

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
DIVISION OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

SOP#: 003.11

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TITLE:	Facilities for Aseptic Surgery for Non-rodent USDA Species
SCOPE:	All Animal Program Personnel
RESPONSIBILITY:	Facility Manager, All Animal Program Personnel
PURPOSE:	To Identify the Available Surgical Resources, and Outline the Proper Management and Maintenance of the Surgical Facilities used for USDA Regulated Species.

I. PURPOSE

1. To ensure the availability of high quality aseptic surgical facilities for research purposes.

II. RESPONSIBILITY

1. The Facility Manager is responsible for scheduling and coordinating all support and technical services required of the surgical facilities.

III. PROCEDURES

1. Non-rodent mammalian survival surgical procedures must be conducted within accredited facilities for non-rodent surgery, where separate areas are provided for pre-operative animal preparation, surgeon's pre-operative scrub, the operating room, and for post-operative monitoring and care of the involved animal(s). Accredited non-rodent surgical facilities are available at the College of Medicine (COM) and Center for Advanced Medical Learning and Simulation (CAMLS).
2. Ideally, walls are masonry block with epoxy paint, ceilings of plaster lathe with epoxy paint, floors of monolithic epoxy aggregate. Ceiling-mounted operating lights are present in the operating rooms, ventilation is 100% fresh air conditioned and heated, and all anesthetic gases are scavenged.
3. Surgical support areas are constructed of block masonry walls, plaster and lathe ceilings, both of which are painted with epoxy paint, and seamless epoxy aggregate. Autoclaves are available for instrument and pack preparation and sterilization.
4. Postoperative recovery areas are constructed of block masonry walls, plaster and lathe ceilings, both of which are painted with epoxy paint, and seamless epoxy aggregate.
5. Surgical areas are physically separated from corridors and animal housing areas. Procedural and surgical area air flows and pressure gradients are adjusted so that they are positive and airflow is toward the adjoining corridors.

6. Operating rooms and support areas used for aseptic (i.e., survival) surgery are cleaned and decontaminated prior to each use. The operating table, operating light, utility boom and anesthetic/monitoring equipment are wiped clean with an appropriate disinfectant as described in **Item #7** below. The floor in the vicinity of the operative station is swept and mopped with Decon-Spore 200 Plus. Ceilings, HVAC ducts and exposed fixtures are kept free of dust and debris. Adequacy of cleaning and decontamination of the operating room and support areas prior to aseptic survival surgery is documented in the operating room log.

http://www.fda.gov/oc/ohrt/ohrt.html#ohrt (c)-2 (i)2.6eeas)8.9 (i)2.6 (s)-2 ()TJ18.7.287 -1.141 T

- Contact time - 5 minutes**
- d. **Chlorhexidine**
Active ingredient