

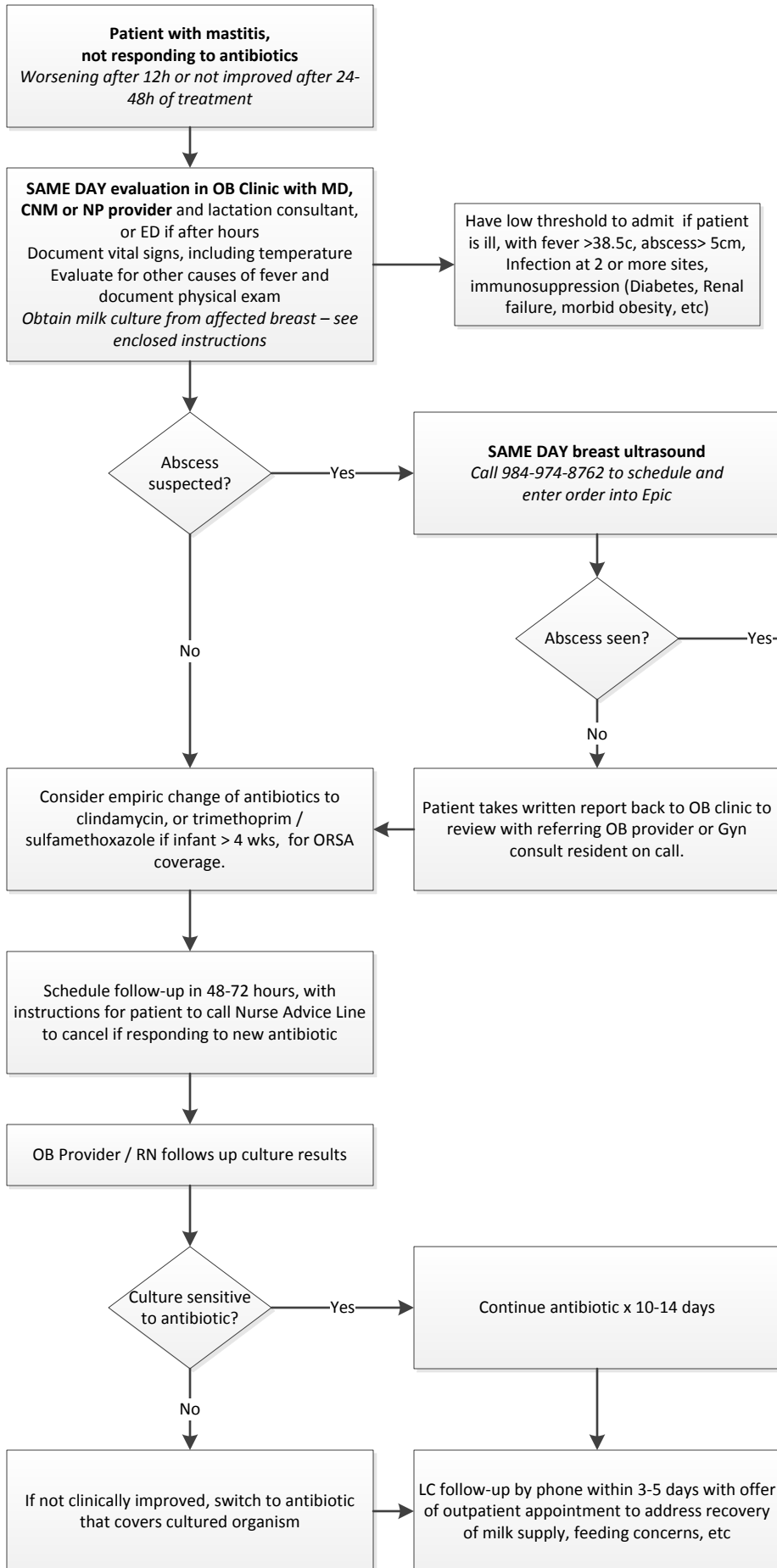


UNC
HEALTH CARE

Mastitis Not Responding To Antibiotics / Suspected Abscess



Mastitis not responding to antibiotics / suspected abscess



Mastitis not responsive to antibiotics is an abscess until proven otherwise.

Patients should be evaluated on the **SAME DAY, either in OB clinic with an E&M provider or in the Emergency Department.**

Radiologic evidence of an abscess requires **SAME DAY evaluation by the breast surgery team.**

Reference information 4-xxxx = 984-974-xxxx	
Phone contacts Mammography / breast imaging scheduling	4-8762
Surgical Oncology Clinic Work Room	4-8220
ED Triage <i>Ask to speak to Team D Attending</i>	4-4721
GYN resident on call	216-6234
OB Nurse advice line	4-6823
Lactation Consultation Outpatient clinic pager	347-1562
Outpatient mobile phone	4-9245
Warm Line for patient calls	4-8078
ICD10 codes for breast imaging order	
091.12 Breast Abscess	
091.22 Non-purulent mastitis	
092.79 Other Disorders of Lactation	

PURPOSE: To define the responsibilities for obtaining nipple and breast milk cultures.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT: Staff may obtain nipple and breast milk culture with a physician order.

