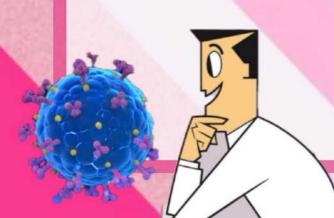


## MICROBIOLOGY LAB

Lecture:1

Done by: Dana khalaf





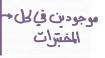


# Biosafety in Microbiology Laboratory

General Microbiology, second year, 2022 Faculty of Medicine, Hashemite University

## Risks and Hazards

- Hazards in microbiology lab:
- Infectious agents: bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc
  - Biological: human blood and fluids, human cell lines الأنسجة التعينات اللي بناخدها من المستنشئ ه
  - مارقة , متطايرة ، قابلة الانفجار مح Chemical hazards
  - Fire hazards
  - Sharps, needles, and galsswares
  - Heating hazards
  - Radiation hazards → موجودين في كل
  - Electrical hazards

















## **Laboratory Safety**

- Guidelines developed to protect workers in microbiological labs through:
  - Engineering and design controls لاب المابكرو ال ventilation بكون design
  - Management policies
- مختلف عن اللابات الأخرى، بكون في شفاطات بتاخد الهواء (ممكن يكون فيه يكتبريا)لحتى ما ينتقل لبرا

- Work practices
- Safety guidelines and regulations خطوات لازم التبعهامت احمينفسي والآخرين م
- Microbiology labs (research, teaching, or diagnostic labs)
  posses risk on: الناس المعرضين للخطر
  - Lab workers
  - Researchers and students
  - Close contact

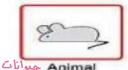
ممكن الدكاترة او احنا بالمختبر ننصاب بأي شبي فيو بكتيريا ،، وممكن

Community

ننقلو ل زملائنا بالجامعة او حتى أقاربنا لو ما اخدنا الاحتياطات اللازمة

## Lab Safety Symbols

بحطو signs معينة عشان لو رحت ع أي مختبر بأي بلد بالعالم تفهم شو الاخطار الموجودة خلف هاي المادة



Animal حیوانات hazard تجارب



Sharp instrument hazard



Heat



Glassware



Chemical



Electrical



Eye & face hazard



Fire المنتعال hazard



Biohazard مواد من Biological المستشف



Laser radiation



Radioactive



Explosive hazard





## شغلات بستخدمها حتى تعملي وقاية من ال infections اللي ممكن تكون موجودة

- Primary barriers: physical barriers or personal protective equipment between lab worker and pathogen (gloves, masks, eye goggles, lab coats, head cover, متخفي الأس والشعر ويق عنى تعملي حماية (biological safety cabinets)
- Secondary barriers: structural aspects of the laboratory that make working environment safer against infection (Sinks for hand washing, special containment areas, special air ventilation patterns)







→ الشغل بحون خلف الزجاح وفي Ventilation system بسحب كاشي
 → بتعطیف مستوی عالمی من الحمایة خاصة لوفی فایروس عالمی الخطورة
 وما إله علاج ..

.حتى مايتأثر شعره







## Standard Microbiological Practices

- NOT permitted in laboratories:
  - → Eating
  - Drinking
  - →Smoking
- eye infection Laxib Cas
- → Handling contact lenses
- → Pipetting by mouth
- Storing food and drink

lots chil e loves childelia.



No eating, drinking or smoking in this area

## Standard Practices تطبق على كل حد بدخل المختبر بشكل إجباري

- Wear a lab coat and shoes in the lab
- Roll up loose sleeves. Tie back long hair الشال او الشعر ممكن يولع، فننتبه
- Frequent hand washing (before and after lab)
- Keep lab door closed when working حتى ما يطلع أي شي لبرا
- Limits on access to the lab space when working
- Keep the lab bench free of unnecessary materials. Don't use the lab
  bench as a storage area for coats, books, etc contaminated لو حطينا عليه شي النا رح يصير
- Care to minimize splashes and actions that may create aerosols
- Decontamination of work surfaces after every use or after any spills
- Keep your work area uncluttered
- Never "horse around" or play practical jokes in the laboratory
- Treat all microbial cultures as if they are pathogens. Better safe than sorry لازم نتوقع وجود البكتيرياع اي مكان بالمختبر لهيك لازم نكون حذرين ونهتم بغسيل الإيدين
- When in doubt, ask the instructor!





في مختبرات بتتعامل مع microbes بسطية وفي مختبرات بتتعامل مع فايروسات خطيرة وما الها أي نوع من العلاج،، فقسمو اللابات حسب الsafety بناء على الmicrobes الموجودة باللاب.

