

# TRANSPORT OF CLINICAL SAMPLES

## PATH-SOP-33

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

A significant proportion of the clinical samples received by the pathology laboratory are sent from locations remote from the hospital site. This document aims to give guidance on the packaging and transport of these samples so that their movement is achieved safely, in compliance with relevant regulation and such that there is no deterioration in the quality of the sample.

Most samples sent from offsite locations come from General Practitioners (GPs) surgeries, with a smaller proportion coming from Cottage Hospitals and Clinics. The mode of delivery to laboratories are outlined below:

- Samples from GP surgeries for testing at the West Cumberland site are collected by the portering staff van.
- Samples from GP surgeries for testing at the Cumberland Infirmary are collected each weekday by the North West Ambulance Trust with whom an SLA has been established.
- Specimens transported between the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle and West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven sites are serviced either by interhospital transport contracted by the Trust or via pathology transport managed by the Cell Science Operational Manager.
- The pathology transport also carries patients between the mortuaries for post mortem examination at the Cumberland Infirmary (for further information see Transporting Bodies From WCH to CIC for Post Mortem CS-MOR-SOP-1).

Samples referred to other laboratories are transported in UN3373 compliant packaging either via Hays DX, by courier or by post.

The transport of samples from these locations is therefore most likely to be achieved by road and as such is subject to the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009.

It should be noted however that samples sent by Royal Mail may potentially be transported by air and so the transport of samples by Royal Mail is subject to the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Good by Air Transport issued by the International Civil Aviation Authority.

To comply with the above regulations clinical samples must be packaged appropriately. The United Nations classifies pathogens (and clinical samples which may contain them) for transfer purposes into two categories A and B, depending on the severity of the diseases they cause and the likelihood of the material causing infection. It is very unlikely that the clinical samples from the locations described here will contain pathogens belonging to category A, as the pathogens belonging to this category cause severe diseases and the patient is likely to be hospitalised.

Clinical samples from these locations are therefore regarded as Category B infectious substances and are assigned to UN 3373 (Diagnostic or Clinical Substances). To comply with the relevant transport regulations these samples must be packed in accordance with United Nations packaging instruction P650.

The procedures documented here describe how to package samples for transport in accordance with packaging instruction P650.

## **2.0 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT**

This document describes the requirements and procedures for the transport of clinical samples from locations outside of the Cumberland Infirmary and West Cumberland Hospital to the relevant Pathology Department.

The document does not include the transport of clinical samples sent from this pathology department to other laboratories or reference centres. The procedures for transporting these items are dealt with in separate standard operating procedures.

## **3.0 DEFINITIONS**

### **Clinical Sample/Specimen**

A patient specimen of human material including, but not limited to, excreta, secreta, blood and its components, tissue and tissue fluid swabs, and body parts being submitted for purposes such as research, diagnosis, investigational activities, disease treatment or prevention.

### **Biohazard**

A sample from a patient infected with a Hazard Group 3 or 4 biological agent (known or suspected)

### **UN3373 packaging**

Approved sample packaging (triple-pack) that meets the standard required for safe transport by road & rail.

## **4.0 SCOPE**

This policy relates to all members of staff, including contracted courier staff, involved in the transit of a clinical sample from the patient to the laboratory or between laboratories. The policy does not apply to Royal Mail staff or external transport providers, such as taxi drivers and non-contracted courier staff.

The aim of the policy is to provide clear guidance to staff involved in the transfer of clinical samples to the laboratory to ensure this is accomplished in a safe, secure and timely fashion. This should ensure the safety of all staff handling samples and maximise the benefit to patients from prompt analyses.

## **5.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **5.1 Pathology Service Manager**

The Pathology Service Manager is accountable to the Business Unit for ensuring Trust-wide compliance with policy.

### **5.2 Service/Operational Managers**

- To ensure staff are aware of this policy.
- To ensure implementation of this policy

### **5.3 Team/Support Managers Responsibility**

- Team/Support Managers must ensure that all staff have read and understand this policy.
- Team/Support Managers have a responsibility to monitor the compliance of their staff in adherence to this policy.

### **5.4 Staff Responsibility**

- It is the individual responsibility of all staff to read, understand and comply with this policy.

## **6.0 TRANSPORT PROCEDURES**

### **6.1 TRANSPORT OF CLINICAL SAMPLES TO THE LABORATORY FROM GP SURGERIES AND INTER-HOSPITAL TRANSPORT**

These instructions apply to samples from:

- GP surgeries for testing at the Cumberland Infirmary that are collected each weekday by the North West Ambulance Trust with whom an SLA has been established (PATH-F-61).
- GP surgeries for testing at the West Cumberland site that are collected by the WCH Estates Portering staff van.
- Specimens transported between the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle and West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven sites that are serviced either by inter-hospital transport contracted by the Trust, via a pathology transport managed by the Cell Science Operational Manager or by Blood Bikes with whom an SLA has been established (PATH-F-65).

As samples are transported by road, their movement is subject to the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009. For the purposes of this regulation clinical samples are classified as Category B infectious substances and assigned the designation UN 3373. To comply with this regulation and to ensure safe transport, samples must be packaged in accordance with United Nations packaging instruction P650.

Following the instructions provided will ensure that samples are packaged in accordance with this regulation. It is important that all layers of packaging are used.

## 6.2 PREPARING SAMPLES FOR TRANSPORT

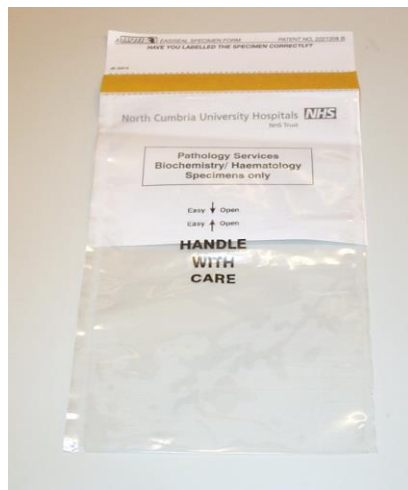
The responsibility for requesting a laboratory service or test lies with an authorised and trained practitioner (normally a clinician). It is the responsibility of the requester to ensure that samples are correctly labelled and request forms are completed to agreed standards in line with the NHS Operating Framework. Further details on the required standard of sample labelling can be found in the Pathology Users Handbook

<http://www.ncuh.nhs.uk/for-gps/pathology/index.aspx>

## 6.3 PACKAGING SAMPLES FOR TRANSPORT

### 6.3.1 Electronic Order Communications (Order Comms)

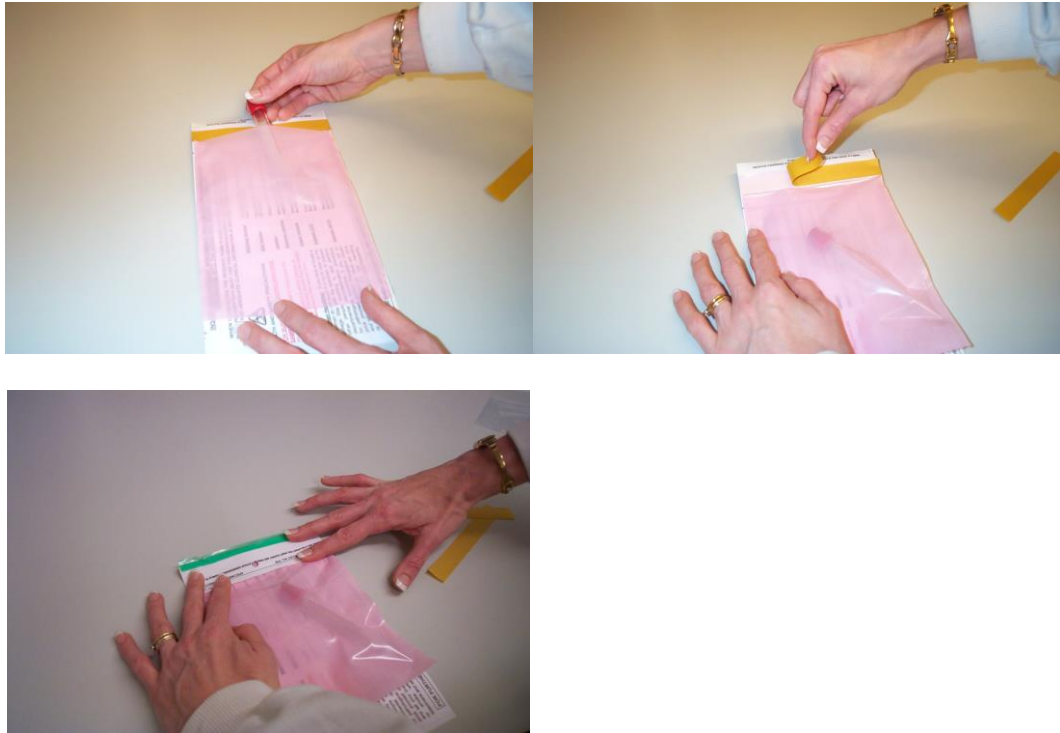
For Electronic Order Communications (Order Comms), select the appropriate order comms sample bag. Place the sample in the sample bag and remove the protective strip to seal the bag as directed on the attached instructions. Remove the second protective strip and attach the sample bag to the printed request form at the point indicated on the form.



### 6.3.2 Non-Electronic Order Communications

In circumstances when ICE order comms is unavailable or samples are from exempt areas the following must be followed:

- a) Place the sample(s) in the specimen bag attached to the request form. Remove the protective strips and seal the bag as directed on the request form.



- b) Each request form has two bags attached, both of which may be used.
- c) Where there is no specimen bag attached to the form, place the sample in one of the minigrip bags provided and seal.

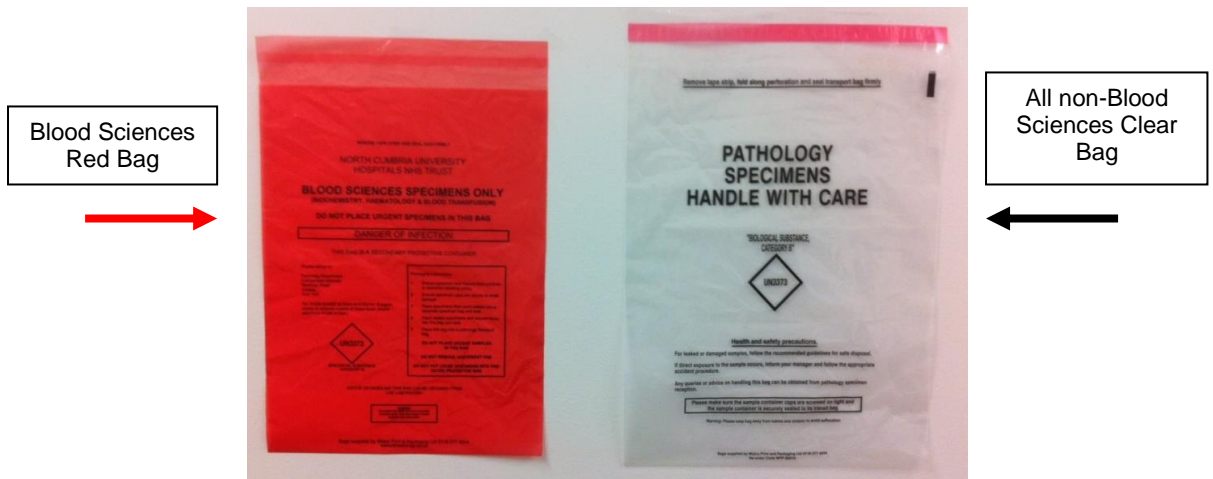


- d) Place the accompanying request form in the outside pocket of the minigrip bag, NOT inside the bag with the sample

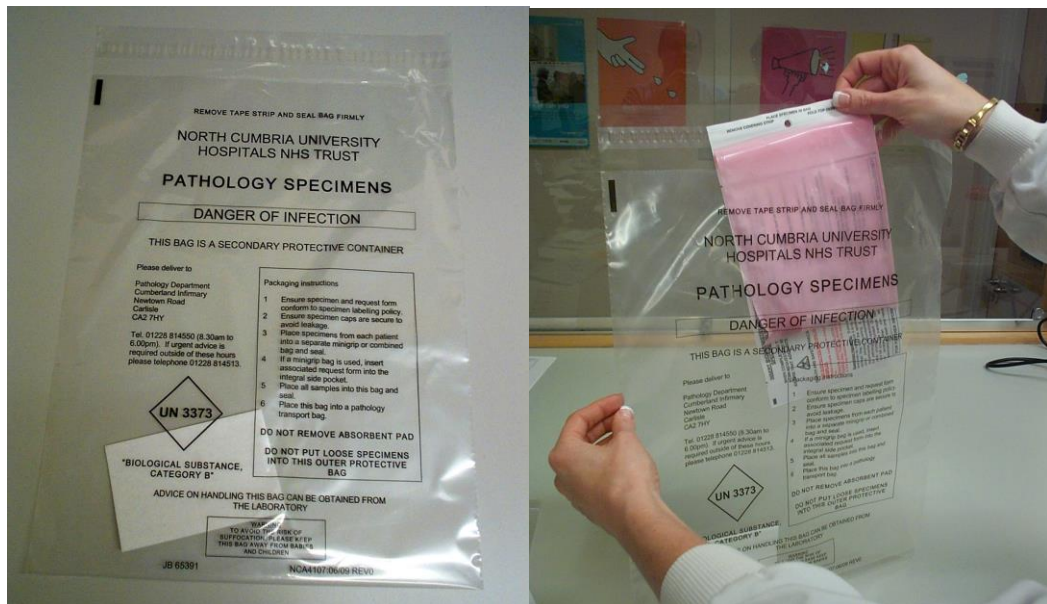


### 6.3.3 Bulk Transport Bags

- a) Individually packaged samples should then be placed in a bulk transport bag. GP practices have been supplied with red and clear outer protective plastic bags for Pathology specimens. Blood Sciences (Biochemistry, Haematology and Blood Transfusion) specimens should be placed in a red bag and all other samples in a clear bag. This pre-sorting will improve the efficiency of handling samples once they reach the laboratory.



- a) This bag contains a pad of absorbent material and this must NOT be removed. Samples should be packed as follows:



- b) Remove the tape strip from the bulk transport bag and seal the bag firmly.



- c) Place the bulk transport bag into the green pathology transport bag (Versapak). Completely zip the bag closed and apply the Versapak security seal. The bag is now ready for transport.



- d) NB. Small volume senders of clinical samples may be asked to share a pathology transport bag. In these circumstances unzip the bag with caution and visually check the integrity of the bulk bags present. If you are satisfied that there is no leakage from the existing bags, place your samples into the transport bag and zip completely closed. If packaged correctly, leakage from bulk transport bags is very unlikely, however, if there is concern about the integrity of samples already present, zip the bag completely closed and use a separate Versapak.

N.B. Please note that couriers are not permitted to handle individual samples or bulk bags directly and should not be asked to assist with packaging.

### 6.3.4 Urgent sample transport

For urgent transport of single samples cardboard transport boxes are utilised. Samples must be primary packaged as outlined in either 6.3.1 or 6.3.2 above before being placed into pre-prepared Sarstedt UN3373 compliant cardboard postal boxes (Sarstedt Cat No 95.902) and sealed with sellotape.



Sarstedt UN3373 compliant  
cardboard postal box

A printed address label is applied to the front of the box. A 'DIAGNOSTIC SAMPLE/FRAGILE HANDLE WITH CARE' sticker is applied near to the area labelled 'open here' on the box. Blood Sciences address is stamped on the back of the box. The box is now ready for transport by Hospital Transport, Blood Bikes or Royal Mail. If being posted via Royal Mail 1<sup>st</sup> Class post MUST be used.

### 6.3.5 In the event of an accident or spillage

The courier/driver should telephone the contact number on the outside of the specimen transport box or container and inform the laboratory concerned, (or on-call Biomedical Scientist if out-of-hours) who will co-ordinate the laboratory's response.

