

Transfer of human materials into animals.  
Approved 2/18/2009  
Institutional Biosafety Committee

Research Protocols that describe the use of human materials in animals will follow the requirements below:

### Laboratory Work

All laboratory work with human materials must be done with BSL2 containment (Standard Precautions), and the laboratory personnel must be covered under the Duke Bloodborne Pathogens Program. This includes Bloodborne Pathogens Training and training for BSL2 laboratories.

Inoculation of the materials into animals can be done in BSL2 or ABSL2 containment. Additionally, inoculation of human materials can be done in a non-ABSL2 animal area if the inoculations are conducted in a Biological Safety Cabinet, behind a splashguard, or using face protection to prevent face exposure should a splash occur; additionally, surfaces of the laboratory area must be disinfected after use.

### Animal and Cage Handling

After inoculation of human materials into rodents, animals can be maintained using ABSL1 practices if Infectious Microbe PCR Amplification Test (IMPACT) testing has been done on the human material and the material has been found to be negative for screened pathogens.

The Division of Laboratory Animal Resources will facilitate this testing upon request. Any material testing positive would be addressed on a case-by-case basis by the IBC. Any human material that has been previously passed through another animal (usually mice) must be tested for mouse pathogens in addition to human pathogens before its inoculation into an animal.

### Animal Standard Operating Procedures

Protocols involving animals requiring ABSL2 containment or animals exposed to rDNA will include an SOP following the OESO template for

handling hazards in animals. These will be reviewed by OESO and DLAR for appropriateness.