



# **Training on New and rapid Tuberculosis diagnostics (first and second line Probe Assay)**

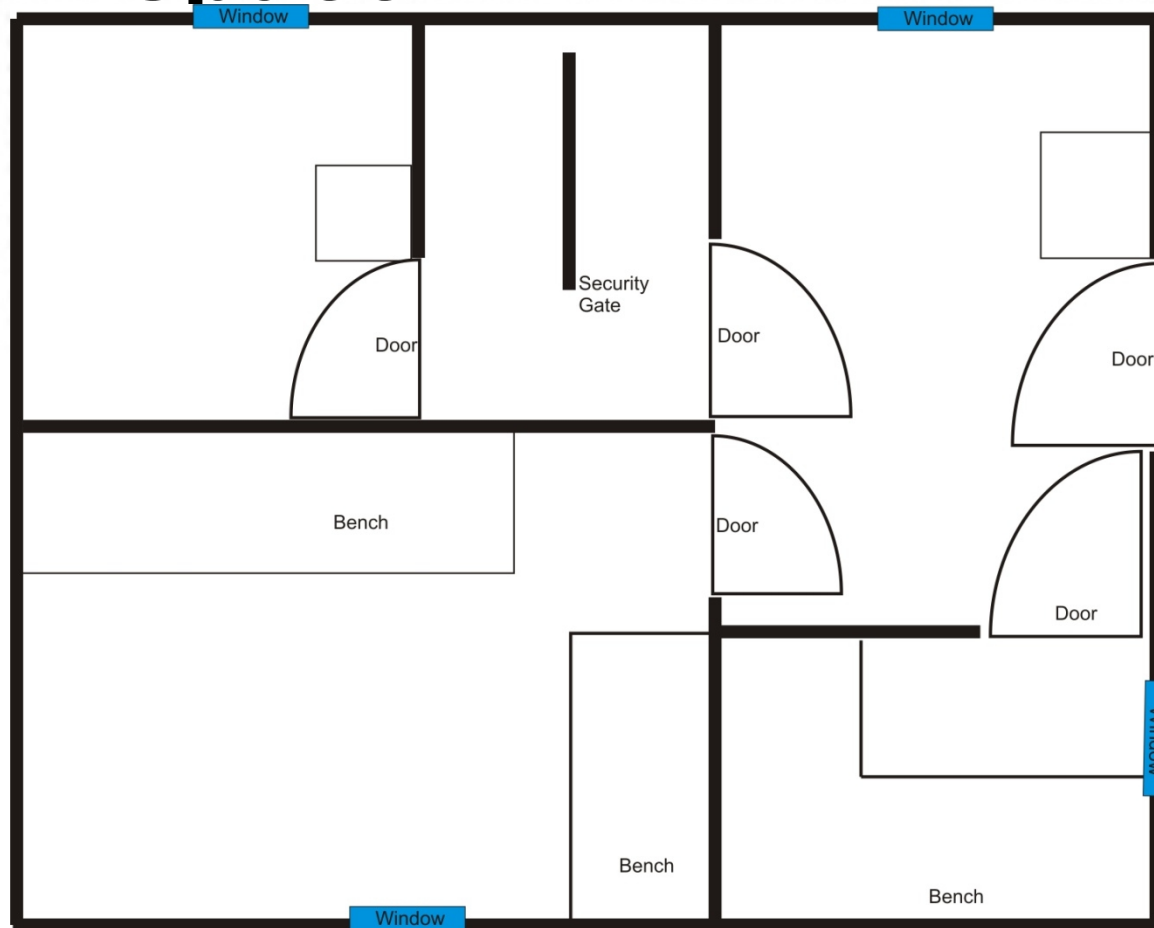
**Module 7: LPA laboratory lay out**

**Uganda Supranational  
Reference Laboratory**

# Outline

- Designation of various LPA rooms
- Equipment placement in the various LPA rooms
- Importance of unidirectional flow

