



CYTOTOXIC BIOLOGICAL SAFETY CABINET OPERATING SEQUENCE



1. Start Up

- Turn on cabinet blower and lights, check air intake and exhaust portals of the cabinet to make sure they are unobstructed.
- Allow blower to operate for a minimum of 15 minutes before aseptic manipulations are begun in the cabinet.



2. Wipe down

- Disinfect all interior surfaces of the workspace 70% alcohol or similar non-corrosive anti-microbial agents. **Use of chlorinated or halogen materials in the cabinet may damage stainless steel. If present, re-wipe with 70% Alcohol to remove damaging stainless steel materials.**



3. Materials & Equipment

- Place apparatus and materials onto the work surface.
- Do not place any items over the front or rear intake grills.
- Separate contaminated materials on the work surface to minimize movement.
- Do not use constant flame Bunsen burners.



4. Air Purge

- Allow 2-3 minutes after materials and apparatus are placed into the cabinet.



5. Perform Work

- Use proper attire, long sleeve gown, knit cuffs and appropriate gloves for handling of cytotoxic materials.
- Minimize movement and use proper aseptic technique.
- Cytotoxic preparation should observe the following:
 - a. A sterile plastic-backed absorbent drape should be placed on the work surface during mixing procedures. The drape should be exchanged whenever significant spillage occurs, or at the end of each production sequence.

b. Vials should be vented with a filter needle to eliminate internal pressure or vacuum.

c. Before opening ampoules, care should be taken to insure that no liquid remains in the tip of the ampoule. A sterile gauze sponge should be wrapped around the neck of the ampoule while opening.

d. Final drug measurement should be performed prior to removing the needle from the stopper of the vial.

e. A non-splash collection vessel should be available in the work zone to discard excess drug solutions.

- If an alarm occurs during the work process, immediately stop working, evaluate the alarm type on the control panel. If related to airflow, immediately cover and/or stop work processes, identify the work materials at risk during the work process. Proceed to terminal purging (if possible), removal of materials and interior wipe down.



6. Terminal Purging and Wipe Down

- Allow 2-3 minutes before removal of material and apparatus from cabinet.
- Remove residual cytotoxic materials from all interior surfaces using a light aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.05M NaOH for daily use, 1M for weekly cleaning). Re-wipe all interior surfaces of the workspace 70% alcohol or similar non-corrosive anti-microbial agents. **Use of chlorinated or halogen materials in the cabinet may damage stainless steel. If present, re-wipe with 70% Alcohol to remove damaging stainless steel materials.**



7. Paper Catch/Prefilter

- A paper catch is installed under the work surface and should be checked and cleaned no less than on a weekly basis. Any paper removed must be removed and properly disposed of as contaminated hazardous waste.



8. Shut Down

- Turn off blower and lights. Do not use the cabinet for storage!