

Bordetella pertussis

CHARACTERISTICS

Svnonvm or Originally named Haemophilus pertussis F,

Cross Reference Whooping cough

Disease Causes whooping cough or pertussis.

coccobacilli, Morphology Gram-negative motile,

aerobic, and produces pertussus (PT) toxins.

Zoonosis None available

RISK GROUP & CONTAINMENT REQUIREMENTS

ABSI-2 For all procedures utilizing infected animals.

BSL-2/BSL-2+ For all procedures involving suspected or known

infectious specimen or cultures, work in a BSC unless otherwise approved and stated in lab-

specific manual.

Risk Group 2 Agents that are associated with human disease which is rarely serious and for which preventive

or therapeutic interventions are often available.

LABORATORY HAZARDS

Primary Hazards Exposure of mucous membranes to infectious

aerosols from manipulation of pertussis cultures or working with concentrated suspensions.

Sources Cultures, frozen stocks and the use of toxins

according to IBC protocols.

Cases have been reported.

Lab Acquired

Infections (LAIs)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Additional Additional PPE may be required depending on

Precautions lab-specific SOPs and IBC Protocol.

Lab coat, disposable gloves, safety glasses, closed Minimum PPE

Requirements toed shoes, long pants.

SPILL PROCEDURES

Large Immediately notify all lab personnel and clear the area.

> Remove any contaminated PPE/clothing before exiting the lab. Lock all entry doors, post warning signage, and deny entry. Call DPS (213-740-4321) and ask to notify EH&S. Inform the PI and/or Lab Manager/Supervisor

as soon as possible.

Small Notify all lab personnel lab. Remove contaminated PPE and don new PPE. Cover spill area with absorbent

material and add fresh 1:10 bleach:water. Allow 20 minutes (or as directed) contact time. After 20 minutes, clean up and dispose of materials.

VIABILITY

Disinfection Use 10 % dilution of household bleach (minimum

0.3% sodium hypochlorite) for 20 to 30 minutes, or an acceptable time approved by IBC and EH&S.

Survival Outside

Survives 45 days in soil, 6 days on glass, 5 days Host on clothes, 3 - 5 days on dry surfaces, 2 days on

paper, and a few hours in respiratory secretions.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Host Range Humans

Incubation 5 to 10 days after exposure, but sometimes not

for as long as 3 weeks.

Infectious Dose Unknown

Period

Modes of Direct contact, inhalation of airborne droplets Transmission

including aerosol droplets outside a BSC, and

exposure of mucous membranes.

Signs and 1st stage: 4-21 days - nasal mucous membrane **Symptoms** inflammation, mucous filling of nasal cavity,

> sneezing, low-grade fever, mild/occasional cough. 2nd stage: 1-6 weeks - pertussis symptoms e.g., episodes of sudden and numerous rapid coughs with characteristic whooping sound. Vomiting and exhaustion could also occur. Serious complications of pertussis: cyanosis, pneumonia, bradycardia, seizures, encephalopathy, refractory pulmonary hypertension, and even death. Last

> (convalescent) stage: decrease in symptoms though coughing may last for several months.

EXPOSURE PROCEDURES

Medical Follow-Visit USC's designated healthcare provider. Bring

a copy of this PSDS.

Mucous Flush eyes for 5-10 minutes at eyewash station.

Membrane

Other Exposures Immediately wash affected area with soap and

water for 15 minutes.

Immediately report incident to supervisor, notify Reporting

EH&S, and complete Manager's Report.

MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS/TREATMENT

Prophylaxis Antibiotics are available after consultation with a

physician. Alert physician to all allergies.

Surveillance Monitor for symptoms of infection

Treatment Azithromycin, Clarithromycin, and Erythromycin

Immediately report anv Requirements Environmental Health & Safety.

Vaccines Whole cell (wP) and acellular (aP) vaccines. aP

> formulations: diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP); tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap). Babies and children younger than 7 years receive DTaP, older children and adults receive Tdap.

exposures

REFERENCES

BMBL Canadian PSDS

http://tiny.cc/cdc-bmbl http://tiny.cc/canada-gov-psds

NIH Guidelines

http://tiny.cc/nih-bio-secure https://www.cdc.gov/

Virginia Tech http://tiny.cc/vt-psds