

Brochure éducative pour le pré-analytique en microbiologie Pre-analytical educational booklet for microbiology

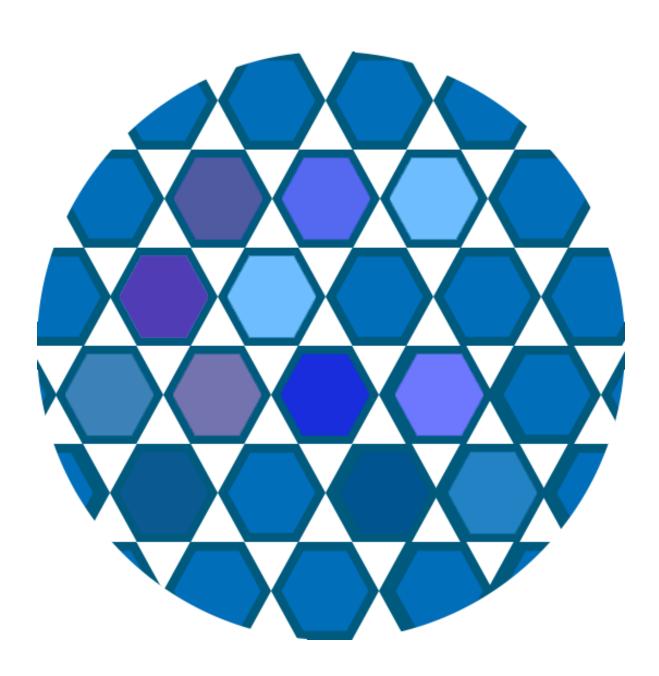


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Non-conformities filed* from March 1st to March 31st 2024

	Categories of Non-Conformities	%	NC count	
1	Pre-Pre Analytical	93.7%	1357	
2	Pre Analytical	0.8%	11	
3	Analytical	2.9%	42	
4	Post-Analytical	0.8%	12	
5	Others	1.8%	27	
	Grand Total	100%	1449	

^{*} These are only the non-conformities that are filed with an <u>NC CODE</u> (see page 5), a lot of issues are never filed due to some circumstances being hyper specific.

The **VAST** majority of our NCs come from the pre-pre analytical, meaning before the specimen is even received in the lab.

Location of the pre-pre-analytical non-conformities

	Collection Location	%	Total Count of NC	
1	Inpatient	37.8%	513	
2	Emergency	25.5%	346	
3	Outpatient	16.4%	223	
4	Others	20.3%	275	
	Grand Total	100%	1357	

The disparity between the locations of the non-conformities is not significant, which means all locations suffer from the same problems equally.

1357 pre-analytical non-conformities / 33141 tests ordered = 4.1% NC rate

Main culprits of the non-conformities in the MUHC

	Encounter	Count of NC	
1	Glen - RVH - Urology Clinic	86	
2	External Physician Office	73	
3	Glen - RVH - D03C B	69	
4	Glen - RVH - D03C A	68	
5	Glen - MCH Ped Emergency - Green Zone	62	

These locations usually have the highest rate because they also request the most tests and have the most patients. However, that doesn't necessarily excuse the amount of NCs we have to file for them.

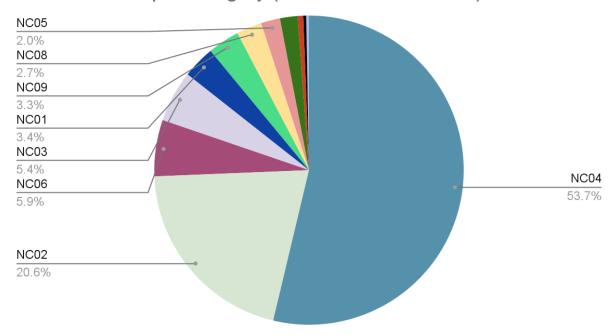
Wards with the least amount of non-conformities in the MUHC

	Encounter	Count of NC	
1	All the pediatric inpatients at MCH (12 wards)	59	
2	Every Glen adult clinic other than urology (20 clinics)	86	
3	Every RVH inpatient ward other than D03C (20 wards)	95	

To really understand the scale of these statistics: 12 wards of the MCH **combined** (59) < D03C A (68) 20 clinics of the RVH **combined** (86) = Urology clinic (86) 20 wards of the RVH **combined** (95) < D03C A + B (137)

Every pre-analytical non-conformity code used in microbiology

Amount of NC per category (March 1st - 31st 2024)



