

STUDENT SAFETY IN TEACHING LABORATORIES INVOLVING ANIMALS

Complete, affix signatures and return signed original to IACUC via email at IACUC@usf.edu or hard copies can be mailed to MDC 35
Copies of publications referred to in this form are available on the Web at <http://www.research.usf.edu/dric/iacuc>

1. Occupational health and safety principles require that individuals know the hazards associated with their curriculum, understand how these hazards are controlled, have safe practices, and use protective supplies and equipment.
2. The [Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals](#) requires institutions to provide occupational health-care services to individuals who work with animals.
3. This is not a requirement to provide specific health-care services to all individuals with animal contact. On the contrary, the report of the [Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use of Research Animals](#) (NRC, 1997) emphasizes that a risk assessment be a prerequisite in selecting appropriate health-care services for each individual.
4. This should be a collaborative assessment of risk in which the principal investigator, instructor, student, health and safety officers, veterinarian, and compliance staff participate.
5. As a way of initiating and documenting this assessment, **each student working with animals must complete this health and risk assessment document prior to participating in the laboratory.**

1. PERSONNEL.

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Students Name (PRINT)

Principal Investigator's Name

Student's Phone #

2. PROTOCOL RELATED EXPOSURES.

Indicate the protocol(s) in which you will be involved, the species to be used, and any unique hazards associated with the animal care and use aspects of each protocol (attach additional sheets if necessary). Puncture wounds from sharps or animal bites are an intermittent, but possible hazard. All personnel should keep their tetanus immunization status current.

Title:		
IACUC#	Species	Hazards (Physical, Chemical, Carcinogenic, Infectious, Biohazardous or Radioactive)

3. CLINICAL CONDITION.

Working in animal facilities may exacerbate certain health conditions. If you have health conditions such as, but not limited to, a personal or family history of allergy (e.g., seasonal rhinitis, hay fever, eczema, or hives), asthma symptoms (e.g., coughing, wheezing, chest tightness, or shortness of breath), chronic skin condition or irritation, spina bifida, tuberculosis, diabetes, epilepsy, immunodeficiencies, or medications which compromise immunocompetence, you may wish to seek the advice of a physician before working in animal facilities.

- Please contact your health care provider

4. THINGS TO KNOW:

- The most common health hazard in animal facilities is allergies.
- If your duties require entry to an animal room, you must first contact the facility manager.
- The facility manager will advise you of any risk associated with the room and provide you with the proper protective equipment and procedures to enter the room.
- Should the room contain a research project with identified hazards (i.e., signage on the door) the facility manager will escort you to the room and ensure safe access is achieved.

5. CERTIFICATION.

I have been provided information regarding the potential risks and hazards associated with my involvement in the animal laboratory and have had the opportunity to discuss any concerns I may have with the instructor.

Signature of Student

Date

I assure that the conduct of protocols and all animal care and use will be in accordance with the IACUC Principles & Procedures of Animal Care and Use, and the principles and guidelines referenced above. This description is complete

and accurate. I have discussed with the student the potential risks and hazards associated with their involvement in the laboratory involving animals and will continually directly supervise students attending the laboratory.

Signature of Principal Investigator / Instructor

Date