Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act of 2000: Impact and Limitations

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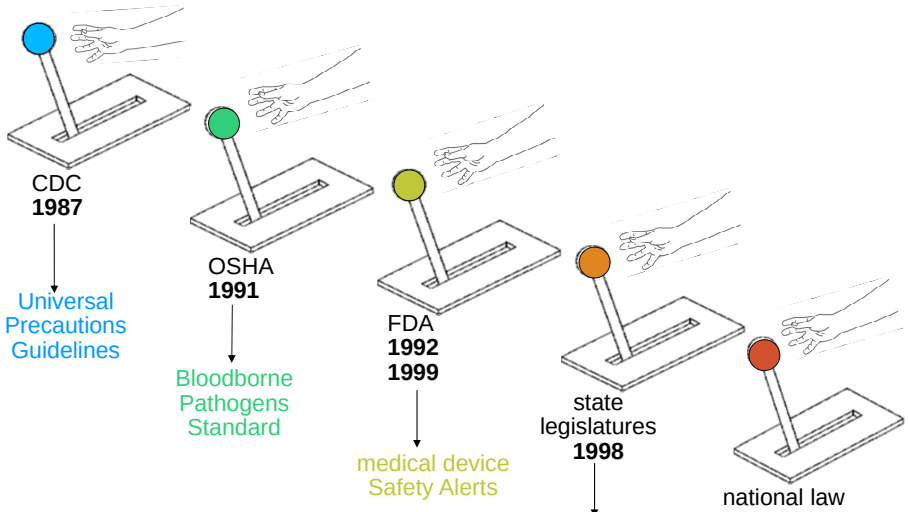


Pulling Levers

guidelines, regulations, legislation

FDA SAFETY ALERT:
Needlestick and Other Risks from Hypodermic Needles on Secondary I.V. Administration Sets -- Piggyback and Intermittent I.V.

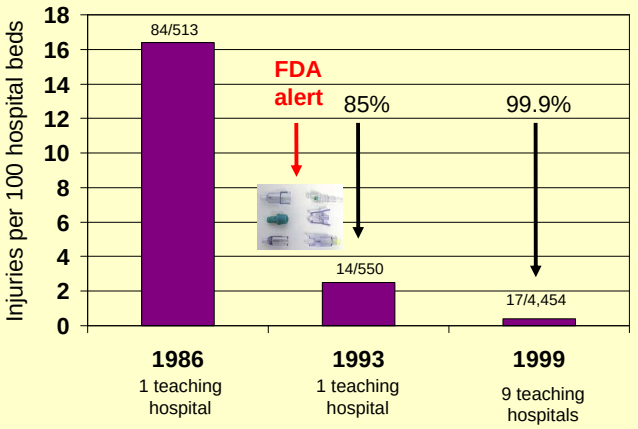
April 16, 1992

Dear Colleague:

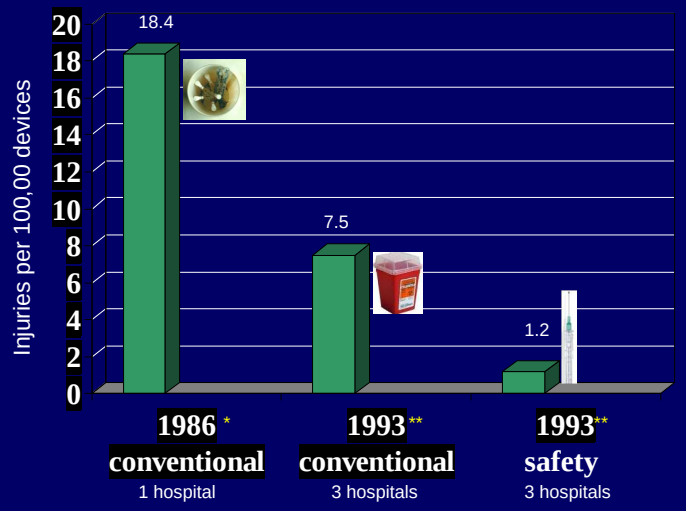
This is to alert you to the risk of needlestick injuries from the use of hypodermic needles as a connection between two pieces of intravenous (I.V.) equipment. The use of exposed hypodermic needles on I.V. administration sets or the use of syringes to access I.V. administration set ports or injection sites are unnecessary and should be avoided. Hypodermic needles should only be used in situations where there is a need to penetrate the skin.

