



CAT AND DOG CLINIC BIOSAFETY ISTRUCTIONS

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this instruction is to provide safe working conditions in Erciyes University Veterinary Faculty Animal Hospital Cat and Dog Animal Clinic and its affiliated units.

2. RESPONSIBILITY

Erciyes University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Animal Hospital Cat and Dog Animal Clinic responsible for all the rules - faculty students and technical, administrative (head physician) and academic staff.

3. APPLICATION

- All staff and students should wear hospital-specific clothing to reduce the risk of carrying an infectious disease.
- All staff and students must have clean clothes and wear clean and appropriate shoes. Shoes should be closed, easy to clean and disinfectable.
- Protective clothing (aprons etc.) and shoes should be changed or cleaned when contaminated with feces, urine, blood, nasal exudate and other body fluids.
- No food or liquid should be consumed in the examination rooms. In addition, food and beverages should not be allowed to be stored.
- Cage hygiene is very important for patients staying in Cat and Dog Animal Clinic, non-infectious and infectious hospitalization units. Before a new animal enters a cage, feces, blood, urine, all organic material and dirt must be removed. Cleaning staff should clean cages and aisles daily. When dirt is seen in the cage, a "Clean" warning should be hung on the cage.
- If the animal is discharged, the cage should be cleaned as soon as possible.
- Since hygiene is very important for newborns, the cage should be cleaned and disinfected when wetness-moisture is detected in the stool or litter.
- The phrase "Disinfect" should be hung in the cage of an animal with an infectious disease or suspected. Cleaning staff should empty, clean and disinfect the cage as soon as possible. The cage should be considered as an infectious area until it is disinfected, and there should be no animal entry before the cleaning-disinfection process.
- During the hospitalization of the animal, feed and water containers should be cleaned regularly (when needed or at least 2 times a day) and cleaned and disinfected between uses of different animals. The water in the water container should be checked at regular intervals and filled with clean water at least 2 times a day after cleaning the container. The animal's appetite should be noted on the patient card daily. Food should be placed in containers suitable for animals. Food and water containers of non-infection and infection hospitalization units must be separate from each other and should not be mixed.
- Animals should be kept as clean as possible, and all discharges and secretions should be removed from the contaminated area. Dirty animals should be washed and all animals should be combed regularly.
- The area around the cage should be clean and tidy. Medication material, cage mat and student-worker clothes etc. around the cage. should not be.

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Dök. No: BG-TAL.11 Yayın Tarihi:

Rev No.Tarihi,

- If the animal defecates outside the cage, stool should be removed immediately. When the animal urinates inside the building or on a hard floor, the urine should be removed immediately and the floor cleaned, disinfected and dried. “General Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization Instruction” should be followed.
- All employees and students are responsible for their personal hygiene.
- Before and after contact with each patient, hands should be cleaned or washed with an alcohol-based hand disinfectant. Hands should also be cleaned or washed in the same way when going out of examination rooms.
- Clean examination gloves should be worn when handling high-risk patients, such as animals at risk of infectious disease or immunocompromised. Clean examination gloves should also be worn when contacting discharge, secretion or wound (See; Hand Washing and Glove Usage Instructions).
- In case of any undesirable event and/or injury or suspicion of infection in the outpatient clinic, the “Unwanted Event Notification Form” and/or the “Injury during Work or After Contact Infection Prevention Form” should be filled and forwarded to the unit authority.
- Surfaces or equipment contaminated with faeces, secretions and blood should be cleaned and disinfected.

