

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
DIVISION OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

SOP#: 003.6

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TITLE:	Facilities for Aseptic Surgery for Non-rodent USDA Species
SCOPE:	All Animal Program Personnel
RESPONSIBILITY:	Facility Manager, Surgical Core Manager, All Animal Program Personnel
PURPOSE:	To Identify the Available Surgical Resources, and Outline the Proper Management and Maintenance of the Surgical Facilities used for USDA Regulated Species.

I. PURPOSE

1. To ensure the availability of high quality aseptic surgical facilities for research purposes.

II. RESPONSIBILITY

1. The Surgical Core Manager is responsible for scheduling and coordinating with the Facility Manager all support and technical services required of the surgical facilities.

III. PROCEDURES

1. Non-rodent mammalian survival surgical procedures must be conducted within accredited facilities for non-rodent surgery, where separate areas are provided for pre-operative animal preparation, surgeon's pre-operative scrub, the operating room, and for post-operative monitoring and care of the involved animal(s). Accredited non-rodent surgical facilities are available at the College of Medicine and All Children's Hospital.
2. In the College of Medicine room 1335Z serves as the scrub alcove, 1333, 1334 and 1311 for animal preparation, 1335 for sterile instrument preparation, 1329, 1330, 1324, and 1348 as operating rooms, 1333, and 1334 for postoperative recovery, and 1303 and 1305 for the preparation of the surgeon.
3. In the All Children's facility room 128 serves as the scrub alcove, room 127 as the operating room, room 130 for animal preparation and recovery, and rooms 113 and 114 for the preparation of the surgeon.
4. Walls are masonry block with epoxy paint, ceilings of plaster lathe with epoxy paint, floors of monolithic epoxy aggregate. Ceiling-mounted operating lights are present in the operating rooms, ventilation is 100% fresh air conditioned and heated, and all anesthetic gases are scavenged.

5. Surgical support areas are constructed of block masonry walls, plaster and lathe ceilings, both of which are painted with epoxy paint, and seamless epoxy aggregate. Autoclaves are available for instrument and pack preparation and sterilization.
6. Postoperative recovery areas are constructed of block masonry walls, plaster and lathe ceilings, both of which are painted with epoxy paint, and seamless epoxy aggregate. An oxygenated and heated recovery chamber is present at the College of Medicine in the op-postoperative recovery area.
7. Surgical areas are physically separated from corridors and animal housing areas. Procedural and surgical area air flows and pressure gradients are adjusted so that they are positive and airflow is toward the adjoining corridors.
8. Operating rooms and support areas are cleaned and decontaminated prior to and after each use. Floors are swept and mopped. Ceilings, ducts and exposed fixtures are wiped clean with Sporicidin or Clidox-S during room sanitation, and air filters, when present, are changed as required by monthly checks to ensure a dust and debris-free environment.
9. Corridors and support areas are swept and cleaned using Decon-Spore 200 Plus and/or an automatic floor washer. Counter tops are wiped clean using a suitable disinfectant solution such as Sporicidin.
10. Mop heads and buckets are cleaned after each use and then sanitized in the rack washer.
11. A ***Decontamination of Common Procedural Area Log*** is maintained to indicate:
 - a. Room number of area being cleaned/sanitized
 - b. Date cleaning/sanitation took place
 - c. Personnel performing the cleaning/sanitation

Approved:

Date: