



The University of Texas at Tyler
Environmental Health and Safety
BIOLOGICAL AGENT REFERENCE SHEET

Characteristics	
Risk Group	2 - associated with human which is rarely serious for which preventative or therapeutic interventions are often available
Agent Type	Biohazard
Description	<p>Bacteria belonging to <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i> is an anaerobic, Gram-positive, coagulase negative and non-hemolytic cocci. It may cause uncomplicated and complicated urinary tract infections (acute pyelonephritis, urethritis, epididymitis, and prostatitis). Those who are a young female, elderly, pregnant, immunocompromised neonates, or utilizing urinary catheters have an increased risk. It is resistant to Novobiocin.</p> <p>ref: Staphylococcus Saprophyticus. Bookshelf. NCBI.</p>
Host Range	Humans, cows, pigs
Exposure route	Injection or contact with infected people/animals or their waste/blood products
Incubation period	Greater than 7 days

Laboratory Hazards	
High Energy	(Statistically unknown) Centrifugation, sonication, vortexing
Sharps	Needles, broken glass

Aerosols	(Statistically unknown) Shaking, liquid culturing, pipetting, sneezing, coughing
Equipment	Easily adhere to and stay tissue
Exposed body	Skin, eyes, mucous membranes
Notes	

Laboratory Handling Guidelines	
Biosafety Level	1 - refer to Biosafety Manual; contact EH&S for a copy
Training	EH&S Biosafety Training; Lab specific training
Engineering controls	BSC if working with any form
PPE	Eye protection, gloves and lab coat
Waste	Biohazard - put in red biohazard bins

Agent Viability	
Disinfection	1% bleach, 70% ethanol and iodines (0.075g/L)
Survival outside host	skin, GI of humans an animals
Engineering controls	BSC if working with liquids; lids while working with high energy equipment
PPE	Eye protection, gloves, long sleeve or lab coat
Waste	Biohazard - put in red biohazard bins

Exposure and Spill procedures	
Mucous membranes	Flush eyes, nose, mouth/throat for 15 minutes
Skin contact	Wash with soap and water for a minimum of 30 second for bare skin contact; for broken skin wash with soap and water for 15 minutes
Minor (small) spills	Notify all persons present in the area. Allow aerosols to settle. While wearing protective clothing, gently cover the spill with absorbent paper towel and apply appropriate disinfectant, starting at perimeter and working towards the centre. Allow sufficient contact time before clean up.
Major (large) spills	Contact EH&S immediately; after-hours contact University Police
Waste	Biohazard - put waste in red biohazard bins; sterilize all tools after work

References	
ref: Staphylococcus Saprophyticus. Bookshelf. NCBI.	