

Blood culture at 63 Japanese healthcare facilities

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Abstract. Blood culture is essential for the diagnosis of infectious disease. Appropriate treatment is administered according to blood culture results; thus, highly accurate tests are required. The present study obtained data from hospitals which are ranked among those with the highest number of beds in each prefecture (top 10%; 1,000 hospitals nationwide), beginning with 3,129 hospitals throughout Japan with ≥ 200 beds as of 2018. In total, 63 hospitals that gave their consent to participate in the study provided information regarding blood culture-related indicators over a 2-year period. The positive blood culture rate (95% confidence interval) was 15.4% (13.7-17.1%), the number of blood culture sets per 1,000 patient days was 21.5 (18.2-24.9), multiple set collection rate was 76.7% (71.1-82.3%) and the contamination rate was 3.1% (2.4-3.8%). Using these results as reference values for blood culture in Japanese healthcare facilities with ≥ 200 beds, the authors are attempting to approach these values at their resident hospitals and expect improved on-site interventions and educational activities regarding the state of blood culture.

Introduction

Blood culture is essential for the microbiological diagnosis of bacteremia, infective endocarditis, fever of unknown origin and other infectious diseases (1). The results of blood cultures are directly linked to appropriate treatment; therefore, the corresponding tests need to be highly accurate (2). The calculation and monitoring of the positive blood culture rate, the number of blood culture sets per 1,000 patient days, the multiple set collection rate and the contamination rate

(hereinafter referred to as ‘the four indicators’) have been proposed as indicators for the assessment of the suitability of blood culture (3-5). However, it is difficult to set international unified standard values as medical conditions differ between countries.

Japanese reference values must be calculated to assess the state of blood culture in a general hospital. Relevant Japanese studies include a field survey of blood culture in six Japanese healthcare facilities from 2007 to 2010 (6), a limited assessment of indicators in five healthcare facilities in 2014 (7), and limited studies by the All-Japan Hospital Association (8) and the Japan Hospital Association (9). Moreover, the Japan Surveillance for Infection Prevention and Healthcare Epidemiology (J-SIPHE), a joint infection control platform led by the Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Clinical Reference Center within the National Center for Global Health and Medicine, tabulated basic data that served as indicators (10). However, this report was not a stratified analysis that accounted for hospital size and therefore did not specifically demonstrate the four indicators according to hospital size.

A valid assessment of the suitability of blood culture in healthcare facilities requires clear domestic reference values by hospital size based on data from a multicenter study (6). Additionally, the positive blood culture rate differs based on blood samples drawn following antibiotic administration and on blood culture test systems (11). Furthermore, the antiseptic used when collecting blood for blood culture affects the culture contamination rates (12). Identifying the factors associated with these blood culture indicators may lead to more suitable blood collection protocols.

In the present study, in order to help improve the suitability of blood culture throughout Japan, information related to blood culture was obtained from >200 hospitals to investigate domestic reference values by hospital size. The findings of the present study may lay the foundation for the establishment of a standard protocol for the appropriate collection of blood in Japan and similar regions.

Patients and methods

Methods. The present study was a multicenter, retrospective, descriptive, epidemiological statistical study conducted from January, 2017 to December, 2018. Beginning with 3,129 hospitals throughout Japan with ≥ 200 beds as of 2018, hospitals were sampled from a corporate database (Landscape Co., Ltd.). Hospitals which are ranked among those with the highest

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Abbreviations: AL, alcohol; CHG-AL, chlorhexidine gluconate/alcohol; PVP-I, povidone-iodine

Key words: blood culture, positive rate, set collection rate, multiple set collection rate, contamination rate

number of beds in each prefecture (top 10%; 1,000 hospitals in total, nationwide) were sampled and their cooperation with the study was requested. The hospitals provided information related to blood culture, excluding any personal information of patients.

Outcome measures. Outcome measures were based on a previous study (6). As the basic characteristics reflecting the attributes of healthcare facilities, the hospital size (number of beds), the total number of hospitalized patients by year and additional reimbursement obtained for infection prevention (hereafter termed 'additional reimbursement') paid by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan when certain infection control standards are met (in other words, infection control is guaranteed to a certain standard) were surveyed. The total number of hospitalized patients (patient days) and the number of patients hospitalized every day at midnight were defined as their respective totals over a year.