Under no circumstances should the courier/driver attempt to 'clean up' the spill. The versapak transit bag will contain the problem until the bag can be handed over to laboratory staff.

The laboratory should notify the originating wards of any specimens damaged or destroyed in transit. All accidents, spillages etc recorded on Ulysses.

### 6.3.6 Packaging Materials

Request forms, sample containers, sample bags and bulk transport bags are available from Hospital Supplies at the Cumberland Infirmary. Telephone (01228) 814568 or send your request in writing. Please allow 3 working days for delivery.

It is essential that only approved packaging materials are used. Sending samples in envelopes and supermarket carrier bags is not acceptable.

Pathology transport bags will be delivered by the courier.

## 6.4 TRANSPORT OF CLINICAL SAMPLES BY ROYAL MAIL OR OTHER COURIER SERVICE

The preferred method of transport of clinical samples to the Pathology Laboratory has been outlined above. However, there are occasions when it may be necessary to send clinical samples by Royal Mail or an alternative courier.

The transport of clinical samples by a road courier is subject to the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009.

It should be noted however that samples sent by Royal Mail may potentially be transported by air and so the transport of samples by Royal Mail is subject to the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air Transport issued by the International Civil Aviation Authority.

To comply with the above regulations clinical samples must be packaged appropriately. The United Nations classifies pathogens (and clinical samples which may contain them) for transfer purposes into two categories A and B, depending on the severity of the diseases they cause and the likelihood of the material causing infection. It is very unlikely that routine clinical samples will contain pathogens belonging to category A, as the pathogens belonging to this category cause severe diseases and the patient is likely to be hospitalised.

Clinical samples from these locations are therefore regarded as Category B infectious substances and are assigned to UN 3373 (Diagnostic or Clinical Substances). To comply with the relevant transport regulations these samples must be packed in accordance United Nations packaging instruction P650.

The laboratory does not supply packaging materials for sending samples by Royal Mail or other couriers. Suitable packaging materials are available from a number of commercial suppliers including Royal Mail's Safebox™ system. When purchasing supplies of packaging materials it should be ensured that they are appropriate for clinical samples assigned to UN 3373 and are compliant with packing instruction P650.

When selecting a courier, the following advice from the Department for Transport in their guidance document Transport of Infectious Substances<sup>1</sup>, should be taken into consideration.

“It is recommended that substances should not be carried on any form of passenger transport other than an individual sample carried by a patient”

Further guidance can be found in Transport of Infectious Substances, Best Practice Guidance for Microbiology Laboratories, published by the Department of Health<sup>2</sup>.

See Appendix 2 – Model Rules for Transport Drivers

#### **6.4.1 Transportation of Samples via TNT or HayDX Courier**

TNT or HaysDX will transport routine samples, and frozen upon request between NCUHT sites and referral laboratories. The process is outlined in:

- Transportation of Samples via TNT Courier (BS-CR-SOP-6).
- Postage & Dispatch of Clinical Samples (IS-COM-SOP-28)

### **6.4 TRANSPORTATION OF SAMPLES BY BLOOD BIKES**

Blood Bikes Cumbria is a “Not for Profit” charity staffed by volunteers dedicated to provision of an out of hours courier service. They will transport samples, reagents, medication and diagnostic material upon request between NCUHT sites and referral laboratories. They will also transport blood and blood products between CIC and WCH and NHSBT if required.

All samples currently processed by each Pathology Department can be transported by Blood Bikes.

Samples will be carried in the current sealable green Versapak transport bags which will attach to the bikes’ carriage rack, or if only small quantities they can be carried within lockable panniers. They must be sealed in their appropriate specimen bags and send away boxes as currently required for pathology requests. All containers must be marked with UN 3373 symbols.

Please refer to Transportation of samples by blood bike (BS-COM-SOP-12) for further information.

