



Most common bacterial sepsis associated with transfusion is caused by contaminated Platelet Concentrates (PC). The screening of PC to detect bacterial contamination is obligatory in Mexico, and it is carried out in quality control programs” Ibáñez-Cervantes et al (2017).

Abstract:

OBJECTIVES: Most common bacterial sepsis associated with transfusion is caused by contaminated Platelet Concentrates (PC). The screening of PC to detect bacterial contamination is obligatory in Mexico, and it is carried out in quality control programs. In Mexico, the identification and molecular characterization of bacterial contaminants to detect contamination sources have not been implemented due to high costs; however, it is an actual current need.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS: One hundred PC were randomly selected and microbiologically analyzed. This sample size corresponds to 1% of the PC obtained by the National Center of Blood Transfusion (NCBT) in Mexico City according to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-253-

SSA1-2012. Additionally, molecular biology tests were implemented in order to identify the possible contamination sources.

**RESULTS:** Nine of the 100 PC analyzed (9%) showed bacterial contamination; analysis of the nucleotide sequences revealed the presence of characteristic microbiota from donor skin and soil. Diverse clonal relationship between the strains was identified in *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.

**CONCLUSION:** Detection of contaminants associated with environmental and skin flora, shows the need to implement measures in the process of disinfecting skin at the site of phlebotomy and cleaning each of the areas involved in blood collection.

Reference:

Ibáñez-Cervantes, G., Bello-López, J.M., Fernández-Sánchez, V., Domínguez-Mendoza, C.A. and Acevedo-Alfaro, L. (2017) Prevalence of bacterial contamination in platelet concentrates at the National Center of Blood Transfusion (Mexico). *Transfusion Clinique et Biologique*. April 12th. .

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