



ANIMAL

occupational awareness advises on safely working with research animals. One risk to those working with animals is developing allergies. Another risk is the potential for contracting a disease that is transmissible from animals to humans. Most diseases are spread through an open wound, animal bite, or by ingestion. The university works with rodents, birds, aquatics, and frogs for research purposes. Frequent screenings check for the presence of diseases within the laboratory animal populations. To lower the possibility of contracting a disease or developing allergies, the university offers education on the topic for those working with the animals or within the facilities. Below are a few examples of bacteria that could be present in laboratory animals and their corresponding species:

ORGANISM:

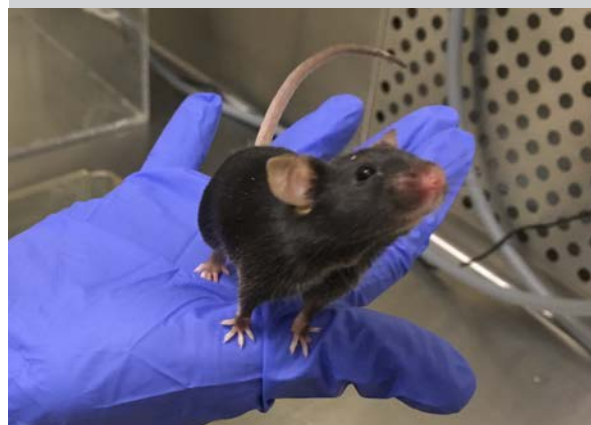
- Klebsiella
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Salmonella
- Mycobacterium marinum

SPECIES:

- Rodents
- Rodents
- Rodents, birds, aquatics, and frogs
- Aquatics

WHAT TO DO!

- Contact EHS if you anticipate handling research animals.
- Wear gloves, masks, or any other PPE in the facility.
- Thoroughly wash your hands before leaving the facility.
- Reporting any injuries to your supervisor immediately!
- Be your own advocate! Talk with your doctor, supervisor, or EHS about any health concerns.



Contact EHS before handling animals!



Wear required personal protective equipment!



Wash your hands before leaving the facility!