### **6.6 CLINICAL SPECIMENS DELIVERED BY HAND**

The delivery of clinical specimens to the laboratory by the patient, or relative should be discouraged. It is highly probable that they will not have knowledge of the regulations, or what to do in the event of a spillage or breakage of the sample. A laboratory receiving a sample by hand should contact the requesting source requesting a more formal route be used for the delivery of future samples.

### **6.7 SPECIMEN TRANSPORT BY TAXI**

Taxis should only be used for transporting urgent specimens if there is no alternative transport method.

Clinical samples transported by taxi should be packaged in appropriate UN3373 transport containers, as outlined above, with destination, sender’s details and contact numbers on the outside. It should be a condition of the contract that passengers are not carried at the same time.

## 6.8 SPECIMEN TRANSPORT BY PNEUMATIC AIR TUBE

Correctly packaged specimens should not leak or break within the Pneumatic Air Tube system. However, never send the following items/specimens via the air tube:

- Needles - Hazardous to Laboratory staff
- Blood Gas samples should have any bubbles displaced, the needle removed and the syringe securely capped
- Incorrectly packaged specimens - Hazardous to all staff using the system.
- Specimens not in a carrier - These will break.
- CSF specimens for Xanthochromia - Result affected (Biochemistry)

Please ensure that pods labelled for 'Pharmacy' should not be used to transport pathology specimens.

In the event of a spillage or breakage in the Pneumatic Air Tube System please contact Interserve Helpdesk urgently on 3434.

The following policies outline the procedure for using the pneumatic air tube system:

- Pneumatic Air Tube System (CIC) (PATH-SOP-39)
- Pneumatic Air Tube System (WCH) (BS-COM-SOP-33)

## 6.9 SPECIMEN TRANSPORT BY PORTERS/WARD ROUND COLLECTION

Clinical material is potentially hazardous.

These rules minimise the risk to portering/ward round staff, other staff, patients and visitors to the Trust.

- Always carry specimens in a safe manner and deliver them as soon as possible to the relevant laboratory or reception.
- Handle specimen containers as little as possible. Wash your hands afterwards if you do handle them.
- If a specimen is broken or leaking in the carrier, do not remove it. Take it to the laboratory who will deal with it appropriately.
- If a specimen is dropped and broken in the hospital, do not touch it or allow anyone else to touch it. In a clinical area, contact one of the nursing staff to deal with the specimen. In a non-clinical area or corridor, contact staff in the nearest clinical area or a Domestic Supervisor.
- If the specimen contained Formaldehyde contact the Histopathology Laboratory (ext. 4520) to ensure retrieval of the specimen and removal of the Formaldehyde hazard. The Duty Supervising Porter must be informed of any and all spillages/breakages, and they should then inform the originating department.
- After any spillage, wash your hands. Contaminated clothing should be removed and cleaned in accordance with the Trust Laundry Policy as soon

as possible. Contact the Infection Control Team if you are unsure of what to do.

- All accidents, spillages etc must be reported to your Line Manager and recorded on Ulysses.
- Wash your hands frequently while on duty, especially before refreshment breaks and when finishing work.

See Appendix 3 – Model Rules for Porters

## 6.10 TRANSPORT OF BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS

Blood and Blood Products (Fresh Frozen Plasma, Platelets and Cryoprecipitate) are obtained from the NHS Blood and Transplant service (NHSBT) via the Regional Blood Centre in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Transport of blood and blood products occurs within each Trust site, between CIC and WCH, to Community Hospitals where our patients receive transfusion. It is important that the correct procedures are followed in each situation and this outlined in Transport of Blood and Blood Products (BS-TRA-SOP-21).

## 6.11 HISTOPATHOLOGY AND NON-GYNAECOLOGICAL CYTOLOGY SPECIMEN

There is no Histology and Cytology department at West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven (WCH), therefore any histology and cytology samples have to be transported to Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle (CIC) for processing and reporting. This procedure CS-HIS-SOP-142 describes the process of receiving histopathology and non-gynaecological specimens at WCH, and the subsequent packaging and preparation for transportation to the histopathology laboratory at CIC, in addition to the return of samples to WCH where there are discrepancies with the sample or request form.