## Biosafety levels (BSL)

- Labs divided into 4 biosafety levels; protective practices increase with each
- Biosafety Level 1 labs work with least dangerous agents, require fewest precautions
  - 2. Biosafety Level 2 labs
  - Biosafety Level 3 labs
- Biosafety Level 4 labs have strictest methods because dealing with agents that are most dangerous to human health
- BSL-1: microorganisms that don't consistently cause disease in healthy adults like non pathogenic *E. coli* species
  - BSL2: microorganisms of moderate potential hazard, transmitted by contact, ingestion, puncture
    - Salmonella, herpesvirus, human blood
    - BSL3: microorganisms that cause serious disease, transmitted by inhalation
      - M. tuberculosis, yellow fever virus, hantavirus, Y. pestis (plague)
      - Containment lab: double door entry; directional airflow; all work in biosafety cabinet
    - **BSL4:** microorganisms that cause lethal disease, with no known treatment or vaccine
      - Ebola virus, Marburg virus
      - Maximum containment lab; positive pressure ventilated suits (moon suits)

۱- بكفي البس lap cote، gloves، face mask، تغسل ايديك ۲- لو كان organism أخطر وممكن يسببلي مرض وممكن يطلع مع inhalation system ۳- لو كان عنا infection caused by inhalation، لازم ventilation system

یکون بعید عنك

٤- ما اله علاج ولا مطعوم، ال mortality عالية، خطير جدا



يعني انو تغزك إبرة وهاد شي خطير مو بس باللاب

#### **NEVER**

- ماتحاول تفضيها أوتكسرها recap, bend, or break needles
- discard needles or sharps into biological waste bags
- discard needles into regular trash

اله health care workers على high risk mortality ,morbidity لأنه أحنا ما بنعرف هاي الإبرة من وين جاية او مين استخدمها قبلنا وممكن ينتقللنا ال

> لو غزتك،، بدك تعمل فحوصات وتاخد أدوية 🦠 حتى يقاوم وما يصاب ب infection لهيك لازم ننتبه جداااا







#### Instruments

اجهزة رح نستخدمها بلاب المايكرو مع انها مو متطورة كتير بس موجودة بكل لاب

- Autoclave
- Oven
- حتى نعطى good temperature/environment للبكتيريا حتى تنمو
- Fume hood
- Safety cabinet BSL3 بيعطيني
- microscope









## Lab equipment

- Bunsen Burner
- Inoculating loops متى ازرع البكسّريا ( در المستريا ( در المستريا )

لي يَسِكبا نفعباً ٢٥٥ نه

- Inoculating needles
- Petri-dishes

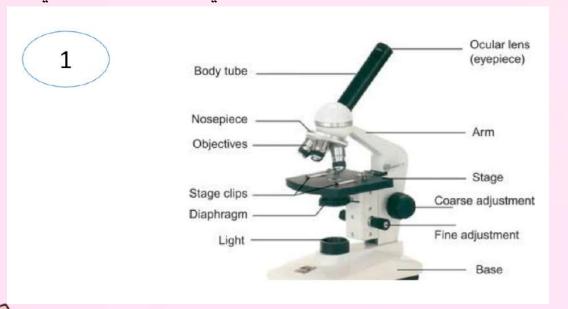
باخد جزء من sample وبمسح على Petri dish وبحطو ب sample عدرجة حرارة معينة ليوم او يومين بتبلش البكتيريا تتكاثر وهاي هي الزراعة



هدول stains بستخدمهم لما اعمل gram stain, ممكن تخرب الأواعي



#### هدول عشان نستوعب المادة النظرية اللي رح نشوفها بالعملي





### **Autoclave**

Autoclaves are also known as steam sterilizers, and are typically used for **healthcare or industrial applications**. An autoclave is a machine that uses steam under pressure to kill harmful bacteria, viruses, fungi, and spores on items that are placed inside a pressure vessel.

3

# biological safety cabinet (BSC)

An enclosed and ventilated laboratory workspace to provide safety when working with materials that are contaminated by pathogens

4

## Bunsen burner

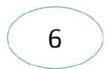
A type of gas burner that produces a safe, smokeless, hot, nonluminous flame that can be used for various scientific experiments





## water bath

is a laboratory equipment that is used to incubate samples at a constant temperature over a long period of time.



## Centrifugation

A method of separating molecules having different densities by spinning them in solution around an axis (in a centrifuge rotor) at high speed.



## Laboratory balances

Used to measure an object's mass to a very high degree of precision.





## Laboratory incubators

Provide a controlled, contaminant-free environment for safe, reliable work with cell and tissue cultures by regulating conditions such as temperature, humidity, and CO2



## **Inoculating Loops**

inoculating loops and needles (sometimes called microstreakers or inoculating wands) are hand-held devices for inoculating plated or tubed growth media with microorganisms such as bacteria or yeasts prior to incubation, multiplication and growth



## Culture plate

a low flat-bottomed laboratory container for growing a layer of organisms such as bacteria, molds, and cells on a thin layer of nutrient medium.





## **Pipetting**

Is the process of using a pipette, whether it's a plastic pipette or a glass pipette, to measure or transfer a small volume of a liquid sample. The liquid sample measured by the pipette is in volumes of milliliters (mL) or microliters (µL).



## **Pasteur Pipettes**

Pasteur Pipettes, also known as droppers or eye droppers, are laboratory liquid handling tools that are used to transfer small quantities of liquids.



## Sharp box

Use a sharps bin to dispose of used needles or sharps









هذا التفريغ صدقة عن روح "هبة خالد الوريكات" وبقية شهداء العلم في حادثة التكنو

اللهم ارحمهم واغفر لهم وتقبلهم من الشهداء الصالحين نسألكم الدعاء لهم والفاتحة

