implications for practice and the level of recommendation.

Cost Analysis
A formal cost analysis was not performed and published cost analyses were not reviewed.

Method of Guideline Validation
Internal Peer Review

Description of Method of Guideline Validation
The Institute for Emergency Nursing Research (IENR) Advisory Council reviews the final document for overall validity and provides feedback as appropriate using the Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) Evaluation Worksheet. Reviews and feedback are sent to the Subcommittee to evaluate and incorporate, as appropriate. Emergency Nurses Association (ENA) staff creates the final products for publication with input from the Committee.

Identifying Information and Availability

Bibliographic Source(s)

Adaptation
Not applicable: The guideline was not adapted from another source.

Source(s) of Funding
Emergency Nurses Association
Guideline Committee
2012 ENA Emergency Nursing Resources Development Committee

Composition of Group That Authored the Guideline
Committee Members: Jean A. Proehl, MN, RN, CEN, CPEN, FAEN; Sherry Leviner, MSN, RN, CEN; Judith Young Bradford, DNS, RN, FAEN; Andrew Storer, DNP, RN, ACNP, CRNP, FNP; Susan Barnason, PhD, RN, APRN-CNS, CEN, CCRN, FAAN; Carla Brim, MN, RN, CEN, CNS; Judith Halpern, MS, RN, APRN; Cathleen Lindauer, MSN, RN, CEN; Vicki C. Patrick, MS, RN, SRPN, ACNP, CEN, FAEN; Jennifer Williams, MSN, RN, CEN, CCRN, CNS

Financial Disclosures/Conflicts of Interest
Not stated

Guideline Status
This is the current release of the guideline.

Guideline Availability

Availability of Companion Documents
The following are available:


Patient Resources
None available

NGC Status
This NGC summary was completed by ECRI Institute on February 13, 2014. The information was verified by the guideline developer on March 27, 2014.

Copyright Statement
This summary is based on the original guideline, which is subject to the guideline developer's restrictions.

Scope

Disease/Condition(s)
Bacteremia requiring blood culture

Guideline Category
Diagnosis
Prevention
Technology Assessment

Clinical Specialty
Emergency Medicine
Intended Users
Advanced Practice Nurses
Allied Health Personnel
Clinical Laboratory Personnel
Hospitals
Nurses
Physician Assistants
Physicians

Guideline Objective(s)
To evaluate which pre-analytic variables related to peripheral venous specimen collection and transportation decrease blood culture contamination

Target Population
Hospitalized patients with bacteremia requiring blood cultures

Interventions and Practices Considered
1. Skin preparation (use of skin antiseptics such as alcohol, chlorhexidine, iodine tincture, povidone-iodine, and iodophor)
2. Sterile gloving
3. Cleaning culture bottle caps
4. Use of pre-assembled blood culture collection packs
5. Drawing blood cultures from a dedicated peripheral venipuncture site, not an intravenous catheter
6. Specimen diversion (diverting the initial 1–2 ml of blood into a sterile receptacle)
7. Use of double-needle technique (inoculation of the blood culture bottle with a different needle than that used for venipuncture)
8. Providing education and training for personnel who collect blood cultures
9. Having blood cultures drawn by dedicated phlebotomy staff
10. Monitoring contamination rates and providing performance feedback to personnel who draw blood cultures

Note: Blood sample volume was considered but inadequate evidence existed to make a recommendation.

Major Outcomes Considered
• Morbidity and mortality
• False-positive culture rates
• Contamination rates
• Hospital length of stay
• Costs of hospital stay
• Exposure rates

Recommendations

Major Recommendations
The grades of recommendations (A–C, Not Recommended, I/E), levels of evidence (I–VII), and quality of evidence (I–IV) are defined at the end of the “Major Recommendations” field.

Description of Decision Options/Interventions and the Level of Recommendation
Please note that the references listed after each recommendation represent the evidence considered when making the recommendation. This does not mean that the evidence in each individual reference supports the recommendation.

1. Provide education and training for personnel who collect blood cultures. **Level C – Weak**
(Bamber et al., 2009; Dhillon, Clark, & Azadian, 2009; Eskira et al., 2006; McLellan, Townsend,
2. Have blood cultures drawn by dedicated phlebotomy staff. **Level B – Moderate** (Bekeris et al., 2005; Merkel et al., 2009; Mtunthama et al., 2008; Roth et al., 2010; Schifman et al., 1998; Snyder et al., 2012; CAP, 2008)

3. Draw blood cultures from a dedicated peripheral venipuncture site, not an intravenous catheter. **Level B – Moderate** (Baron et al., 2005; Merkel et al., 2009; Snyder et al., 2012; Stohl et al., 2011)

4. Routine sterile gloving during venipuncture may decrease blood culture contamination. **Level C – Weak** (Kim et al., 2011)

5. Use pre-assembled blood culture collection packs. **Level C – Weak** (Bamber et al., 2009; Dhillon, Clark, & Azadian, 2009; Madeo, Jackson, & Williams, 2005; Snyder et al., 2012; Thomas et al., 2011)

