

FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY

Medical Monitoring Program for Animal Use

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Medical Monitoring Program for Animal Use

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Medical Monitoring Program for Animal Use

Introduction

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) require that each university receiving federal support for research involving vertebrate animals have a Medical Monitoring Program for personnel with animal contact. Following the guidelines of the NIH and the National Research Council (NRC) publication, *Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use of Research Animals*, Florida Atlantic University (FAU) has developed a Medical Monitoring Program for Animal Use (MMPAU).

The purpose of the program is to prevent, monitor, and reduce diseases transmitted from animals to humans (zoonotic diseases). In addition, educational programs have been established to educate personnel about zoonotic diseases, personal hygiene, and other related issues.

The program is designed to meet or exceed health and safety requirements established by the NIH/NRC, and protect individuals working with animals. Such individuals are evaluated with respect to the type, and extent of their animal contact, and are advised on the inherent risks involved with animal research and the recommended medical procedures, in an effort to provide a healthy and safe work environment.

Definitions

Animal contact: Defined as direct physical contact with one or more animals used for research or teaching at the University.

Decontamination: use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate or destroy pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the item or surface is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

Personal protective equipment (PPE): special clothing worn by an employee to protect against a hazard. General work clothes (uniforms, pants, shirts, blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

Zoonotic diseases: diseases transmitted between animals and humans.

Eligibility in the MMPAU

All faculty, staff, student and visiting researchers who are working with animals owned or used by FAU are required to be enrolled in the MMPAU. Maintenance and housekeeping staff who perform work in areas where animals are located are also required to be enrolled in the MMPAU.

Note: Students participating in Directed Independent Study (DIS) and student volunteers are not eligible for medical cost coverage provided by MMPAU and should be covered under their student health plan.

Responsibilities

Environmental Health and Safety

Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) administers the MMPAU and establishes administering guidelines, coordinates the activities of the program, and maintains records generated by the program. Specific services provided by EH&S include, but are not limited to familiarizing FAU's departmental and laboratory contact representatives with the MMPAU, identifying eligible participants and assisting the medical provider in determining the type of medical monitoring that each participant should receive, providing the necessary forms used in the MMPAU to the departments, coordinating services provided by consulting physicians to participants, and informing participants of these services. EHS also conducts site visits, and assist the PI in conducting hazard assessments. Questions concerning administration of the MMPAU should be directed to the Environmental Health and Safety Office at 297-3129.

Departmental and/or Laboratory Contact

Each department and/or laboratory will designate a contact person to coordinate between Principal Investigators or supervisors, individual workers, and EH&S. The contact person will notify EH&S of new individuals working with animals and those who have terminated their animal contact. Each department and/or laboratory will inform EH&S of any changes in the designated contact person, his or her phone number and mailing address at FAU.

Veterinarian Services

Veterinarian Services is responsible for the training in safe handling protocols for animals, provides technical support regarding medical and clinical directives, and interpretations. Questions regarding veterinary aspects of zoonotic diseases should be directed to the University Veterinarian at 297-4233. When necessary, the question will be routed to the medical services provider or to experts in the field of animal research.

Medical Services Provider (MSP)

MSP's offer professional medical support services for the MMPAU. EH&S has agreements with MSP's who will partner with EH&S to determine the risks associated with animal contact for each individual. The MSP's will provide physical examinations, administer appropriate immunizations, provide treatment for animal related illnesses or injuries, when appropriate, and follow-up services when authorized by the University. The MSP's will also provide a Clearance Form to EHS for each participant who was approved to work with animals.

Principal Investigators (PI), Supervisors or Designated Contact Person

It is the Principal Investigator or supervisor's responsibility to ensure that all individuals working with animals are enrolled in the MMPAU. The Principal Investigator, supervisor, or designated contact person must inform EH&S of new individuals who will begin working with animals and those who no longer

work with animals. The PI will also ensure that a Hazard Assessment form is filled out for each participant in their project.

Identifying Participants in the MMPAU

When an individual becomes associated with a Principal Investigator or supervisor and will have direct physical contact with laboratory animal(s), the Principal Investigator or supervisor must ensure that (1) A Hazard Assessment form is completed and sent to EHS, and (2) a Medical Monitoring Authorization Packet (MMAP) is completed and sent to the Medical Service Provider (MSP). The MSP will review the packet and may request the employee come in for further evaluation if necessary. If the employee is cleared to work with animals, the MSP will generate a Clearance Form. Once this Clearance Form is received by the EHS, the individual is "enrolled" in the medical monitoring program. Division of Research will be notified about the participants who have been cleared by the MSP.

The MMAP can be found on the EH&S web site. EH&S or the Principal Investigator can assist the individual working with animals in completing the MMAP if requested.

It is important to supply all requested information in the MMAP so that the appropriate tests and procedures are offered to the participants. For example, if you work in a room that houses two or more species, you will be exposed to all species. E-mail, mail, fax, or hand-deliver the completed MMAP to the MSP before the individual's initial association with animal(s). Please note, whenever a participant uses a different species, a new Hazard Assessment must be completed and sent to EH&S.

As an animal user, you are highly encouraged to participate in the medical monitoring program and to take advantage of the medical screenings offered. The medical screenings and vaccines are provided to University employees at no cost.

Medical Screening

Individuals working with vertebrate animals will be sent a "Medical Monitoring Authorization Packet". The packet includes the following forms:

- Medical Referral Form
- Initial Health Assessment Questionnaire for Personnel Working with Research Animals and Other Hazards
- Waiver of Medical Services; and,
- Clearance Form.

The "Medical Monitoring Authorization Packet" authorizes the MSP to perform appropriate medical screening procedures. The individual working with animals should submit their MMAP to the MSP either by fax, e-mail or mail or make an in-person appointment with the MSP. The University will be billed directly for the services rendered, so there is no cost to University employees.

Follow-up Medical Screenings

Certain medical screenings will be repeated on a periodic basis. For example, the TB screening could be done annually if deemed necessary, and a rabies titer may be taken every two years, depending upon the recommendation of the MSP. The individual working with vertebrate animals should make an appointment with the MSP to receive the appropriate medical screening(s). Additionally, every two years a medical reevaluation will be conducted for employees still in the program.

Records

The MSP will maintain permanent medical records for each animal user. An individual may request a copy of their medical information by completing the necessary forms. Non-medical records will be maintained by EHS.

Waiver of Medical Procedures

Individuals working with animals can choose to waive any or all medical screenings. The individual may selectively waive a particular medical procedure offered by the MSP or listed on "Waiver of Medical Screening" form found in the "Medical Monitoring Authorization Packet". The form(s) should be completed, and signed by the animal user, and will be maintained by the MSP.

Whether an individual working with animals chooses to waive medical screenings entirely or selectively, an animal user can later decide to participate in those medical services at any time. The animal user should notify EH&S immediately and the appropriate forms will be issued.

Termination of Animal Use

The Principal Investigator, supervisor, or the designated contact person for MMPAU must notify EH&S whenever an individual working with vertebrate animals is about to terminate his or her association with the Principal Investigator, supervisor, or ceases vertebrate animal contact.

Accident and Illness Related to Animal Users

Individuals should promptly report any illnesses, bite or scratch wounds that result from animal contact to the Principal Investigator, or supervisor. The Principal Investigator, supervisor, or injured employee must then inform the Workers' Compensation Administrator of this information. Medical services would then be provided as determined by the university's workers' compensation provider. Contact **Workers' Compensation Office** at 297-0319 or on the web at <u>FAU - Workers' Compensation</u> for procedures on reporting illnesses and injuries.

Where the injury or illness involves **a student** and is animal-use related, the student will be directed to Student Health Services and subsequently to the Occupational Medical Service Provider (MSP) for FAU via the Medical Referral Form for initial and follow-up care. Up to two visits (total) post-exposure are authorized at the MSP and subsequent care will be referred to the Students private healthcare provider.

Health History Questionnaire

All individuals working with vertebrate animals who choose to participate in MMPAU will be asked to complete an "Initial Health Assessment Questionnaire for Personnel Working with Research Animals and Other Hazards" to facilitate the MSP's evaluation of the participant. The information generated will help to identify existing conditions that may influence the health of persons with animal contact. If necessary, additional supplemental health history forms may be used by the MSP.

In addition to the Health Questionnaire, an individual's medical history may be requested as well as questions about the following:

Allergies

Animal care staff and others who handle animals may be sensitized to animal dander or other proteins. Individuals at risk of developing allergies or experiencing the onset of existing allergic reactions include those with preexisting allergies, asthma, seasonal rhinitis or eczema. Individuals with preexisting allergies are encouraged to seek help from a private physician. Individuals with work-related allergies are encouraged to seek advice from the MSP. Preventing exposure to the allergies may require the use of personal protective equipment such as gowns, gloves, and respiratory protection.

Allergic reactions to animals are among the most common conditions that adversely affect the health of workers involved in the care and use of animals in research. Of the 90,000 laboratory animal workers in the United States, up to 46% develop allergies to laboratory animals. Of those who develop symptoms, more than 10% eventually develop occupational related asthma with symptoms that persist even after exposure ceases. The manifestations of animal allergies, which range from rhinitis and itchy eyes to respiratory distress, have caused more than one third of laboratory animal workers at the National Institutes of Health to lose time from work.

Pregnancy Status and Toxoplasmosis Screening

Toxoplasmosis is a widespread disease of animals and humans. In both, the disease is usually asymptomatic and of no serious consequence. However, the fetus of a pregnant woman is at great risk. Infection during pregnancy may result in miscarriage, stillbirth, or severe disease in newborns. It is thought that an important mode of transmission is by human exposure to oocysts (a form of the infectious agent) in cat feces. There is no practical, simple test to determine which cats may be shedding the organism. As a result, the participant should consider exposure to any cat a potential threat to the pregnant woman. Pregnant researchers are advised to speak to their Principal Investigators or supervisors about working with cats during their pregnancies. All persons, regardless of sex, who normally work with cats, will be offered the opportunity to have their blood checked for antibodies against the disease.

