
The Hong Kong method of testing whole blood derived platelets for bacterial contamination

Slide 1

Steps of Sample Preparation for Detection of Bacterial Contamination in Whole Blood Derived Platelets Prepared by the Plasma-Rich-Method Using the Hong Kong Method

Slide 2

1) Platelet units are produced with segment a minimum of 23 cm long.
2) The segments are stripped three times to ensure sample mixing

3) The segments are sealed and separated from the platelet bag
4) The samples are organized into pools of 3 - 5 segments

5) Each pool is given a pool ID number and documented
6) The segments are placed in a plastic rack

7) The segments are secured in the rack
8) The plastic rack and segments are placed in 70% ethanol to be disinfected for 10-15 minutes.

9) The segments are prepared for inoculation into aerobic BacT/ALERT® (BPA) bottles.
10) Each segment is vented on one end

11) 1.5 ml of platelets from each segment within each pool is withdrawn into a 10 ml syringe for a total of 4.5-7.5 ml sample
12) The contents of each pool (4.5-7.5 ml) are inoculated into one BPA bottle

13) The BPA bottles are incubated for a maximum of 6 days until they are flagged either positive or negative