

Reduction in the processing of possible blood culture contaminants by the application of a selection criterion

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Abstract. Possible blood culture (BC) contaminants are generally considered to be skin flora species including coagulase-negative *Staphylococci* (CNS), *Corynebacterium* species, *Micrococcus* species, *Bacillus* species and *Propionibacterium acnes*. Prior to October 1, 2016 all possible BC contaminants were fully processed (identification, susceptibility testing) in our laboratory. In order to reduce the laboratory workload from October 1, 2016 a possible contaminant was only processed if it was present in more than one BC pair drawn from the same patient within the same day. The two-year study period was divided in two periods namely period A from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016 (first 9 months) and period B from October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017 (last 15 months). A series of indices (INs) were calculated including among others the Working Rate IN (WR) defined as the total isolates divided to the total number of BCs submitted per month and the CNS Rate (CNSR) defined as the total number of CNS processed divided to the total number of BCs submitted per month. A 23.08% reduction in the CNSR was noted (from 3.51% in period A to 2.70% in period B) whereas the overall WR was reduced from 7.19% in period A to 6.84% in period B. Furthermore, the total number of contaminants processed per month divided to the total number of isolates processed per month was reduced from 54.50% in period A to 42.41% in period B. The reduction in the INs recorded is of great value since it was achieved by the implementation of a simple criterion easily applicable and without any cost.

Introduction

Blood cultures (BCs) are the gold standard method for the diagnosis of bacteremias. A BC isolate is considered to be a contaminant when it is not pathogenic for a patient and is introduced into the culture of the patient during either blood collection or processing (1,2). Among others, contaminated BCs lead to unnecessary administration of antibiotics, prolonged hospital stay, unnecessary removal of central intravenous lines, increased work load and cost.

In the present study we aimed to evaluate the effect in the laboratory work load by stopping the processing (identification, susceptibility testing) of possible contaminant isolates by the application of a certain exclusion criterion.

Materials and methods

All BCs sent to our Laboratory from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017 were analyzed. All positive BCs were processed according to standard protocols and identification and susceptibility testing of the isolates were performed with Vitek2 (BioMerieux, France). Only the first isolate per species and patient was included in the study. Since the majority of the samples from the Orthopedic Department were pus or non sterile body fluids inoculated in BC vials, all isolates from this particular Department were excluded from the analysis. As possible contaminants (from now on referred to as contaminants) were considered skin flora species including coagulase-negative *Staphylococci* (CNS), *Corynebacterium* species (sp.), *Micrococcus* sp., *Bacillus* sp. and *Propionibacterium acnes*. All viridians group *Streptococci* were always fully processed.

The two-year time period was divided into two parts: period A from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016 (first 9 months) and part B from October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017 (last 15 months). During the first period all isolates including all contaminants were processed (identification/susceptibility testing) whereas in the second period among contaminants only those meeting a selection criterion were processed. This selection criterion was the presence of the same contaminant in more than one BC pairs drawn from the patient within the same day. After discussion and agreement with the clinicians a series of Departments were excluded from the application of the criterion including all Pediatric Wards, all Wards handling cancer patients along with the Nephrology and Neurology Departments.

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Table I. Results of period A (January 2016 - September 2016).

Variables	January 2016	February 2016	March 2016	April 2016	May 2016	June 2016	July 2016	August 2016	September 2016	Total Per A
CNS	45	51	30	30	44	50	38	48	49	385
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	9
<i>Coryne</i> sp.	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	15
<i>Micrococcus</i> sp.	1	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	9
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	0	1	0	1	0	4	3	1	2	12
Total contaminants	46	53	35	38	46	60	44	53	55	430
Total bottles	1,378	1,292	1,075	1,230	1,183	1,182	1,124	1,267	1,249	10,980
Total isolates	80	94	62	85	82	101	81	109	95	789
Working rate (%)	5.81	7.28	5.77	6.91	6.93	8.54	7.21	8.60	7.61	7.19
Contaminant rate (%)	3.34	4.10	3.26	3.09	3.89	5.08	3.91	4.18	4.40	3.92
CNS rate (%)	3.27	3.95	2.79	2.44	3.72	4.23	3.38	3.79	3.92	3.51
C/I ratio (%)	57.50	56.38	56.45	44.71	56.10	59.41	54.32	48.62	57.89	54.50

C/I, contaminants/isolates; CNS, coagulase-negative *Staphylococci*; Per, period; sp., species.

Moreover, in all cases of positive BCs with more than one isolate, including contaminant and non-contaminant isolates, all contaminants were fully processed and included in the analysis.

A series of indices (INs) were calculated. In particular: i) the Working Rate IN (WR) defined as the total isolates divided to the total number of BCs submitted per month; ii) the Contaminant Rate IN (CR) defined as the total number of contaminants processed divided to the total number of BCs submitted per month; iii) the CNS Rate (CNSR) defined as the total number of CNS processed divided to the total number of BCs submitted per month; and iv) the C/I Ratio defined as the total number of contaminants processed per month divided to the total number of isolates processed per month.