Injury Rates from Needles on IV Lines Before & After the 1992 FDA Safety Alert

EPINet hospitals, International Healthcare Worker Safety Center



IV catheter injury rates per 100,000 devices

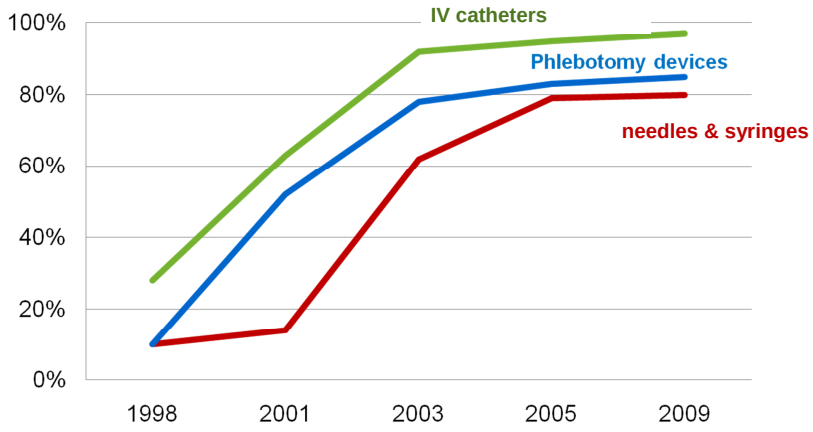


*Jagger J, Hunt EH, Brand-Elnaggar J, Pearson RD.. NEJM 1988; 319(5):284-288.
**Jagger J. Bentley M. J Intraven Nurs 1997;20(6):S33-S39

The Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act

November 6, 2000

U.S. Estimated percent market share* of safety compared to conventional devices, 1998 – 2009



* Market share (reflects $ spent/purchase volume) and is a proxy for conversion or use

Injury Rates from Hollow-bore Needles: Safety versus Conventional, U.S. EPINet 1995-2006

87 hospitals; total injuries = 24,440 (excludes injuries occurring before use of device)

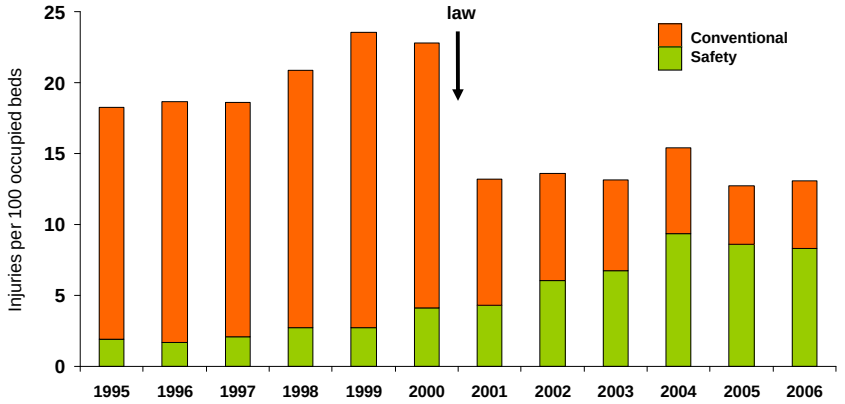
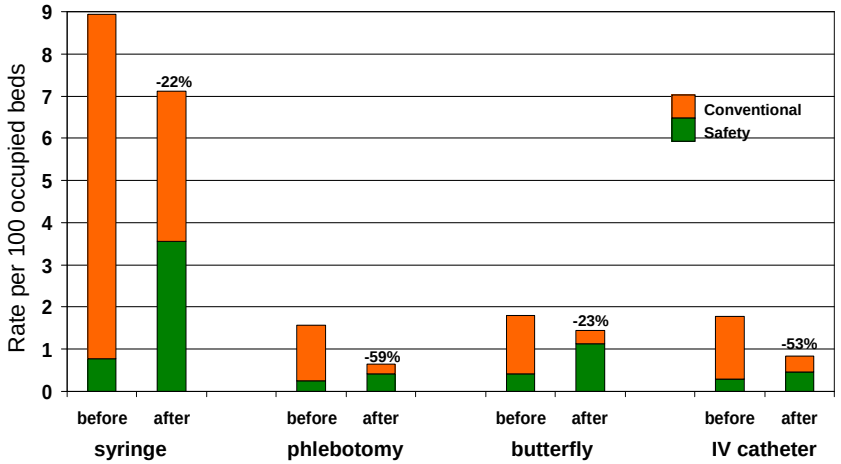