NC01 : Date et heure de prélèvement non indiquées: Date de réception mis par défaut

NC02 : Heure de prélèvement non indiquée: Heure 00:01 mis par défaut

NC03 : Source ou site de prélèvement de l'échantillon non indiqué

NC04 : Échantillon reçu après délais de transport acceptable: résultats non fiables

NC05: Échantillon reçu dans un milieu de transport inadéquat: SVP répéter

NC06: Aucune numéro de licence indiqué

NC07: Nom du médecin tel qu'indiqué sur la requête

NC08: Adresse du médecin, pour le retour des résultats, non indiquée ou incomplète

NC09 : Échantillon reçu souillé ou ayant coulé

NC10: Signature du prescripteur manquants

NC11: Échantillon reçu sans identification

NC12 : site anatomique de prélèvement de l'échantillon non indiqué.

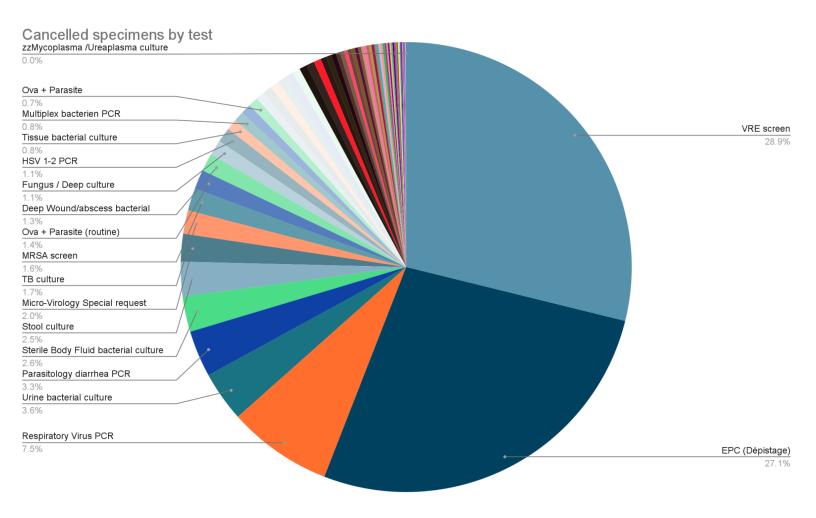
NC15 : Description de l'échantillon non indiquée ou incomplète

NC17: Le nom du patient sur la requête ne correspond pas au nom sur l'échantillon

Problems with requisition | Problems with sample

2665 Tests were canceled due to errors not relating to delays or physician request

March 1st - 31st 2024



Total canceled tests **NOT** due to request by physician or no specimen received = 2655

Total completed with NC code = 1263

2655 (total canceled tests) + 1263 (total completed tests with NC) = 3918 total complications

3918 total complications

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(33141 tests ordered - 3628 specimens not received or canceled by physician)

= 13.3% error rate

More than \(\frac{1}{8} \) samples received in the lab are problematic

Labeling

Objective: How to label a specimen correctly to ensure patient identification (NC11, 17)

Wrinkled

NAME at the TOP Barcode straight

> Collector's USER ID

> > **Cinched Belt**

ALL samples received in the lab must be labeled in the same exact way.

- 1 Label must be upright when the top of the container is facing to the left.
- 2 Barcode of the label must be straight and readable by a scanner.
- 3 Label must NOT cover any barcode on the container itself (hemoculture bottles).
- 4 Labels must not overlap one another.
- 5 Labels must not restrict the opening and closing of the container.
- 6 It is unnecessary to have 2 labels of the same test on 1 sample.
- 7 Labels with patient identification must be on any given sample.





 Barcode unscannable due to convexity of the container Labelled horizontally on swab →

Flying Ace

Topsy Turvy Label

Hospital Gow

Twisted Shirt

Test ordering

Objective: To fill a requisition properly (NC01, 02, 03, 06, 07, 08, 10, 12, 15).

1 - Patient information

In Quebec maiden names are used even for married spouses, please indicate the maiden name of the patient in case this applies.

2 - Prescriber information

Information needed for return of test results. Please enter the full name of the prescriber with no acronyms and their license number.