# How would you designate each space?

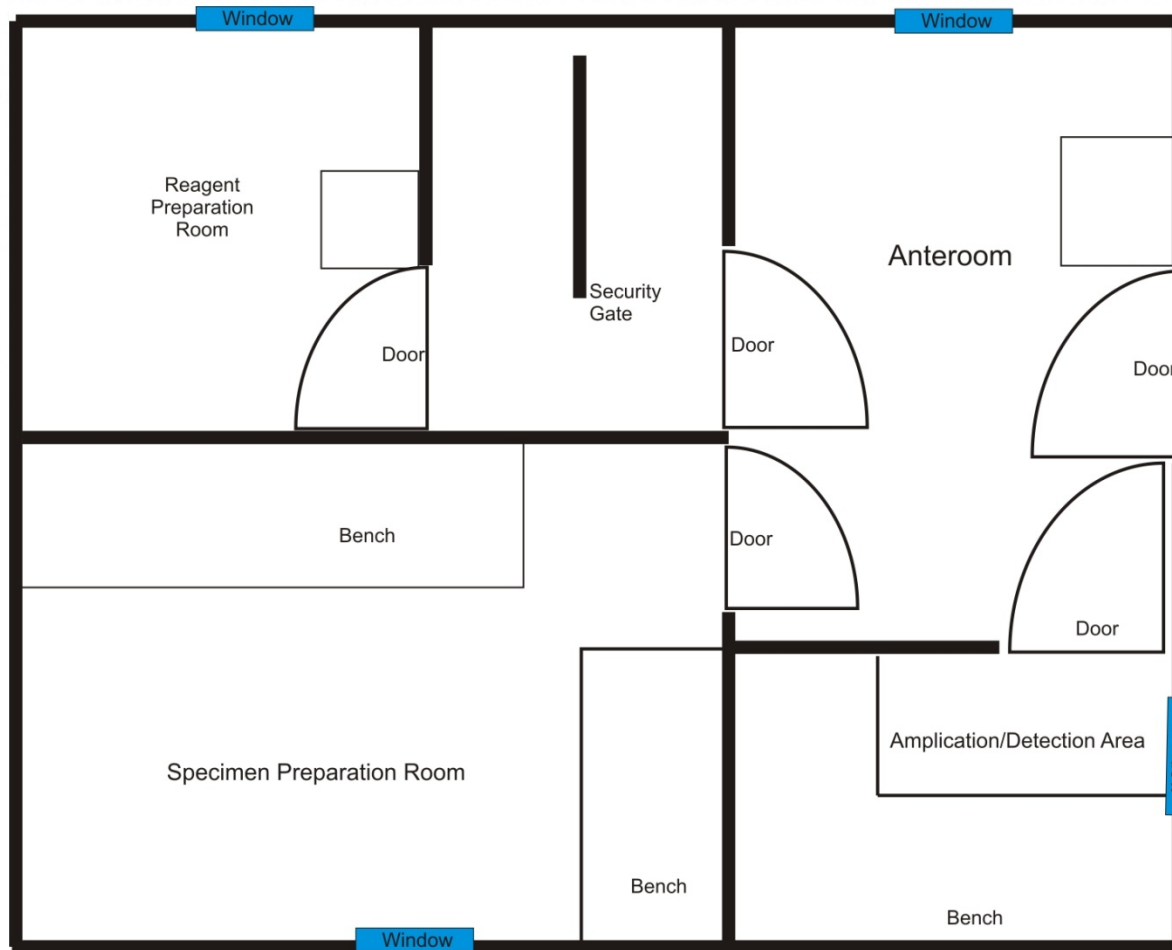


Empty Laboratory layout

LPA/PP/007, Version 1.0, Effective  
date: 01-Jun-2019

# Area 1: Reagent preparation room

## What equipment is needed?

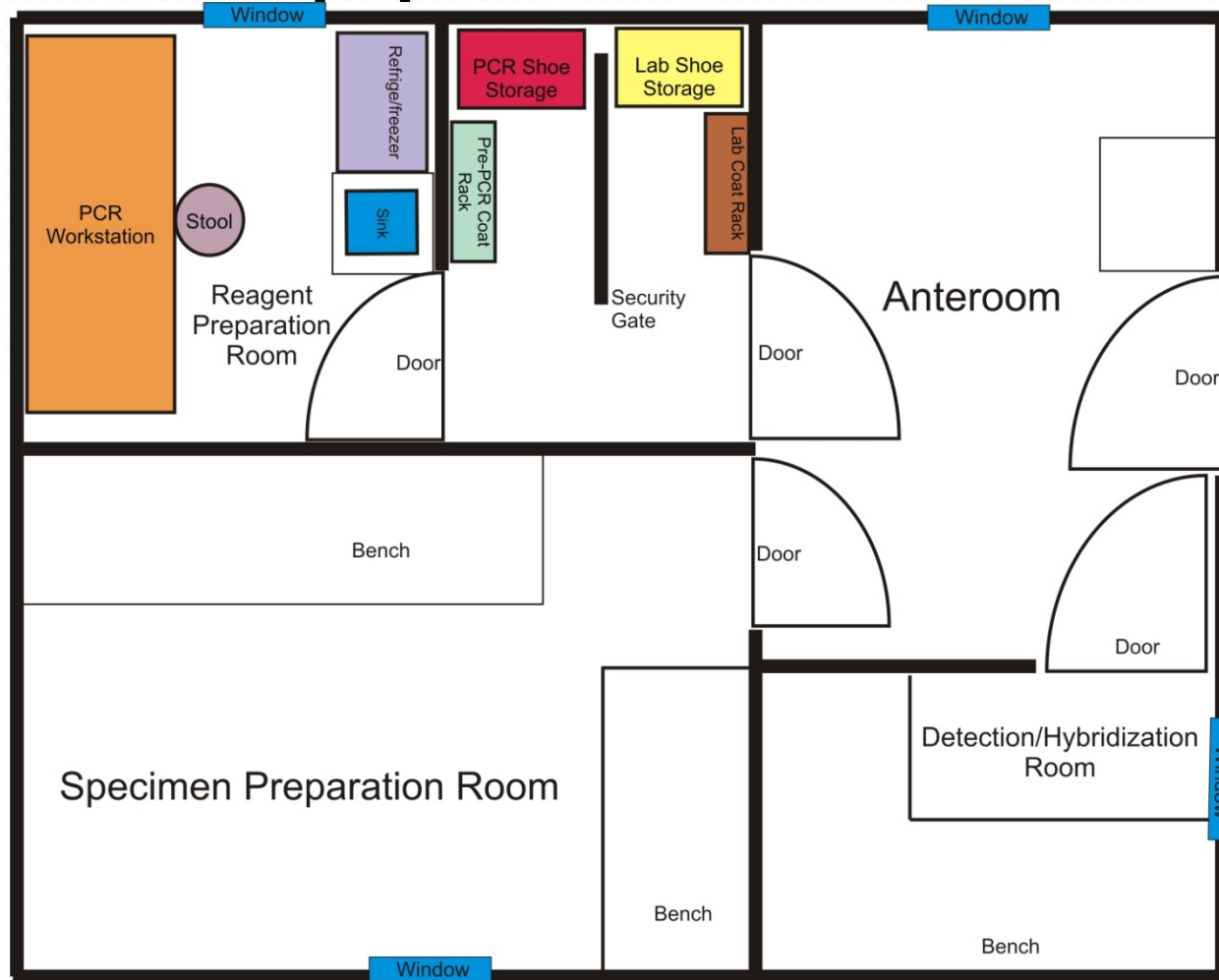