Figure 3

Device Specific Injury Rates
Before (1993-2000) versus After (2001-2004)

US EPINet 1993-2004: 87 hospitals; total injuries = 10,778. Excludes injuries occurring before use of device



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Two areas where progress lags:

Operating Room

Non-hospital settings

OR versus Non-OR Injury Rates

EPINet 1993-2003: 87 hospitals; total injuries = 28,895. Excludes injuries occurring before use of device

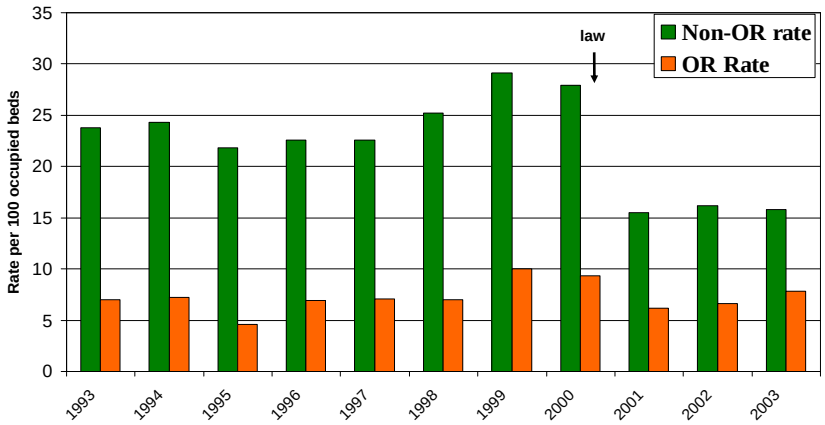

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Figure 2

National Market Share of Safety Phlebotomy Needles, U.S. Compared to the Increasing Proportion of Injuries from Safety Phlebotomy Needles 1997-2007

Conventional phlebotomy needle injuries = 425 Safety phlebotomy needle injuries = 253

