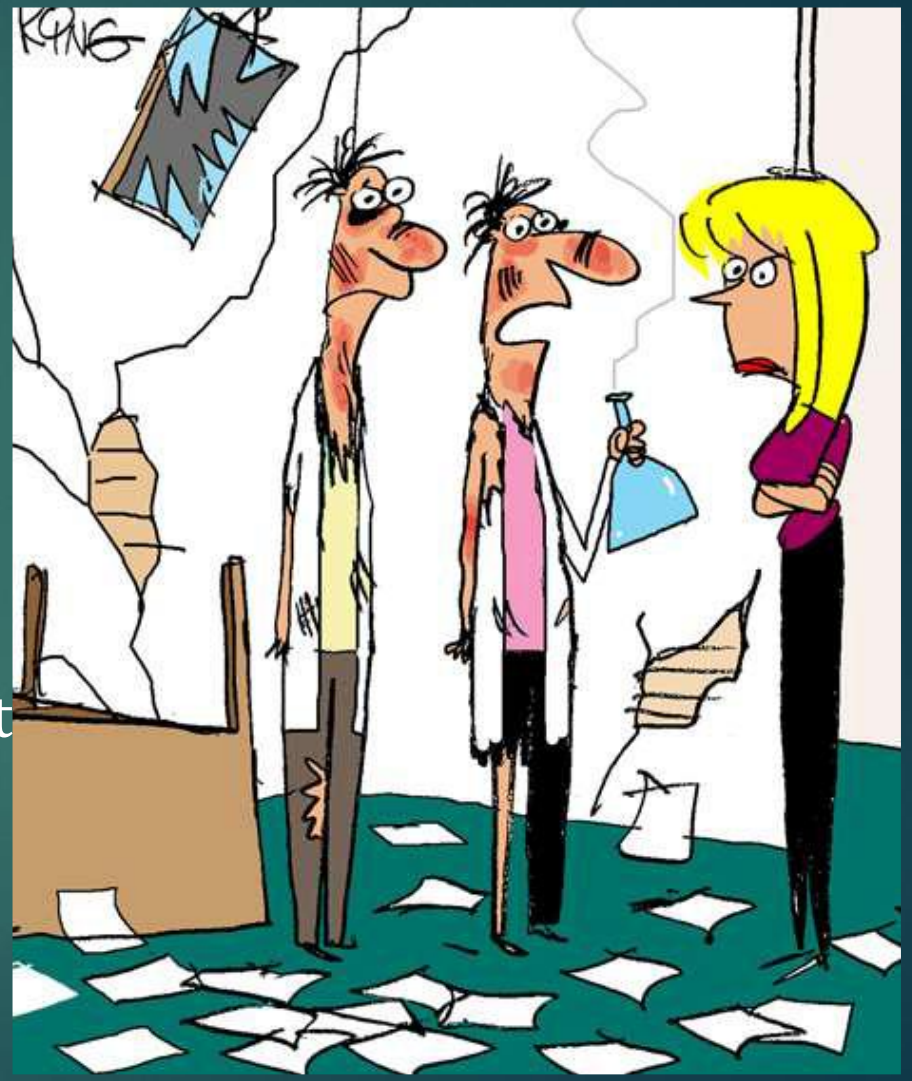
Safety in the Poultry Laboratory

Safety Rules for Laboratory

- Laboratory safety rules are a significant aspect of every poultry lab, and Each student in the poultry laboratory must follow specific safety rules and procedures