The following data related to blood culture were collected in order to calculate the four indicators: The total number of sets, number of solitary sets, number of solitary sets in pediatric settings, number of positive sets, number of positive samples in only one set, the blood culture test system manufacturer and the antiseptics used for blood collection.

Positive blood culture rate. A positive blood culture rate indicates the suitability of blood collection timing for culture. A positive case was defined as a positive blood culture result in a solitary set, regardless of the bacterial strain detected. However, in the case that the same strain was detected in the same patient more than once within a period of 30 days (with the date of the first positive result defined as day 0), all detections from the second detection were considered invalid, and the case was defined as a single positive case. In the case that multiple strains of bacteria were detected in the same sample, each strain detected was defined as an independent case. The positive blood culture rate was calculated as follows: Positive blood culture rate = number of positive sets/total number of collected sets x100.

Number of sets per 1,000 patient days. The number of sets per 1,000 patient days indicates whether blood culture sets were collected without failure from patients who required blood culture. This number was divided by the total number of hospitalized patients to minimize bias in set collection rates associated with the differences among hospitals in the number of hospitalized patients. This was calculated as follows: Number of sets per 1,000 patient days = total number of collected sets/total number of hospitalized patients x1,000.

Multiple set collection rate. The multiple set collection rate is an indicator of accuracy management that contributes to the accurate diagnosis of bloodstream infections. A solitary blood culture set was defined as the sample obtained from a single venipuncture. The submission of multiple blood culture sets was defined as samples from multiple sets dispensed from multiple punctures on the same date; if the date was the same, the duration between set collections was irrelevant. Based on this definition, solitary set submission was defined as the collection of only one blood culture set on a given date (5). The

multiple set collection rate was calculated as follows: Multiple set collection rate = (total number of collected sets - number of solitary sets)/total number of collected sets x100.

Contamination rate. The contamination rate indicates the education level of hospital staff members collecting blood and the condition of the blood collection environment. The contamination rate was defined as the total number of cases in which only one blood culture set of ≥ 2 sets submitted on the same day tested positive for coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Micrococcus* spp., *Viridans streptococci*, *Corynebacterium* spp. and *Bacillus* spp. (13). The contamination rate was calculated as follows: Contamination rate = number of positive samples in only one set/(total number of collected sets - number of solitary sets) x100.

Statistical analysis. A descriptive epidemiological analysis was conducted for all values. The freely available EZR v1.50 software (Jichi Medical University, Saitama, Japan) was used for statistical analyses (14). To determine whether the means obtained from the samples were equal to the means of the total hospitalized population, a one-sample t-test was used and the 95% confidence interval (95% CI) values were calculated.

Ethical considerations. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Saiseikai Yokohamashi Tobu Hospital (2018107). The present study: i) was an observational study that used only existing information and is not categorized under specified clinical research; ii) used existing specimen information; iii) was conducted solely by Saiseikai Yokohamashi Tobu Hospital; iv) did not involve any intervention; v) did not use human samples; vi) used anonymized sample information; vii) did not use medical history or other personal information requiring special care; viii) received sample information from other hospitals; ix) may have immense social significance; and x) simplified explanations and consent. Informed consent was not required due to the retrospective nature of the study.

Results

The geographical status of the participating hospitals by prefecture is illustrated in Fig. 1. The 2-year total data for the four indicators are presented in Fig. 2. In addition, the data stratified by year and the number of beds are presented in Fig. 3. The number of sets per 1,000 patient days was affected by the total number of hospitalized inpatients and was therefore stratified by the total number of hospitalized patients rather than by the number of beds.

Status of participating facilities. Out of 3,129 facilities with at least 200 beds, 63 hospitals gave their consent to participate in the study. A total of 31 of the 47 prefectures of Japan were analyzed. The prefectures with the highest number of participating facilities were Hokkaido, Chiba, Tokyo and Kanagawa, with five facilities each (Fig. 1).

