BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device

Some Shortcuts Aren't Worth Taking

How can you safely transfer blood from a syringe into an evacuated blood collection tube?

METHODS OF COLLECTION:

If blood is collected into the syringe without using a needle:

- Disconnect the blood-filled syringe from the IV port or needleless system used for venous access.

If blood is collected into the syringe using a safety-engineered hypodermic needle (BD Safety-Glide™ Needle or BD Eclipse™ Needle):

- Draw the blood into the syringe using your institution's procedure.
- Ensure that the needle's safety mechanism has been properly activated.
- Disconnect the blood-filled syringe from the activated safety-engineered needle.

If blood is collected into the syringe using a safety-engineered winged collection set (BD Safety-Lok™ Blood Collection Set or BD Saf-T E-Z™ Set):

- Draw the blood into the syringe using your institution's procedure.
- Ensure that the wingset's safety mechanism has been properly activated.
- Disconnect the blood-filled syringe from the activated safety-engineered wingset.

APPROPRIATE TRANSFER:

- Attach a **BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device** to the syringe.
- Insert an evacuated blood collection tube into the BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device/syringe assembly.
- Allow the blood to transfer from the syringe to the tube using the tube's vacuum. Do not depress the plunger of the syringe.
- When the appropriate number of tubes are filled, dispose of the syringe and BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device as one unit according to your institution's policies.

Reference Number	Description	Packaging
364880	BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device	50/box, 200/case

Caution: Handle all biologic samples and blood collection "sharps" (lancets, needles, Luer adapters and blood collection sets) according to the policies and procedures of your facility. Obtain appropriate medical attention in the event of any exposure to biologic samples (for example, through a puncture injury) since they may transmit viral hepatitis, HIV (AIDS), or other infectious diseases. Utilize any built-in needle protector if the blood collection device provides one. BD does not recommend reshielding used needles, but the policies and procedures of your facility may differ and must always be followed. Discard any blood collection "sharps" in biohazard containers approved for their disposal.

Trust BD Vacutainer

Technical Services: 1.800.631.0174
Customer Service: 1.888.237.2762

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BD

Indispensable to human health

The successful delivery of patient care begins with your protection

BD Vacutainer™

Blood Transfer Device

BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device

Some Shortcuts Aren't Worth Taking

The use of a needle to transfer venous blood into a blood collection tube or culture bottle is both a prohibited practice and a dangerous procedure. The **BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device** was designed with your safety in mind. This pre-assembled, latex-free, single-use, sterile device undeniably reduces the risk of transfer related injuries while maintaining specimen integrity.

And the result? **Safer without exception.**
Quality without compromise.

Reduce the risk of transfer related injuries

The BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device raises the standard for safe and easy blood transfer from a syringe into an evacuated tube or blood culture bottle.

The BD Vacutainer™ Blood Transfer Device is a **one-piece, latex-free device** that meets all procedural and safety standards for blood transfer.

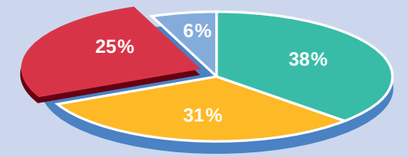
"... If drawing blood with a syringe is necessary, engineering controls (engineered sharps injury protection) and safe work practices (including mechanical means of removal if available) must be used and **needleless blood transfer devices must be implemented**."

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), US Department of Labor
June 12, 2002 OSHA Standard Interpretation letter on the Re-use of blood tube holders.

Facts About Needlesticks

- Venous blood drawing is a procedure for which a variety of devices are used. 1998 EPINET data from 52 hospitals shows that there were 548 injuries related to venous blood drawing of which 25% where associated with a syringe. **This data shows that drawing venous blood with disposable syringes remains a common practice that results in a significant number of needlesticks.**[1]

Devices Causing Injuries During Venous Blood Drawing: 1998[1]



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- 1999 EPINET data from 21 hospitals documented 1,996 needlestick and sharps objects injuries. **Nurses, Nursing students and I.V. teams accounted for 45% (885) of all reported injuries.**[2]
- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta has estimated that **every year more than 200 health-care professionals die of work-acquired diseases, mostly hepatitis.**[3]
- Studies have documented the transmission of at least 20 different pathogens by accidental needlesticks.[3]

[1] Jagger, Janine. "Advances in Exposure Prevention." Charlottesville, VA: Health Care Worker Safety Center at the University of Virginia 5.3 (2000) : 27-28, 34, 35.

[2] EPINet – Exposure Prevention Information Network. "Uniform Needlestick and Sharp Object Injury Report (of) 21 Hospitals." Charlottesville, VA: Health Care Worker Safety Center at the University of Virginia (1999) 1-6. [On-Line] med.virginia.edu/medcntr/centers/epinet/soi99.

[3] Jagger, Janine, Ella H. Hunt, Jessica Brand-Elnaggar, Richard D. Pearson. "Rates of Needle-stick Injury Caused by Various Devices in a University Hospital." The New England Journal of Medicine 319.5 (1988) : 285-288.