

Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* Point-Prevalence Survey Specimen Collection Guidance

Purpose

To aid in the collection of colonization screens to determine the presence of carbapenemase-producing or pan-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

Specimen

Axilla/groin, wound, and/or lower respiratory specimens on patients with possible exposure to the index patient (your state's HAI program epidemiologists should assist in determining the population at risk).

Labeling Requirements

Patient's full name, birthdate, specimen source, and date of collection.

Specimen Collection

The Utah Public Health Laboratory is validated for the following sample sources:

1) Axilla/groin using the Copan ESwab (white top tube with fluid).



2) Wounds using the Copan ESwab (white top tube with fluid).

3) Tracheal/vented patients using both a sterile collection cup and Copan Eswab.



4) Rectal using Copan Dual rectal swabs (two swabs with red cap).



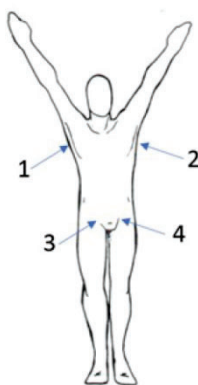
PLEASE NOTE: SEAL CONTAINERS WITH PARAFILM STRIPS AND PLACE INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS IN SEPARATE SPECIMEN BAGS TO PREVENT CROSS-CONTAMINATION.

Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* Point-Prevalence Survey Specimen Collection Guidance

Procedure: Axilla/groin



- 1) Perform proper hand hygiene and wear appropriate PPE.
- 2) Label the swab with the appropriate information: patient name, birthdate, specimen source, and date of collection.
- 3) Use the orange top pre-moistened Puritan Enviromax sponge swab for collection of a composite axillary/groin swab. **(PLEASE NOTE: this swab type should only be used on INTACT SKIN and NOT for wounds.)**
- 4) Unscrew the orange top and rub one side of the moistened swab tip over the left axilla skin surface and then the right, targeting the crease where the arm meets the body. With the same swab used on the axilla, rub the OTHER side of the swab tip over the left groin skin surface, targeting the inguinal crease in the skin where the leg meets the pelvic region and repeat with the right side (i.e., swab the skin of both hip creases).



- 5) Place the swab back into the swab container without touching the outside, securing the lid tightly, and seal with parafilm. Prevent any loss of liquid transport media.

Stability

Samples must be tested within 5 days of collection. Collection day is day 0.

Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* Point-Prevalence Survey Specimen Collection Guidance



Procedure: Wound Swab

- 1) Perform proper hand hygiene and wear appropriate PPE.
- 2) Label the swab with the appropriate information: patient name, birthdate, specimen source, and date of collection.
- 3) If the wound is bandaged, remove the dressing and rinse with sterile water or saline to remove any topical treatments (e.g., creams, ointments, antiseptics) prior to collection.
- 4) Open the Copan ESwab (white top tube with fluid) packaging and carefully remove the tube from its outer packaging, leaving the swab tip enclosed in the package to prevent contamination.
- 5) Pull the swab from the package, being careful not to touch the soft tip.
- 6) The swab may be moistened with sterile saline. Rotate the swab gently but firmly over the central area of the wound including any exudate.
- 7) Place the swab in the tube and then, holding the swab shaft close to the rim of the tube, break the applicator shaft at the red breakpoint indication line. The swab tip should touch the liquid Aimes transport media at the bottom of the tube. Prevent any loss of liquid transport media.
- 8) Secure the white lid back on the tube and seal with parafilm.

Stability

Samples must be tested within 5 days of collection. Collection day is day 0.

Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* Point-Prevalence Survey Specimen Collection Guidance

Procedure: Tracheal Sputum (Trache/Vented Patients)



- 1) Perform proper hand hygiene and wear appropriate PPE.
- 2) Label the swab and sterile cup with the appropriate information: patient name, birthdate, specimen source, and date of collection.
- 3) Using sterile technique, collect the tracheal aspirate per facility policy and place in the appropriately labeled sterile collection cup.
- 4) Carefully remove the wrapper from a single ESwab and dip into the sputum sample to cover the tip of the swab. Then place the swab in the liquid Aimes transport media and break off at the red line. Screw on the white lid tightly and seal with parafilm. Prevent any loss of liquid transport media. Put the lids on the sterile collection devices and seal with parafilm.
- 5) Place both the labeled and sealed swab and sputum cup into the same bag for transport.

Stability

Samples must be tested within 5 days of collection. Collection day is day 0.

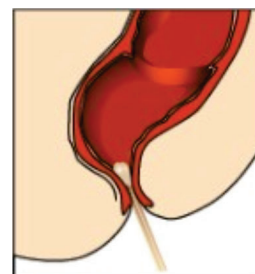
Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* Point-Prevalence Survey Specimen Collection Guidance



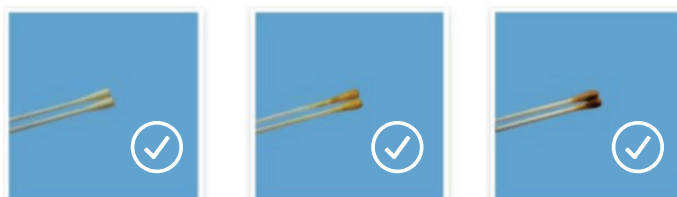
Procedure: Rectal



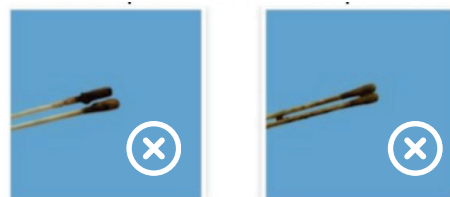
- 1) Perform proper hand hygiene and wear appropriate PPE.
- 2) Label the swab with the appropriate information: patient name, birthdate, specimen source, and date of collection.
- 3) Open the outer plastic packaging of the red top Copan dual swabs.
- 4) Pull the dual swab from the plastic packaging, being careful not to touch the cotton tips with your hands or on any other surfaces.
- 5) The dual swab may be moistened with **STERILE** saline. Do **NOT** use tap water or lubricating gel.
- 6) Carefully insert both swab tips 1 cm (1/2 inch) beyond the anal sphincter and gently rotate against the walls of the rectum three times. *For patients with an ostomy use the cotton applicator to obtain specimen from the stoma site. For neutropenic patients use perianal swab.*
- 7) Confirm swab is not over or under saturated,
- 8) Open tube, discard white cap. **Do not break swabs.** With swabs attached to red lid, place swabs into tube, and firmly close red lid onto tube. Seal with parafilm.



Acceptable specimens



Unacceptable specimens



Stability

Samples must be tested within 5 days of collection. Collection day is day 0.