Automated Devices & Reports of Select Agent Release

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Medical Device Design-Incorporating Incorporating Safety and Biosafety Planning

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Federal Select Agent Program (FSAP)

- Regulates the possession, use, and transfer of biological select agents and toxins (BSAT) with the potential to pose a severe threat to public, animal or plant health, or to animal or plant products
- Managed jointly by:



 The Division of Select Agents and Toxins (DSAT), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)



 The Division of Agricultural Select Agents and Toxins (DASAT), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)





Select Agent Regulations

- Relevant regulations include:
 - o 7 C.F.R. Part 331 (plants and plant products)
 - o 9 C.F.R. Part 121 (animals and animal products)
 - o 42 C.F.R. Part 73 (public health)
- List-based regulatory program (currently 68 agents)
- Requires review and republication of agent list every two years









Exemptions

- Clinical or diagnostic laboratories (and other entities)
 - BSAT identified through diagnosis, verification, or proficiency testing
 - Upon identification
 - Securely store and report theft, loss, or release
 - Transfer or destroy within 7 days
 - Complete APHIS/CDC Form 4 within 7 days
- Products approved under certain Federal laws
- Investigational products
 - Must apply for exemption APHIS/CDC Form 5
- Public health or agricultural emergency







Select Agent Regulations: Section 19* (Release)



 (b) Upon discovery of the release of an agent or toxin causing occupational exposure, or release of the select agent or toxin outside of the primary barriers of the biocontainment area, an individual or entity must immediately notify CDC or APHIS.

• (2) A completed APHIS/CDC Form 3 must be submitted within 7 calendar days.

*42 CFR Part 73, 7 CFR Part 331, 9 CFR Part 121



Background/Methodology of Analyzing 2021 APHIS/CDC Form 3s

Why Examine Benchtop Releases and Occupational Exposures?

Form 3 reports include:

1) description of activities leading up to and following the release event, and

2) entity investigation of root cause, corrective actions implemented



 104 reports of release submitted to DSAT involving specimen manipulation outside primary containment were analyzed



• Case file specifics (e.g., agent involved) were tabulated directly from the electronic Federal Select Agent Program database (eFSAP)



Methodology of Analyzing 2021 Form 3s, continued

 Most data extracted from critical reading of entity narrative in Appendix 1, block C8 (investigation), and response to Request for Information letter

APPENDIX A EVENTS TIMELINE

Provide a detailed summary of events, including a timeline of what occurred.

6/12/20 -- Micro lab received order for cultures from patient's liver abscess. Primary culture plates (Blood agar, Chocolate agar, MacConkey agar) setup inside the BSC.

6/13/20 -- Cultures observed for the first time on the open bench and noted to be no growth on MAC. Growth observed on BA, CA. Re-incubated.

6/14/20 -- A gram stain was performed, smeared and read on an open bench (Gram negative rods).

6/15/20 -- MALDI-ID performed on small colonies on plates, along with conventional Microscan panel. Both performed on open bench.

6/16/20 -- MALDI-ID verified for Burkholderia thailandensis, 6/18/20 - culture finalized as Burkholderia species.

6/17/20 -- Tech concerned about misidentification, performs biochemical tests in BSC. Cultures sent off to state lab for identification.

6/21/20 -- State reference lab sends Burkholderia pseudomallei confirmation to hospital lab. All remaining cultures and specimens in hospital lab disposed

of by autoclaving. Potential exposures discussed with microbiology techs. Referred to employee health for follow up.

6/22/20 -- A completed APHIS/CDC Form 3, Form 4 sent to DSAT.







Reports of Release Submitted to DSAT, 2021 (Overview)



Incident Type in Reports of Release, 2021



BSAT Reported in 'Work Outside Primary Containment' Releases, 2021



Activities Listed as Release Events

Release activities when not using automated instruments

Release activities when using automated instruments



Exposures Associated with Work Outside Primary Containment



*for 21 reports the exact number of exposures associated with automated instruments was not reported (counted as 1 exposure per report)

Selected Quotes Regarding Root Cause

"The technologist **did not follow the procedure** which states that any culture plates **demonstrating growth of a slow growing** gram negative rod (growth at or after 48 hours) should **be opened in a biological safety cabinet** and should be treated as a potential bioterrorism agent until ruled out (all manipulation of the culture is performed in a biological safety cabinet)"

Training on existing policy

"There was **no expected diagnosis for this select agent**. No one knew the patient harboring the select agent was infected"

Cross communication with providers

"Initial Vitek ID: Low discrimination Corynebacterium / Actinomyces... Repeat Vitek identification: Low discrimination Corynebacterium / Actinomyces Final identification from Public Health [lab]: Brucella suis"

Reducing misidentification

In **68 out of 104** reports, the microbiology laboratory did not receive provider suspicions of BSAT. **No suspicions existed in 40 reports**.



How Can Reporting Entities Move Forward?

- Containment: Properly maintained BSCs, other appropriate personal protective equipment, or other physical containment devices be used whenever procedures with a potential for creating infectious aerosols or splashes are conducted, in accordance with nationally recognized safety standards [BMBL: (BSL-2) B4.a, B4.c].
- Training: Select agent growth characteristics, common misidentifications, and rule out algorithms should be emphasized in routine training (e.g., available at the work bench) to facilitate BSAT recognition
- Communication: Improve coordination with sample providers to ascertain suspicions of select agent prior to manipulation of clinical specimens outside of primary containment, if such suspicions exist.





Highlights

- A majority of releases reported to DSAT in 2021 were submitted by nonregistered entities (60%), with 'work outside primary containment' the predominant incident type (60.5%)
- Brucella species and F. tularensis are the most commonly reported BSAT in releases involving work outside primary containment
- Majority of reports (56.7%) include the use of automated instruments as release events—sample inoculation/spotting most commonly done outside biosafety cabinet
- Automated processes account for at least 17.8% of reported exposures
- None of the releases reported resulted in deaths or transmission of pathogens outside of laboratories
 USDA





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