Basic characteristics of the participating facilities. The basic characteristics of the participating facilities are presented in Table I. The majority of facilities had obtained additional

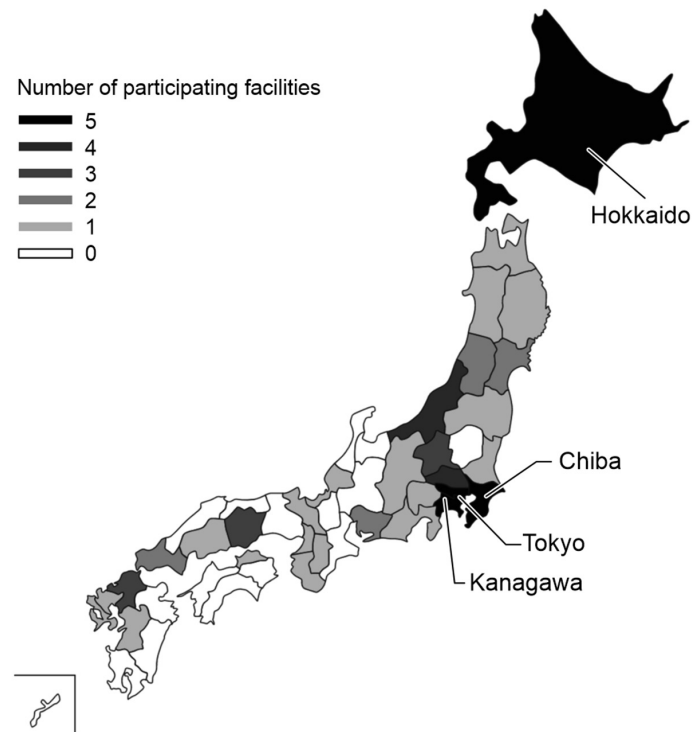


Figure 1. Status of the participating hospitals by prefecture.

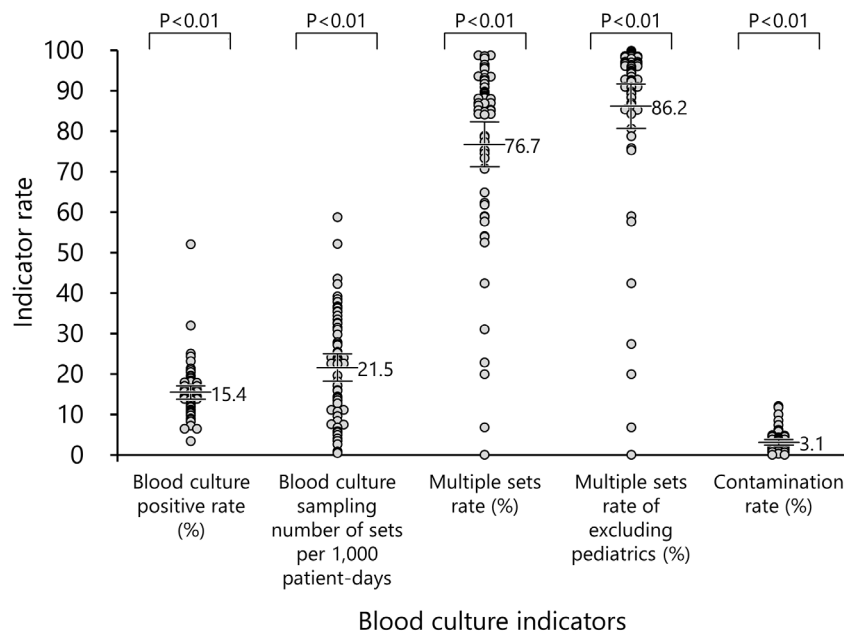


Figure 2. Various blood culture indicators in 2017 and 2018 obtained from data provided by hospitals in Japan. The gray dots represent the values for each facility. The long bar represents the average of indicator rate. The error bar indicates the 95% confidence intervals.

reimbursement for the prevention of infection, which was granted by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare when a hospital clears a certain standard related to the control of nosocomial infections. The total number of hospitalized patients was over eight million. The most common hospital size was 200-399 beds, whereas the number of hospitals with 400-499, 500-599 and ≥ 600 beds was identical. The smallest number of beds in any hospital was 200, whereas the largest number was 1,435.

The most commonly used blood culture test system was from BD Biosciences, followed by bioMérieux and Beckman Coulter, Inc. The antiseptic most commonly used prior to blood collection was 10% povidone-iodine (PVP-I), followed by 1% chlorhexidine gluconate/alcohol (CHG-AL) and alcohol (AL).

