

Human Products in Animals: Practices and Containment

Introducing human products into animals creates a moderate risk for infectious agent exposures. Below is a summary of activities and their associated practices and containment to reduce this risk.

Activity	Practices and Containment
Preparing the human cell/fluid/tissue inoculum	BSL-2 practices and containment
Inoculating the human derived materials into live animals	 ABSL-2 Practices plus Universal Precautions to include: Use of safety-engineered sharps devices Use of BSC for any aerosol generating procedures. Injections may be given outside of BSC if appropriate PPE is worn (standard PPE + safety glasses/goggles + surgical mask)
Animal housing	Standard housing room (ABSL-1) plus the housing of animals in IVC set up with negative air flow (hereby designated ABSL-1+Hu): • Label "Use of Human Cells in Animals" on caging and at the entrance of the room
Cage changing	 Assess animal health prior to opening the cage for any purpose: Always transfer animals using tunnels Refer to veterinary guidance for animals that appear ill Use a BSC for animals with active hemorrhage/seeping wounds. Adhere to ABSL-2 including Universal Precautions and safety practices.
Invasive procedures on inoculated animals	 ABSL-2 containment practices plus Universal precautions for handling human tissue: Must use BSC or perfusion table for containment whenever possible.
Waste handling	 Carcasses collected and disposed as <u>biomedical waste</u>. In the absence of contamination of human derived products, standard bedding disposal applies. Cages known to have housed animals with active hemorrhage/seeping wounds or where contamination of human derived products is suspected, will require autoclaving prior to disposal as regulated biomedical waste (to adhere with FLDOH biomedical waste regulations) followed by cage washing

Always adhere to SOPs when handling human products in animals! ehs.ufl.edu