



# Good Laboratory Work Practices

Student Guide

2016



GLOBAL BIORISK MANAGEMENT CURRICULUM



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## Introductions

- Instructors
- Students
  - Your name?
  - Where are you from?



Slide 2

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# Action Plan

By the end of this lesson, I would like to:

KNOW		FEEL		BE ABLE TO DO	
<i>Your learning doesn't stop with this lesson. Use this space to think about what else you need to do or learn to put the information from this lesson into practice.</i>					
What more do I need to know or do?		How will I acquire the knowledge or skills?		How will I know that I've succeeded?	How will I use this new learning in my job?



## Key Messages

- Good Laboratory Work Practices are techniques and methods of doing work in the laboratory that reduce biorisk.
- Barriers to Good Laboratory Work Practices can be overcome through various strategies.
- The AMP model (Assessment, Mitigation, Performance) is applicable to the maintenance of Good Laboratory Work Practices.

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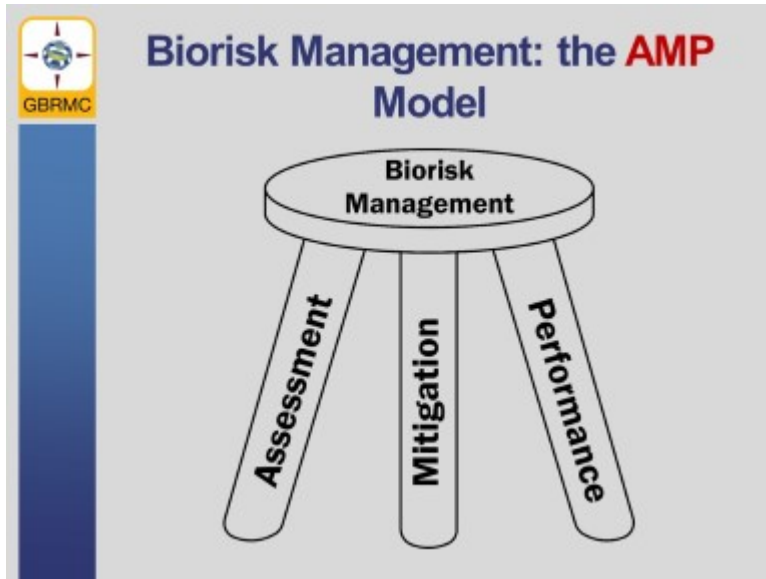
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Review the AMP model for Biorisk Management.

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## Key Components of Biorisk Management

- **Biorisk Assessment**
  - Process of identifying the hazards and evaluating the risks associated with biological agents and toxins, taking into account the adequacy of any existing controls, and deciding whether or not the risks are acceptable



Slide 6

Define Assessment:

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### Key Components of Biorisk Management

- **Biorisk Mitigation**
  - Actions and control measures that are put into place to reduce or eliminate the risks associated with biological agents and toxins



Slide 7

Define Mitigation:

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### Key Components of Biorisk Management

- **Biorisk Performance**
  - Improving biorisk management by recording, measuring, and evaluating organizational actions and outcomes to reduce biorisk.




Define Performance:

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices


## Considering Good Laboratory Work Practices



### Hierarchy of Controls

- Elimination or Substitution
- Engineering Controls
- Administrative Controls
- Practices and Procedures
- Personal Protective Equipment

Control methods at the top of the list are, **in general**, more effective and protective than those at the bottom.



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## Basic Safety Practices

### Group Exercise:

Imagine that you are the supervisor in a basic clinical research laboratory.

What **10 rules** would you institute to **protect workers** in your laboratory?

**In your group**, please spend **10 minutes** to discuss basic safety rules for your laboratory. Write each practice on a separate **sticky note** and place them on your **flip chart**. Be prepared to report your rules to the class.

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Considering Good Laboratory Work Practices



### Good Laboratory Work Practices

A **Good Laboratory Work Practice** is a practice, technique, or procedure that, when followed, has been demonstrated to **protect** lab workers and the environment and **reduce the risk** of exposure to hazardous agents.



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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

### Plenary Discussion:

1. Are Good Laboratory Work Practices only concerned with safety and security?
2. What are the differences between Good Laboratory Work Practices (GLWP) and Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)?

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Considering Good Laboratory Work Practices



### Good Laboratory Work Practices

#### Group Exercise:

Imagine that you are the supervisor in a basic clinical research laboratory.


What additional rules would you institute to protect the **environment** and **community** (in addition to protecting the worker)?

**In your group**, please spend **10 minutes** to discuss basic safety/security rules for your laboratory. Write each practice on a separate **sticky note** and place them on your **flip chart**. Be prepared to report your rules to the class.

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Considering Good Laboratory Work Practices



### Some Examples of Good Laboratory Work Practices

Lock lab doors/freezers	Not overfilling waste containers	Regular decontamination of work surfaces	Keep an organized lab notebook
Regular Hand Washing	Properly clean up spills promptly	Not recapping needles	No mouth pipetting
Buttoning lab coat all the way down	No food or drink in lab	Entry to lab limited to authorized personnel only	Neat and clean laboratory
Proper segregation of waste	Marking and labeling biological containers and equipment	Not wearing lab coats or PPE outside of the lab	Not blocking the front/back grill of the BSC

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices


## Encouraging and Enforcing Good Lab Practices



### Good Laboratory Work Practices

**Questions:**

- Why are good laboratory work practices so important?
- What is the risk of inadequate laboratory practices?
  - Increased risk to people
  - Increased risk to the environment
  - Increased risk by people to each other



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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Barriers to Good Laboratory Work Practices



### Barriers to Good Laboratory Work Practices

#### Group Exercise:

What are the **barriers** that prevent people from following Good Laboratory Work Practices?