Impairment of the Immune System

The risk of contracting a disease from animals is minimal. However, individuals with an impaired immune system, due to medication or disease, may be at significantly greater risk. It is important for animal users to understand this and provide the MSP with any information related to such risk factors.

Medical Vaccinations, Screening and Examinations

In order to ensure animal users' health and safety, the following medical vaccinations, screening and/or examinations may be offered. This list is not exclusive.

Tetanus Vaccination

Tetanus is normally associated with wounds contaminated with dirt or the feces of some animals. All bite wounds carry the risk of tetanus and should be reported to EH&S (refer to Accident and Illness Related to Animal User). If a contaminated wound occurs (including all animal bites or cuts and/or scratches in contact with dirty surfaces) and it has been five or more years since vaccination, a booster may be administered at the time the person is seen for evaluation.

Physical Examination

Individuals who have daily contact with any species located at the University will be offered a physical examination at the time of initial animal association. The physical examination is performed by the MSP. The examination includes obtaining a medical history; examination of the patient; laboratory tests which may be comprised of a dip urinalysis, complete blood count and multi-chemistry blood panel; and evaluation of test and exam results. Note that it is recommended that no eating or drinking occur within a twelve-hour period before the examination for the purpose of an accurate analysis of the complete blood count. A physical examination needs to be performed only once unless the Medical Services Provider determines it should be done periodically.

Tuberculin Skin Test

Individuals who have contact with non-human primates may receive a tuberculin skin test and/or a chest x-ray as clinically indicated. Testing is done with the Mantoux (PPD) technique that measures hypersensitivity to tuberculin. The appearance of inflammation at the site of injection is measured to indicate past or present tuberculosis infection.

Rabies Vaccination

Individuals who have contact with any species that might be exposed to rabies or who work in wilderness areas will be offered the rabies vaccination. This is a pre-exposure vaccination consists of a series of three injections given on days 0, 7, and 28. Every two years a rabies titer may be drawn to check for immunity against rabies. A rabies booster will be administered if necessary.

Hepatitis B Virus Vaccination

Individuals, who have occupational exposure to human or simian blood, tissue or other potentially infectious materials while working on animal research, will be offered the Hepatitis B vaccination. This is a pre-exposure vaccination which consists of a series of three injections given on days 0, 30, and 180. A titer performed after the series is complete can be used to gauge vaccine efficacy. If needed, the series can be performed again as indicated by the MSP.

Q-Fever

Q-fever is a zoonosis caused by the rickettsia Coxiella burnetti. Domestic ungulates such as pigs, sheep, cattle and goats usually serve as the reservoir of infection for humans and shed the organism in their urine, feces, and milk. Humans acquire the infection by inhaling infectious aerosols and dusts. A single inhaled organism can cause infection. The clinical features of Q-fever are diverse and may vary from subclinical infection to pneumonia, hepatitis or endocarditis.

Preventive Measures

In order to ensure animal users maintain their highest level of health and safety, the following preventive measures are required.

Personal Hygiene

There are a number of personal hygiene issues that apply to all workers who are exposed to animals. There must be no eating, drinking, or applying of cosmetics in areas where animals are housed. All work surfaces must be decontaminated daily and after any animal-related spills or contacts. Laboratory coats must be worn over street clothes or employees can change into special designated clothing when working with animals. Personal protection must be used appropriately. Most importantly, thorough hand washing must be done after handling the animals and prior to leaving the laboratory.

Education and Training

Initial training will be provided to all individuals who will use or be exposed to animals. Follow-up training will be provided as needed. For training, contact FAU Division of Research Veterinary Services. Instruction will include precautionary procedures available to prevent accidents or contraction of any illness, the proper handling of animals and an overview of the administrative procedures for the MMPAU. EH&S will provide training on all other health and safety topics.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Appropriate PPE should be provided at no cost to the individual with vertebrate animal contact. Appropriate PPE includes gloves, face shields or masks, eye protection, scrubs, gowns, aprons, laboratory coats, respirators, hearing protection, or any other appropriate PPE. The department, laboratory, Principal Investigator, or supervisor is also responsible for cleaning, laundering, disposal and replacement of PPE at no cost to the individual with vertebrate animal contact. Employees who are required to wear respirators must be enrolled in the respiratory protection program.

PPE should be used accordingly whenever animals are handled, transported, or restrained, cages are cleaned, or whenever animal contact could occur. For more information on the proper use of PPE, consult the Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use of Research Animals guide and the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, published by the National Research Council. Both of

these guides are available on line at: http://www.nap.edu/books/0309052998/html and http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12910.