3 - Date and Time of collection

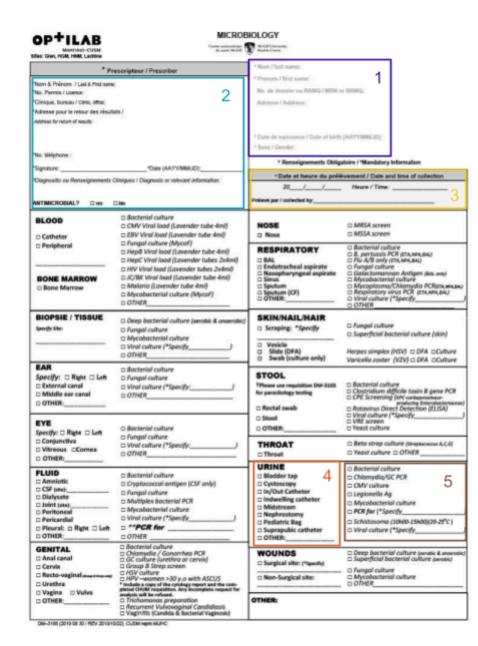
Please enter the date and time of collection and the signature of the collector.

4 - Anatomical site or method of collection

If precision is needed and there is not enough space to write on the req, please write in the "other" section at the bottom.

5 - Test requested

Please specify when asked, "viral culture" is not a valid test.



Specimen transport media

Objective: To know what test should go in which media. (NC05)



AMIES swab gel media, used for:

VRE, KPC, MRSA, Throat Culture, Pus deep/superficial, Vaginal Culture, Group B Streptococcus, Ear Culture



Sterile containers, used for:

Urine Culture, Legionella, Stool Culture, C. Diff, Parasitology PCR, H. Pylori, Sputum Culture, Fungus deep/superficial, BAL, Sterile Body Fluid culture, Pus Deep culture, TB



Hemoculture bottles

FA Green = Aerobic bottle

FN Orange = Anaerobic bottle

PF Yellow = Pediatric bottle



COBAS tube

Urine: fill to the line, more or less = cancelled

Genital swab: 1 swab only

Covid: NO rapid test can be done on this media



UTM Tube used for:

COVID routine, COVID rapid, Bordetella Pertussis, HSV, VZV, Multiplex



Endotracheal tube used for:

BAL, Sputum Culture, Deep Fungal Culture



SAF container contains SAF fixative used for:

Ova + Parasites only



CSF tube, plastic to reduce breakage used for:

All CSF testing

Fungus, Bacterial, TB, Viral encephalitis panel



MycoF/Lytic bottle used for:

Fungal culture in blood

TB culture in blood



Non-sterile container

NOT USED IN ANY MICRO TESTING → non-sterile

Communication

Objective: How to communicate with the lab in a special situation

ANY special requests or questions need to be communicated with the lab

- Have patient information ready (Name, RAMQ, MRN, DOB)
- Leave your name, service, and extension if a callback is needed

To reach the hospital externally, dial: (514) 934-1934 and then dial the extension number for the desired location.

x 36758

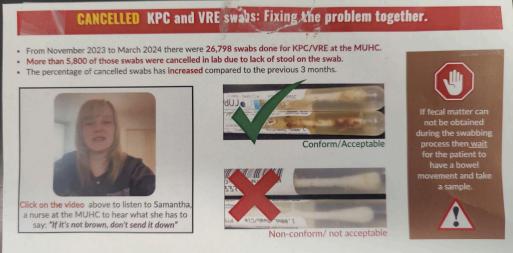
The technical coordinator is the person in charge of all technical aspects in the lab. This is a good number to call for any **stat** special requests and questions.



514-934-4476 - Fax Number microlab@muhc.mcgill.ca - Email

The Fax and email are for minor requests or inquiries. It will take more time to process than a phone call.

Objective: How to collect stool samples properly.



Yellow topped SAF

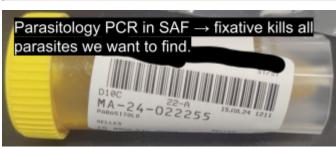
swab.

