

BIOHAZARDOUS AGENT REFERENCE DOCUMENT

Borrelia burgdorferi

The Biohazardous Agent Reference Document (BARD) is a general guidance resource that reviews and summarizes the nature of a pathogen or biotoxin, and offers safety requirements for work with the agent in the laboratory. The BARD may replace the formal SOPs used in conjunction with some IBC registrations.

The BARD is provided as an additional guidance tool, and is not a substitute for a risk assessment, biosafety training, lab-specific training, or a formal <u>IBC master protocol registration</u>. This document should be readily available in the laboratory, and it is the responsibility of the Laboratory Supervisor or Principal Investigator to ensure that all personnel have read, understood, and signed the document. The BARD is for informational purposes only, and is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical advice, diagnosis, or treatment. Please consult a health care provider for any medical questions or concerns.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Review the information contained in this document.
- 2. Add any necessary information that is specific to your work in the laboratory (such as strain-specific information). Please be sure that the track changes function is turned on to indicate any changes that you make.
- 3. Instruct all personnel to review the BARD and sign the last page, indicating that they have read and understood the information.
- 4. Submit the BARD along with your IBC master protocol registration, amendment, or continuing review.



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CHARACTERISTICS		
Morphology	Tickborne zoonotic spirochete bacterium, causative agent of Lyme disease, carried by ticks of the genus <i>Ixodes</i> .	
Strain Specific Characteristics		

HEALTH HAZARI	DS	
Host Range	Humans, deer, wild rodents, ticks are vectors.	
Modes of	Exposure to an infected tick, accidental	
Transmission	parenteral inoculation, inhalation of aerosols	
Signs and	Skin lesion at site of tick bite, polyarthritis,	
Symptoms	malaise, fatigue, fever, headache, stiff neck,	
	muscle pain. Neurological and cardiac	
	abnormalities weeks to months after infection.	
	Chronic arthritis may develop.	
Infectious	Unknown	
Dose		
Incubation	3 - 32 days after tick exposure	
Period		

MEDICAL PRECAU	JTIONS / TREATMENT	
Prophylaxis	Not generally warranted for tick bite alone	
Vaccines	Under development	
Treatment	Doxycycline, amoxicillin, or erythromycin to	
	control infection and lessen severity of	
	complications	
Surveillance	Monitor for symptoms and test using serology	
UVM IBC	Report any exposures or signs and symptoms to	
Requirements	your supervisor.	
Additional	Endemic areas include east coast of USA, WI,	
Medical	MN, CA, OR, Southern Ontario, Europe, Soviet	
Precautions	Union, Australia, China, Japan. Cases occur	
	primarily during summer.	

LABORATORY HAZARDS			
Laboratory	None specifically for B. burgdorferi, but 45		
Acquired	reported cases with 2 deaths attributed to B.		
Infections	recurrentis and B. duttoni (up to 1976)		
Sources	Blood, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, skin scrapings, retinal and synovial specimens. Infected mammals, their ectoparasites, infected tissues, laboratory cultures.		

CONTAINMENT	REQUIREMENTS	
BSL - 2	Manipulation of known or potentially infected	
	adapted strains (RG2)	
BSL - 3		
ABSL - 2	Work with animals infected with risk group 2	
	strains	
ABSL - 3		
Aerosol	Centrifugation, homogenizing, vortexing or	
generating	stirring, changing of animal cages, cell sorting,	
activities	pipetting, pouring liquids, sonicating, loading	
	syringes	
Primary	Use for aerosol-generating activities, large	
containment	volumes, or high concentrations	
device (BSC)		

EXPOSURE P	ROCEDU	RES		
Mucous	Flush for 15 minutes at eyewash station.			
membrane				
S				
Other	Wash area with soap and water for 15 minutes			
exposures				
Medical	Contact UVMMC Infectious Disease Dept. directly at			
Follow-Up	(802) 847-2700 for immediate assistance			
Reporting	Report all exposures or near misses to:			
	1. Your immediate Supervisor			
	2. The UVM Biosafety Officer at (802) 777-9471			
	and Risk Management at 6-3242			
	Risk Management and Safety;			
	https://www.uvm.edu/riskmanagement/inci			
	dent-claim-reporting-procedures			

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)		
Minimum PPE	Nitrile gloves, lab coat, appropriate eye/face	
Requirements	protection. Wash hands after removing gloves.	
Additional	Sharps use strictly limited.	
Precautions		
(Risk		
assessment		
dependent)		



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VIABILITY	
Disinfection	Susceptible to 1% sodium hypochlorite and 70%
	ethanol, with 10 minutes contact time
Inactivation	Inactivated by heat
Survival	Capable of surviving in infected blood 28 – 35 days
Outside Host	at room temperature, short periods of time in
	urine, and up to 48 days at 4°C in human blood.

SPILL CLEAN UP PROCEDURES

Small Spill	Notify others working in the lab. Allow aerosols to		
	settle. Don appropriate PPE. Cover area of the spill		
	with paper towels and apply approved disinfectant,		
	working from the perimeter towards the center.		
	Allow 30 minutes of contact time before clean up and		
	disposal. Dispose in double biowaste bags and		
	biobox.		
Large Spill	Inside of a lab: Call UVM Service Operations at 656-		
	2560 and press option 1 to speak to a dispatcher.		
	Ask them to page Risk Management and Safety.		
	Ask them to page Risk Management and Safety. <u>Outside of a lab:</u> Pull the nearest fire alarm and		
	Ask them to page Risk Management and Safety. <u>Outside of a lab:</u> Pull the nearest fire alarm and evacuate the building. Wait out front of the building		

REFERENCES	
Canadian PSDS	https://www.canada.ca/en/public- health/services/laboratory-biosafety- biosecurity/pathogen-safety-data-sheets-risk- assessment/borrelia-burgdorferi-material- safety-data-sheets-msds.html
BMBL	https://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/b
	<u>mbl5/</u>
CDC	https://www.cdc.gov/lyme/index.html
Guidelines	
Current	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/store/10.1002/9
Protocols in	780471729259.mc12c01s4/asset/mc12c01.pdf?
Microbiology	v=1&t=j5y6xibr&s=a44c077c8ca402f750d88346 40f5d99af8b8c8d2

STUDENT / EMPLOYEE NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE

Biosafety Review:

Jeff LaBossiere, Biological Safety Officer

Date

Principal Investigator: _____

IBC Registration #: _____