CLAIM(S):

1. A method for detecting bacteria in a biological fluid, the method comprising:

(a) placing a biological fluid, the biological fluid possibly containing bacteria, in a container, wherein the container includes (i) a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and (ii) a bacterial growth promoter; and,

(b) measuring and/or detecting the level of glucose in the biological fluid in the container over a period of time, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose over the period of time indicates the presence of bacteria.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological fluid comprises a platelet-containing fluid.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological fluid comprises a stem cell-containing fluid.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological fluid comprises a cell culture.

5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, comprising measuring and/or detecting a first level of glucose in the container, and, within 4 to 15 hours of measuring and/or detecting the first level, measuring and/or detecting a second level of glucose in the container.

6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, comprising obtaining a biological fluid from a subject, and, within 24 hours or less of obtaining the biological fluid from the subject, placing a portion of the biological fluid into the container where the portion of biological fluid is placed in contact with the detergent and the bacterial growth promoter.

7. The method of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the biological fluid comprises a leukocyte-depleted fluid.

8. A system for detecting bacteria in biological fluid, comprising:

(a) a biological fluid sampling device comprising a container suitable for containing a biological fluid, the container comprising a glucose access port, wherein the container contains (i) an effective amount of a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and (ii) an effective amount of a bacterial growth promoter; and,

(b) a glucose measuring device and/or glucose reading device, wherein the device is suitable for, over a period of time, measuring or detecting a first level of glucose in the biological

fluid, and a second level of glucose in the biological fluid, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose over the period of time indicates the presence of bacteria.

9. The method of claim 1-8, wherein the bacterial growth promoter comprises trypticase soy broth.

10. The method of claim 1-9, wherein the detergent comprises sulfonic polyanethol sodium (SPS).

11. A method for detecting bacteria in a biological fluid, the method comprising:

(a) before leukocyte depletion of a biological fluid possibly containing bacteria, measuring and/or detecting a first level of glucose in the biological fluid;

(b) placing the biological fluid in a container, wherein the container includes (i) a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and (ii) a bacterial growth promoter;

(c) measuring and/or detecting a second level of glucose in the biological fluid in the container, and

(d) comparing the second level of step (c) with the first level of step (a), wherein a decrease in the level of glucose from the first level to the second level indicates the presence of bacteria.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the biological fluid comprises a platelet-containing fluid.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the biological fluid comprises a stem cell-containing fluid.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein the biological fluid comprises a cell culture.

15. The method of any one of claims 11-14, wherein the measuring and/or detecting the second level of glucose of step (c) is performed within 4 to 15 hours of the measuring and/or detecting the first level of glucose of step (a).

16. The method of any one of claims 11-15, comprising obtaining a biological fluid from a subject, and, within 24 hours or less of obtaining the biological fluid from the subject, placing a portion of the biological fluid into the container where the portion of biological fluid is placed in contact with the detergent and the bacterial growth promoter.

17. The method of any one of claims 11-16, wherein the biological fluid comprises a leukocyte-depleted fluid.

18. The method of claim 11-17, wherein the bacterial growth promoter comprises trypticase soy broth.

19. The method of claim 11-18, wherein the detergent comprises sulfonic polyanethol sodium (SPS).

20. The method of claim 11- 19, wherein measuring and/or detecting the first level of glucose in the biological fluid comprises placing a sample of the biological fluid onto a reagent pad or test strip to produce a first sample pad or a first sample strip, and inserting the first sample pad or first sample strip into a glucose reading device and/or a glucose measuring device to obtain a measurement of the first level of glucose in the biological fluid and, wherein measuring and/or detecting the second level of glucose in the biological fluid comprises placing a sample of the biological fluid from the container onto a reagent pad or test strip to produce a second sample pad or a second sample strip, and inserting the second sample pad or second sample strip into the glucose reading device and/or glucose measuring device to obtain a measurement of the second level of glucose in the biological fluid.

