

### STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

#### 1992 - Occupational Exposure to Blood Borne Pathogens

**Standard precautions** - All blood, body fluids, and unfixed tissues are to be handled as though they were potentially infectious.

**Bloodborne pathogens:** hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

**Hand washing** - Most important safety practice. If water is not readily available, alcohol hand gels (**at least 62% alcohol**) may be used.

**PPE Outer coverings** - Fluid-resistant, long-sleeved, buttoned AT ALL TIMES.

*Universal precautions* was the original term; OSHA's current terminology is *standard precautions*.

#### Household bleach

**1:10** volume/volume dilution (10%)

10 mL of bleach to 90 mL of water / 1½ cups of bleach to 1 gallon of water

Must be made **fresh daily**.

### SPECIMEN RETENTION

#### Suggested Guidelines for Record and Specimen Retention

Record/Specimen Type	Retention
Requisitions	2 years
Accession logs	2 years
Maintenance/instrument logs	2 years
Quality control records	2 years
Blood bank donor/receipt records	10 years
Blood bank deferred donor records	Indefinitely
Blood bank patient records	10 years
Blood bank employee signatures/initials	10 years
Blood bank QC records	5 years
Clinical pathology test records	2 years
Serum/CSF/body fluids	48 hours
Urine	24 hours
Blood/fluid smears	7 days
Microbiology stained slides	7 days
Wet tissue	2 weeks
Surgical pathology (bone marrow) slides	10 years
Paraffin blocks/slides	10 years
Cytology slides	5 years
FNA slides	10 years
Reports (surgical/cytology/nonforensic)	10 years
Cytogenetic slides	3 years
Cytogenetic reports/images	20 years
Flow cytometry plots/histograms	10 years
Retired Laboratory Procedures	2 years

### Fire Extinguishers

Class/Type of Extinguisher	Type of Fire
A	Ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, or paper.
B	Flammable liquids, gases, or grease.
C	Energized (plugged-in) electrical fires. Examples are fires involving equipment, computers, fuse boxes, or circuit breakers.
ABC	Multipurpose for type A, B, and C fires.

### Fire Hazard

Fire extinguishers are placed every **75 feet**.

Fire extinguishers should be **checked monthly** and **maintained annually**.

Alarms, smoke detectors, sprinklers are tested **every 3 months**.

### Chemical Hazard

#### 1990 - Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories

Establishes OSHA guidelines to limit unnecessary exposure to hazardous chemicals. Requires laboratories to develop a **chemical hygiene plan**.

#### Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Provide information on the chemicals that cannot be put on a label.

#### Labeling of chemical includes:

name, conc, prep date, expiration, initials, chemical hazard (poisonous, corrosive, flammable)

#### Alcohol and other flammable chemicals

Stored at least 5 feet away from a heat source.

#### Showers and eye wash stations

Should be available **every 100 feet**

### 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910

**29 CFR 1910.1200** Hazard Communication Standard (right to know)

**29 CFR 1910.1030** Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

**29 CFR 1910.1450** Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories Standard

### 29 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910 (cont)

**29 CFR 1910.132** Personal Protective Equipment

### Laboratory-Related Nongovernmental Organizations

**The Joint Commission (TJC)** Accredits health care organizations and programs in the United States based on a **comprehensive set of quality standards**.

**College of American Pathologists (CAP)** Offers the largest **proficiency survey program** in the United States.

**Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)** Peer professional group that develops **standardized criteria** regarding laboratory practices.

**American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)** Largest organization for laboratory professionals and **offers certification** for various specialties.

**American Association of Blood Banks (AABB)** Offers a **blood bank accreditation program** that can substitute for (but coordinate with) a CAP inspection.

### Laboratory-Related Nongovernmental Organizations

**The Joint Commission (TJC)** Accredits health care organizations and programs in the United States based on a **comprehensive set of quality standards**.

**College of American Pathologists (CAP)** Offers the largest **proficiency survey program** in the United States.

**Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)** Peer professional group that develops **standardized criteria** regarding laboratory practices.

**American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)** Largest organization for laboratory professionals and **offers certification** for various specialties.

**American Association of Blood Banks (AABB)** Offers a **blood bank accreditation program** that can substitute for (but coordinate with) a CAP inspection.

C

By **ressentie**  
[cheatography.com/ressentie/](http://cheatography.com/ressentie/)

Not published yet.  
Last updated 27th September, 2022.  
Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by **CrosswordCheats.com**  
Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!  
<http://crosswordcheats.com>