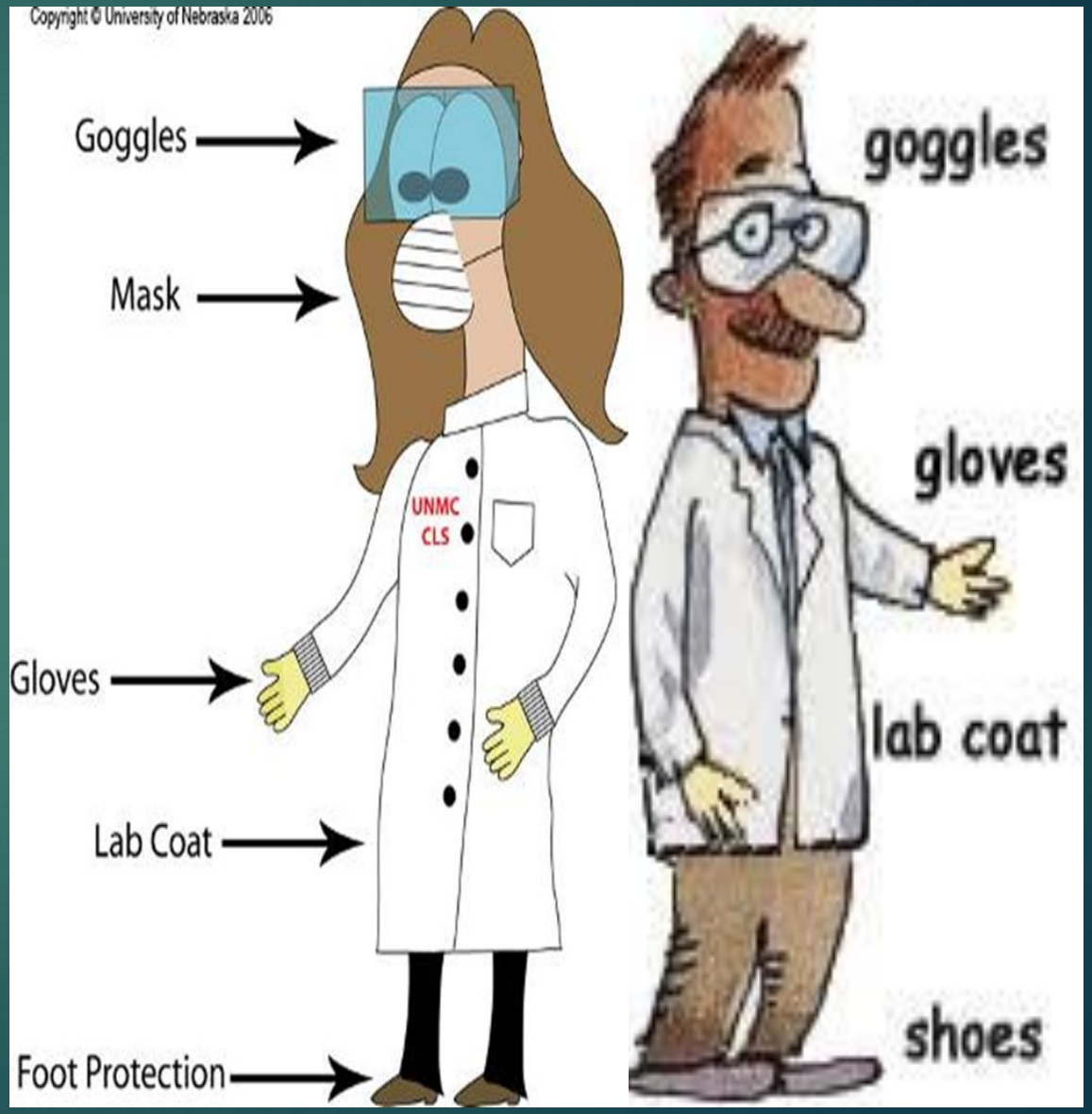
Why is Lab Safety Important?

- Lab safety rules and symbols are needed, so to student do not harm themselves or their classmates.

Lab Safety Rules

1-Wear protective clothing .

- Gloves are essential.
- Lab coats are required.
- Safety glasses (goggles) may be required to avoid splashes.
- Mask
- shoes



Lab Safety Rules

2- Laboratory persons should not wear accessories

3- while wearing gloves, Avoid touching objects (e.g., pencils, cell phones, door handles).

4- Pencils, labels, or any other materials should never be placed in your mouth.

Lab Safety Rules

5. Do not eat food or drink water in the lab, and do not use lab glassware as food or water containers.

Lab Safety Rules

6- Protect your hands safely:

- wash hands after every lab.
- Handle glassware, sharp tools, and heated containers carefully

Lab Safety Rules

7- Keep nonessential books and clothing far away from your work area.

8- Wipe the bench tops down with disinfectant both before you begin your work and after you have completed your work.

Transport of Infectious Material

- Great care must be taken when preparing and packing diagnostic specimens for transport to ensure that there is no breakage of containers or leakage of contents that could put at risk postal workers, couriers, or staff at the receiving laboratory.

- applicable local, national and international regulations for the transportation of dangerous goods and importation of animal pathogens must be followed

Storage of Pathogens

- Storage of live pathogens requires appropriate containment and security to avoid risks due to breakage or unauthorized use of material.
- Storage facilities should be appropriately labeled to indicate the nature of the pathogens (e.g., their group) and the person(s) responsible for them.

- A complete inventory of the pathogens in storage should be kept up to date and available. Special care must be taken when opening glass vials of freeze-dried pathogens

Poultry Diseases

* Disease results when normal body functions are impaired , and the degree of impairment determines the severity of the disease.

* Disease may occur due to deficiency of vital nutrient or ingestion of toxic substances, or may be the consequence of the harmful of infections or parasitic agents.

Sources of infection

1- Human : One of the greatest potential causes of introduction of the disease , Most frequently foot wear is suspected as the means of transport of disease as well as hands and clothing.

2- Visitors : Disease outbreaks in community have been known to follow the path of a careless visitor.

3- Carriers : Birds are recovered from a clinical infection , but still retain the infectious agent in some parts of the body.

4- Multiple ages : If the various ages are closely associated, the disease agents are passed by various means, including direct contact.

5- Mixing species of poultry : One species which is naturally very resistant to a disease may act as a carrier of that disease for another species which is very susceptible.

6- Other sources : Including : egg –borne diseases (diseases which transmitted from the infected dam to the newly hatched), Equipment (diseases and parasite can be carried on equipment), Rodents (contamination feed and litter), wild birds (are capable of carrying a variety of diseases and parasites), insects (act as transmitters of diseases), and feed (feed contain infectious agents) .