21. A system for detecting bacteria in biological fluid, comprising:
(a) a biological fluid sampling device comprising a container suitable for containing a biological fluid, the container comprising a glucose access port, wherein the container contains (i) an effective amount of a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and (ii) an effective amount of a bacterial growth promoter; and,
(b) a glucose measuring device and/or glucose reading device, wherein the glucose measuring device and/or glucose reading device is not connected to the container and wherein the glucose measuring device and/or glucose reading device is suitable for, over a period of time, measuring or detecting a first level of glucose in the biological fluid, and a second level of glucose in the biological fluid, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose over the period of time indicates the presence of bacteria.

22. A method for detecting bacteria in a biological fluid, the method comprising:

(a) placing a biological fluid, the biological fluid possibly containing bacteria, in a container, wherein the container includes (i) a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and (ii) a bacterial growth promoter;

(b) measuring and/or detecting a first level of glucose in the biological fluid in the container; and

(c) within 4 to 15 hours of step (b), measuring and/or detecting a second level of glucose in the biological fluid in the container, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose from the first level to the second level indicates the presence of bacteria.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the biological fluid comprises a platelet-containing fluid.

24. The method of claim 22, wherein the biological fluid comprises a stem cell-containing fluid.

25. The method of claim 22, wherein the biological fluid comprises a cell culture.

26. The method of any one of claims 22-25, comprising passing a portion of a biological fluid, obtained from a subject, within 24 hours or less of obtaining the biological fluid from the subject, into the container where the portion of biological fluid is placed in contact with the detergent and the bacterial growth promoter.

27. The method of any one of claims 22-26, wherein the biological fluid comprises a leukocyte-depleted fluid.

28. The method of claim 22-27, wherein the bacterial growth promoter comprises trypticase soy broth.

29. The method of claim 22-28, wherein the detergent comprises sulfonic polyanethol sodium (SPS).

30. The method of claim 22-29, wherein measuring and/or detecting the first level of glucose in the biological fluid comprises placing a sample of the biological fluid onto a reagent pad or test strip to produce a first sample pad or a first sample strip, and inserting the first sample pad or first sample strip into a glucose reading device and/or a glucose measuring device to obtain a measurement of the first level of glucose in the biological fluid and, wherein measuring and/or detecting the second level of glucose in the biological fluid comprises placing a sample of the biological fluid from the container onto a reagent pad or test strip to produce a second sample pad or a second sample strip, and inserting the second sample pad or second sample strip into the glucose reading device and/or glucose measuring device to obtain a measurement of the second level of glucose in the biological fluid.

31. A system for detecting bacteria in biological fluid, comprising:

(a) a biological fluid sampling device comprising a first container suitable for containing a biological fluid, the first container comprising a glucose access port, and a second container, the second container comprising a glucose access port, wherein the second container contains (i) an effective amount of a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and (ii) an effective amount of a bacterial growth promoter; and,

(b) a glucose measuring device and/or glucose reading device, wherein the device is suitable for, over a period of time, measuring or detecting a first level of glucose

in the biological fluid from the first container, and a second level of glucose in the biological fluid from the second container, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose over the period of time indicates the presence of bacteria.

32. A method for detecting bacteria in a biological fluid, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological fluid from a subject, the biological fluid possibly containing bacteria, and, within 24 hours or less of obtaining the biological fluid from the subject, passing a portion of the biological fluid into a container, wherein the container includes (i) a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells and (ii) a bacterial growth promoter; wherein the portion of biological fluid is placed in contact with the detergent and the bacterial growth promoter;

(b) measuring and/or detecting a first level of glucose in the biological fluid in the container, and

(c) within 4 to 15 hours of measuring and/or detecting the first level, measuring and/or detecting a second level of glucose in the container, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose from the first level to the second level indicates the presence of bacteria.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the biological fluid comprises a platelet-containing fluid.

