Tel-Aviv University –Safety Unit

Standard Operating Procedure for Dacarbazine in Animals		
1. Health	Dacarbazine, also known as DTIC, DIC, and Imidazole Carboxamide, is an antineoplastic	
hazards	chemotherapy drug used in the treatment of various cancers, among them malignant	
	melanoma, Hodgkin lymphoma, sarcoma, and islet cell carcinoma of the pancreas.	
	Dacarbazine is a member of the class of alkylating agents, which alkylates and cross-	
	links DNA during all phases of the cell cycle, resulting in disruption of DNA function, cell	
	cycle arrest, and apoptosis.	
	Dacarbazin is a prodrug that requires metabolic activation by the hepatic cytochrome	
	P450 system to the resulting: 5-aminoimidazole carboxamide and the active	
	methylating intermediate methyldiazonium ion.	
	Resulting DNA methylation products are: 3-methyl adenine, 7-methyl guanine, and 0-6-	
	methyl guanine, which are responsible for the cytotoxic activity.	
	Statement of Hazard:	
	Heating may cause an explosion.	
	May cause CANCER.	
	May cause heritable genetic damage.	
	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.	
	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.	
	May be harmful to the fetus/embryo.	
	May possibly affect fertility	
	As a precautionary measure, keep away from strong oxidizers (such as bleach).	
	*Pregnant women should not be exposed to or handle this chemical in any form - May	
	damage fertility or the unborn child - May cause genetic defects.*	
2 Decignoted	APSL 2 facility	
	ADOL-2 Idulily.	
Area		
3.Training	Hazardous chemical training and training on this SOP is required before working with	
	Dacarbazine. This should include but is not limited to reviewing the MSDS, training on	
	the physical hazards of the chemicals, symptoms of exposure, appropriate work	

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	practices, and proper use of PPE.
4. Personal	Double nitrile gloves or compatible chemical-resistant gloves, Chemical safety goggles,
Protective	Lab coat and mask. Appropriate PPE should also be used for lower arms such as sleeve
Equipment	covers or securing gloves over the sleeves of laboratory coat.
(PPE)	Pregnant women should not be exposed to or handle this chemical in any form.
5.General.	Tools (as, syringe, blades and safety needles where possible) should be adapted for
Precautions	BSL-2. Have a sharps container in close vicinity.
for Animal Use	Animals should be restrained or anesthetized during injection.
	Dacarbazine may be excreted by the animals within the first 48 hours post injection.
	therefore the lab must change the bedding 48 hours after administration.
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6.	The preparation of Dacarbazine including reconstitution, weighing, and diluting should
Environmental /	be performed in a fume hood or biological safety cabinet (class II Type B). Work should
Ventilation	be done over absorbent pads.
Controls	Following preparation of Dacarbazine, the work area should be thoroughly cleaned with
	soap and water or with virusolve.
	Work should be conducted in ABSL-2 facility, over absorbent pads in a class II type A1
	or A2 biological cabinet.
5. Special	Handling: Dacarbazine should be handled in containment and done over absorbent
Handling	pads.
Procedures &	Any visible contamination or spills should be cleaned with virusolve and then washed
Storage	with water. Any wipes contaminated with Dacarbazine must be disposed as Chemical
Requirements	hazardous waste.
	Utilize safe sharps procedures (i.e. sharps container in the immediate vicinity, Leurlock
	syringes are recommended). The fume hood or other approved containment must be
	cleaned upon completion of tasks.
	Any laboratory equipment or surfaces that have come in contact with Dacarbazine must
	be disposed of (cytotoxic chemical waste) or decontaminated (wipe with virusolve
	follow by water soaked paper towels) Non-porous material (e.g. glassware) can be
	decontaminated by soaking in virusolve for 24 hours.
	Upon completion, soak all surgical equipment in $80\%(v/v)$ ethanol for at least one hour
	before washing with soap and water and autoclaving.

