

Adenoviral Safety Bulletin

Laboratory Practices:

1. All Adenoviral work must be performed at **BSL-2** within certified Biosafety cabinet.
 - pipetting, harvesting infected cells, opening containers.
 2. All vacuum lines must be fitted with a HEPA filter (e.g. Vacushield™, Gelman Science)
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Precautions:

1. Adenovirus is a pathogen of respiratory and gastrointestinal mucous and eye membranes.
 - Does not need to be replication-competent to cause corneal/conjunctival damage.
 - Goggles should be worn when working with the agent.
 2. Replication-incompetent viruses may be complemented in vivo thereby becoming replication-competent. Always treat the agent as if replication-competent.
 3. Adenovirus is very stable and can still be infective after ether/CHCL₃ treatment.
 4. Signs must be used to indicate locations where Adenovirus is used and stored.
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Employee Exposure:

1. Eye exposure from splash/aerosols- flush a minimum 15 minutes using eye wash. Report to OHS (Occupational Health & Safety) immediately.
 2. Needlestick or non-intact skin exposure (cuts). Scrub skin 20 minutes using 10% povidone iodine solution (e.g. Betadine) with copious water. Report immediately to OHS.
 3. Symptomology- Acute respiratory illness; pneumonia, conjunctival infection, pink eye, corneal inflammation with possible scarification.
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Personal Protection:

1. Gloves (nitrile, latex, etc.).
 2. Wrap-around outer clothing when introducing vector into animals or performing necropsies.
 3. Goggles (not safety-glasses).
 4. N-95 or HEPA respirator, to be used with concentrated titers and highly aerosolizing procedures outside of biosafety cabinet.
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Decontamination of inanimate surfaces:

- Most effective germicides (15 minute minimum contact time) are phenol (5%) or sodium hypochlorite (bleach diluted to 200 ppm).
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