1. **AIM**

To outline the correct procedures for the handling and shipping of infectious substances.

2. **SCOPE**

All research studies and phases of clinical investigation for medicinal products, medical devices and diagnostics that involve the handling and shipping of infectious substances.

3. **APPLICABILITY**

All research and other staff delegated research/trial-related activities by the Principal Investigator.

4. **PROCEDURE**

4.1 **Handling and Shipping of Infectious Substances for Research/Clinical Trials**

The investigator(s) should:

- Ensure that clinical specimens are handled and packed in accordance with local, sponsor and, if being shipped by air ICAO requirements (see document referenced in section 5). This includes the confirmation that staff involved in packaging and shipping of infectious waste/dangerous goods are appropriately qualified and trained. (Dangerous Goods Handling training courses & certification may be required if this service is not provided by the courier company).

- Identify patient specimens for which there is minimal likelihood that pathogens are present are not subject to the ICAO requirements if the specimen is transported in Packaging for Exempt Patient Specimens.

- In determining whether a patient specimen has a minimal likelihood that pathogens are present, exercise an element of professional judgement. That judgement should be based on the known medical history, symptoms and individual circumstances of the source, human or animal, and endemic local conditions.

Examples of specimens which may be transported as a patient specimen for which there is a minimal likelihood that pathogens are present include:
• blood or urine tests to monitor cholesterol levels, blood glucose levels or hormone levels;
• tests required to monitor organ function such as heart, liver or kidney function for humans with non-infectious diseases;
• therapeutic drug monitoring;
• pregnancy tests;
• biopsies to detect cancer; and
• antibody detection in humans or animals.

Patient specimens (human or animal) that have a minimal likelihood of containing pathogens must be packaged appropriately to further minimize the risk of exposure. While these specimens have a minimal likelihood of containing infectious pathogens in a form that would cause infection, appropriate packaging further minimizes the risk of exposure (see appendix 1).

4.2 Tracking of Handling and Shipping of Infectious Substances for Research/Clinical Trials

The investigator/delegate should ensure that documentation related to handling and shipping of infectious substances is maintained and filed to facilitate tracking and to satisfy GCP requirements.

5. GLOSSARY

Delegate

A person delegated specific but appropriate tasks in relation to the conduct of a research/clinical trial.

Good Clinical Practice (GCP)

A standard for the design, conduct, performance, monitoring, auditing, recording, analyses, and reporting of clinical trials that provides assurance that the data and reported results are credible and accurate, and that the rights, integrity, and confidentiality of trial subjects are protected.

Infectious substances

Those substances which are known to contain, or are reasonably expected to contain, pathogens.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
A specialized agency of the United Nations which sets international standards and regulations necessary for the safety, efficiency and regularity of air transport.

**International Conference on Harmonisation (ICH)**

International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use is a joint initiative involving both regulators and research-based industry focusing on the technical requirements for medicinal products containing new drugs.

**Investigator**

An individual responsible for the conduct of a research projects including clinical trials at a research/trial site and ensures that it complies with GCP guidelines. If a research/trial is conducted by a team of individuals at a research/trial site, the investigator is the responsible leader of the team and may be called the Principal Investigator. In this instance they may delegate tasks to other team members.

**Medical or clinical wastes**

Those derived from the medical treatment of animals or humans or from bio-research.

**Pathogens**

Micro-organisms (including bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, parasites, fungi) and other agents such as prions, which can cause disease in humans or animals.

**Patient specimens**

Those collected directly from humans or animals, including, but not limited to, excreta, secreta, blood and its components, tissue and tissue fluid swabs, and body parts being transported for purposes such as research, diagnosis, investigational activities, disease treatment and prevention.

**Sub Investigator**

Any individual member of the research/clinical trial team designated and supervised by the investigator at a research/trial site to perform critical research/trial-related procedures and/or to make important research/trial-related decisions (e.g., associates, residents, research fellows).

6. **REFERENCES**

1. Research Policy MH18

*NOTE- Printed or downloaded version are uncontrolled and subject to change*

7. APPENDICES
   Appendix 1: ICAO technical instructions for packaging of exempt human or animal specimens.
   Appendix 2: Example of packing and marking for exempt human specimens or exempt animal specimens
   Appendix 3: SOP Change Log

APPENDIX 1: SOP change log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version No.</th>
<th>Reason for Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18/10/2013: Review of content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28/1/2017: review and minor updates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1: ICAO TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PACKAGING OF EXEMPT HUMAN OR ANIMAL SPECIMENS.

Patient specimens (human or animal) that have a minimal likelihood of containing pathogens must be packaged appropriately to further minimize the risk of exposure.

While these specimens have a minimal likelihood of containing infectious pathogens in a form that would cause infection, appropriate packaging further minimizes the risk of exposure.

ICAO Technical Instructions require exempt human or animal specimens to be packaged and marked according to the following:

i. a leak-proof primary receptacle(s);

ii. a leak-proof secondary packaging; and

iii. an outer packaging of adequate strength for its capacity, mass and intended use, and with at least one surface having minimum dimensions of 100 mm × 100 mm;

For liquids, absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents must be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging so that, during transport, any release or leak of a liquid substance will not reach the outer packaging and will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material;

When multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they must be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them.

If such a packaging is used it must be marked "Exempt human specimen" or "Exempt animal specimen", as appropriate (see appendix 2 graphic of an Exempt Patient Specimen Packaging).

Note: if other dangerous goods are present with patient specimens the relevant provisions of the ICAO technical instructions apply to those goods (see referenced document).
APPENDIX 2: EXAMPLE OF PACKING AND MARKING FOR EXEMPT HUMAN SPECIMENS OR EXEMPT ANIMAL SPECIMENS

The package mark shall be "Exempt Human Specimen" or "Exempt Animal Specimen", as appropriate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version No.</th>
<th>Reason for Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18/10/2013: Review content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28/2/2017: Review content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>