Results

Over the whole period of the two years a total of 31,579 bottles were admitted and the total isolates were 2,199 (total WR: 6.96%). The total contaminants of the period were 1,028 (total CR: 3.26%) including 941 CNS (total CNSR: 2.98%), 23 *Bacillus* sp., 33 *Corynebacterium* sp., 19 *Micrococcus* sp., and 12 *Propionibacterium acnes*. CNS comprised 42.79% of the total 2,199 isolates, whereas *Bacillus* sp. comprised 1.05%, *Corynebacterium* sp. 1.5%, *Micrococcus* sp. 0.86%, and *Propionibacterium acnes* 0.55% of the total isolates. The overall C/I ratio of the period was 46.75%.

The species distribution, the number of bottles admitted, the number of isolates and contaminants processed along with the WR, the CR, the CNSR and the C/I Ratio per month and as total for period A and period B are shown in Tables I and II, respectively.

Discussion

BCs remain the major tool for the diagnosis of bacteremias. Bacteremias are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality.

Mortality can reach 37% as previously reported (3). BC contaminations are not uncommon. Despite the standard recommendation for 3% BC contamination rate usually the reports are above this level and vary significantly even reaching 12% (4,5). The high fluctuation in BC contamination rate reported is partially due to the lack of uniformity since some authors decide themselves whereas others rely on the contributing microbiologist's decision on the contaminant status of an isolate (4). Despite this, the contamination rate is a significant indication of the quality provided by the hospital health-care. In the present study the overall contamination rate over the two-year period was found to be 3.26%, which is higher from the analogous indice of 2.7% previously reported from Greece (6). The overall CNS rate was 2.98%. CNS comprised 42.79% of total isolates, which is a slightly higher percentage than that found from a previous study in Greece (35.9%) (7).

Apart from the major clinical impact of BC contaminations and the relevant alteration in the clinical treatment algorithms, the overall additional cost burden due to BC contaminations is very high and is estimated as a median of \$8,720 (8). Among others this cost is due to increased length of stay (estimated as a median 4.5-day increase in North America), increased microbiology laboratory charges and increased antibiotic use (4,5). In the first nine months of the present study all isolates including all possible contaminants were fully processed thus allowing the clinicians to decide themselves whether the presence of a possible contaminant in the blood was of clinical importance or not. Over the last fifteen months of the present study and in order to reduce the microbiology laboratory cost possible contaminants were only processed if they met the criterion of their presence in a second BC set of the same patient within the same day. The implementation of this criterion was easy, costless and most of all safe for the patients since the clinicians were informed immediately and their consensus was required.

Table II. Results of period B (October 2016-December 2017).

Variables	October 2016	November 2016	December 2016	January 2017	February 2017	March 2017	April 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017	August 2017	September 2017	October 2017	November 2017	December 2017	Total Per B
CNS	33	32	22	32	39	38	45	45	43	43	38	38	40	36	32	556
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	14
<i>Coryne</i> sp.	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	7	18
<i>Micrococcus</i> sp.	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
<i>Propionibacterium acnes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total contaminants	35	34	22	35	42	41	48	48	43	46	40	38	46	40	40	598
Total bottles	1,180	1,185	1,175	1,609	1,411	1,488	1,533	1,452	1,295	1,344	1,419	1,305	1,413	1,341	1,449	20,599
Total isolates	77	75	70	86	84	101	108	110	108	103	106	90	104	97	91	1,410
Working rate (%)	6.53	6.33	5.96	5.34	5.95	6.79	7.05	7.58	8.34	7.66	7.47	6.90	7.36	7.23	6.28	6.84
Contaminant rate (%)	2.97	2.87	1.87	2.18	2.98	2.76	3.13	3.31	3.32	3.42	2.82	2.91	3.26	2.98	2.76	2.90
CNS rate (%)	2.80	2.70	1.87	1.99	2.76	2.55	2.94	3.10	3.32	3.20	2.68	2.91	2.83	2.68	2.21	2.70
C/I ratio (%)	45.45	45.33	31.43	40.70	50.00	40.59	44.44	43.64	39.81	44.66	37.74	42.22	44.23	41.24	43.96	42.41

C/I, contaminants/isolates; CNS, coagulase-negative *Staphylococci*; Per, period; sp., species.

In the present study, when comparing the two periods a 26.02% reduction in the CR was found (from 3.92% in period A to 2.90% in period B). An analogous percentage was recorded in the reduction of the CNSR (23.08%; from 3.51% in period A to 2.70% in period B). The overall WR was reduced from 7.19% in period A to 6.84% in period B and furthermore, the C/I Ratio was reduced from 54.50% in period A to 42.41% in period B. The reduction in all INs noted is of great value since it was achieved by the implementation of a simple, easily applicable criterion and without any cost. If more wards of the Hospital were to be included in the application of the criterion an even higher reduction would be expected and such an application is strongly advocated.

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Authors' contributions

IKN and DS carried out the experiments. DAS, IKN and DS wrote the manuscript with input from each author, and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

DAS is the Editor-in-Chief for the journal, but had no personal involvement in the reviewing process, or any influence in terms of adjudicating on the final decision, for this article. The other authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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