## 7.0 TRANSPORT OF HIGH RISK SAMPLES

It is a requirement by the Health and Safety Executive that anyone sending samples to a laboratory must provide relevant clinical details including recent foreign travel and any known or suspected infection with, or exposure to, high risk microorganisms.

Specimens from patients with certain infections are a particular risk to laboratory staff who process them. Laboratories have special procedures in place to handle these specimens safely. The laboratory **must** be made aware when a specimen is high risk by labelling **both** the request form, where submitted, and sample container with a biohazard label.

For electronic requesting, the biohazard label must be placed on the sample and the specimen placed in a separate specimen bag (not alongside other specimens).

### *A Biohazard Label*



High risk patients include those with conditions or infections detailed in **Appendix 4** below.

It is not necessary for safety reasons to identify the patient's condition on the request form, although it will aid diagnosis, **except** in the case of known or suspected Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE, e.g. CJD/vCJD). However it is a legal requirement that sufficient clinical information be provided to allow the laboratory to identify the risk and institute special handling and disposal procedures in the Laboratory.

Note that infectious specimens are safe to be transported as outlined above when correctly packed in the UN approved triple packaging, as for other diagnostic specimens, but in this instance the outer pack must display a UN2814 'Infectious Substance' biohazard label. (biohazard bag).

### *Infectious Substance Label (UN2814)*



**The person requesting the test is responsible for following this policy.** Failure to identify specimens from high risk patients in this way will be reported to the Head of the originating Department and Infection Control. Repeated failures will result in a formal complaint.

## **8.0 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION**

The information provided in this policy will be distributed to stakeholders in writing and through the North Cumbria University Hospitals NHS Trust website. Instructions for packaging samples are also printed on our bulk sample bags and this is documented in **Appendix 1**.

**9.0 REFERENCES**

1. Transport of Infectious Substances, Department for Transport, Revision 4, 2009  
[www.dft.gov.uk/426155/425453/800\\_300/infectioussubstances.pdf](http://www.dft.gov.uk/426155/425453/800_300/infectioussubstances.pdf)
2. Transport of Infectious Substances, Best Practice Guidance for Microbiology Laboratories, Department of Health, 2007  
[www.dh.gov.uk/prod\\_consum\\_dh/groups/dh\\_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh\\_075440.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_075440.pdf)
3. ISO 15189:2012
4. Pathology Users Handbook  
<http://www.ncuh.nhs.uk/for-gps/pathology/index.aspx>

**APPENDIX 1: BULK TRANSPORT BAG LABELLING REQUIREMENTS**

REMOVE TAPE STRIP AND SEAL BAG FIRMLY

**NORTH CUMBRIA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS  
NHS TRUST****PATHOLOGY SPECIMENS****DANGER OF INFECTION**

THIS BAG IS A SECONDARY PROTECTIVE CONTAINER

Please deliver to

Pathology Department  
Cumberland Infirmary  
Newtown Road  
Carlisle  
CA2 7HYTel. 01228 814550 (8.30am to 6.00pm).  
If urgent advice is required outside of  
these hours please telephone 01228  
814513.**"BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE,  
CATEGORY B"**ADVICE ON HANDLING THIS BAG CAN BE OBTAINED FROM  
THE LABORATORY

## Packaging instructions

- 1 Ensure specimen and request form conform to specimen labelling policy.
- 2 Ensure specimen caps are secure to avoid leakage.
- 3 Place specimens from each patient into a separate minigrip or combined bag and seal.
- 4 If a minigrip bag is used, insert associated request form into the integral side pocket.
- 5 Place all samples into this bag and seal.
- 6 Place this bag into a pathology transport bag.