Failure to use appropriate PPE may increase the chance of being exposed to potentially hazardous materials from animal contact, so the use of proper PPE is required.

Animal Contact Safety Links

Nat'l Academies Press, Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use of Research Animals (1997), Table of Contents

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

BMBL 5th Edition - Table of Contents

Proceedings of the 4th National Symposium on Biosafety

Training Materials - OFFICE OF LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE

ILAR Journal Online, Volume 42(1) 2001 Laboratory Animal Allergy

NIOSH/Asthma in Animal Handlers Alert

Medical Referral Form

	Medical Referral Form Florida Atlantic University EH&S: (561) 297-3129		
Employee Name:	Department:		Date:
Supervisor:	Supervisor's Tel. Ext.	PO #	Account#
Referral For: (Check/circle all that apply)		I	<u> </u>
	Laser Safety *Reg.: ANSI Z136.1-2000 Medical History Ocular Exam Visual Acuity Amsler Grid Test Color Response	Bloodborne Pa *Reg.: 29CFR HBV Vaccinat HBV Titer Post Exposure HIV Testing	1910.1030 ions
Tetanus Diphtheria Vaccine/Booster	Hazardous Material *Reg.: 29CFR 1910.120 -OSH Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Sites (NIOSH 10 Occupational History Medical History and Exam Kidney & Liver function Test Metallic Content in Blood/Urine CBC/Platelet Count Urinalysis	Respiratory Pr *Reg.: 29CFR 1 Medical Histor Medical Exam Baseline Chest Pulmonary Fu	9 10.134 y : X-ray
Hematocrit or Hemog Spirometry Resting EKG (After Age 40)	RBC/plasma Cholinesterase Chest X-ray Pulmonary Function Test	Hearing Co *Reg.: 29 Ci Baseline Au Annual Au	FR 1910.95 idiogram
Other Tests:			
Additional se	ervices may be performed at the di vices deemed necessary must be a ers to federal regulation for compli EH&S Approval Section	pproved by EH&S.	n.
Name:	Title:		
Signature:	Date:		

Health Provider Information *Call for an appointment*

U.S. Health Works Tel# (561) 368-6920 1786 NW 2*d Avenue Boca Raton, Fl. 33432 Jupiter Medical Center – OHS, Tel # (561) 745-5787 1210 South Old Dixie Highway Jupiter, FL 33458

Hazard Assessment Form

HAZARD ASSESSMENT FORM

FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL EMPLOYEES WITH POTENTIAL EXPOSURE TO HAZARDS

TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL EMPLOYEES	WITH FOILINIAL EXPOSORE TO HAZARDS
NAME	Z#
NAMEFIRST MI LAST	
JOB TITLE	BIRTH DATE
JOB STATUS: □ FULL TIME □ PART TIME □ HOURLY	SEX: ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE
	PHONE_
CAMPUS	
WORK LOCATION: BUILDING	ROOM OR AREA
SUPERVISOR	SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE
PARTICIPANT SIGNATURE	DATE
PLEASE CHECK THE ITEMS YOU WILL BE WORKING WITH ON A REGULATED HAZARDS REG	
ACETYLAMINOFLUORENE (2-)	IHEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV)
ACRYLONITRILE	HEPATITIS D VIRUS (NBV)
AMINODIPHENYL (4-)	HUMAN BLOOD & BODY FLUIDS
ANIMAL CARETAKER	HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)
ARSENIC (INORGANIC)	LEAD (INORGANIC)
DIVING (SCIENTIFIC / RESEARCH)	METHYLENE CHLORIDE
ASBESTOS EXPOSURE (AT FAU - ABATEMENT)	METHYLENEDIANILINE
BENZENE	METHYL CHLOROMETHYL ETHER
BENZIDINE	MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS
BIS CHLOROMETHYL ETHER	MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
1,3-BUTADIENE	NAPHTHYLAMINE (ALPHA)
CADMIUM	NAPHTHYLAMINE (BETA)
CHROMIC ACID	NITROBIPHENYL (4-)
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (1,2-,3-)	NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE (N-)
DICHLOROBENZIDINE (3-3'-) DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE (4-)	NOISE PESTICIDES-CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITING
ETHYLENE OXIDE	(MALATHION, DURSBAN, COUNTER, SEVIN, ETC.)
ETHYLENEIMINE	PROPIOLACTONE (BETA-)
FORMALDEHYDE	RESPIRATOR USER
HAZMAT RESPONDER	VINYL CHLORIDE
OTHER PHYSIC	
COLD ENVIRONMENTS	PUNCTURE WOUNDS (POTENTIAL)
CONFINED SPACES	RADIATION – IONIZING
DUSTY ENVIRONMENTS	RADIATION - LASER
ELEVATED WORKSTATIONS	RADIATION – MICROWAVE- (NOT OVENS)
FIBROUS GLASS HEAVY LIFTING	RADIATION – ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION - X-RAY
HOT ENVIRONMENTS	SHIFT WORK
REPETITIVE TASKS (PUSHING, BENDING, ETC.)	MBRATION
OTHER CHEMIC	
LACETONIE	AMENTHETIC CACCOMARCECIAM CTC
ACETONE ACETYLENIE	ANESTHETIC GASES/VAPORS/WASTE
ACETYLENE ACRYLAMIDE	ANTIMONY ARTIST CHEMICALS
ALKANES	ASPHALT FUMES
r rece to the to	From 19 to 11 Compact

