Biological Agent Reference Sheet (BARS)

This content of this document is for Emory University USE ONLY.

The information and contents of this Biological Agent Reference Sheet (including all text and graphics), whether available in print or electronic format (including any digital format, e-mail transmissions, or download from the website), shall be known hereinafter as "Reference Sheet Content". The Reference Sheet Content is provided as a courtesy and is not intended as a sole source of guidance in the evaluation of Biological Agents. The Reference Sheet Content is not intended to substitute for medical advice, medical care, diagnosis or treatment obtained from a physician or health care provider. Please seek the advice of a physician or other qualified health provider with any questions you may have regarding a medical condition. Do not rely on the Reference Sheet Content for diagnosis, treatment, or medical advice. This Reference Sheet Content is for informational purposes and does not provide individualized medical care or treatment. No endorsement of any specific tests, products, or procedures is made by Reference Sheet Content or affiliated party, member, agent or employee of the Emory University Environmental Health and Safety Office.

1762 Clifton Road, Suite 1200 Atlanta, Georgia 30322 (404) 727-5922 FAX: (404) 727-9778

BIOLOGICAL AGENT REFERENCE SHEET

Schistosoma spp.

CHARACTERIS	TICS	
Morphology	Trematode, flatworm. There are 2 sexual forms. Adult worms are 12-16 mm in length and 0.3-0.6 mm in width and male worms are shorter and thicker than the females. Eggs are round or oval. Cercariae (infective larva) are 400-600 µm in length and contain a pear-shaped head and a forked tail.	
Growth	Infected people urinate/deficate in the water Schistosoma eggs hatch schistosoma develops in snails present	
	→	
Conditions	Cercariae infect people leave snails; swimming enter water	
	Cercariae live for 48 hours	

HEALTH HAZA	RDS
	S. heamatobium and S. mansoni: humans
Host Range	<u>S.japonicum</u> : humans, dogs, cats, pigs, water buffalo,
	horses and rodents.
Modes of	Skin contact with fresh water contaminated with
Transmission	cercariae (infective larval forms of Schistosoma).
	Rash/itchy skin appears within days of initial
	infection. After 1-2 months, fever, chills, cough, and
	muscle aches develop. When Schistosoma eggs
Signs and	travel to the liver or intestine/bladder inflammation
Symptoms	and scaring appears. Years of infection can cause
	damage to the liver, intestines, lungs, and bladder.
	Occasionally, damage occurs in the spinal cord/brain
	leading to seizures and paralysis.
Infectious Dose	Unknown
Incubation	2-6 weeks
Period	2 O WCCR3

MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS / TREATMENT		
Prophylaxis	None available	
Vaccines	None available	
Treatment	Administer appropriate drug therapy:	
	All are sensitive to praziquantel.	
	• S. mansoni is sensitive to oxamniquine.	
	• <i>S. japonicum</i> is sensitive to metrifonate.	
Surveillance	Monitor for symptoms and confirm by testing stool, urine, or blood using microscopy or antibody detection.	
Emory Requirements	Report any exposures.	

LABORATORY HAZARDS	
Laboratory Acquired Infections (LAIs)	In 1987, there was one documented LAI.
Sources	Feces, biopsy specimens, urine, contact with infected freshwater.

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES	
Canadian MSDS	http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/msds-ftss/msds136e-eng.php
BMBL: 5 th	http://www.cdc.gov/OD/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/BMBL 5th Edi
Edition	<u>tion.pdf</u>
CDC Guidelines	https://www.cdc.gov/parasites/schistosomiasis/index.html

CONTAINMENT REQUIREMENTS	
	Required for all work with infective stages of
BSL-2	Schistosoma and potentially infected body tissues,
	fluids, and freshwater.

SPILL PROCEDURES	
Small	Notify others working in the lab. Allow aerosols to settle. Don appropriate PPE. Cover area of the spill with paper towels and apply a freshly made solution of 10% sodium hypochlorite, working from the perimeter towards the center. Allow 30 minutes of contact time before disposal and cleanup of spill materials.
Large	Contact Emory's Biosafety Officer (404-727-8863), the EHSO Office (404-727-5922), or The Spill Response Team (404-727-2888).

EXPOSURE PROCEDURES		
Mucous	Flush eyes, mouth or nose	e for 15 minutes at eyewash
membrane	station.	
	Wash area with soap and	water for 15 minutes; rinse
Other Exposure.	with ethanol. Cercariae require 1-2 minutes to	
	penetrate skin.	
Danartina	Immediately report incide	ent to supervisor, complete
Reporting	an employee incident report in PeopleSoft.	
	7am-4pm (OIM):	After Hours:
	EUH (404-686-7941)	OIM NP On Call
Medical Follow- up	EUHM (404-686-7106)	404-686-5500
	WW (404-728-6431)	PIC# 50464
	Needle Stick (OIM):	Yerkes: Maureen Thompson
	EUH (404-686-8587)	Office (404-727-8012)
	EUHM (404-686-2352)	Cell (404-275-0963)

VIABILITY	
Disinfection	All infective stages are susceptible to 2% gluteraldehyde, 10% sodium hypochlorite. Surface cercariae are susceptible to 70% ethanol.
Inactivation	Sensitive to freezing.
Survival Outside Host	Unknown

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)	
Minimum PPE Requirements	At minimum, personnel are required to don gloves, closed toed shoes, lab coat, and appropriate face and eye protection prior to working with <i>Schistosoma</i> . Additional PPE may be required depending on lab specific SOPs.
Additional Precautions	Wash hands and change gloves frequently.