Anatomy & Physiology
Laboratory Safety Hazards

CLINICAL LABORATORY
- Central role in health care
- Exposes workers to a variety of potential hazards.

Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA)
- Provides a safe working environment.
- US Government

LABORATORY HAZARDS:
1. Biological hazard
2. Chemical Hazard
3. Fire Hazard
4. Electrical Hazard
5. Physical Hazard
6. Radioactive Hazard
7. Sharps Hazard
8. Ergonomic Hazards

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD
- Potential exposure to pathogenic microorganisms.
  e.g.: Bacteria, Fungi, Virus, Protozoans
  - Pathogenic – a thing disease causing
  - Microorganisms – living organisms that can’t be observed by naked eyes

REGULATIONS:
AGENCIES:
1. Center for disease control & prevention (CDC)
2. OSHA

UP
- "All patients are considered potential carriers of blood-borne pathogens.
- Did not consider other body fluids as potentially infectious.

BSI
- Modification of UP.
- "All body fluids and moist body substances potentially infectious.
- Did not recommend handwashing after wearing of gloves especially if no visible contamination.

SP
- Major features of UP and BSI.
- Most commonly followed
- Handwashing, gloves, mask, eye protection, face shield, gown.

ESSENTIALS OF STANDARD PRECAUTION
1. Eating, drinking, smoking and applying of cosmetics.
2. Inserting/removing contact lens
3. Biting on nails, chewing on pens
4. Mouth pipetting
5. Limiting access to the laboratory
6. Patients as infectious for blood-borne pathogens.