NOTE: This is an abridged form of the Lactation Culture Protocol, for use for mothers with mastitis refractory to antibiotics / suspected abscess. The full Protocol is online at:

http://www.mombaby.org/PDF/culture_protocol.2.0.pdf

SUPPORTIVE DATA:

1. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Wear gloves, and other PPE, for obtaining milk samples

2. Indications for obtaining culture: Mastitis not responsive to antibiotic regimen

Lactation consultants have been trained to collect milk cultures. The clinic lactation consultant can be reached by phone at 445-7305 or by pager at [347-1562](tel:347-1562).

EQUIPMENT LIST:

<p>All cultures Towel to cover patient's lap Gloves Biohazard plastic lab transport bag</p>	<p>Nipple cleansing Sterile saline for irrigation Sterile gauze Alcohol pads</p> <p>Milk cultures 2 sterile specimen cups – 1 for each breast</p>
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Procedure steps	Key points
<p>Rationale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the patient is not responding to antibiotics, cultures may be obtained to guide a change in therapy 	<p>The purpose of culturing expressed milk prior to starting antibiotics is to serve as a baseline for guiding treatment.</p>
<p>Cleansing the nipple</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Place a towel in the patient's lap prior to irrigation. 2) Prior to milk expression, irrigate the nipple with sterile saline. 3) Blot the nipple with sterile gauze after irrigation 4) Cleanse each nipple with an alcohol wipe. Allow alcohol to dry. 5) Remove gloves and clean hands. 6) Apply clean gloves 	<p>Maintain aseptic environment with hand hygiene and wearing gloves</p> <p>Use hand sanitizer between gloving to prevent contamination</p>

Milk expression

- 1) Ask the patient if she would prefer to manually express milk herself, or have the provider express the milk sample.
- 2) The patient or provider should clean hands prior to milk expression and put on gloves.
- 3) Position the dominant hand in a “c” shape, with the pads of the thumb and fingers about 1.5 inches behind the nipple.
- 4) Push straight back into the chest wall.
- 5) Roll thumb and fingers forward to express milk.
- 6) Allow the first few drops to fall onto the towel.
- 7) Express 5-10 cc of “mid-stream milk” into sterile cup.
- 8) Label cup with patient label and left or right breast.
- 9) Repeat on opposite side.
- 10) Place in lab biohazard transport bag.

Some patients may not feel comfortable having a provider perform manual expression. Discuss this with the patient prior to beginning the milk culture process.



Hand positioning for manual expression of milk.

Obtain separate samples for the left and right breast.

DOCUMENTATION

1. Label culettes or specimen cups with patient name, medical record number, and source:
 - a. Expressed milk, left or right breast
2. Fill out lactation culture order form.
3. Deliver specimen to lab desk in OB clinic. If the lab desk is closed / after hours, tube specimens to the micro lab at 82 or deliver to micro lab drop-off window.



Breast Abscess

What is a breast abscess?

An abscess is a collection of infected fluid.

How is an abscess diagnosed?

We use breast ultrasound to check for an abscess. We have scheduled an ultrasound in Mammography, on the first floor of NC Cancer Hospital.

What will happen after my ultrasound?

If you have an abscess, you will see a breast surgery specialist today. They see patients in the Surgical Oncology Clinic on the 2nd floor of the NC Cancer Hospital. The breast specialist may recommend doing an operation or draining the abscess with a thin needle.

If the ultrasound does not show an abscess, come back to OB clinic with your radiology report to meet with your OB provider.

Can I breastfeed with an abscess?

It is safe for your baby to breastfeed while you have a breast infection. The bacteria that cause mastitis are usually from your baby's nose and mouth. If you have surgery, you can still breastfeed. Put a bandage over the incision during feeding or pumping. It's important to empty the breast regularly to prevent engorgement.

What pain medications are safe during breastfeeding?

It's safe to take Acetaminophen (Tylenol) 650-1000 mg every 4 to 6 hours (but no more than 4000 mg – or 8 extra-strength pills – per day) or Ibuprofen (Motrin) 400-600 mg every 6 hours.

Who should I call with questions?

If you have questions after seeing the breast surgery team, page 919-216-1040.

If you do not see the breast surgery team, call the OB nurse advice line at 919-966-6823. After hours, call 966-4131 and ask for the gynecology resident on call.

If you have any concerns about breastfeeding, pumping or milk supply, call the LC Warm Line at 984-974-8078 or 866-428-5608.

