



MotherToBaby

Medications & More During Pregnancy & Breastfeeding  
Ask The Experts

Fact Sheet

by the **Organization of Teratology Information Specialists (OTIS)**

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## Working as a Veterinarian or Veterinary Technician during Pregnancy

This sheet talks about some of the general exposures present in veterinary work settings and outlines some resources available to help create a safe work environment. This information should not take the place of medical care and advice from your health care provider.

### *What types of hazards might be at my workplace?*

In general, potential hazards that Veterinarians (Vets) and Veterinary Technicians (Vet Techs) might face include:

- anesthesia and waste gases
- ionizing radiation
- medications
- animal-transmitted diseases and parasites
- pesticides and other chemicals
- accidents (bites, falls, needle sticks)
- infections (from bites or scratches, methicillin-resistant staphylococci (MRS))
- allergic reactions
- heavy lifting and physical strain
- shift work

Veterinary staff work in a variety of settings and each person will likely have different concerns regarding their specific workplace exposures. Remember, just because you work around these potential hazards, it does not mean you actually have levels of exposure that would cause a problem. In addition, there are safety measures that all workers can take to limit exposures.

### *I work around anesthetic agents. Can this harm my pregnancy?*

It is unlikely. Older studies, which were mostly done before the use of modern scavenging equipment (devices that collect anesthesia from the air to avoid inhalation by veterinary staff), suggested that repeated exposure or high levels of exposure to inhaled anesthetics in an occupational setting might increase the chance for a birth defect or miscarriage. However, occupational exposure to inhaled anesthetics with the use of scavenging equipment and correct technique does not lead to a higher chance of miscarriage or birth defects.

Anesthetics can be given through injection, IV infusion, intubation, or mask inhalation. For each person, the risk of exposure to inhaled anesthesia will depend on the specific drugs used, how they are given, and the protective measures that are in place. Workers often face their highest chance of exposure during induction and recovery and when filling the vaporizer. Air monitoring can be done to evaluate staff exposure. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) has a document (<https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/anestheticgases>) with detailed information on workplace controls and recommended exposure limits for anesthetic gases.

### *I am around our x-ray machine. Does this mean that I am exposed to radiation?*

Please see our MotherToBaby fact sheet on working around ionizing radiation in pregnancy for more information on working with x-ray machines at: <https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/ionizing-radiation-workplace-pregnancy/pdf/>.

In veterinary work settings, ionizing radiation could also occur with use of radioactive isotopes and radiation therapy machines (for example, assisting in fluoroscopy procedures and I-131 treatments for hyperthyroid animals).

### ***Should I be worried about handling medications while I'm pregnant?***

There are some medications that are considered unsafe to directly handle while pregnant without taking proper precautions. A list of some hazardous drugs can be found in Appendix A (<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2012-150/pdfs/2012-150.pdf>) of the electronic document available from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Workers could be exposed to hazardous drugs while handling them during: reconstitution, transfer between containers, spiking and unspiking IV containers, priming IV tubing, connecting or disconnecting syringes from injection ports, disposal and with equipment maintenance. Handling bodily fluids of treated animals (e.g. vomit, urine) can also be a route of exposure to medications. Exposure can also occur when stocking and storing hazardous drugs as surface contamination studies have shown that areas where the drugs were stored and handled were often contaminated.

Infertility, loss of pregnancy, birth defects, and poor fetal growth have been reported with handling exposure for some medications. However, most of these studies were among nurses who spent a lot of time around hazardous drugs. All employees handling medications should have training that covers all steps including opening, handling, administering, storing and disposal.

NIOSH has a document with tips to prevent occupational exposure to hazardous drugs (<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2004-165/>). If you handle hazardous drugs, wear protective gear. When you are finished handling the drugs, clean the preparation area and wash your hands. Do not eat or drink in the area where these drugs are prepared or administered or when wearing contaminated gloves or other protective clothing.

### ***Are there zoonotic or parasitic diseases that I should be concerned about?***

A zoonotic disease is a disease that can be passed between animals and humans. Zoonotic diseases can be caused by viruses, bacteria, parasites, and fungi. Exposure can occur when humans come into contact with the saliva, blood, urine, or feces of an infected animal, or when bitten by a tick or mosquito. When you are pregnant your body has a harder time fighting infections and you have a greater chance of developing serious complications from diseases. If you are pregnant and think you have contracted a disease, illness, or parasite contact your health care provider.

A short list of some of the diseases that Vets and Vet techs might be exposed to include: Q Fever, [Influenza](#), [Toxoplasmosis](#), [Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus](#), Allergic reactions, Rabies, Mites, [Scabies](#), Brucellosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*, Ringworm, Giardiasis and Helminths (worms). There are others. MotherToBaby has fact sheets on some of these exposures at <https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets-parent/>.