OTHER CHEMICAL HAZARDS, CONTINUED

	OTTIER CHEMICA
ALLYL CHLORIDE	
AMMONIA	
BENZOYL PEROXIDE	
BENZYL CHLORIDE	
BORON TRIFLUORIDE	
CARBON BLACK	
CARBON DIOXIDE	
CARBON DISULFIDE	
CARBON MONOXIDE	
CHLORINE	
CHLOROPRENE	
CHRYSENE	
COAL GASIFICATION	
COAL LIQUIFICATION	
COAL - TAR PRODUCTS	
COBALT	
CRESOL	
CYANIDE, HYDROGEN, & S	SALTS
DIISOCYANATES	
DINITRO-ORTHOCRESOL	
ETHIDIUM BROMIDE	
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE	
FLUORIDES, INORGANIC	
FLUOROCARBON POLYME	ERS
FURFURYL ALCOHOL	
GLYCIDYL ETHERS	
HYDROGEN FLOURIDE	
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	
HYDROQUINONE	
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	
KETONES	
MERCURY, INORGANIC	
METHYL ALCOHOL METHYL BROMIDE	

METHYL CHLORIDE
METHYL CHLOROFORM
NITRIC ACID
NITRILES
NITROGEN, OXIDES
NITROGLYCERINE:ETHYLENE
ORGANOTIN COMPOUNDS
OSMIUM TETROXIDE
OZONE
PESTICIDE-NON-INHIBITING
PHENOL
PHOSGENE
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
REFINED PETROLEUM SOLVENTS
SILICA, CHRYSTALLINE
SODIUM HYDROXIDE
SOIL (CLOSE CONTACT)
SULFUR DIOXIDE
SULFURIC ACID
TETRACHLOROETHANE (1,1,2,2)
TETRACHLORETHYLENE
THIOLS - ALKANE MONO (N-)
THIOLS - BENZENE
THIOLS - CYCLOHEXANE
TOLUENE
TRICHLORETHANE (1,1,1-)
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TUNGSTEN
TUNGSTEN CARBIDE (CEMENTED)
VANADIUM
VINYL ACETATE
VINYL HALIDES
WELDING FUMES
XYLENE
ZINC OXIDE

KNOWN & SUSPECTED CARCINOGENS

ADRIAMYCIN
AFLATOXINS
AMINOANTHRAQUNONE (2-)
AMINO-2-METHYLANTHRAQUINONE (1-)
AMITROLE
ANISIDINE (0-)
ANSIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE (0-)
ARAMITE
AZATHIOPRINE
BENZO (A) PYRENE
BENZO (B) FLUORANTHENE
BENZ (A) ANTHRACENE
BENZÖTRICHLORIDE
BERYLLIUM AND BERYLLIUM COMPOUNDS
BIS (2-CHLOROETHYL) - 2 NAPHLYAMINE
NN,N-) (CHLORNAPHAZINE)
BISCHLOROETHYL NITROSOUREA
BUTANAEDIOL DIMETHYLSULFONATE
(MYLERAN) (1,4-)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CHLORAMBUCIL
CHLOROETHYL (2-) (1-)-3-CYCLOHEXYL
-1- NITROSOUREA

CHLOROFORM
CHLORO-0-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (4-)
CHROMIUM AND COMPOUNDS
P-CRESIDINE
CUPFERRON
CYCASIN
CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE
DACARBAZINE
DDT
DIAMINOANISOLE SULFATE (2,4-)
DIAMINOTOLUENE (2,4-)
DIBENZ (A,H) ACRIDINE
DIBENZ (A,H) ANTHRACENE
DIBENZ (A,J) ACRIDINE
DIBENZO (A,H) PYRENE
DIBENZO (A,I) PYRENE
DIBENZO (C,G) CARBOZOLE (7H-)
DIBROMOETHANE (1,2-)
DICHLOROETHANE (1,2-)
DIEPOXYBUTANE
DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE
DIETHYLSTILBESTROL
DIETHYL SULFATE