Designated Laboratory  
Layout

LPA/PP/007, Version 1.0, Effective  
date: 01-Jun-2019

# Area 2: Specimen preparation room

## What equipment is needed?



# Area 3: Amplification/detection room

## What equipment is needed?



Proposed equipment in reagent and specimen processing room

LPV/PP/007, Version 1.0, Effective  
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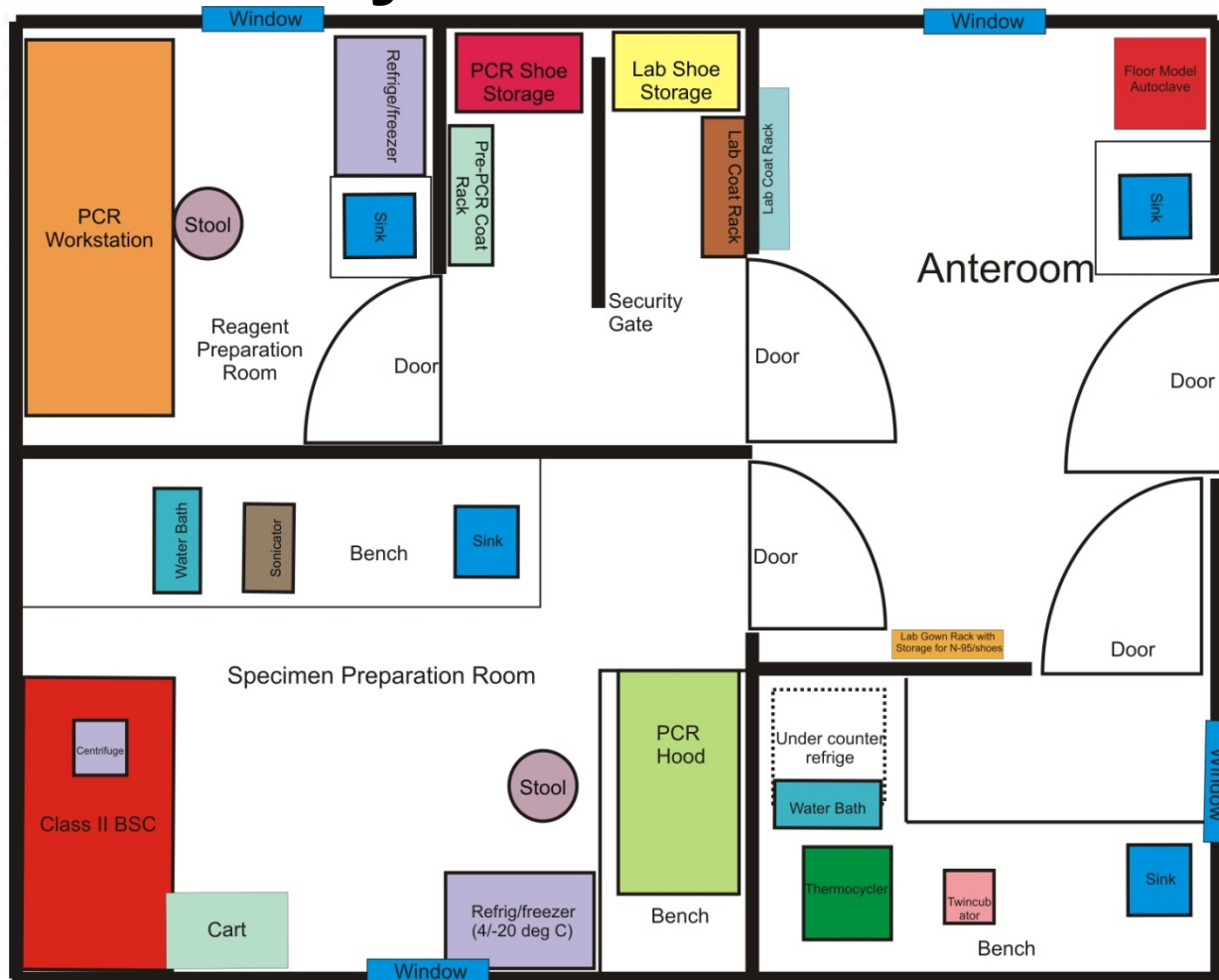
# Anteroom

## What equipment is needed?



Proposed equipment in reagent, specimen processing, amplification & detection rooms