34. The method of claim 32, wherein the biological fluid comprises a stem cell-containing fluid.

35. The method of claim 32, wherein the biological fluid comprises a cell culture.

36. The method of any one of claims 32-35, wherein the biological fluid comprises a leukocyte-depleted fluid.

37. The method of any one of claims 32-36, wherein the bacterial growth promoter comprises trypticase soy broth.

38. The method of any one of claims 32-37, wherein the detergent comprises sulfonic polyanethol sodium (SPS).

39. The method of any one of claim 32-38. wherein measuring and/or detecting the first level of glucose in the biological fluid comprises placing a sample of the biological fluid onto a reagent pad or test strip to produce a first sample pad or a first sample strip, and inserting the first sample pad or first sample strip into a glucose reading device and/or a glucose measuring device to obtain a measurement

of the first level of glucose in the biological fluid and, wherein measuring and/or detecting the second level of glucose in the biological fluid comprises placing a sample of the biological fluid from the container onto a reagent pad or test strip to produce a second sample pad or a second sample strip, and inserting the second sample pad or second sample strip into the glucose reading device and/or glucose measuring device to obtain a measurement of the second level of glucose in the biological fluid.

40. A system for detecting bacteria in biological fluid, comprising:

(a) a biological fluid sampling device comprising a container suitable for containing a biological fluid of a subject, the biological fluid possibly containing bacteria, the container comprising a glucose access port, wherein the container contains (i) an effective amount of a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and (ii) an effective amount of a bacterial growth promoter; and,

(b) a glucose measuring device and/or glucose reading device, wherein the device is suitable for, within 24 hours or less of obtaining the biological fluid from the subject, passing a portion of the biological fluid into the container, wherein the portion of biological fluid is placed in contact with the detergent and the bacterial growth promoter, measuring or detecting a first level of glucose in the container, and, within 4 to 15 hours of measuring and/or detecting the first level, measuring and/or detecting a second level of glucose in the container, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose from the first level to the second level indicates the presence of bacteria.

CLAIMS

1. A method for detecting bacteria in a biological fluid, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological fluid from a subject, the biological fluid possibly containing bacteria, and within 24 hours or less of obtaining the biological fluid from the subject, passing a portion of the biological fluid into a container, wherein the container includes:

(i) a detergent for reducing the respiration of blood cells, wherein said detergent comprises sulphonic polyanethol sodium (SPS), and

(ii) a bacterial growth promoter wherein the portion of biological fluid is placed in contact with the detergent and the bacterial growth promoter;

(b) measuring and/or detecting a first level of glucose in the biological fluid in the container over a period of time; and

(c) within 4 to 15 hours of measuring and/or detecting the first level, measuring and/or detecting a second level of glucose in the container, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose from the first level to the second level indicates the presence of bacteria.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological fluid comprises a platelet-containing fluid.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological fluid comprises a stem cell-containing fluid.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological fluid comprises a cell culture.

5. The method of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the biological fluid comprises a leukocyte-depleted fluid.

6. A system for detecting bacteria in biological fluid, comprising:

(a) a biological fluid sampling device comprising a container suitable for containing a biological fluid of a subject, the biological fluid possibly containing bacteria, the container comprising a glucose access port, wherein the container contains:

(i) an effective amount of a detergent comprising sulfonic polyanethol sodium (SPS) for reducing the respiration of blood cells, and

(ii) an effective amount of a bacterial growth promoter; and

(b) a glucose measuring device and/or glucose reading device, wherein the device is suitable for, within 24 hours or less of obtaining the biological fluid from the subject, passing a portion of the biological fluid into the container, wherein the portion of biological fluid is placed in contact with the detergent and the bacterial growth promoter, measuring or detecting a first level of glucose in the container, and within 4 to 15 hours of measuring and/or detecting the first level, measuring and/or detecting a second level of glucose in the container, wherein a decrease in the level of glucose from the first level to the second level indicates the presence of bacteria.