KNOWN & SUSPECTED CARCINOGENS, CONTINUED

 IL (O (()) to Section 2.
DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE (1,1-)
DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE (3,3'-)
DIMETHYL SULFATE
DIMETHYLBENZIDINE (3,3'-)
DIMETHYLCARBAMOYL CHLORIDE
DIOXANE (1,4-)
DIRECT BLACK 38
DIRECT BLUE 6
EPICHLOROHYDRIN
ESTRADIOL 17 BETA
ESTROGENS (CONJUGATED)
ESTRONE
ETHINYLESTRADIOL
ETHYLENE THIOUREA
HEXACHLOROBENZENE
HEXAMETHYLPHOSPHORAMIDE
HYDRAZINE
HYDRAZINE SULFATE
HYDRAZOBENZENE HYDRAZOBENZENE
IDENO (1,2,3-cd) PYRENE
IRON DEXTRAN COMPLEX
KEPONE (CHLORDECONE)
LEAD ACETATE
LINDANE
MELPHALAN
MESTRANOL
METHYL IODIDE
METHYLAZIRIDINE(2-)(PROPYLENEIMINE)
METHYLENEBIS 2-CHLOROANILINE 4.4'-
METHYLENEBIS BENZENAMINE (4,4°)
METRONIDAZOLE
MICHLER'S KETONE
MIREX
MUSTARD GAS
MYCOTOXINS
NICKEL AND NICKEL COMPOUNDS
NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID
NITROFEN
NITROGEN MUSTARD
NITROPROPANE (2-)
NITRO-O ANSIDINE (5-)
N-NITROSODIETHANOLAMINE
N-NITROSODIETHYLAMINE
N-NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE
 N-MITHOGODIC MENT DAMINE

N-NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE
N-NITROSODI-N-PROPYLAMINE
N-NITROSOMETHYLVINYLAMINE
N-NITROSOMORPHOLINE
N-NITROSONORNICOTINE
N-NITROSOPIPERIDINE
N-NITROSOPYRROLIDINE
N-NITROSOSARCOSINE
N-NITROSO-N-ETHYLUREA
N-NITROSO-N-METHYLUREA
NORETHISTERONE
OXYMETHOLONE
PHENACETIN
PHENAZOPYRIDINE
PHENAZOPYRIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE
PHENYTOIN AND IT'S SODIUM SALT
POLYBROMINATD BIPHENYLS
POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS
PROCARBAZINE
PROCARBAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE
PROGESTERONE
PROPANE SULTONE (1,3-)
PROPYLTHIOURACIL
RESERPINE
SACCHARIN
SAFROLE
SELENIUM SULFIDE
SOOTS AND TARS
STREPTOZOTICIN
SULFALLATE
TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN (TCDD)
THIOACETAMIDE
THIOUREA
THORIUM DIOXIDE
TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE
TOLUIDINE (0-)
TOLUIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE (0-)
TOXAPHENE
1,1,2, TRICHLOROETHANE
TRICHLOROPHENOL (2,4,6-)
TRIS (1-AZIRIDINYL)PHOSPHINESULFIDE
TRIS (2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE
URETHANE

ANIMALS

ANIMAL WASTE
CATS
CATTLE (FARM)
CATTLE (LAB OR RESEARCH)
DOGS
HORSES (FARM)
HORSES (LAB OR RESEARCH)
MAMMALS (NO RABIES POTENTIAL)
MAMMALS (RABIES POTENTIAL)
POULTRY (FARM)

POULTRY (LAB OR RESEARCH)
PRIMATES, NON-HUMAN
REPTILES (WILD)
REPTILES (LAB OR RESEARCH)
RODENTS/RABBITS
SHEEP OR GOATS (FARM)
SHEEP OR GOATS (LAB OR RESEARCH)
SWINE (FARM)
SWINE (LAB OR RESEARCH)
WILD BIRDS (LAB OR RESEARCH)
WILD MAMMALS (LAB OR RESEARCH)

PATHOGENS

DATIN	OCENIC MANY
	OGENS, MANY
	OBACILLUS (ALL)
	OMYCETES
	VIRUSES (ANY OF 424)
	RIS (AEROSOLIZED ANTIGENS)
	LUS ANTHRACIS
	OMYCES DERMATITIDIS
	ETELLA (ALL)
	ELLA ABORTUS
	ELLA CANIS
	ELLA MELITENSIS
	ELLA SUIS
	YLOBACTER FETUS (JEJUNI)
CHLA	NYDIA PSITTACI
CHLA	VYDIA TRACHOMATIS
CLOS	TRIDIUM BOTULINUM
CLOS	TRIDIUM TETANI
0000	IDIA (ALL)
0000	IDIOÌDES IMMITTIS
CORY	NEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE
CORY	NEBACTERIUM EQUI
CORY	NEBACTERIUM PYOGENES
COXIE	LLA BURNETII
	TOSPORIDIUM PARVUM
CRYP	TOCOCCUS NEOFORMANS
	UE VIRUS
	COCCUS (STREP) PNEUMONIAE
	MOEBA HISTOLYTICA
	RMOPHYTON (ALL)
	I-ENTEROPATHOGENIC SEROTYPES
	OLA (ALL)
	DISELLA TULARENSIS
	(MANY)
	RIUM SPP.
	IA (ALL)
	TITIS A VIRUS (HAV)
	TITIS C VIRUS (HCV)
	TITIS E VIRUS (HEV)
	ES VIRUS SIMIAE (B-VIRUS)
	ES VIRUS – EXCEPT H SIMIAE
	PLASMA CAPSULATUM
	WORMS
	TIOUS BRONCHITIS-LIKE VIRUS
	ENZA VIRUSES
	SIELLA (ALL)
	NELLA-LIKE AGENTS
	NELLA PNEUMOPHILA
	SPIRA INTERROGANS (ALL)
LEISH	MANIA AMAZONENSIS

