

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, FINALIZZATO ALLA COPERTURA DI N. 3 POSTI DI CATEGORIA C, POSIZIONE ECONOMICA C1, AREA TECNICA, TECNICO-SCIENTIFICA ED ELABORAZIONE DATI, PER LE ESIGENZE DEGLI STABULARI DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II (COD. RIF. 1910) DI CUI N. 1 POSTO RISERVATO ALLE CATEGORIE DI CUI AL D.LGS. 15 MARZO 2010, N. 66, ARTT. 1014, COMMA 1, LETT. A) E 678, COMMA 9, INDETTO CON DECRETO DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE N. 877 DEL 4.10.2019, PUBBLICATO SULLA GAZZETTA UFFICIALE IV SERIE SPECIALE – CONCORSI ED ESAMI N. 83 DEL 18.10.2019.

QUESITI NON ESTRATTI ALLA PROVA ORALE DEL 07 FEBBRAIO 2020 SUDDIVISI PER SCHEDA NON SORTEGGIATA

1. Qual è la normativa vigente che regola la sperimentazione animale?;
2. Quali sono i requisiti ambientali negli stabulari dei roditori?;
3. Quali sono i rischi che si possono avere in uno stabulario per animali da sperimentazione?;
4. Il candidato elenchi i principali motori di ricerca;
5. Prova Inglese. Dal testo "Guidelines on the care of laboratory animals and their use for scientific purposes - / using and care"; (Londra, 1987), il candidato traduca il paragrafo 3, terzo paragrafo: "Responsibilities of using animals in scientific procedures and the importance of and be competent in correct animal handling and restraint. They should also be competent in the procedures they will be carrying out (Smith, 1984). Under the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act, 1974* the person in charge of a unit is, required to ensure that it is a safe and healthy place in which to work. Staff should be aware of the action to be taken in case of accident, fire or, other emergencies. Occupational stress caused by exposure to laboratory animals is a prescribed disease (Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, 1986). For further information, see Seamer and Wood (1981), Smith (1987), Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (1984)" Institute of Biology (1985) and Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) (1987). The animal house *General* An animal house should be designed, sited and constructed to provide a suitable environment, including any special requirement for exercise or social contact for the species to be housed and should incorporate facilities sufficient for the activities carried out within it. When siting an animal house, consideration should be given to the activities in the adjacent buildings and any effect these may have on the welfare of the animals. An animal facility forming a part of a larger complex should be designed to be self-contained and to prevent access by unauthorised persons. Wild, stray or pet animals should not be able to gain entry to any part of the animal house, including stores and personnel areas. Special care should be taken where drains and other services pierce the walls or floors. *Security* The animal house and its facilities should be designed to prevent animals escaping. It has also proved necessary to protect animal facilities against illegal entry. Advice should be taken from Crime Prevention Officers in the local police force or other experts in the field during the design of new facilities or modifications of existing premises. The animal rooms, For the purpose of these guidelines, an animal room means the room normally used to house laboratory animals, for breeding, as stock or for procedures other than surgical. In general, major surgery and euthanasia should not be performed in rooms where animals are normally housed or where other conscious animals are undergoing procedures. Surgery from which animals are to recover will normally be carried out under aseptic conditions in a designated operating room. Minor procedures may be carried out in a designated area within the animal room or in a separate room designed for this purpose. Animals inoculated with infective agents transmissible to other animals held on the premises should be contained within a designated area".

1. A quale direttiva segue l'attuale Decreto 'legislativo 4 marzo 2014 n. 26;
2. Il Candidato fornisca quali sono le tecniche per un corretto cambio gabbie;
3. il candidato descriva il rischio biologico in uno stabulario per animali da sperimentazione;
4. A cosa serve un foglio Excel;
5. Prova inglese - Dal testo "*Guidelines on the care of laboratory animals and their use, for scientific purposes- I. using and care*"; (Londra,1987), il candidato traduca pag. 3, ultimo paragrafo: "Responsibilities of usiriganimals in scientific procedures and realise the importance of and be competent incorrect animal, handling and restraint. They should also be competent in the procedures they will be carrying out (Smith, 1984). Under the *Health and Safety al Work etc. Act, 1974*, the person in charge of a unit is 'required to ensure that it is a safe and healthy place in which to work. Staff should be aware of the action to be taken in case of accident, fire or other emergencies. Occupational asthma caused by exposure to laboratory animals is a prescribed disease (Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, 1986). For further information, see Searner and Wood (1981), Smith (1987), Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (1984); , Institute of Biology (1985) and Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) (1987). the animal house *General* An animal house should be designed, sited and constructed to provide a suitable. enviroment, including any special requirement for exercise or social contact for the species tob e housed and should incorporate facilities sufficient for the activities carried out within it. When siting an animal house, consideration should be given to the activities in the ad acent buildings and any effect these may have on the welfare of the animals. An animal facility forming a part of a larger complex should bede signed to be self-contained and to prevent access by unauthorised persons. Wild, stray or pet animals should not be able to gain entry to any part of the animal house, including stores and personnel areas. Special care should be taken where drains and other services pierce the walls orflo.ors. *Security* The animal house and its facilities should be designed to prevent animals escaping. It has also proved necessary to protect animal facilities against illegal entry. Advice should be taken from Crime Prevention Officers in the local police for or other experts 'in the field during the design of new facilities or modifications of existing premises. *The animal rooms* For the purpose of these guidelines, an animal room means the room normally used to house laboratory animals, for breeding, as stock or for procedures other than surgical. In general, major surgery and euthanasia should not be performed in rooms where animals are normally housed or where other conscious animals are undergoing procedures. Surgery from which animals are to recover will normally be carried out under aseptic conditions in a designated operating room. Minor procedures may be carried out in a designated area within the animal room or in a separate room designed for this purpose. Animals inoculated with infective agents trasmissible to other, animal sheld on the premises should be contained within a designated area".

Il Dirigente della Ripartizione Risorse Umane Personale
 Contrattualizzato e Trattamento pensionistico
 F.to Dott.ssa Gabriella FORMICA