	When transporting Dacarbazine, the vials should be placed in secondary, sealed,
	plastic, labeled, non-breakable containers.
	All equipment must be decontaminated prior to removal from the room housing the
	infected animals.
	DO NOT use bleach for disinfection of work surfaces where Dacarbazine has been used.
	Hands must be washed upon exiting animal room.
8. Precautions	No recapping needles. Have a sharps container in close vicinity. Animals should be
for Animal Use	restrained or anesthetized during injection. Once Dacarbazine is injected, animals ,
	animal waste and cages are considered hazardous for a minimum of 48 hours.
	Hands must be washed upon exiting animal room.
7. Animal	1. Animals must be housed in filter top cages marked as biohazards (including the
handling	name of the pathogen/biohazard). Handling the cages (including bedding) will be done
practices	only by the researchers.
	2. Use a class II Biological Safety Cabinet at all times (especially during injection or any
	surgical procedure), when performing work on these animals and/or when moving
	animals from dirty to clean cages.
	3. Injecting animals with Dacarbazine: Animals will be injected IP with Dacarbazine
	within Class II Biosafety cabinet or designated chemical fume hood.
	All needles will be disposed of in sharps container – do not recap or bend needles.
	4. Infected animals considered hazardous for a minimum of 48 hours after each
	administration of Dacarbazine; take precautions to avoid the creation of aerosols when
	changing or washing cages, or cleaning the room.
	A respirator is recommended for personnel that are immunocompromised and for
	healthy personnel if work is done outside the ventilated cabinet.
	5. Care should be taken to avoid exposure to bedding dust when handling exposed
	animals and their waste materials during this time.
	6. Dead animals must be placed in primary plastic bags, which are then placed in
	biosafety bags for infectious waste incineration.
	7. All surfaces and racks that may be contaminated will be decontaminated with
	virusolve followed by water ASAP.
	8. The first cage change after each drug administration is to be done no sooner than 48

	hours after the administration. The bedding is considered contaminated and requires
	special handling.
	When changing cages, use the following technique:
	Transfer the animals to clean cages .
	Decontaminate the used cages with virusolve.
	 Insert the used cages in a plastic bag .
	Twist the ends of full bags, and seal with tape. Label with wide tape or other
	type of label marked "toxin- Dacarbazine.
	Transport the bags of cages to a HEPA filtered dumping station that draws air
	away from the use (or BSC Type II), it is recommended to use a fume hood.
	 If local ventilation controls are not available for opening cages or dumping
	bedding, an N-99 respirator and safety googles must be worn.
	All contaminated bedding will be labeled as hazardous materials and handled
	accordingly :
	incinerated or placed in chemical waste bags for disposal.
	• After this first cage change there is no need for further special precautions to be
	taken regarding the animals or the cages as long as the animals have not
	received any more Dacarbazine.
	 Use virusolve to decontaminate the cages, then put in plastic bags (marked
	"toxin- Dacarbazine) and sealed for transport to the washroom.
	 In the washroom ,cages should be unloaded from the bags with the appropriate
	PPE as mentioned above and run through the cage wash in the conventional
	manner. Note- cage wash personnel that meet the criteria for extra precautions
	above (pregnant exc.) should take extra precautions (additional PPE) when
	handling cages that may have Dacarbazine contamination.
9. Spill and	1. Spills must be cleaned immediately by properly protected trained personnel
Accident	wearing a gown, goggles, two pairs of gloves (nitrile) and respirator mask
Procedures	covering the mouth and nose .
	2. Minor Liquid Spills: should be cleaned immediately by personnel wearing a PPE.
	Use absorbent pads to wipe liquid. The spill area should then be cleaned
	thoroughly with virusolve (allow at least 15 minutes) and then wash the area with

	soap and water. Place waste in plastic bag and then in the chemical waste
	container.
	3. Powder/Major Spills: should be cleaned immediately by personnel wearing a
	PPE. For powder or major liquid spills outside of a fume hood or approved
	containment, personnel should be instructed to leave the laboratory and
	entrance should be restricted for at least 30 min. In addition to the above
	specified PPE, a respirator and safety googles, should also be worn. Contain or
	absorb spill with absorbent material, it may be helpful to lightly wet the
	absorbent material. Wipe the area with virusolve 1-2 times (allow at least 15
	minutes) and then wash the area with soap and water.
	Collect and place waste in plastic bag and then in the chemical waste container.
	Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
	Exposure:
	4. In case of skin contact or injection with Dacarbazine, wash the affected area
	with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Consult with Employee Health
	Center.
	5. For eye exposure, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Consult with
	Employee Health Center, Report incident to supervisor. Supervisor reports the
	accident/injury to the Biosafety Unit.
10. Waste	Dispose all waste material in the appropriate chemical waste container.
Disposal	Unused solutions of Dacarbazine and contaminated solid waste will be disposed of as
	hazardous chemical material.
I hereby confirm t	hat I have read the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for Working with Dacarbazine in
Animals, and agre	ee to follow these procedures.
Name:	Title:
Signature:	Date:

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