Biological Toxin Reference Sheet

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Research Administration

BIOLOGICAL TOXIN REFERENCE SHEET

Tetanus Toxi

CHARACTERISTICS				
Description	Tetanus toxin is produced by <i>Clostridium tetani</i> as a single chain, almost non-toxic, protein with a molecular weight of approximately 150.000 representing 1315 amino acids. Bacterial proteases cleave the molecule between positions A 457 and S 458 (extracellular activation), yielding a heavy chain (MW 100.000) and a light chain (MW 50.000) tetanus toxin (HC-TeTx, LC-TeTx). Tetanus toxin is one of the three most poisonous substances known to humans, the other two being the toxins of botulism and diphtheria			
Natural Source	Clostridium tetani			
MW	100 kDa heavy chain (fragment B) and a 50kDa light chain (fragment A)			
Type of Toxin	Neurotoxin			
Commercial presentation	Powder			
HEALTH HAZARDS				
Modes of Transmission	Spores of <i>C. tetani</i> are found in soil, dust and animal feces. Transmission occurs through contamination of wounds with soil or foreign bodies contaminated with C. tetani spores. There is no person to person transmission.			
LD50 (ug/kg) in humans	0.003 ug/kg			
Signs and Symptoms	Unopposed muscle contraction and spasm, Risus Sardonicus (a rigid smile), Trismus (commonly known as lock-jaw), and Opisthotonus (rigid, arched back). Seizures may occur, and the autonomic nervous system may also be affected			
Treatment	Tetanus is a medical emergency requiring hospitalization, immediate treatment with human tetanus immune globulin (TIG), agents to control muscle spasm, aggressive wound care, antibiotics, and a tetanus toxoid booster. If tetanus immune globulin is unavailable, Immune Globulin Intravenous (IGIV) can be used.			
Host range	Human, domestic and wild animals			
MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS / TREATMENT				
Prophylaxis	Follow CDC's protocol for tetanus prophylaxis with TIG in routine wound management			
Vaccines	Vaccination during recovery: Tetanus disease does not result in tetanus immunity. Active immunization with a tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine should begin or continue as soon as the person's condition has stabilized. Individuals working with Tetanus Toxin should be offered the Tetanus vaccine. Adults should get one dose of the tetanus and diphtheria (Td) vaccine every 10 years.			
Diagnosis	Physical exam, medical and immunization history, and the signs and symptoms of muscle spasms, stiffness and pain. Laboratory tests generally aren't helpful for diagnosing tetanus.			
Emory Requirements	Report all incidents using PeopleSoft			

s	Toxin				
	LABORATORY HAZARDS				
	Laboratory	Laboratory-acquired cases of Tetanus Toxin have			
Acquired occurred.					
ł	Infections	Inhaled ingestion skin abcorntian			
l	Sources	Innaied, ingestion, skin absorption.			
	REFERENCES				
	CDC	https://www.cdc.gov/tetanus			
	CONTAINMENT				
	ABSI 1	Follow Chemical Safety hazard assessment. Work inside			
	NDSEI	the biosafety cabinet			
l	BSL2 In vitro work should be conducted inside the BSC				
SPILL PROCEDURES					
		Notify others working in the lab. Allow aerosols to			
		settle. Don appropriate PPE. An EPA-registered			
	Small	disinfectant should be used to remove contaminating			
		matter from surfaces (e.g., of bench tops and			
		disposable materials should be autoclaved			
	For assistance, contact Emory's Biosafety Officer (40		nory's Biosafety Officer (404-		
	Large	727-8863), or the EHSO Spill Team (404-727-2888)			
I					
	Mucous Flush eves, mouth or nose for 15 minutes at evewash				
	membrane station.				
ĺ	Other Exposures	es Wash area with soap and water for 15 minutes. Immediately report incident to supervisor, complete			
	Reporting				
		employee incident report	using PeopleSoft.		
	Medical Follow- up	<u>/am-4pm (OIM)</u> :	After Hours:		
		404-686-8587	404-686-5500 PIC# 50464		
		Needle Stick (OIM):404-			
		686-8587 or APP On	Yerkes: Maureen Thompson		
		Call: 404-686-5500 PIC#	Office $(404 - 727 - 8012)$		
		50464	Cell (404-275-0505)		
	VIABILITY				
	Disinfection	10% bleach			
	Inactivation	Steam Autoclave 1 hr 121C			
Supringl Outside					
	Survival Outsiae Host	Does survive outside the host			
	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)				
		outside the biosafety cabinet or a chemical fume hood			
	Minimum PPE Requirements	Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of			
		dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust			
		ventilation at places where dust is formed. Additional			
		PPE may be required depending on lab specific SOPs.			
	Additional Precautions	Use a biological safety cabinet (BSC) or a chemical fume			
		noou for resuspension of the biological toxin or manipulations of stock solutions of toxins that can			
		generate aerosols, such as pinetting, harvesting			
		infecting cells, filling tubes/containers, and opening			
		sealed centrifuge canister	ed centrifuge canisters.		
ļ	WASTE MANAG	EMENT			
		Materials that are potentially contaminated with toxin			
	Solid waste shall be disposed of as biohazardous waste and share		hazardous waste and sharps		
	must be disposed of in a sharps container.				