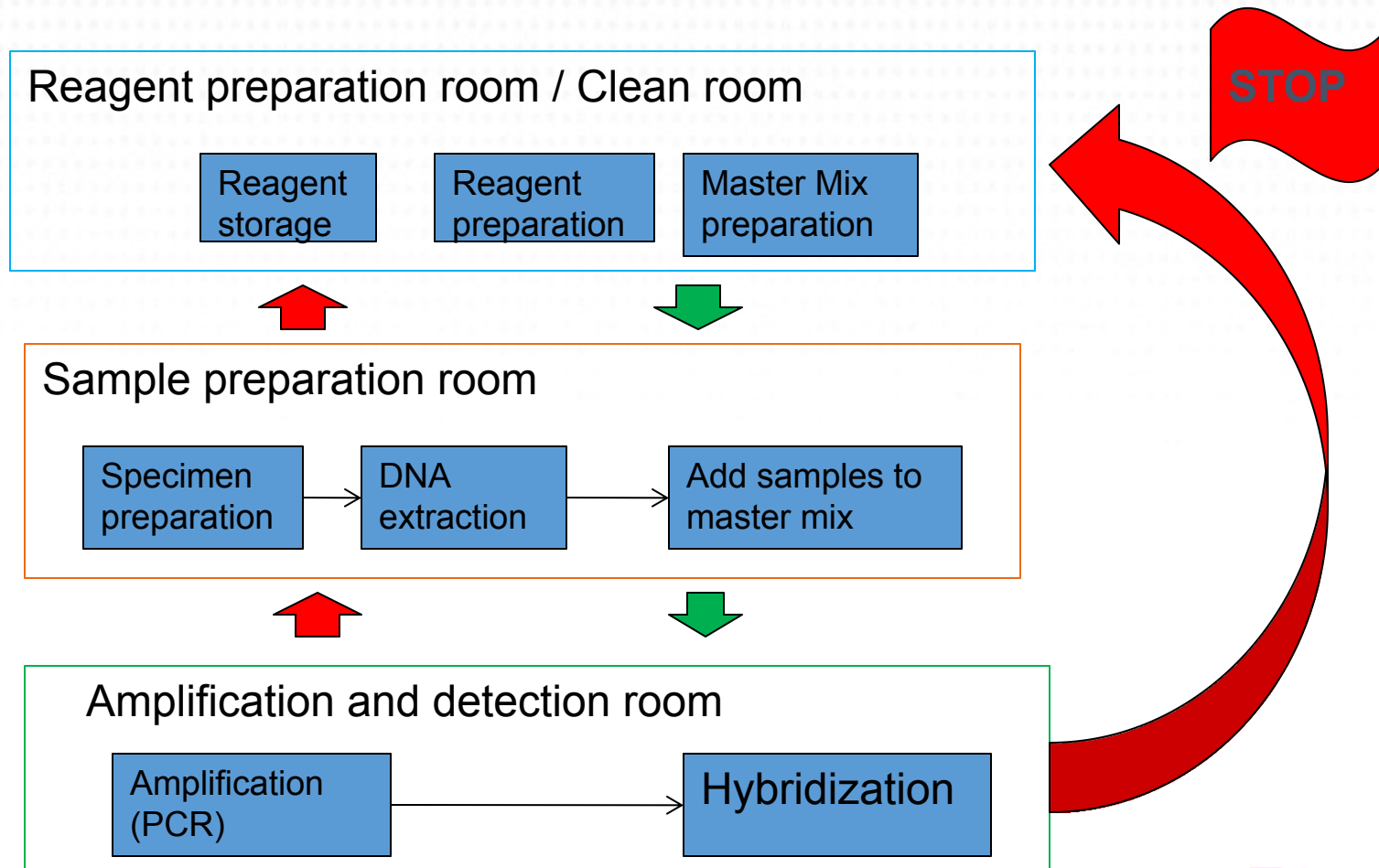
# LPA equipment layout



Proposed equipment layout in the entire LPA lab



# Remember...movement in one direction for samples and PEOPLE



# Summary

To avoid cross contamination, make sure that equipment like gloves, lab coats, pipettes e.t.c are not interchanged between the different LPA rooms.

# References

- GLI TB training package  
<http://www.stoptb.org/wg/gli/trainingpackages.asp>

# Acknowledgments