General Disinfection Protocol

- All equipment (mouthpiece, speculum, forceps, etc.) should be cleaned and disinfected using 70% isopropyl alcohol or 0.5% chlorhexidine after use on the patient and before use on the other patient.
- Equipment such as stethoscopes owned by students and academic staff should be routinely cleaned and disinfected.
- All organic material must be removed before disinfection.
- Contaminated cage, walls, doors, water and feed containers should be scrubbed with water and detergent or soap or cleaned mechanically. The cleaned area should be rinsed to remove detergent residue. The rinsed area should be allowed to drain or dry if possible.
- The surfaces of contaminated cages, walls, doors, water and feed containers should ideally come into contact with disinfectant for 15 minutes (fogging method with the help of pulverizer and/or direct contact with disinfectant liquid). Excess disinfectant should be removed with water. The disinfectant must then be rinsed off from all surfaces (when done with the fogging method, it must be left to settle and dry).
- After the disinfection process, the person cleaning should take off the protective clothing and wash their hands.
- All multi-purpose areas such as examination rooms should be arranged between patients, cleaned and disinfected.
- Walking areas should be cleaned regularly every day and directly after contamination with biological material such as every defecation.
- The park area and its surroundings should be checked regularly on a weekly basis and all biological and all other wastes should be cleaned.

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Mats and Foot Baths

- The mats are located at the entrance to the animal isolation area and should be changed every morning.
- Foot bath solutions should be changed every morning.
- It should be re-prepared immediately when the footbath solution becomes dry and decreases.
- Staff and students should use mats and foot baths wherever they come across.

Equipment Disinfection Protocol

- Stomach, urine, crop etc. probes, mouth pads, otoscope tips, endoscopes etc. All equipment or other materials containing equipment must be cleaned and disinfected or sterilized for use between different patients.
- Sterilized equipment such as surgical equipment should be cleaned with soap and water after use and disinfected with 0.5% chlorhexidine solution. The equipment must then be sterilized using the appropriate sterilization method.
- Equipment/materials and surfaces that come into contact with biological products such as feces, secretions or blood should be cleaned and disinfected immediately. It is especially important in animals with infectious disease or suspected infectious disease.
- Infectious Disease Intensive Care Units/Cabins: All equipment used in such a patient should be specific to that patient and should be stored in a box for each patient. After each application, the material should be cleaned with alcohol and/or 0.5% chlorhexidine solution. The collars used in these patients should only be used on them and should not be used on other patients. These collars should be disinfected at regular intervals by dipping them in alcohol and/or 0.5% chlorhexidine solution. These intensive care cabinets should be checked, once again cleaned and disinfected before being used on a new patient.
- Stethoscopes owned by students and academic staff used in the non-infectious diseases section should be disinfected at regular intervals (at the beginning and end of the day) by themselves with alcohol or hand sanitation solution. Stethoscopes that are visibly soiled or come into contact with an infected or suspected patient should be disinfected immediately after cleaning.
- Electronic thermometers should be well disinfected daily with alcohol and/or chlorhexidine wipes. Plastic thermometer covers should be dipped in disinfectant solution at regular intervals. Infectious diseased or suspected animals should have individual thermometers dedicated to them. These should be kept on their boxers during hospitalization. If they are visibly soiled, they should be cleaned and disinfected after each examination and after the patient is discharged.
- Scissors and similar equipment frequently used by clinicians can be used on a large number of patients, but should be cleaned and disinfected with alcohol or 0.5% chlorhexidine solution for use between patients.

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Management of Animals Brought to the Cat and Dog Animal Clinic

Outpatients

- Patients who do not show symptoms of infectious disease are in the waiting area with their owners. they can be found.
- Patients suffering from acute vomiting, diarrhea, cough or runny nose should stay in their car until a student or veterinarian checks it out.
- Patients at risk of communicable diseases should not be taken directly into the examination room. The patient should be transported here by means of a stretcher or a cage. If such a patient is brought directly to the consultation/patient registration desk, the responsible person at the consultation should immediately contact the relevant veterinarian and take the patient to the infection examination room immediately. The patient should be transported to the infection examination room as soon as possible. The room where such a patient is placed should be closed, no one other than the responsible physician and students should enter, and the words "Do not use" or "Do not enter" should be posted on the door. After the patient's procedure is finished, the room should be cleaned and disinfected.