ENS	S
	LISTERIA (ALL)
	MICROSPÒRUM (ALL)
	MYCOBACTERIUM AVIUM
	MYCOBACTERIUM CHELONEI
	MYCOBACTERIUM FORTUITUM
	MYCOBACTERIUM KANSASII
	MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE
	MYCOBACTERIUM MALMOENSE
	MYCOBACTERIUM MARINUM
	MYCOBACTERIUM SCROFULACEUM
	MYCOBACTERIUM SIMIAE
	MYCOBACTERIUM SZULGAI
	MYCOBACTERIUM ULCERANS
	MYCOBACTERIUM XENOPI
	NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE
	NEISSERIA MENENGITIDIS
	PARAINFLUENZA VIRUSES
	PASTEURELLA (ALL)
	POLIOVIRUS
	POXVIRUSES
	PSEUDOMONAS CEPACIA
	PSEUDOMONAS (BURKHOLDERIA) PSEUDOMALLEI
	PSITTOCOSIS AGENT
	RABIES VIRUS
	RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
	RHODOCOCCUS EQUI
	SALMONELLA ENTERICA SEROVAR TYPHIMURIUM
	SALMONELLA CHOLERAESUIS (ALL)
	SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS (ALL)
	SALMONELLA TYPHI
	SHIGELLA (ALL)
	SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHIES (TRANS)
	SPOROTHRIX SCHENCKII
	STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
	STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES
	STREPTOCOCCUS SPP. OTHER THEN PYOGENES
	STRONGYLOIDES (ALL)
	TAENIA SOLIUM (CYSTICERCUS)
	TOXOCARA CANIS
	TOXOPLASMA (ALL)
	TREPONEMA PALLÍDUM
	TRICHINELLA SPIRALIS
	TRICHOPHYTON (ALL)
	TRYPANOSOMA (ALL)
	VACCINIA VIRUS
	VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS (VSV)
	VIBRIO CHOLERAE
	WEST NILE VIRUS
	WESTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS
	YERSINIA
	TEROINIA

OTHER HAZARDS:

COMMENTS:		

Initial Health Assessment Questionnaire



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	Initial Approval:		
	Revision Date:	Page 1 of	1

Initial Health Assessment Questionnaire for Personnel Working with Research Animals and Other Hazards

Personnel working with research animals are required to enroll in FAU's Occupational Health Program (OHP). The first step is to complete this initial health assessment which will become part of your occupational medical health record. It provides the Medical Service Provider (MSP) with information about the occupational exposures and risks associated with your position, medical information related to your ability to safely perform the functions of this position, and a baseline medical history for ongoing medical surveillance purposes. Personal health information (PHI) is strictly private and is maintained separate and apart from Human Resources, Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) or department personnel records. The Occupational Health Program (OHP) will only share required compliance information, not PHI.

It is to your benefit to answer all questions completely and honestly. If you have questions, please ask your Principle Investigator (PI) for any study related questions and the MSP for any medical-related concerns. In order to prevent any delays in approval of your IACUC protocol/amendment and access to the animal facilities, please complete these documents and schedule your appointment with the MSP as soon as possible.

Your health assessment will be reviewed by the MSP, after which you may be contacted to discuss additional recommendations and/or notified of the need for required screenings based on your work environment, research protocol or species specific risk factors. You may also receive educational materials related to your occupational health risks.

Nam	e (Last, First):				Date	e of Birth:
Z Number: Ger			Gender:□ M □] F	Phone:	
	Preferred email					vestigator/
Mail	Address: Mailing Address/ Office Location:				<u>er Na</u> ol er(s):	me:
	nary Work Ition: 71/35A/35B Sanso	a 🗆	MC17/19	нвоі [Field	Other:
Positio	on Description: (check a	ll tha	t apply)			
	Principal Investigator		Researcher			Veterinary Staff
	Animal Care Technician		IACUC Member or Staff			Environmental Health and Safety
	Emergency Response		Services (IT, Facilities, etc.)			Volunteer
	Visitor		Post-graduate/Fellow			Graduate Student
	Undergraduate Student		Other(Please indicat	e)		

Please indicate the animals you will be working with (check all that apply):

Amphibians	Gerbils	Poultry	Other – list:
Birds	Goats	Rats	
Cats	Guinea Pigs	Rabbits	
Cattle	Hamsters	Reptiles	
Dogs	Marine mammals	Sheep	
Ferrets	Mice	Swine	
Fish	Non-human primates	Wild rodents	