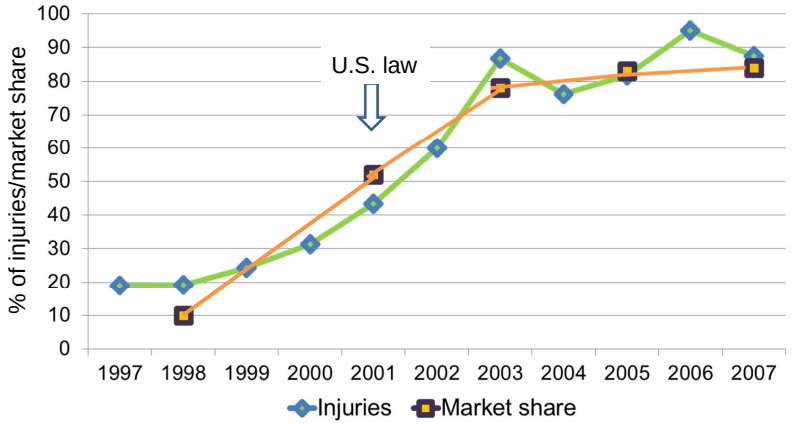

Figure 3

Syringes Used for Venous Blood Drawing: Percent of Injuries from Safety Syringes

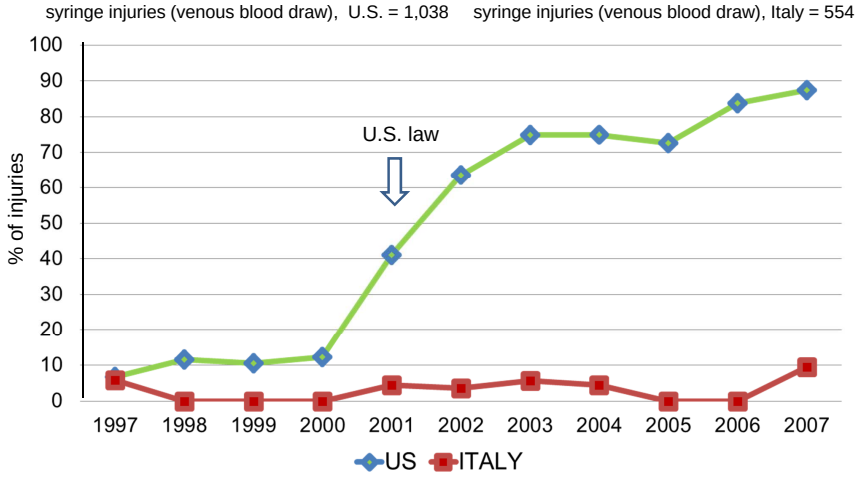

Figure 4

Syringes Used for Arterial Blood Drawing: Percent of Injuries from Safety Syringes