**DO NOT REMOVE ABSORBENT PAD****DO NOT PUT LOOSE SPECIMENS INTO THIS  
OUTER PROTECTIVE BAG****WARNING**  
TO AVOID THE RISK OF SUFFOCATION,  
PLEASE KEEP THIS BAG AWAY FROM  
BABIES AND CHILDREN

## **APPENDIX 2 - MODEL RULES FOR TRANSPORT DRIVERS**

Some of the work carried out by Transport drivers and messengers may involve accidental contact with material that could be infectious. You should always follow the general precautions outlined below and observe the following guidelines:

### **GENERAL PRECAUTIONS**

- Any cuts, grazes or broken skin **MUST** be covered with a waterproof dressing;
- Hands **must always** be washed before breaks and at the end of a work period;
- All specimens must be carried in the boxes provided, never in hands or pockets;

In the event of the vehicle breaking down or an accident occurring, do not let anyone touch the specimen box, unless they are from the emergency services. Make sure the hazards data sheets are made available to them.

The courier/driver should telephone the contact number on the outside of the specimen transport box or container and inform the laboratory concerned, (or on-call Biomedical Scientist if out-of-hours) who will co-ordinate the laboratory's response.

Under no circumstances should the courier/driver attempt to 'clean up' any spill. The versapak transit bag will contain the problem until the bag can be handed over to laboratory staff.

**An Incident report must be completed.**

### **APPENDIX 3 - MODEL RULES FOR PORTERS**

Some of the work carried out by laboratory porters and messengers in the hospital may involve accidental contact with material that could be infectious. The general precautions and guidelines below **MUST** be followed:

#### **GENERAL PRECAUTIONS**

- Any cuts, grazes or broken skin **MUST** be covered with a waterproof dressing;
- Hands **must always** be washed before breaks and at the end of a work period;
- Samples must never be carried unprotected in the open hand or given to other members of staff in this way.
- Samples must be placed in a sealed plastic bag.
- Multiple specimens must be carried in the appropriate containers, e.g. larger polythene bags or boxes, never in hands or pockets.
- Samples should not be transported with / have contact with other items.

#### **SPILLAGE AND LEAKS**

- If a Pathology specimen breaks or leaks into a plastic bag or box, but the spillage is contained, inform one of the Pathology reception staff on arrival. They will ensure it is disposed of safely.
- If out of hours please contact the On-Call Biomedical Scientist via switchboard
- If you drop and break a specimen, and the spillage is **not** contained within the plastic bag or box, please refer to Trust Policy IC018 – Policy for Management of Spillage of Blood and Body Fluids
- Report the accident to a senior member of ward staff and your supervisor as soon as possible.

**An Incident report must be completed.**

**APPENDIX 4 – HIGH RISK INFECTIOUS AGENTS**

*Bacillus anthracis*  
*Brucella abortus*  
*Brucella melitensis*  
*Brucella suis*  
*Burkholderia mallei*  
*Burkholderia pseudomallei*  
*Francisella tularensis*  
*Mycobacterium africanum*  
*Mycobacterium avium/intracellulare*  
*Mycobacterium kansasii*  
*Mycobacterium leprae*  
*Mycobacterium malmoense*  
*Mycobacterium microti*  
*Mycobacterium scrofulaceum*  
*Mycobacterium simiae*  
*Mycobacterium szulgai*  
*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*  
*Mycobacterium ulcerans*  
*Mycobacterium xenopi*  
Rickettsia spp  
*Salmonella paratyphi A,B,C*  
*Salmonella typhi*  
*Shigella dysenteriae type 1*  
All Viral Haemorrhagic Fever agents  
All Viral encephalitis agents  
Hepatitis B  
Hepatitis C  
Hepatitis D  
Hepatitis E  
Herpesvirus simiae  
Monkeypox  
HIV  
HTLV types 1 and 2  
Simian Immunodeficiency virus  
Rabiesvirus  
Chikungunya  
Alphaviruses  
Creutzfeld-Jacob agent  
*Echinococcus granulosus*  
*Echinococcus vogeli*  
*Leishmania brasiliensis*  
*Leishmania donovani*  
*Naegleria fowleri*  
*Plasmodium falciparum*  
*Taenia solium*  
*Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense*  
*Trypanosoma cruzi*  
*Blastomyces dermatidis*

*Coccidioides immitis*  
*Histoplasma capsulatum*  
*Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*  
*Penicillium marneffe*

N.B. This is not an exhaustive list; the Laboratory or Infection Control Team may request this for patients with other infectious conditions.