Positive blood culture rate. The positive blood culture rate (95% CI) during the study period was 15.4% (13.7-17.1%, $P < 0.05$) (Table II). The hospital size with the largest mean

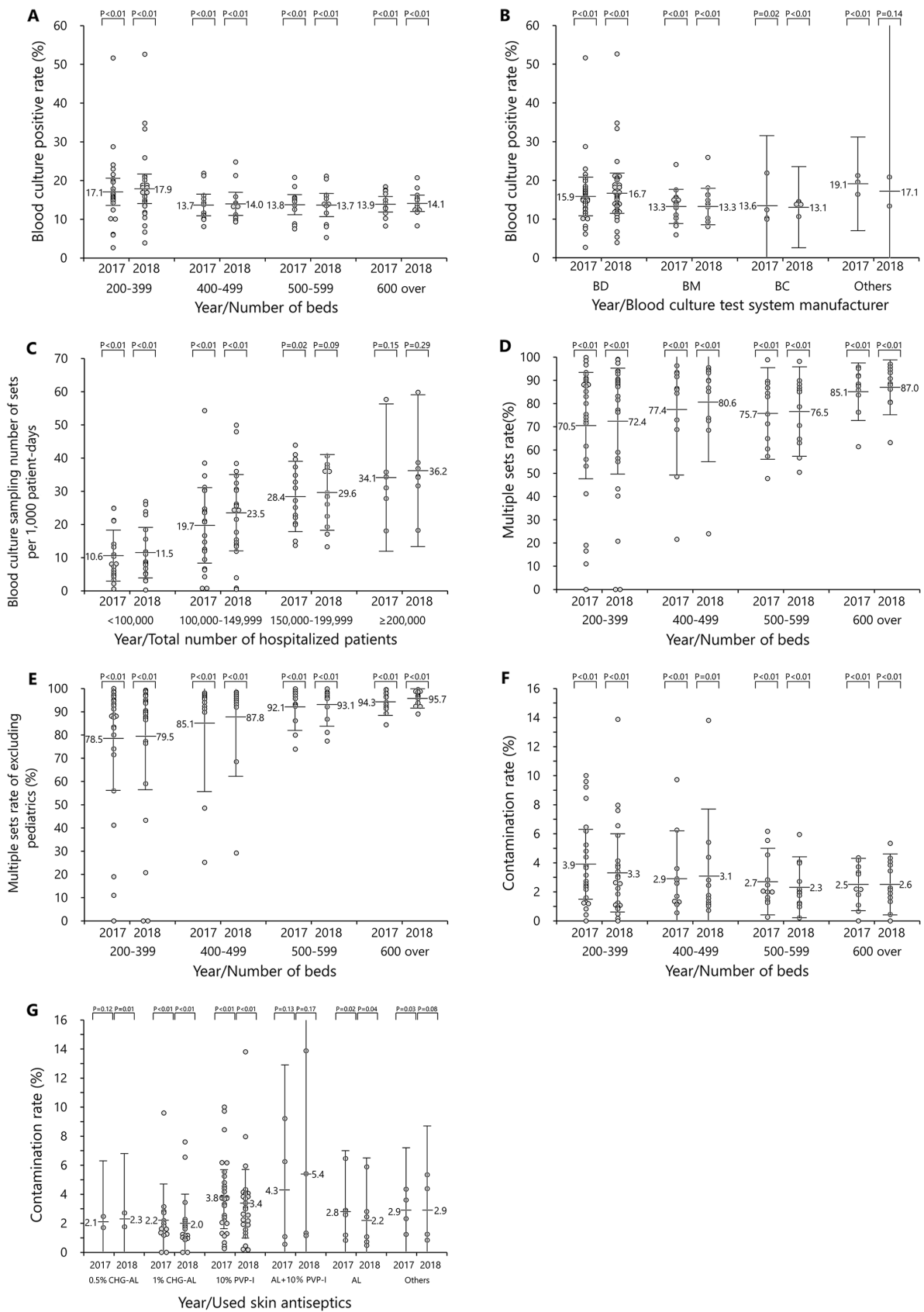


Figure 3. Blood culture-associated rates. (A) Positive blood culture rate per year, per number of beds. Gray circles represent medical facilities. (B) Positive blood culture per year, per blood culture test manufacturer. BD, BD Biosciences; BM, bioMérieux; BC, Beckman Coulter, Inc. (C) Blood culture sampling number per 1,000 patient days. (D) Multiple set collection rate per year, per number of beds. (E) Multiple set collection rate (excluding pediatric settings) per year, per number of beds. (F) Contamination rate per year, per number of beds. (G) Contamination rate per skin antiseptic. CHG-AL, chlorhexidine gluconate alcohol; PVP-I, povidone-iodine; AL+10% PVP-I, 70% alcohol, and 10% povidone-iodine use. The results of each index will serve as a reference for blood cultures in medical facilities with >200 beds in Japan. The authors hope that on-site interventions and awareness-raising activities will be used in order to improve the blood culture status of each facility. The gray dots represent the values for each facility. The long bar represents the average of the indicator rate. The error bar indicates the 95% confidence intervals.

Table I. Status of participating hospitals by prefecture.

Characteristic	Year	
	2017	2018
Number of additional reimbursements for infection prevention, no. (%)		
First	58 (92.1)	58 (92.1)
Second	5 (7.9)	4 (6.3)
Unacquired	0 (0.0)	1 (1.6)
Total no. of hospitalized patients		
Number	87,13,567	86,81,663
Average (range)	1,38,310.6 (61,304-464,314)	1,37,804.1 (57,533-472,534)
No. of beds, no. (%)		
200-399	27 (42.9)	27 (42.9)
400-499	12 (19.0)	12 (19.0)
500-599	12 (19.0)	12 (19.0)
>600	12 (19.0)	12 (19.0)
Blood culture system manufacturer, no. (%)		
BD Biosciences	39 (61.9)	41 (65.1)
bioMérieux	17 (27.0)	17 (27.0)
Beckman Coulter, Inc.	4 (6.3)	3 (4.8)
Others	3 (4.8)	2 (3.2)
