

Standard Operating Procedures for Pertussis Toxin

For an Emergency refer to the Safety Data Sheet

Hazards:

Primary routes of exposure: inhalation, accidental needle stick, skin contact

Acute Toxicity- Flu like symptoms, swelling, inflammation, lesions,

Chemical handling instructions:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Those handling PERTUSSIS must wear chemically resistant gloves, lab coat, eye protection, and appropriate lab attire (pants, closed-toe shoes).

Preparing PERTUSSIS solutions:

1. Those preparing PERTUSSIS solutions must always handle it inside a certified chemical fume hood or biosafety cabinet.
2. The work area should be prepared by laying down an absorbent work surface with the absorbent material facing up. Tape the edges of the absorbent material to prevent its movement in the fume hood.
3. Care should be taken to not generate any aerosol during the preparation or injection procedure. Always wash hands after removing gloves following handling PERTUSSIS.
4. To clean areas where PERTUSSIS has been handled, use a 5% to 10% bleach solution after removing the absorbent material. Any contaminated paper towels will then be placed into a container for hazardous waste, appropriately labeled for waste removal and placed in a designated area for disposal.

Waste Disposal:

1. Any leftover/unused PERTUSSIS should be collected for disposal as chemical waste. All material contaminated with the chemical and residual chemical must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
2. Used needles/syringes should be disposed in a sharps container destined for incineration. Do not recap or bend needles.
3. Contact the Safety Office at x2697 or SafetyOffice@unthsc.edu for hazardous waste pickup.

Animal Experiments

Research staff must inform DLAM in advance that PERTUSSIS will be used, and arrangements will be made for appropriate animal housing.

Injecting animals with PERTUSSIS:

1. Animals should be appropriately restrained or sedated prior to administering injections.
2. Animals must be injected with PERTUSSIS within a Class II Type B Biosafety cabinet or designated fume hood.

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3. Animal handler must wear PPE as described above.
4. All needles must be disposed of in sharps container – do not recap or bend needles.
5. Dispose of waste as described above.

Cage handling:

1. The bedding and carcasses are not considered hazardous.