



**TELANGANA TRIBAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL DEGREE  
COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (TTWRDCW) SURYAPET-508213**



## **LABORATORY IN CHARGE POLICY**

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### **Introduction:**

laboratory, Place where scientific research and development is conducted and analyses performed, in contrast with the field or factory. Most laboratories are characterized by controlled uniformity of conditions (constant temperature, humidity, cleanliness)

### **Principles of the laboratory**

The Principles of GLP define the responsibilities of test facility management, study director, study personnel and quality assurance personnel that are operating within a GLP system, and minimum standards concerning the suitability of facilities and equipment to perform studies, the need for standard operating

The curriculum includes eight core principles Leadership, behavior, environment, planning, structure values communication and innovation. These principles represent the essence of the philosophy of management and its processes.

### **principles of laboratory safety:**

Must all wear adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) when: - present in rooms where reagents, equipment & samples are stored - working in rooms where analytical work is done. Laboratory coats used in the laboratory areas must not be worn to the canteen. Tie back long hair & restrain loose clothing.

- Unattended Operations. Frequently, laboratory operations are carried out continuously or overnight. ...
- Working Alone. ...
- Eating, Drinking and Smoking. ...
- Housekeeping. ...
- Warning Signs and Labels. ...
- Maintenance Personnel. ...
- Guarding for Safety. ...
- Shielding for Safety.

### **Importance of laboratory rules:**

Since almost every lab uses chemicals of some sort, chemical lab safety rules are a must. Following these policies helps employees avoid spills and other accidents, as well as damage to the environment outside of the lab.

This means that safety awareness must be integrated into each laboratory course including research with increasingly broader scope at more advanced levels.

### **Laboratory types**

- Research and development (R&D) laboratories: Research laboratories are often unfairly characterized as "out of date" or outdated. ...
- Medical or Clinical laboratories
- Biosafety Laboratories
- Chemistry laboratory
- Physics laboratory
- Biological laboratory
- Other.

- Clinical chemistry.
- Clinical Microbiology.
- Hematology.
- Blood banking and serology (ie, Immunohematology, Transfusion medicine)
- Histopathology and cytopathology.
- Molecular biology.
- Public health: providing tests such as water analysis and testing for environmental toxins.

**Common Tests Include:**

- Basic Metabolic Panel (BMP)
- Comprehensive Metabolic Panel (CMP)
- Lipid Profile.
- Thyroid Test(s)
- Complete Blood Count (CBC) with or without White Blood Cell (WBC) Differential.
- Prothrombin Time (PT) with INR & Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT)
- Urinalysis (UA)
  - A complete blood count (CBC) is a **blood test**. It's used to look at overall health and find a wide range of conditions, including anemia, infection and leukemia. A complete blood count test measures the following: Red blood cells, which carry oxygen. White blood cells, which fight infection
  - Choose the location. The first thing to consider is a well-connected and esteemed place. ...
  - Investment. ...
  - Set up infrastructure. ...
  - License and registration. ...
  - Space planning. ...
  - Tools and equipment. ...
  - Hire and train staff. ...
  - Marketing and branding.

**DUTIES ALLOTTED TO LABORATORY TECHNICIAN**

To check/repair the instruments in advance and keep them in order at the time of conducting practicals in the college.

To assist the Laboratory Assistant in practicals

- To place the list of requirements of the instruments in advance for consideration

HOD to carry out maintenance and servicing of all instruments