Recommended skin antiseptics		
0.5% CHG-AL, no. (%)	2 (3.2)	2 (3.2)
1% CHG-AL	15 (23.8)	18 (28.6)
10% PVP-I	31 (49.2)	28 (44.4)
AL + 10% PVP-I	4 (6.3)	4 (6.3)
AL	7 (11.1)	7 (11.1)
Others	4 (6.3)	4 (6.3)

CHG-AL, chlorhexidine gluconate alcohol; PVP-I, povidone iodine; AL + 10% PVP-I, 70% alcohol and 10% povidone iodine; AL, alcohol.

positive blood culture rate was 200-399 beds, with no marked differences among other hospital sizes (Fig. 3A). According to the blood culture test system manufacturer, the mean positive blood culture rate tended to be higher with BD Biosciences than with the other two manufacturers (Fig. 3B).

Sets per 1,000 patient days. The number of sets per 1,000 patient days (95% CI) during the study period was 21.5 (18.2-24.9, $P<0.05$) (Table II). The mean number of sets among the total number of hospitalized patients increased proportionally with the total number of hospitalized patients (Fig. 3C).

Multiple set collection rate. The multiple set collection rate (95% CI) during the study period was 76.7% (71.1-82.3%, $P<0.05$) (Table II). The hospital sizes with the lowest and highest rates were 200-399 beds and ≥ 600 beds, respectively (Fig. 3D). The multiple set collection rate, excluding pediatric settings (95% CI) was 86.2% (80.6-91.7%, $P<0.05$) (Table II). In terms of hospital size, the multiple set collection rate increased proportionally with the number of beds (Fig. 3E).

Contamination rate. The contamination rate (95% CI) during the study period was 3.1% (2.4-3.8%, $P<0.05$) (Table II). In terms of the hospital size, the mean contamination rate decreased as the number of beds increased (Fig. 3F). With the use of antiseptics prior to blood collection, the mean contamination rate was high with PVP-I and low with CHG-AL (Fig. 3G).

Discussion

In 63 Japanese hospitals, it was found that the positive blood culture rate, number of sets per 1,000 patient days, multiple set collection rate and contamination rate (95% CI) were 15.4% (13.7-17.1%), 21.5 (18.2-24.9), 76.7% (71.1-82.3%) and 3.1% (2.4-3.8%), respectively.