Is your work related to:

15 100		related to
No	Yes	Biological Agents
□No	□ Yes	Infectious agents. List:
□No	□ Yes	Recombinant viral vectors. List:
□No	□ Yes	Biological toxins, e.g. cholera, pertussis, shiga toxin, enteroxins, conotoxin, brevetoxin, tetrodotoxin, ricin. List:
□No	□ Yes	Human or non-human primate body fluids, tissues or primary cells. List:
No	Yes	Physical Hazards
□ No	□ Yes	Heavy machinery
□ No	□ Yes	Noisy environment
□No	□ Yes	Heavy lifting (lifting greater than 40 lbs. without assistance from mechanical lift or co-worker)
□No	□ Yes	Exposure to animal excreta and bedding
□No	□ Yes	Needles/Scalpels/Sharps
□No	□ Yes	Radiation-producing devices
□No	□ Yes	Radioisotopes
□ No	□ Yes	Lasers: If yes, are they class 3b or 4 lasers? ☐ Yes ☐ No
□No	□ Yes	Radioactive material handling frequency (select one) \square Daily \square Weekly \square Monthly
No	Yes	Chemical Agents
□ No	□ Yes	Anesthetic gases
□ No	□ Yes	Anti-neoplastic drugs
□No	□ Yes	Carcinogens
□No	□No	Heavy metals. If yes, check all that apply: □ arsenic □ beryllium □ cadmium □ mercury □ other:

ist of che		ens:				
Check all hat apply		Personal Protective Equipment	(PPE) Us	ed		
		Gloves. □ Latex □ Vinyl □ Nitrik	e 🗆 Chlor	oprene 🗆 other:		
		Lab coat. □ Disposable □ Re-usa	ble			
		Eye protection. □ Face shield □ (Goggles 🗆	Safety glasses		
		Surgical or dust mask				
		Respirator. ☐ N95 ☐ APR (air purifying respirator) ☐ ASR (air supplying respirator) ☐ PAPR (powered air purifying respirator)				
P	PERSOI	NAL HEALTH HISTORY				
P	you be	NAL HEALTH HISTORY en diagnosed with or are you	under tr	eatment for any of the following condi	itions?	
Have Diabet	you be tes Melli	NAL HEALTH HISTORY en diagnosed with or are you tus		Allergic Rhinitis	itions?	
Have Diabet	you be	NAL HEALTH HISTORY en diagnosed with or are you tus	under tr		itions?	

Have you received any of the following vaccines?

Immunization	Date
Tetanus Diphtheria/Tdap	
Measles	
Mumps	
Hepatitis A	
Hepatitis B	
Influenza	
Varicella	

Employee Signature	Date
Employee signature	Duto
Provider Signature/Date	Printed Name

Medical Screening and Vaccination Consent/Declination Form

Medical Monitoring Program for Animal Use

FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY

Medical Screening and Vaccination Consent/Declination Form

Employees working with animals must are automatically enrolled in the medical monitoring program for Animal Use offered by the university to protect their health. As a part of that medical monitoring program, the University will offer access to a medical screening, which may include clinically indicated vaccinations and/or medical procedures to further protect the health of employees with occupational exposure to animals. This form is designed to allow employees to make the personal decision to receive or decline recommended vaccinations and/or medical procedures that may be available to help protect against diseases related to work with animals.

Select "Consent" below to participate in the medical screening and vaccination program. Select "Declination" to decline all parts of the vaccination and screening program, but you will remain in the medical monitoring program.

Please Select one:		
CONSENT: I understand that due to my occupational exposure to animals and other potential infectious materials, I may be at risk of contracting certain zoonotic diseases. I have been informed about and offered the opportunity to enroll in the medical screening and monitoring program, including the opportunity to receive certain vaccines (as indicated) at no cost to me. However, as with any medical treatment, there is no guarantee that I will become immune or that I will not experience any adverse side effect from the vaccines or medical procedures. I accept the offer at this time. Check all that you would like to receive, if applicable to your exposure risk: Tetanus immunization Rabies immunization (When indicated) Allergy assessment Other	DECLINATION: I understand that due to my occupational exposure to animals of other potentially infectious materials I make at risk of contracting certain Zoonot diseases. I have been given the opportunity to receive certain medicinary procedures and/or to be vaccinated at nother charge to myself. However, I decline the procedures at this time. I understand the by declining these vaccines/procedures, continue to be at risk of acquiring the associated serious diseases. If in the future I continue to have occupational exposure to animals or other potential infectious materials, and I want to be vaccinated/screened with the following vaccines/procedure, I can be treated at no charge to me.	or ay ic ne al ly ne ne al ly ne ne
Employee Name (print)	Z No.	
Employee Signature	Date	
Department Name, Location (campus, building, room #), and Phone Number	