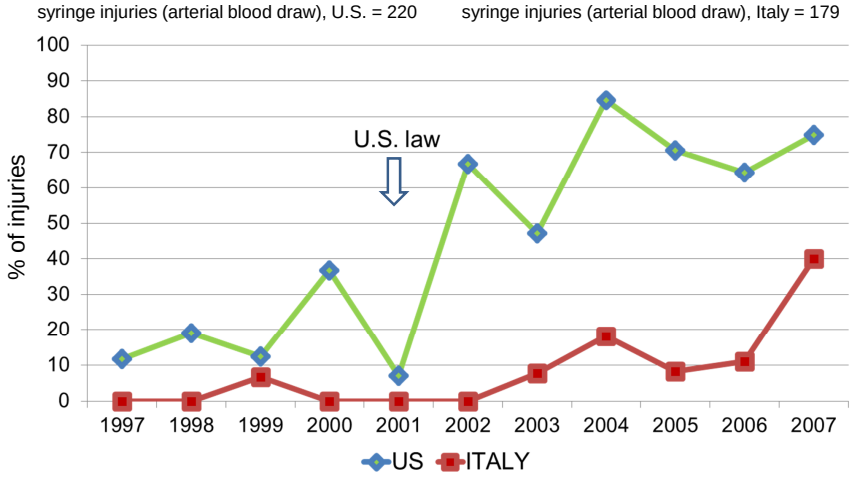

Figure 5

Winged Steel Needles: Percent of Injuries from Safety Winged Steel Needles

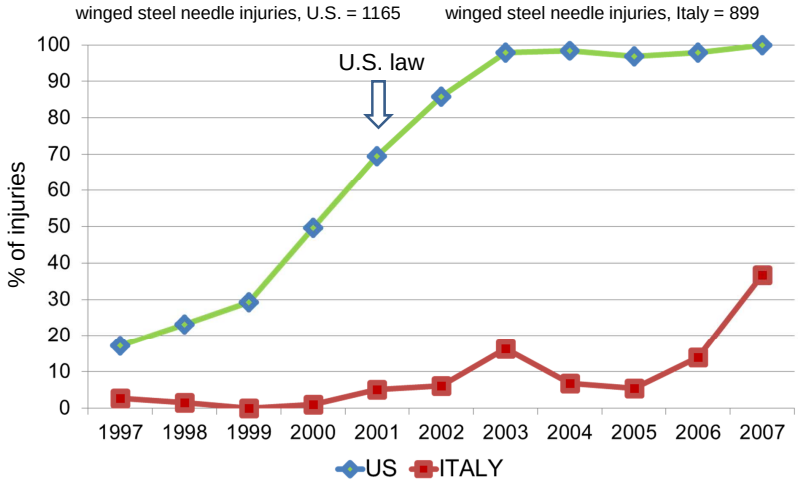

Figure 6

Phlebotomy Needle Injuries: Percent of Injuries from Safety Phlebotomy Needles

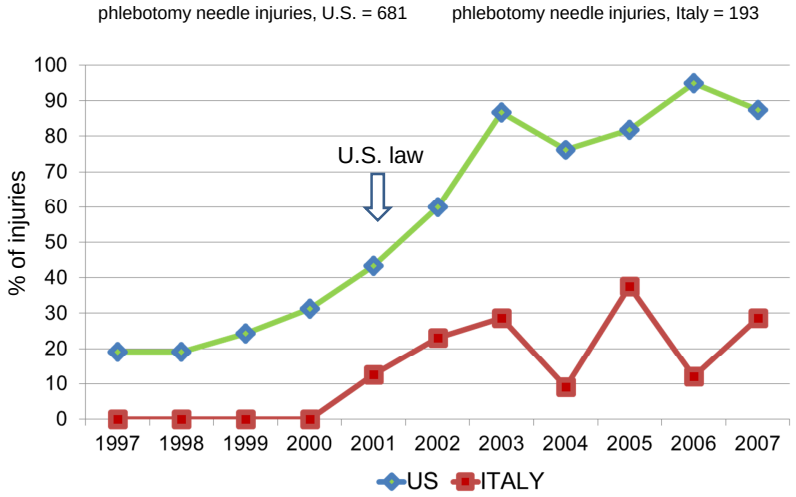

Figure 7

Lancet Injuries: Percent of Injuries from Safety Lancets

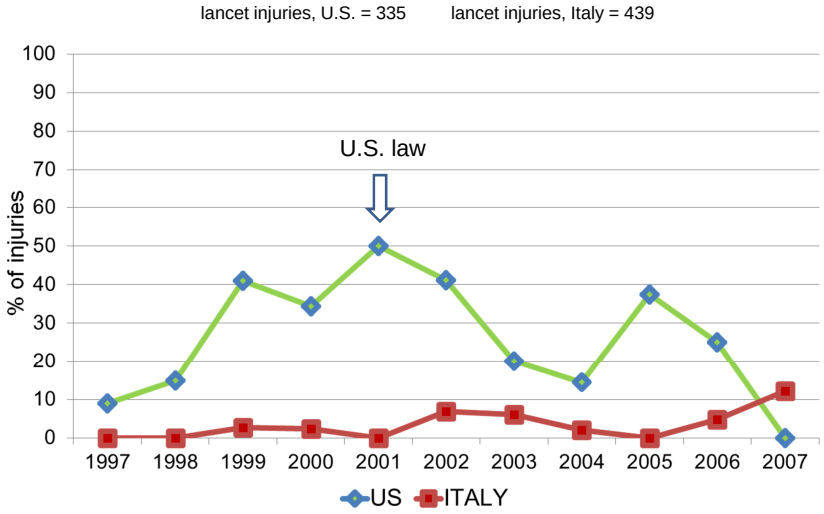

Figure 9

U.S. – Italy: Needlestick Rates for Five Blood-Drawing Devices Before and After 2000

syringes (venous blood draw), syringes (arterial blood draw), winged steel needles, phlebotomy needles, lancets