Although a positive blood culture rate of 5-15% is considered appropriate (3), the rate in the present study exceeded 15%. In 2019, the J-SIPHE found a positive blood culture rate ($n=276$) of 13.3%, which was lower than that in the present study (10), suggesting that the positive rate exceeded 15% in the present study for specific reasons. This was affected by the fact that there were two facilities which were unique compared

Table II. Basic data of participating hospitals.

Characteristic	2017			2018			Total		
	Value	95% CI	P-value	Value	95% CI	P-value	Value	95% CI	P-value
Blood culture positive rate %	15.2	13.5-16.9	<0.01	15.6	13.8-17.5	<0.01	15.4	13.7-17.1	<0.01
No. of beds									
200-399	17.1	13.5-20.6	<0.01	17.9	14.0-21.7	<0.01	17.3	13.8-20.9	<0.01
400-499	13.7	10.9-16.5	<0.01	14.0	11.1-17.0	<0.01	13.9	11.1-16.6	<0.01
500-599	13.8	11.3-16.4	<0.01	13.7	10.7-16.7	<0.01	13.7	11.0-16.5	<0.01
>600	13.9	11.8-15.9	<0.01	14.1	12.0-16.2	<0.01	14.0	12.0-16.0	<0.01
Blood culture system manufacturer									
BD Biosciences	15.9	13.4-18.4	<0.01	16.7	14.1-19.3	<0.01	16.2	13.7-18.7	<0.01
bioMérieux	13.3	11.1-15.5	<0.01	13.3	10.9-15.6	<0.01	13.3	11.0-15.5	<0.01
Beckman Coulter, Inc.	13.6	4.6-22.6	0.02	13.1	7.9-18.4	<0.01	13.0	7.1-18.9	<0.01
Others	19.1	13.0-25.1	<0.01	17.1	-30.0-64.1	0.14	19.6	14.5-24.7	<0.01
Blood culture sampling number of sets per 1,000 patient days	20.8	17.4-24.1	<0.01	22.3	18.9-25.8	<0.01	21.5	18.2-24.9	<0.01
Total number of hospitalized patients									
<100,000	10.6	6.7-14.4	<0.01	11.5	7.7-15.3	<0.01	11.3	7.3-15.2	<0.01
100,000-149,999	19.7	14.0-25.4	<0.01	23.5	17.7-29.2	<0.01	20.3	14.6-25.9	<0.01
150,000-199,999	28.4	23.1-33.7	0.02	29.6	23.9-35.3	0.09	29.5	24.2-34.8	<0.01
≥200,000	34.1	23.0-45.2	0.15	36.2	24.8-47.7	0.29	35.2	24.0-46.4	<0.01
Multiple sets rate %	75.6	69.8-81.4	<0.01	77.5	71.9-83.2	<0.01	76.7	71.1-82.3	<0.01
No. of beds									
200-399	70.5	59.1-82.0	<0.01	72.4	61.0-83.8	<0.01	71.7	60.5-83.0	<0.01
400-499	77.4	63.3-91.5	<0.01	80.6	67.8-93.4	<0.01	79.1	65.8-92.4	<0.01
500-599	75.7	65.8-85.5	<0.01	76.5	66.9-86.1	<0.01	76.1	66.5-85.7	<0.01
>600	85.1	78.9-91.3	<0.01	87.0	81.1-92.9	<0.01	86.1	80.1-92.1	<0.01
Multiple sets rate of excluding pediatrics %	85.3	79.8-90.9	<0.01	86.8	81.2-92.3	<0.01	86.2	80.6-91.7	<0.01
Number of beds									
200-399	78.5	67.3-89.7	<0.01	79.5	68.0-91.1	<0.01	79.2	67.9-90.5	<0.01
400-499	85.1	70.3-99.8	<0.01	87.8	75.0-100.6	<0.01	86.5	72.9-100.1	<0.01
500-599	92.1	87.0-97.2	<0.01	93.1	88.4-97.7	<0.01	92.6	87.7-97.5	<0.01
>600	94.3	91.4-97.2	<0.01	95.7	93.7-97.8	<0.01	95.0	92.6-97.5	<0.01
Contamination rate %	3.2	2.6-3.8	<0.01	2.9	2.2-3.6	<0.01	3.1	2.4-3.8	<0.01
200-399	3.9	2.7-5.1	<0.01	3.3	1.9-4.6	<0.01	3.7	2.4-5.0	<0.01
400-499	2.9	1.3-4.6	<0.01	3.1	0.8-5.4	<0.01	3.0	1.0-5.0	<0.01
500-599	2.7	1.5-3.8	<0.01	2.3	1.3-3.4	<0.01	2.5	1.4-3.6	<0.01
>600	2.5	1.6-3.4	<0.01	2.5	1.5-3.6	<0.01	2.6	1.6-3.5	<0.01
Skin antiseptics used									
0.5% CHG-AL	2.1	-3.0-7.2	0.12	2.3	-3.5-8.0	0.01	2.2	-3.6-7.9	0.13
1% CHG-AL	2.2	0.9-3.4	<0.01	2.0	1.0-3.0	<0.01	2.2	1.0-3.4	<0.01
10% PVP-I	3.8	2.8-4.7	<0.01	3.4	2.2-4.5	<0.01	3.8	2.7-4.8	<0.01
AL + 10% PVP-I	4.3	-2.3-10.9	0.13	5.4	-4.1-15.0	0.17	4.9	-3.2-12.9	0.15
AL	2.8	0.7-4.9	0.02	2.2	0.1-4.4	0.04	2.5	0.4-4.5	0.03
Others	2.9	0.7-5.0	0.03	2.9	-0.7-6.5	0.08	2.9	0.0-5.8	0.05