6. Clean culture bottle tops with antiseptic prior to blood culture bottle inoculation. **Level B – Moderate** (Bekeris et al., 2005; Schifman et al., 1998)

7. Clean culture bottle tops with 70% isopropyl alcohol and air dry prior to blood culture bottle inoculation. **Level C – Weak** (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute [CLSI], 2007)

8. Use products containing alcohol to cleanse the skin prior to collecting blood cultures. **Level A – High** (Baron et al., 2005; CLSI, 2007; McLellan, Townsend, & Parsons, 2008; Merkel et al., 2009; Qamruddin, Khanna, & Orr, 2008; Schifman et al., 1998; Shahar, Wohl-Gottesman, & Shenkman, 1990; Snyder et al., 2012; Strand, Wajsport, & Sturmann, 1993)

9. Use alcoholic chlorhexidine to clean the skin before drawing blood cultures in patients over 2 months of age. **Level A – High** (Baron et al., 2005; Benjamin et al., 2011; Caldeira, David, & Sampaio, 2011; CLSI, 2007; Madeo & Barlow, 2008; Marlowe et al., 2010; Merkel et al., 2009; Tepus et al., 2008)

10. Use alcohol to clean the skin before drawing blood cultures in children under 2 months of age. **Level C – Weak** (CLSI, 2007)

11. Apply alcohol containing solutions with 30 seconds of vigorous back and forth scrubbing. If povidone-iodine is used, it should be applied in concentric circles. **Level C – Weak** (Baron et al., 2005)

12. Allow the skin cleansing agent to air dry before venipuncture when drawing blood cultures. **Level A – High** (Baron et al., 2005; CLSI, 2007; Merkel et al., 2009)

13. Divert the initial 1–2 ml of blood into a sterile receptacle when drawing blood culture specimens via peripheral venipuncture. **Level B – Moderate** (Patton & Schmitt, 2010) *(Note: New evidence is pending. When it is available, this recommendation will be updated if indicated.)*

14. Inadequate evidence exists to make a recommendation regarding blood sample volume and prevention of contamination of blood cultures. *(Note: Manufacturers’ recommendations for the blood specimen volume per culture bottle should be followed).* **Level – I/E** (Bekeris et al., 2005; CLSI, 2007; Schifman et al., 1998)

15. Inoculate the blood culture bottle with a different needle than that used for venipuncture. *(Note: Changing needles is not recommended due to the risk of blood exposure).* **Level B – Moderate** (Spitalnic, Wollard, & Merkel, 1995; Bekeris et al., 2005; Baron et al., 2005)

16. Monitor contamination rates and provide performance feedback to personnel who draw blood cultures. **Level B – Moderate** (Bekeris et al., 2005; Gibb et al., 1997; Thomas et al., 2011; CAP, 2008)

**Definitions:**

**Levels of Recommendation for Practice**

**Level A Recommendations: High**
- Reflects a high degree of clinical certainty
- Based on availability of high quality Level I, II and/or III evidence available using Melnyk & Fineout-Overholt grading system* (see the “Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence” field)
- Based on consistent and good quality evidence; has relevance and applicability to emergency nursing practice
- Is beneficial

**Level B Recommendations: Moderate**
- Reflects moderate clinical certainty
- Based on availability of Level III and/or Level IV and V evidence using Melnyk & Fineout-Overholt grading system* (see the “Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence” field)
There are some minor flaws or inconsistencies in quality of evidence; has relevance and applicability to emergency nursing practice

Level C Recommendations: Weak

- Level V, VI and/or VII evidence available using Melnyk & Fineout-Overholt grading system* (see the "Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence" field)
- Based on consensus, usual practice, evidence, case series for studies of treatment or screening, anecdotal evidence, and/or opinion
- There is limited or low quality patient-oriented evidence; has relevance and applicability to emergency nursing practice
- Has limited or unknown effectiveness

Not Recommended for Practice

- No objective evidence or only anecdotal evidence available; or the supportive evidence is from poorly controlled or uncontrolled studies
- Other indications for not recommending evidence for practice may include:
  - Conflicting evidence
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  For example:
  - Heterogeneity of results
  - Uncertainty about effect magnitude and consequences
  - Strength of prior beliefs
  - Publication bias

Level I/E: Insufficient evidence upon which to make a recommendation.

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5. Evidence from systematic reviews of descriptive and qualitative studies
6. Evidence from a single descriptive or qualitative study
7. Evidence from opinion of authorities and/or reports of expert committees

Grading the Quality of the Evidence

1. Acceptable Quality: No concerns
2. Limitations in Quality: Minor flaws or inconsistencies in the evidence
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4. Not Acceptable: Major flaws in the evidence


Clinical Algorithm(s)
None provided

Contraindications

The Food and Drug Administration warns that use of chlorhexidine in premature infants or children under 2 months of age may cause excessive skin irritation and chemical burns. Chlorhexidine is not
Institute of Medicine (IOM) National Healthcare Quality Report Categories

- **IOM Care Need**
  - Getting Better
  - Staying Healthy

- **IOM Domain**
  - Effectiveness
  - Safety
  - Timeliness

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