56% of canceled tests =

2024), all of those were

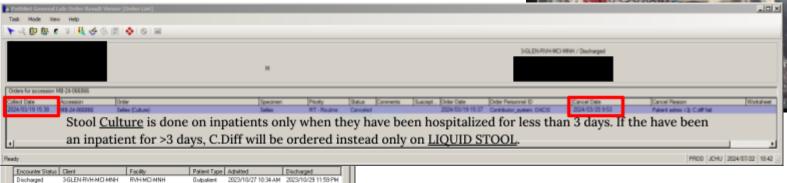
canceled due to the absence of stool on the

VRE/KPC screens (March



<u>containers</u> → only for
 OVA + Parasites
 <u>Sterile containers</u> →
 PCR parasitology





Encounter Status | Client |
Discharged | 3GLEN-RVH-MCI-MNH Discharged 3GLEN-RVH-MCI-MNH RVHMCIMNH **Dutostient** 2023/10/27 10:34 AM 2023/10/29 11:59 PM 3GLEN-RVH-MCI-MNH 3GLEN-RVH-MCI-MNH RVHMCHNH RVHMCHNH 2023/10/27 10:34 AM 2023/10/29 11:59 PM 2023/10/27 10:34 AM 2023/10/29 11:59 PM Discharged Discharged **Dutpatient** Discharged Discharged 3 GLEN RVH M CLMNH **EVHACIMNH** Dutpatient 2023/10/27 10:34 AM 2023/10/29 11:59 PM 3GLEN-RVH-NO-MNH 3GLEN-RVH-NO-MNH RVH-MCI-MNH RVH-MCI-MNH 2023/10/27 10:34 AM 2023/10/29 11:59 PM 2023/10/27 10:34 AM 2023/10/29 11:59 PM Discharged **Dutpatient** Discharged Discharged SGLEN-RVH-MIT-MNH **EVHACIMAN** Dutpatient 2023/10/27 10:34 AM 2023/10/29 11:59 PM 3GLEN-RVH-MCI-MNH RVHMCIMNH 3 GLEN RVH NICHMH 029/12/21 BUSING (2021/12/21 11:59 FM) (2021 Dischwaed RVHMCHMNH **Dutpatient** 2023/12/21 B:06 AM Discharged 3 GLEN RVH M D MNH 3GLEN-RVH-MCI-MNH **EVHACEMENT** 2024/03/21 7:00 AM 2024/03/21 11:59 PM The culture was ordered on March 19th but the patient has been at the Glen since February 28th, therefore the culture will NOT be done. The culture is not done because their diet is controlled in the hospital and therefore their condition is not necessarily caused by shigella or salmonella making the test redundant. A physician must notify the lab if there is a special case.

<u>Stool culture, C.Diff, and Parasitology PCR</u> can be done on the same sample.

<u>Ova + Parasites</u> will have to be in a separate container since SAF is needed.

Objective: How to collect urine samples properly. TIGHTEN URINE CONTAINERS TO PREVENT LEAKAGE DURING TRANSPORT

How does it leak?

- Lid screwed on very loosely
- Lid not screwed on straight
- PTS tube impact opens lid
- Transport personnel handles coolers roughly
- Broken container

What happens if it leaks?

- Sterility not confirmed for test
- Cleanup needed in lab or in transport medium
- Test may need to be canceled and redone



<u>Chlamydia trachomatis / Neisseria gonorrhoeae (CT/NG)</u> must always be <u>received</u> in a COBAS tube.



← Urine must always be filled up to this fill line. Overfilled or underfilled samples are rejected due to the concentration of the buffer solution being off.

Only 1 specimen swab must be in the COBAS tube if it's a swab specimen. We cannot confirm if both swabs are from the same site or same collection.



Respiratory

Objective: How to properly request respiratory tests.

- Patient identification, you can stamp the patients medicare card here or manually write their name, RAMQ/MRN, Address, DOB, Sexe/Gender
- 2. Prescriber's identification
- 3. Sample collection information
- 4. Type of sample
- 5. Patient information relating to illness

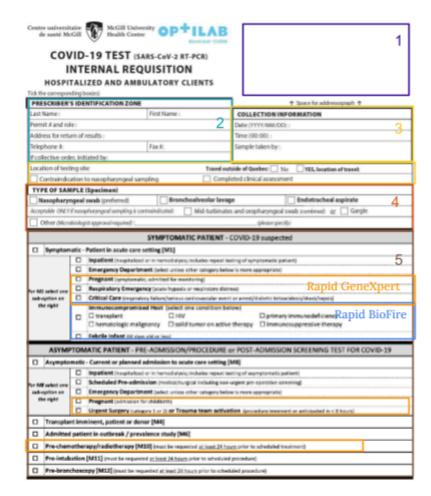
Pregnant, Respiratory Emergency, Critical care, Pre-chemotherapy, → Rapid GeneXpert

Immunocompromised host and Febrile infant

→ Rapid Biofire

Biofires are ordered as Multi R-22

SPECIAL RAPID REQUESTS MUST BE FORWARDED TO THE LAB



RAPID TESTS MUST BE RECEIVED IN AN UTM TUBE

DM-6311 (REV-7 2022/11/07) CUSM Repro-MUHC



COBAS or UTM tube is required for COVID/Multiplex tests. AMIES swabs are for <u>culture</u> tests will be rejected.

