

Risk Assessment – VI-RA-015- Short term culture of PBMC

Scope

Lymphocyte proliferation assay (LPA) measures the ability of lymphocytes placed in short-term tissue culture to undergo a clonal proliferation when stimulated in vitro by a foreign molecule, antigen or mitogen. This proliferative response of lymphocytes to antigen in vitro occurs only if the patient has been immunized to that antigen, either by having recovered from an infection with the microorganism containing that antigen, or by having been vaccinated.

Antigen-specific T-cell proliferation is a major technique for assessing the functional capacity of CD4+ lymphocytes to respond to various stimuli. In the AIDS Clinical Trials Group (ACTG) it is used to measure improvements in immunological function following antiretroviral therapy, to measure the development of anti-HIV immune responses following the administration of an HIV-vaccine, and to detect the presence of immune responses against specific opportunistic pathogens.

Carried out by:	Tiphaine Bo	uriez-	Date carried out:	May 2015	Review Due:		May 2018
	Jones						
Hazard	Affected Groups		Existing controls			Risk	Further actions
(Cause and consequence)							
Infection from exposure to		Staff	CL3 biological agents			Mediur	m Bi-yearly checks on
pathogens		Students	Only trained users who have shown evidence of their experience				the BSC within CL3
- Via direct contact with the		and	to the CL3 Safety Officer will have access to the CL3 suite out of				
pathogen (i.e. skin adsorption from		visitors	hours.				Yearly checks on
splash)			Each user is trained t	to adhere to the CL3 Code	e of Practice, they		BSC in CL2
- Via spill of material				nutions involved with har	•		
- Via incorrect disposal of waste			pathogens.		0		
			· ·	ble glove, wear a leak-re	•		
			_	y spectacles whilst workin	•		
			The use of sharps is t	orbidden in the CL3 suites	S.		
				must at least have a bud	dy system in place		
			or work in pairs.				



Risk Assessment – VI-RA-015- Short term culture of PBMC

	I		ı	
		Users are familiar with emergency procedures and a spill drill is implemented as a check on measures.		
		A telephone available in each CL3 suite, with up-to-date list of emergency contact details next to it.		
		Waste is autoclaved within the suite, samples will be packaged in tertiary container is they need to be taken outside of the CL3 suite.		
		No engineer is allowed to work out of hours in the CL3 suite.		
		CL2 biological agents		
		Users are trained to follow good microbiological practice. They		
		must wear blue labcoat, nitrile gloves and safety spectacles at all		
		time whilst working in CL2.		
		Procedures in case of spill or exposure policies are explained at induction and the policies are displayed in the CL2 laboratories.		
Being trapped in the CL3 suite out of	Staff	Emergency release of the door mechanism present on each door.	Low	Yearly
hours (door release mechanism no	Students			maintenance
longer functioning)	and			service contract
	visitors			
Entering the suites under duress	Staff	There is a duress code which can be entered instead of the	Low	Tested yearly by
	Students	normal code which will raise the alarm directly to Security		Facilities
		Services without the knowledge of the persons entering the		
		suites.		
Loss of containment	Staff	An audible alarm is triggered in case of loss of containment to	Low	Pressure
	Students	alert users.		monitored
	and	All users are familiar with the emergency procedure in case of		weekly, yearly
	visitors	loss of containment: securing their work, leaving the facility		



Risk Assessment – VI-RA-015- Short term culture of PBMC

		without delay and alerting Facility as soon as possible to resolve the issue.		maintenance contract.
Injury due to misuse or faulty equipment	Staff Students and visitors	All users are trained in the correct operation of instruments. Specialised equipment such as centrifuges and incubators are under maintenance service contract.	Low	Incubators and centrifuges serviced yearly
Exposure to chemicals (Ethanol, Industrialised Methylated Spirit, Virkon)	Staff, students and visitors	Via Inhalation: Where possible stock will only be available in solution. Virkon is available as powder due to the difficulty of dissolving and attaining the appropriate concentration, users must be careful when dispensing Virkon and always cover the lid of the stock pot. Via skin adsorption: User must wear gloves and labcoat at all time. Via instillation (eye): User must wear safety spectacles at all time.	Medium	Checks on LeV
		See specific COSHH risk assessment for each chemical.		
Asphyxiation in oxygen deficient atmospheres.	Staff Students Visitors	Oxygen level sensors and air change extraction system.	High	Regular checks of oxygen sensor system and extraction system to reduce chance of failure
Over pressurisation from the large volume expansion of the liquid. If liquid nitrogen enters sample vials during storage, the vials when removed from the liquid nitrogen can become rapidly over pressurised and explode in the face of the user.	Staff Students	It is imperative that a face shield and safety glasses are worn when handling samples that have been stored in the cryostorage units. Storage racks are being modified to prevent the storage of samples in the liquid phase.	High	Regular checks on the integrity of the face shield. Monitoring use of face shield



Risk Assessment – VI-RA-015- Short term culture of PBMC

Cold burns, frostbite and hypothermia	Staff	Eye protection, glasses or face shield (dependant on splashing risk),	Medium	PPE are checked on
from the intense cold	Students	closed shoes, lab coats and cryo gloves must be worn when		a regular basis by
		handling liquid nitrogen.		Facilities
Release or exposure to biological	Staff,	Samples must be prepared in Biological Safety Cabinet and be	Medium	None
pathogens within the cryogenic facility	students	placed in "Mr Frosty" prior to freezing in a -80 within the CL3		
	and	facility. After 24hr vials can be transferred to the cryogenic facility.		
	visitors	The outside of the container must be srpayed with 70% IMS before		
		it can be brought out of containment.		
		Users must refer to the Biological COSHH assessment prior to		
		starting work to understood the precautions associated with the		
		microorganism that will be used.		
		In case of accidental release, the cryogenic facility will be shut,		
		until the room has been fully decontaminated and the BSO will		
		decide when the facility is safe to re-open.		

It is the users responsibility to ensure what controls are needed to ensure that the health of themselves and others around them. It is imperative that you **DO NOT** start any work until you are absolutely sure of the appropriate precautions that need to be employed. If you are unsure seek advice from your line/laboratory manager or your departmental safety officer (DSO).