



LABORATORY PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED WHEN HANDLING UNFIXED HUMAN BLOOD, TISSUES OR BODY FLUIDS (HBBF)

All human source material can potentially transmit infection. The agents of primary concern are Hepatitis viruses A, B and C as well as HIV. However, any infectious agent present may be transmitted by handling infected material. Blood represents the body fluid of highest risk but all body fluids and tissues should be handled as if they have the potential to transmit disease.

N.B. These guidelines are similar to the Containment Level 2 practices outlined by the Public Health Agency of Canada.

ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES WHEN HANDLING HUMAN SOURCE MATERIAL.

Change gloves between patients. Do not wash and reuse gloves. Follow the correct procedure for removing used gloves.

WASH YOUR HANDS THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER WHEN CHANGING OR DISCARDING GLOVES OR WHEN WORK IS COMPLETED.

Wear safety glasses (or face shield if there is any danger of splash or splatter).

Wear a long sleeved lab coat (fastened). A plastic apron may also be necessary if large volumes of blood are to be handled.

Use special care when handling sharps (e.g., needles, scalpels, glassware) to avoid cuts and stab wounds.

All materials in contact with or contaminated by blood must be disposed of into

less corrosive disinfectant.

NO MOUTH PIPETTING

NO FOOD OR DRINKING

Use leak proof containers

transportation between labs.

13. If blood spilled items be cleaned immediately

- Wearing gloves, use the spill kit or other absorbent material and gently bleach the spill being careful not to allow 10 minutes for action then collect the blood and dispose in a designated container. Remove and discard gloves as handled properly.

14. If a person gets a spill contaminated in blood, as the spill is spreading immediately call for 5 minutes. Squeeze the area and the individual bleeding if possible.

- GET MEDICAL ADVICE IMMEDIATELY BY REPORTING TO: 25.388.168332576 (59, 68% / 1*5220)
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- For eye spills, flush eyes for 10 minutes and get medical advice.
- If the source of the contaminated blood is known, take his information to the medical office.

15. Personnel receive Biosafety training before starting laboratory work

For information on the next Biosafety training course, see the website: <http://www.uwo.ca/hr/learning/required/index.html>

16. Hepatitis B immunization is recommended (see Hepatitis B Immunization Policy).

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