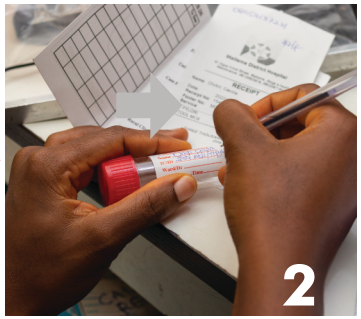
Steps for Blood Culture Sample Collection

NIGERIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

1. Assemble Materials



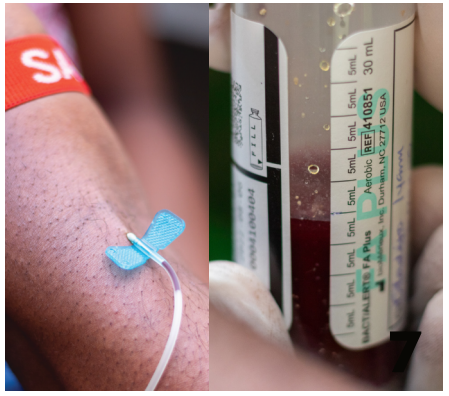
2. Label bottle appropriately

3. Perform hand hygiene

4. Clean venipuncture site

5. Apply tourniquet. **DO NOT TOUCH** after cleaning

6. Clean the top of the bottle with alcohol **DO NOT TOUCH** after cleaning



7. Collect blood into bottle with butterfly needle, Fill up to **CORRECT MARK**

8. Shake broth gently to mix the sample

9. Dispose sharps appropriately

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Appropriate Volume for Blood Culture

Weight in kg	Venipuncture	Culture set [b]	Culture set [c]	Total blood volume drawn	Correct bottles for sampling
1≤	1 site	2 ml	-	2 ml	
1.1-2	2 sites	2 ml	2 ml	4 ml	
2.1-12.7	2 sites	4 ml	2 ml	6 ml	
12.8-36.3	2 sites	5 ml	5 ml	10 ml	
>36.3	2 sites	5 ml	10 ml	20 ml	

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PAEDIATRICS SEPSIS CASE FINDING

General principles

1. Early detection
2. Early targeted treatment
3. Infection, prevention and control

A. Fever or hypothermia

Axillary Temp ≥38°C or ≤36°C
History of fever in the last 48hrs

B. Immunosuppressive state or co-morbidity

E.g. Diabetes, malnutrition, HIV, etc.

Signs to look for in suspected sepsis

Heart rate (bpm) - Tachycardia

Preterm	> 170
0 – 12 months	> 160
1 – 3 years	> 150
3 – 6 years	> 120
>6 years	> 100

Respiratory rate (cpm) - Tachypnea

Preterm	>70
0 – 6 months	>45
6 months - 3 years	>30
> 3 years	>20

Suspect severe localized infection from:

- Respiratory Tract Infections
- Meningitis
- Osteomyelitis
- Urinary tract infection
- Abscess, skin or soft tissue infection
- Abdominal infection e.g. typhoid

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ADULT SEPSIS CASE FINDING

NIGERIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

A. Fever or hypothermia

Axillary Temp ≥38°C or ≤36°C
History of fever in the last 48hrs

B. Immunosuppressive state or co-morbidity

E.g. Diabetes, malnutrition, HIV, etc.

Signs to look for in suspected sepsis

Systolic blood pressure ≤ 100mmHg
Tachycardia or Bradycardia

Increased or decreased respiratory rate appropriate for age

Altered sensorium e.g. restlessness, confusion, loss of consciousness, etc.

Suspect severe localized infection from:

- Respiratory Tract Infections
- Meningitis
- Osteomyelitis
- Urinary tract infection
- Abscess, skin or soft tissue infection
- Abdominal infection e.g. typhoid
- Pelvic inflammatory disease

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NIGERIA CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Be an Antibiotic Vanguard

General Principles

- Rational use of antibiotics is everybody's business.
- Get tested in the hospital before using antibiotics.
- Take antibiotics according to doctor's prescription.
- Do not share your medicines with others.
- Report any side effect of antibiotics to your doctor.
- Antibiotics are **critical** resources – PRESERVE THEM FOR THE FUTURE.
- Infection prevention = Antibiotic use prevention.

Ensure you conduct a laboratory test each time you feel unwell before taking an antibiotic

Do not buy antibiotics without a doctor's prescription

Wash your hands regularly to prevent infections

Do not share the antibiotic prescribed for you with anyone else

Vaccinate yourself and your children to reduce risk of infections

Complete your antibiotic doses as prescribed by the doctor

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MINDME

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Golden Rules of Antimicrobial Prescribing

General Principles

- Rational use of antibiotics concerns both health workers and patients.
- Target antibiotic treatment by conducting a laboratory test – culture and sensitivity.
- Ensures prescription by clinical guidelines.
- Health workers should
  - ensure correct doses and duration of antibiotic therapy
  - reduce over-use of injections when oral formulations would be more appropriate
  - teach patients to adhere to prescriptions, complete dose and not to share medicines with others or store them for future use

M **Microbiology guides therapy**

Diagnosis enables effective targeted antibiotic treatment

I **Indication should be evidence based**

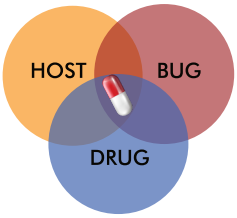
History taking and physical examination guides clinical diagnosis of sepsis

N **Narrowest spectrum of antibiotic required**

Use narrow-spectrum antibiotics whenever possible to reduce the occurrence of antibiotic resistance

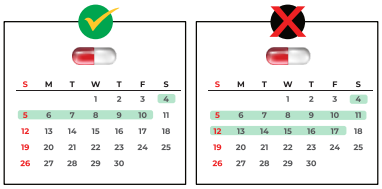
D **Dose according to site and type of infection**

Consider **HOST** (patientphysiology) **BUG** (antibiotic susceptibility test) **DRUG** (microbiological spectrum and chemical properties) interactions



M **Minimize duration of antibiotic treatment**

Antibiotics work best during the first days of treatment and not when used for longer period without evidence



E **Ensure monotherapy in most cases**

Antibiotic combination therapy should be evidence based. *More is not always better!*

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Blood Sample Collection Criteria

NCDC
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Label containters appropriately according to requisition form

Collect adequate quantity of samples

Store samples in a well-sealed container for transportation

Specimen collection and arrival at laboratory should be timely

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