CHG-AL, chlorhexidine gluconate alcohol; PVP-I, povidone iodine; AL + 10% PVP-I, 70% alcohol and 10% povidone iodine; AL, alcohol; CI, confidence interval.

with the others (top 2 grey dots indicated in the blood culture positive rate illustrated in Fig. 2), with positive blood culture rates of 52.0 and 31.9% (with the total number of collected sets of 148 and 1,129, respectively). This was likely due to the fact that the total number of collected sets of blood cultures in these facilities was small. Additionally, of the eight facilities with a positive blood culture rate of >20%, three also had a contamination rate of >10%, suggesting that frequent contamination may have increased positive rates. Furthermore, 29 of the 63 facilities had a positive blood culture rate of over 15%, indicating that many facilities excessively limited the number of patients for whom blood cultures were performed.

As for positive blood culture rates by blood culture test system manufacturer (a secondary endpoint), only BD Biosciences (16.2%) was associated with a rate >15%. This high positive rate occurred as the two facilities with a blood culture positive rate >30% (top 2 grey dots indicated in the blood culture positive rate illustrated in Fig. 2.) used BD Biosciences blood culture test systems (when these two facilities were excluded, the positive rate with BD Biosciences decreased to 14.8%). However, even when these two facilities were excluded, the positive blood culture rate with BD Biosciences test systems remained higher than the rates for test systems of other manufacturers. In a Chinese study that compared positive blood culture rates among blood culture systems manufactured by BD Biosciences, bioMérieux and Beckman Coulter, Inc., antibiotic treatment prior to blood collection resulted in a higher positive rate with the BD Biosciences system than with the other two systems (15). The present study may also have included cases in which antibiotic agents were administered prior to blood collection, indicating that the differences in positive rates among systems may have included cases in which antibiotics were administered prior to blood collection.

American guidelines recommend 103-188 sets per 1,000 patient days (3). Here, the mean number (21.5) was considerably lower than the recommended range. However, in Europe, the number of sets per 1,000 patient days varies widely by country, from 5.3 to 206.3 (16). Moreover, the number of sets per 1,000 patient days is affected by the mean length of hospital duration, thereby precluding simple comparisons. In the 2019 J-SIPHE survey of 255 healthcare facilities, the median number of sets per 1,000 patient days was 23.8 (10). However, the number of sets per 1,000 patient days in the present study was lower than the reference value. Infectious endocarditis and other severe infections require blood culture tests to assess the progress of treatment, which necessarily leads to a large number of collections (17). Patients with severe infections are often treated in hospitals with a higher number of beds (total number of hospitalized patients), such as core hospitals and university hospitals. Herein, the number of sets increased proportionally with the total number of hospitalized patients. In fact, a number of the facilities exhibited a low total number of hospitalized patients, which may have reduced the overall number of sets per 1,000 patient days.