Hospitalization Units

- Animals with suspected communicable diseases should be treated as outpatients or hospitalized whenever possible. However, even if hospitalization is required, it should be hospitalized in a fixed cage in the infection/isolation hospitalization unit.
- Inpatient cages are determined by the responsible veterinarian. The cage allocated must be clean.
- Information notes about the owner, the department, the responsible physician and the patient are written in the cage where the patient is hospitalized.
- The patient's accessories such as bed, blanket, leash, referral belt are returned to the patient's owner. If the owner insists that these accessories remain, they should be informed that they will not be returned.
- Suspected or diagnosed infection status should be written on the information card.
- If the patient has a special condition such as biting, zoonotic disease, etc., an information note should be added to the cage regarding this condition.
- Food such as raw meat or bones is not given, and the animal is given clean water until told otherwise.
- The responsible physician determines the patient's diet, whether there will be food intake, how the feeding will be done, the note on the cage should be written by the responsible physician or student.
- Transporting patients from cage to cage is prohibited. The cage is cleaned as the patient is taken out of the cage and walked.
- Foods are stored in suitable bags, cans or plastic containers.
- The least possible amount of food is stored in the Cat and Dog Animal Clinic hospitalization refrigerator.
- Full cages are cleaned by the cleaning staff at least 2 times a day and, if necessary, properly prepared again. Cleaning and disinfection processes are recorded in the "Cat and Dog Animal Clinic Hospitalization Cleaning-Disinfection Follow-up Form" on a daily basis.

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- It is forbidden for owners of animals with contagious diseases to visit their patients, except in cases such as euthanasia. Visiting hours of other patients are determined by the hospital's chief physician and are possible within the framework of general hygiene rules.
- When the patient is discharged, a “clean” warning is posted on the cage.

Introduction to the Infection Hospitalization Unit

- Clinical gown should be removed in or outside the dressing room of the infectious hospitalization unit. All necessary equipment should be with the clinician to minimize entry and exit to the unit. A foot mat or bath should be used, and disinfectants should be checked and replaced frequently. Hands should be washed and disinfected with hand sanitizer. Boots, shoe covers, overalls or disposable aprons belonging to the unit should be worn in the unit changing area (dog infection hospitalization entrance), mask, gloves and/or bonnet should be worn.
- Procedures that may/may contaminate the environment, such as rectal touch, rectal temperature measurement, abscess manipulations, should be performed as the last practice for the patient.
- Care should be taken not to spread organic materials such as urine and feces in the room. Sharp or penetrating material should be used appropriately and disposed of in yellow sharps-drilling medical waste bins after the procedure is over.
- Contaminated surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected after patient care is finished.
- After the procedure, thermometer, stethoscope, and other materials and equipment should be disinfected with 70% isopropyl alcohol.
- Barrier clothing should be removed when exiting the unit and thrown into the medical waste/dirty bag. Hands should be washed or disinfected.
- Door handles in the infection hospitalization unit should be disinfected daily.
- Transfer of patients from the infection hospitalization unit to the clinic is subject to the permission of the Biosafety Commission president and the Hospital Chief Physician. Otherwise, all treatments should be done in the treatment area of the infection hospitalization unit.
- If these patients are to be intervened in the Cat and Dog Animal Clinic (ultrasound, x-ray examination, surgical operation, etc.), their interventions should be left to the end of the day, if possible. Patients should be transported in a way that will least contaminate the environment. All surfaces that these animals come into contact with must be cleaned and disinfected.
- After the ultrasonographic examination of the patients, the ultrasound device should be cleaned and disinfected.
- If an ECG has been performed on patients, the ECG should be cleaned and disinfected with 0.5% chlorhexidine or 70% isopropyl alcohol.
- All materials used in the surgical intervention of animals in the infection hospitalization unit should be cleaned, disinfected and then sterilized. This material should be transported in ziplock plastic bags.
- If patients who will undergo surgery or anesthesia have infectious diseases or are suspected of having an infectious disease, this should be written on their forms.
- Anesthesia machine should be cleaned and disinfected after application.
- Tissue residues in the oxygen delivery apparatus should be cleaned with soap and water and

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then rinsed. It should then be kept in the chlorhexidine solution for 15 minutes and then rinsed.

