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Veterinary Biodefense Research Operations in Biocontainment

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Objectives

- Present examples of laboratory animal husbandry operations in traditional biocontainment facilities
- Present examples of animal necropsy operations in traditional biocontainment facilities

Disclaimer

 The views, opinions and findings contained herein are those of the author and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy, or decision unless so designated by other documentation.

Laboratory Animal Usage

- Research was conducted in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and other federal statutes and regulations relating to animals and experiments involving animals and adheres to principles stated in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, National Research Council, 1996.
- The facility where this research was conducted is fully accredited by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International.

Working in Biocontainment

- Important to develop safe work habits
- Facilities are designed to be as fail-safe as possible (engineering controls)
- Burden rests on end user to use meticulous techniques
- Obligation to report promptly any mishap or deviation from proper microbiological procedure

Animal Biosafety Level 3 (ABSL-3)

- Documented initial and periodic refresher training on standard and special procedures
- Biosafety manual readily available to employees Proper use of primary and secondary barriers (engineering controls)
- Use of administrative controls and personal protective equipment
- Medical surveillance program
- Biohazard sign posted on animal room door

Medical Surveillance Program

- Obtain baseline and periodic serum samples
- Offer vaccines, if available, to employees
- Report immediately any mishap or potential exposure to safety office and to on-call physician
- Medically evaluate any illness with fever above 100.4°F as possible occupational exposure

Animal Biosafety Level 3 (ABSL-3)

- Facilities described in BMBL, 4th edition
- Self-closing, self-locking door
- Double-door entry with change room and shower(s) to animal room
- Airlock and double-door autoclave may be provided
- Doors to animal rooms open inward and are self-closing
- Water-resistant interior surfaces and sealed penetration
- Hands-free washing sink

ABSL-3

- Ventilation IAW Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals
- Ducted exhaust air ventilation with directional airflow from clean to contaminated areas; not recirculated
- Filtration should be considered
- Visual monitoring of directional air flow
- Cages washed in cage washer
- Adequate illumination

ABSL-3 Enhancements

- Consider installing HVAC control system to prevent sustained positive pressurization of animal spaces
- Personnel showers
- HEPA filtration of exhaust air
- Containment of other piped services
- Provision of effluent decontamination

Placard for Laboratory Door

CAUTION! AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

SUITE:

DIVISION:

BIOSAFETY LEVEL:

AGENT(S) USED:



ENTRY REQUIREMENTS: DEMONSTRATED IMMUNITY TO AGENTS LISTED ABOVE.
[]= Only required for personnel working directly with agent and selected at risk personnel

SUTTE SUPERVISOR:

CO	TACT	NAME	OFFICE	PHONE EXT.	HOME PHONE
FOR ENT	RY OR ADVICE				
IN EN	IERGENCY				
IN EN	ERGENCY	Safety Office	RL-113	619-2934	CALL SECURITY AT 2267







Conclusion

- In existing facilities, operations are largely dictated by current facility design
- Future facilities should be designed around anticipated operations
- Design flexibility into the facility to accommodated changing mission

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USAMRIID: K. Davis, M. Martinez, T. Larsen, D. Fritz, N. Twenhafel, P. Fogel, C. Rice, R. Linn, L. Hoffman, L. Ostby, L. Farinick, S. Ferendo

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Animal Biosafety Level 4 (ABSL-4)

- In an ABSL-4 cabinet laboratory, laboratory animals infected with BSL-4 agents are housed in Class III biosafety cabinet
- In a ABSL-4 suit laboratory, personnel wear onepiece, positive-pressure suits ventilated with a life-support system
- In a ABSL-4 suit laboratory, laboratory animals infected with BSL-4 agents should be housed in a partial containment system

Necropsy Issue That Needs to Be Resolved

- The need, if any, for primary containment of the powered bone saw in ABSL-4 suit laboratory necropsy room
- The prosector and necropsy room assistant are protected by wearing positive-pressure, ventilated suits
- Potential contamination of necropsy room by powered saw-generated infectious aerosols
- Use Class I or II biosafety cabinets, clear plastic bags, HEPA-filtered vacuum or "elephant trunk" to contain aerosols?

Katheryn Kenyon: Define PPE.

Including Timeand Labor-saving Devices

- Increase efficiency, reduce worker fatigue, and time spent in a potentially contaminated environment
- Reduce repetitive motion injuries by ergonomic design
- Include automated processes in design (mechanical cage wash within containment; automatic drain flushing)
- Use engineering controls rather than PPE to reduce occupational exposure to allergens and pathogens
- Consider use of robotics in design

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