Mammography
Mamografía

Ground Floor
Planta Baja



Cancer Hospital
Hospital del Cáncer

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Página de uno de los dos.

Neurosciences Hospital
Entrance
Entrada al
Neurociencias del Hospital

Take elevator to first floor
Tome el elevador hasta el primer piso



Elevator
Elevador



Stairs
Escaleras



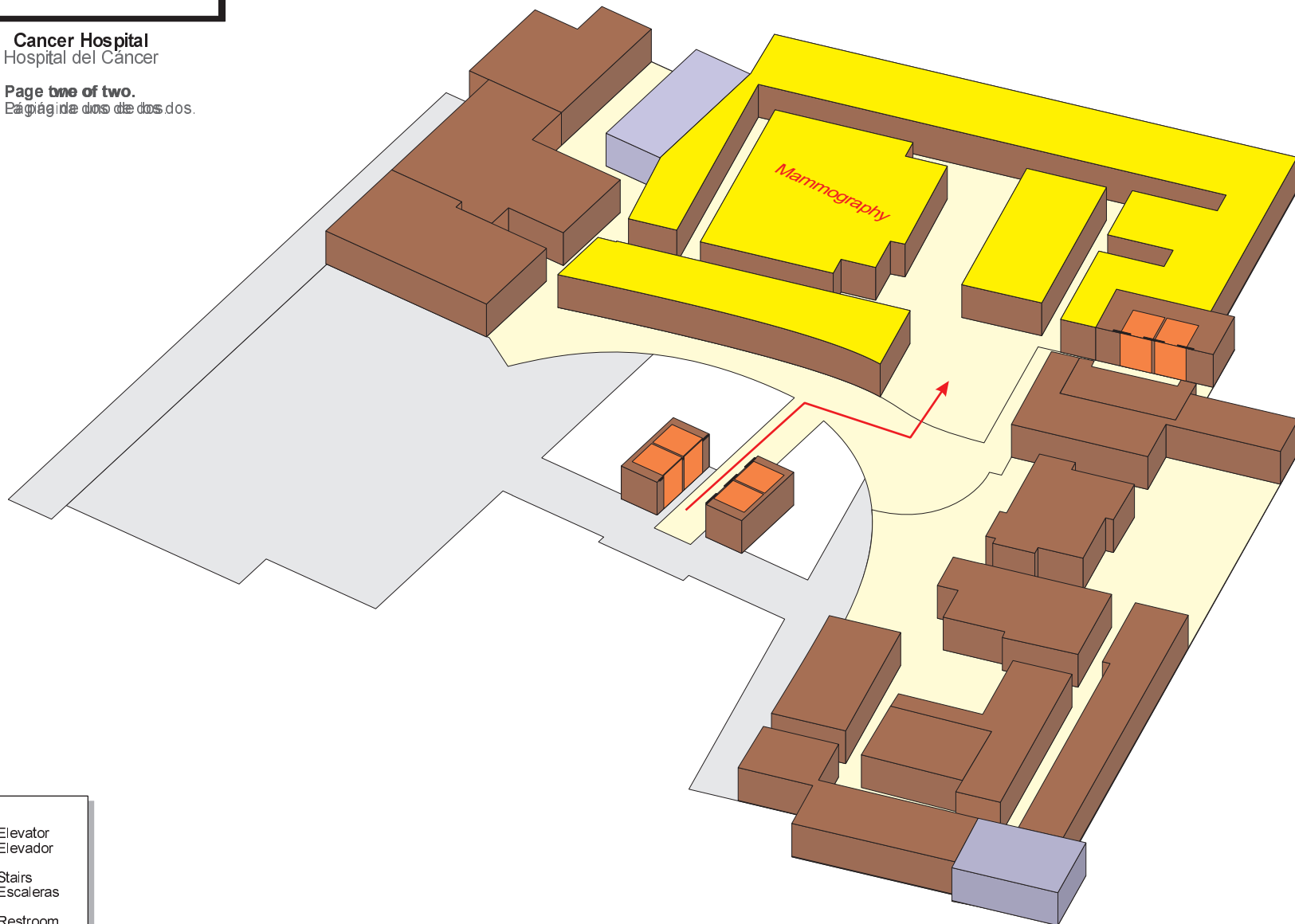
Restroom
Baño

Puente Peatonal del Estacionamiento de Visitantes
Skywalk from Visitors Parking
Estacionamiento de Visitantes



Cancer Hospital
Hospital del Cáncer

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-  Elevator
Elevador
-  Stairs
Escaleras
-  Restroom
Baño



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Notification to Users

These algorithms are designed to assist the primary care provider in the clinical management of a variety of problems that occur during pregnancy. They should not be interpreted as a standard of care, but instead represent guidelines for management. Variation in practices should take into account such factors as characteristics of the individual patient, health resources, and regional experience with diagnostic and therapeutic modalities.

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