Anesthesia and surgical procedures of patients in the infection hospitalization unit

- Personnel or students who will come into contact with patients in the infection hospitalization unit should wear appropriate uniforms for the unit.
- Surgical procedures of animals with infectious diseases should be postponed to the end of the day, if possible.
- After the surgical procedures of the patients in the unit, all surfaces should be cleaned and then disinfected. All surgical equipment should be cleaned and disinfected. Then, all surgical equipment should be sent as infected material, so that it can be cleaned and sterilized in a closed manner.

Cat and Dog Animal surgery and anesthesia procedures

- Clean surgical gowns, caps, shoe covers and masks should be worn before entering the surgical unit areas.
- A high standard of hygiene and cleanliness should be provided in the surgical unit.
- The area to be operated should be prepared aseptically. Asepsis should be maintained throughout the entire operation.
- Unnecessary entrances and exits should be prohibited.
- Transitions between the anesthesia area and the surgical area should be minimized.
- Preparations for surgery of animals with infectious diseases or suspected infectious diseases: Preparing for surgery of animals with infectious diseases or suspected infectious diseases should be done in the animal's cage or in the appropriate examination room for patients with infectious diseases. The material residues used here should be immediately disposed of in the appropriate waste bucket and all surfaces should be cleaned, disinfected and dried.
- Before contact between patients, all hands should be washed and hand disinfected.
- Areas contaminated with feces and urine should be cleaned immediately after these organic wastes are removed.
- Anesthesia procedures of animals with infectious disease or suspected: The patient should be premedicated in his cage or isolation unit. It should be brought to the anesthesia preparation department just before the application of anesthesia. A cage or stretcher should be used during the transport process. All contaminated equipment must be cleaned, disinfected and then sent for sterilization. The status of animals with infectious disease or suspected should be written on the anesthesia form.

Anesthesia application area:

- It is forbidden to shave the area where the surgical procedure will be performed one day before the operation in order to prevent bacterial colonization.
- Unless otherwise decided, surgical patients should administer anesthesia one hour before the operation should be brought into the field. The intravenous catheter should be placed aseptically.
- After the operation, contaminated clothing should be placed in a plastic bag and sent to the cleaning unit.
- After the operation, patients who have no infectious disease or suspicion can be awakened in the anesthesia preparation or recovery department. Those with infectious diseases are awakened in their

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cages.

- Stretchers should be cleaned, disinfected and then rinsed.
- Tissue residues in the oxygen delivery apparatus should be cleaned with soap and water and then rinsed. It should then be kept in the chlorhexidine solution for 15 minutes and then rinsed.
- The anesthesia machine should be cleaned and disinfected between cases.
- The surgical room should be cleaned and disinfected. All contaminated equipment should be cleaned, disinfected and packed in plastic bags and sent to the cleaning unit.

Surgical Procedures of Patients With Zoonotic Disease

- Surgical procedures of animals with zoonotic disease should be avoided as much as possible. If it is very necessary for the surgical procedure, this procedure should be done at the end of the day, if possible.
- Minimum traffic should be provided in the surgery room and measures should be taken to reduce contamination.
- After the operation, contaminated clothing should be placed in a plastic bag and a warning of an infectious disease should be placed on it. It should be sent to the cleaning unit.

4. RELATED DOCUMENTS

BYG-TL.09 General Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization Instruction

BYG-TL.10 Hand Washing and Glove Usage Instructions

BYG-FR.05 Cat and Dog Animal Clinic Hospitalization Cleaning-Disinfection Follow-up Form

BYG-FR.09 Unwanted Event Notification Form

BYG-FR.10 Infection Prevention Form After Injury or Contact During Work

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