Pregnant Vets and Vet techs who are responsible for dealing with bodily fluids from the animals, such as cleaning cages and litter boxes, or feces from an infected animal, can consider passing this responsibility to another co-worker. However, all staff members should wear proper protective equipment such as thick disposable gloves, protective clothing, and a mask while handling these animals and their samples regardless if they are pregnant or not. Proper hand washing is critical. In addition, make sure you are up to date on all of your immunizations.

The veterinary infection control committee of the National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians has a document (<http://nasphv.org/Documents/VeterinaryStandardPrecautions.pdf>) that outlines protocols for zoonotic disease prevention.

### ***How can I learn more about the pesticides and cleaning chemicals with which I work?***

Vet workers are required to use cleaning chemicals to sterilize equipment and rooms, and could be around pesticides. Some chemicals that might be used in a veterinary worksite include: acetamine compounds, chromium salts, nickel salts, phenols (Lysol®), formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, betadine or chlorhexidine, sodium hypochlorite (bleach, Clorox®), aldehydes (Cidex®), peracetic acid/hydrogen peroxide/acetic acid solutions (Spor-Klenz®), aldehyde/phenol solutions (Sporcidin®), and organic solvents. You can learn about the ingredients in the products that you use by looking at their Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). These sheets will describe the proper way to use, store, and dispose of these chemicals. With proper workplace practices and precautions, most of these products can be safely used. Check to make sure that you are using the correct type of gloves and other personal protective equipment. Make sure the ventilation / air exchange in your workspace is working properly. An industrial hygienist can help make sure your worksite has the correct protections in place.

### ***Can heavy lifting, strain or stress pose a risk for my pregnancy?***

Vet workers have a physically demanding job that involves lifting and restraining animals and long periods of standing and long work hours. Ligaments (the tissue that connect bones) start to loosen throughout pregnancy, which makes them more prone to injury. In addition, pregnant women will be adjusting to a shifted center of gravity. This can make balancing more difficult.

Some but not all studies have suggested that prolonged standing during pregnancy is associated with preterm labor or low birth weight. The American Medical Association's (AMA) Council on Scientific Affairs has published recommendations on occupational lifting related to pregnancy. Pregnant women should avoid strenuous lifting, especially in the third trimester. On average, 25 pounds is the limit for a healthy pregnant woman when it comes to lifting. However, you should discuss your personal limits with your health care provider. The risk of heavy lifting and strain is for the mother, not the baby.

Consider asking for assistance when you need to lift or help restrain animals. If your job requires you to be on your feet for long periods of time, take regular short breaks of about 5-10 minutes every 2 hours.

### ***How do I reduce job related exposures as a Vet or Vet Tech?***

MotherToBaby has a general fact sheet on working during pregnancy (<https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/reproductive-hazards-workplace/pdf/>) with ways to reduce potential chemical exposures. Your worksite should provide MSDS on all chemicals and also proper personal protection for all parts of your job. Be certain to use them, even when not pregnant.

Proper hand washing is one of the most important steps you can take. Wash hands before and after each patient and after contact with any bodily substance or articles contaminated by them. Wash hands before eating or drinking; after cleaning animal cages or animal-care areas; after handling chemicals; and whenever hands are visibly soiled. The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV) created a Model Infection Control Plan for Veterinary Practices that outlines hand washing, use of gloves, sleeves, facial protection, and protective outerwear, along with animal-related injury prevention, protective actions to use during veterinary procedures, and environmental controls. This plan is available on the NASPHV Web site at [nasphv.org/Documents/ModelInfectionControlPlan.docx](http://nasphv.org/Documents/ModelInfectionControlPlan.docx).

### ***Who can I contact for more information?***

If you have specific concerns regarding your work site discuss them with your health care provider or call MotherToBaby with your specific questions. In addition, you or your employer can contact an industrial hygienist (<https://www.aiha.org/about-ih/Pages/Find-an-Industrial-Hygienist.aspx>) to have your work site evaluated for ways to make your work site as safe as possible. Small businesses can also contact OSHA's on-site consultation services to help determine whether there are hazards at their worksite: 1-800-321-OSHA (6742).

Some additional web resources:

- The National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV): [nasphv.org](http://nasphv.org)
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>
- NIOSH – The Effects of Workplace Hazards on Female Reproductive Health: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/99-104/>
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/reproductivehazards/index.html>
- Office of Women's Health at the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA): <https://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/byAudience/ForWomen/default.htm>
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): <https://www.cdc.gov/>

References Available Upon Request

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