

## World Summit on OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY

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**At Evaluation of Laboratory Biosafety in Khartoum State Primary Health Care Centres, Sudan****Idris AF<sup>1</sup> and Bayoumi M<sup>2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>University of Khartoum, Sudan<sup>2</sup>University of Medical Sciences and Technology, Sudan

Laboratory services are essential health care services. In developed countries, laboratory-aided preventive, diagnostic and prognostic testing plays a central role in modern medicine. Similar advantages should be possible in developing countries, but this will require the application of appropriate technologies that optimize the use of limited resources. Laboratory Biosafety is described as a safe method for managing infectious agents in laboratory environment, where they are handled and maintained. Implementation of biosafety precautions decreases the exposure to the risk factors inside the laboratory. In 1949, Sulkin and Pike published the first serious surveys of laboratory associated infections. A study conducted by Adel Hussein, a total number of 190 laboratories was investigated. He study found that only 32 (16.8%) of laboratories appointed biosafety officers. So our study was specific for governmental primary health care centers. Another study done in three teaching hospitals in Khartoum state determine the Sero positivity of hepatitis B infection, associated risk factors and history of vaccination among stD<sub>s</sub>. Participants comprised 245 randomly selected hospital stD<sub>s</sub>. 12 (4.9%) reacted positively for HBsAg.

**Biography**

Ahmed Mohamed works as a faculty at University of Khartoum, Sudan at the Department of Epidemiology and Nutrition. His research work in the areas Occupational health, Epidemiology and public safety. He attended the international conferences and his works were published in international journals