

Use of Non-Human Primate (NHP) Cells & Tissues in Animals

Purpose:

To provide guidance for the use of Non-Human Primate cells and tissues in the laboratory and animal facility environment.

Guidance Information:

NHP cells or tissues can carry potentially infectious diseases to humans. These materials should be treated as potentially infectious and handled with Universal Precautions.

Universal Precautions: An approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids and tissues are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens regardless of their source or previous screening for pathogens. Universal precautions can be applied zoonosis transmission when working with Non-Human Primate cells and tissues.

Precautions:

1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Required: Lab coat, gloves (standard nitrile or latex) and safety glasses. When working outside of containment, an N95 respirator* and goggles are worn. *Respirator use requires medical clearance and fit testing through Occupational Medicine.
2. Laboratory: BSL-2 is required for administration and handling of non-human primate cells and tissues. A BSC (biosafety cabinet) or full mucosal protection is required anytime there is a risk of aerosolization.
3. Animal housing and bedding/wastes:
 - a. Follow animal facility PPE policy when entering non-human primate housing.
 - b. ABSL2 signage is required to be posted on the housing and procedure room where this material is present.
 - c. Door signage is required for NHPs at the room level. NHPs do not receive cage labels because they are separated by room level and agent. For other species each individual cage must be labeled with cage labels. Cage labels must contain the biohazard symbol and "Agent, End Date (if applicable), and Disposal Method". Door signs are removed, and cage labels are removed or crossed out when special handling time has ended. *Room signage and Cage labels are available at www.ehs.wisc.edu
 - d. Decontamination of animal waste, caging and any other contaminated equipment is required before disposal. Autoclaving or a suitable chemical disinfectant is used prior to disposal into standard waste streams. Caging must be either bagged into biohazard bags for transport to the autoclave or must remain sealed during transport and at all times prior to autoclaving. It is

- recommended that cage racks be treated with disinfectant prior to removal from animal room.
- e. If non-human primate tissues or cells are injected into an animal other than another non-human primate, please contact Biosafety.

References:

“Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories”, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, current edition.
<https://www.cdc.gov/labs/bmbl/index.html>