In a fiscal 2019 report by the All-Japan Hospital Association, the rate of blood culture implementation upon the administration of broad-spectrum antibiotics in 27 facilities was 26.5% (8). In the Japan Hospital Association's Quality Indicator Project 2018, the mean blood culture implementation

rate across 355 facilities was 34.5% (9), suggesting a disconcerting situation in which Japanese healthcare facilities do not sufficiently implement blood culture, despite the fundamental need to do so. In Europe, the surveillance of blood culture indicators has been conducted in all countries (16). In Japan, it is hoped that J-SIPHE will construct a nationwide surveillance system, conduct analyses by hospital size and enact other improvements to assess the quality of blood culture.

In general, when blood is collected, multiple sets should be collected (18). The multiple set collection rate indicates the suitability of blood collection and should therefore be as close to 100% as possible. However, in the diagnosis of infective endocarditis and the assessment of treatment, solitary sets are sometimes collected for several consecutive days; thus, cases of 100% multiple set collection are rare in clinical practice. In the Japan Hospital Association's Quality Indicator Project 2018, the multiple set collection rate across 355 healthcare facilities was 60.4% (9); the present study had a higher rate (76.7%). Although the reason for the high multiple set collection rate cannot be clearly identified, the number of participating facilities and differences in the methods of calculating multiple set collection rates (the numerator in the formula) may have played a role.

A multiple set collection rate of 10-19% has been reported in a Japanese pediatric clinical setting (19). Ensuring that a sufficient volume of blood is collected from children poses an issue, and multiple sets of collections have not progressed in pediatric settings. In 2019, J-SIPHE reported a rather low multiple set collection rate of 4.9% in children aged <15 years at 178 Japanese healthcare facilities (10). In the present study, the multiple set collection rate increased by ~10% when children were excluded. Therefore, the assessments of multiple set collection rates should consider special circumstances in pediatric settings.

Blood culture contamination, a phenomenon in which microorganisms normally not present in blood are detected in blood culture (20), is highly likely to lead to inappropriate antibiotic treatments and needs to be prevented as much as possible. In a 1998 American study, a 2009 study including six Japanese healthcare facilities and the 2019 J-SIPHE report (n=276), the contamination rates were 2.5% (21), 1.8% (6) and 1.4% (10), respectively. The contamination rate in the present study was 3.1%, which was higher than that reported in previous studies. The higher contamination rate in the present study was likely due to differences in medical backgrounds. In the USA, blood collection specialist teams are often used; the two Japanese studies involved only medium- and large-sized hospital, and the contamination rate in the present study decreased to 2.5% when limited to hospitals with ≥500 beds. The high contamination rate in small hospitals obtained in the present study may be due to the fact that small hospitals often do not have clinical laboratory technicians or other staff familiar with blood culture, and therefore lack education in appropriate blood collection.

As regards the association between antiseptics used prior to blood collection (a secondary endpoint) and the contamination rate, the contamination rates were lower with CHG-AL and AL than with PVP-I. A 2011 meta-analysis reported that the blood culture contamination rate was 67% lower with CHG-AL than with PVP-I (22). Although PVP-I was associated with a high

contamination rate, it was used by >40% of facilities examined in the present study. This concerning frequent use of PVP-I could lead to incorrect antibiotic treatment.

A limitation of the present study is that it is unclear whether the results reflect the overall population due to the small number of samples, with only 63 participating facilities. Furthermore, the distribution of participating hospitals suggests a high participation rate in densely populated areas, and the accumulation of additional data is warranted for the generalization of the results. In addition, as facilities with <200 beds were not eligible for participation in the study, healthcare facilities could not be sampled from a population throughout Japan. Furthermore, as the characteristics of medical care in each healthcare facility (such as stratified evaluation of clinical departments) were not analyzed, a bias is expected in the positive blood culture rate specific to clinical departments.

Despite such a bias in the present study, the results of the four indicators (95% CI) may be used as reference values for blood cultures in healthcare facilities with ≥ 200 beds in Japan, which may guide the assessment of the quality of blood culture in each facility. The authors also aim to approach these values in a hospital and hope that on-site interventions and educational activities will be used to improve the state of blood culture at piece hospital as much as possible.

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Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Authors' contributions

TO was the chief investigator and responsible for the data analysis and organization. MO, EK and KI collected the data and confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors contributed to the writing of the final manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Saiseikai Yokohamashi Tobu Hospital (2018107). Informed consent was not required due to the retrospective nature of the study.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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