**Work in your group** for **10 minutes** and list as many **barriers** as you can think of. Write your answers on a separate **sticky note** and place them on your **flip chart**.

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## Barriers to Good Practices

**Examples of barriers that must be surmounted:**

- **Convenience:**
  - Practice: No food or drink allowed in the lab
  - Problem: No lunch room
  - Result: Food stored and consumed in the lab
  - Assumed Risk: Contamination, risk of infection, accidental exposure
- **Time:**
  - Practice: Update the inventory at the end of the day
  - Problem: It's the end of the day, people are tired
  - Result: Out of date or incorrect inventory that is retrospectively updated in the morning
  - Assumed Risk: Theft, misuse, diversion, loss, confusion

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Encouraging and Enforcing Good Lab Practices



### Supporting Good Laboratory Work Practices

#### Group Exercise:

How can you ensure **researchers** are following these good laboratory work practices?

Come up with as many different examples as you can for ways to **enforce, encourage, or support** people to use or follow GLWPs.

**In your group**, spend **5 minutes to** answer the question. Write your answers on a separate **sticky note** and place them on your **flip chart**.

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Encouraging and Enforcing Good Lab Practices



### Supporting Good Lab Work Practices

#### Reinforcement vs. Punishment

- **Reinforcement**
  - Rewards for periods of no violations
  - Providing solutions to the violations
    - For example, a lunch table outside the lab so no food is brought or consumed in the lab
  - Training
- **Punishment**
  - Fines, punitive actions



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## Who is Responsible?

**Plenary Activity:**

Raise your hand if....  
you **agree** that promoting/enforcing  
Good Laboratory Work Practices is the  
**government's** responsibility?

Why do you agree?

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## Who is Responsible?

### Plenary Activity:

Raise your hand if....  
you **agree** that promoting/enforcing  
Good Laboratory Work Practices is  
**management's** responsibility?

Why do you disagree?

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## Who is Responsible?

**Plenary Activity:**

Raise your hand if....  
you **agree** that promoting/enforcing  
Good Laboratory Work Practices is the  
responsibility of **laboratory  
technicians?**

Why do you agree?

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### Who is Responsible?

Enforcement of Good Laboratory Work Practices is everyone's responsibility!

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices



### Identifying Poor Laboratory Work Practices

#### Class Exercise:

For the following scenarios and pictures, please complete the following:

- **Assessment:** what is the risk?
- **Mitigation:** what can be done to reduce the risk?
- **Performance:** how can we determine whether or not this mitigation strategy is working?

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices



### What Went Wrong?

#### Scenario:

3 vials of Equine Encephalitis Virus are reported missing from a high security facility. This virus infects horses, but can be spread to humans through mosquitoes, where it can be deadly in ~1 out of 100 cases. The vials were under the control of a senior scientist who had retired a few years ago and were first identified as missing when a new computer-based inventory system was implemented at the laboratory.

*Scenario continued on next slide.....*



### What Went Wrong?

#### Scenario, continued:

The senior scientist thinks that there is a “strong possibility” that the samples were destroyed 8 years ago when one of the freezers in the facility broke down and everything in the freezer had to be destroyed. Unfortunately, a complete inventory of the destroyed samples was never performed. Investigators have not found any evidence of criminal activity.

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices



### Identifying Poor Laboratory Work Practices

**Scenario, continued:**

- **Assessment:** what is the risk?
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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices

 **What is Wrong with This Picture?**

**Assessment:** what is the risk?

**Mitigation:** what can be done to reduce the risk?

**Performance:** how can we determine whether or not this mitigation strategy is working?



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## Good Laboratory Work Practices


## Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices

 **What is Wrong with This Picture?**

**Assessment:** what is the risk?

**Mitigation:** what can be done to reduce the risk?

**Performance:** how can we determine whether or not this mitigation strategy is working?



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**Good Laboratory Work Practices**

**Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices**



**Fixing the Poor Practice?**



Is this an improvement over open sandals?

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## Good Laboratory Work Practices


## Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices

 **What is Wrong with This Picture?**

**Assessment:** what is the risk?

**Mitigation:** what can be done to reduce the risk?

**Performance:** how can we determine whether or not this mitigation strategy is working?



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## Good Laboratory Work Practices

## Examples: Poor Laboratory Practices



### What is Wrong with This Picture?

**Assessment:** what is the risk?

**Mitigation:** what can be done to reduce the risk?

**Performance:** how can we determine whether or not this mitigation strategy is working?



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## Practices Matter!

- **Is using a single risk mitigation strategy enough?**
  - **No** – every example shown, misused or misunderstood application of safety and/or security mitigation controls.
- **What can make the difference between success and failure?**
  - Personal responsibility
  - Training in the difference and reasoning between **Good Laboratory Work Practices** and **Poor Laboratory Practices**.



## Summary

What are some of the key considerations of good laboratory work practices?

- Why are they good?
- How can we ensure they are being implemented as intended?



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## Review

To wrap-up, let's discuss what we learned about **good laboratory work practices**:

What did we learn?

What does it mean?

Where do we go from here?

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### Key Messages

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# Action Plan

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*Your learning doesn't stop with this lesson. Use this space to think about what else you need to do or learn to put the information from this lesson into practice.*

What more do I need to know or do?	How will I acquire the knowledge or skills?	How will I know that I've succeeded?	How will I use this new learning in my job?

*Use space on back, if needed*