BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL BETWEEN GOAL AND DESIDERATIVE

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C.T.S. Brasov has biologically investigated the before transfusion risk of bacteremia until august 2011 by blood cultures performed on the set of standard aerobic and anaerobic bottles (Hemoline Performance Duo) and after August 2010 by automatic bacterial detection (BacT Alert - Organon Teknica).

Bacteriological sowing represented generally about 4% of the production of blood components as follows:

a. In 2010 – number of outlets – 12409 of which 442 where bacteriological controls (3.6%)
b. In 2011 – number of outlets – 12586 of which 578 where bacteriological controls (4.6%)
c. In 2012 – number of outlets – 7411 of which 316 where bacteriological controls (4.3%)

Following these investigations there were obtained the following results:

a. Between 2010 and 2011 of the 578 bacteriological controls, blood cultures were positive 6 anaerobic and 16 aerobic bacteriological cultures
b. Between 2011 and 2012 of the 316 bacteriological controls, blood cultures were positive 10 anaerobic and 8 aerobic bacteriological cultures

The whole purpose of bacteriological controls activity is the constantly monitoring of the level of bacterial contamination of blood components to be calculated and known by every Blood Transfusion Center, thus being a component of its performance criteria.

It is necessary that the methodology performed by the INHT department of specialty should be compiled very clearly and thoroughly described for use by the regional Blood Transfusion Centers in the measures to be adopted, and so the bacteriological control is not a desiderative but a very useful procedure.