Objective: How to collect blood cultures properly.

There are 3 types of hemoculture bottles

Green = FA (aerobic)

Orange = FN (anaerobic)

Yellow = PF (pediatric, aerobic)

Since the bottles have culture media and an anticoagulant, the right concentration is very important for the accuracy of the test.

There is a fill line for the bottles, please try not to overfill or underfill these bottles.

There are 3 places on the bottle to not cover with a label

- 1 Bottle barcode
- 2 Bottle QR code
- 3 Bottle expiry date



Put the labels on the empty rectangle specifically for the label

label.





Please send both the FN and FA bottles of the <u>same set</u> (same accession number) at the same time, issues may occur if the set is separated.

Wounds, Tissues, and Sterile Body Fluids

Objective: How to differentiate between wounds, SBF, and tissues.

Pus deep vs Pus superficial vs Sterile Body Fluids vs Tissues

Pus deep	Sterile body fluids	Pus superficial	Tissues
Abscess swabs or drains	Peritoneal fluid	Skin swabs	Biopsies
Aspirates of pus or fluid	Pleural fluid	Subcutaneous tissues	Any solid visible soft tissue
Prosthetic material	Joint fluid	Mucous membranes	
Amniotic fluids	Synovial fluid	Catheter sites	
Bones	Abdominal fluid		
Non-vascular catheter	Pericardial fluid		



This sample is a Jackson-Pratt Drain wrongly ordered as a sterile body fluid. The lab had to verify with the prescriber and cancel and reorder the appropriate test.

For an SBF: BAPCO2, CHOC, Thio/PF bottle, BBA

For a Pus deep: BAPCO2, CHOC, MAC, CNA, Thio, BBA, BAN, BBE

The confirming, reordering, replating and re-incubation process is very long and could skew the results due to delays.

Left ulcer wound swab ordered as tissue.

Swab = no visible tissue = not tissue

WOUND SWABS = pus deep



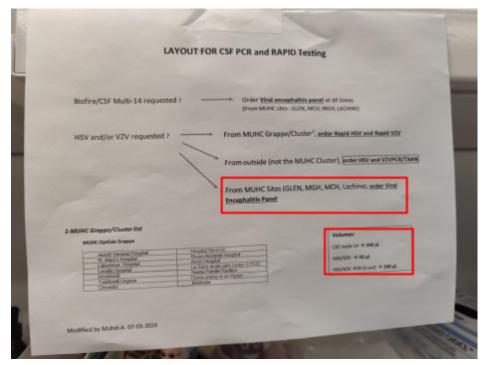
Cerebral Spinal Fluid

Objective: What tests to order and how much volume of CSF is needed.

<u>CSF Multi-14</u> = BioFire FilmArray Meningitis-Encephalitis (ME) Panel

14 bacterias + viruses + yeast

The 14 tests on the biofire panel are <u>LESS sensitive</u> than individual tests. If more sensitivity is needed, order tests for specific bacterias (Ex. Crypto Ag).



Bacteria:

- Escherichia coli K1
- · Haemophilus influenzae
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Neisseria meningitidis (encapsulated)
- Streptococcus agalactiae
- Streptococcus pneumoniae

Viruses:

- Cytomegalovirus
- Enterovirus
- Herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1)
- Herpes simplex virus 2 (HSV-2)
- Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6)
- Human parechovirus
- Varicella zoster virus (VZV)

Yeast:

Cryptococcus neoformans/gattii

HSV and/or VZV are done on CSF only in the biofire panels **for MUHC cluster patients**, if requested they will be canceled and reordered as the

"Viral Encephalitis Panel".

Minimum Volumes

Bacterial culture = 100uL (0.1mL) CSF Multi-14 = 200uL (0.2mL) HSV VZV = 50uL (0.05mL) Crypto Ag = 100uL (0.1mL)

IF CSF is hard to obtain → microbiology will do their best but a priority list for the tests will be needed in case of insufficient volume.

Microbiology will <u>hold extra CSF</u> samples (samples received with >2mL) and processed specimens for 31 days. If <u>add-ons</u> are needed please communicate with the lab.