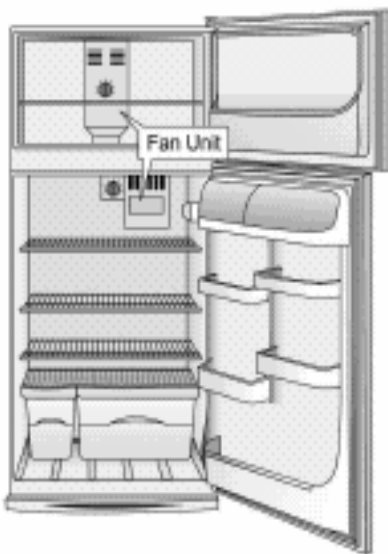


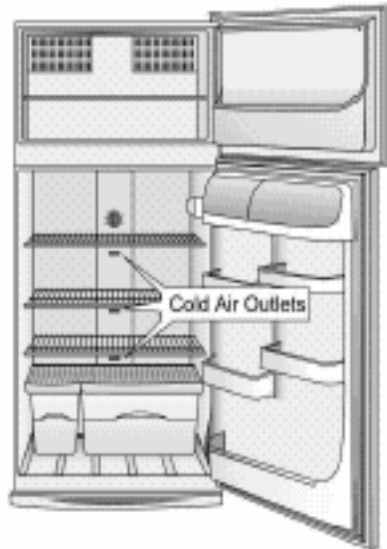
KNOW YOUR DOMESTIC FRIDGE

Step 1

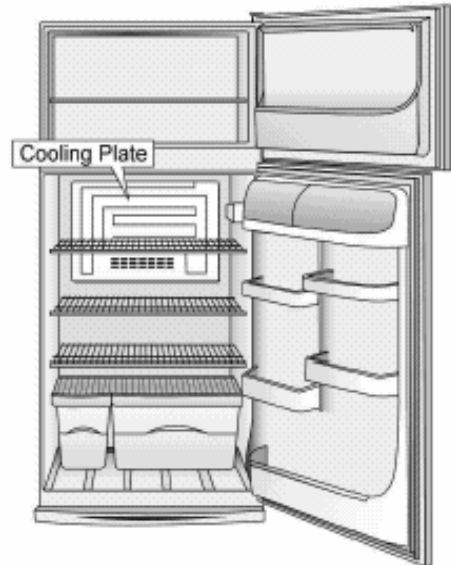
Use the diagrams below to identify the type of domestic fridge you are using to store vaccines:



Frost free fridge with fan unit for circulation of cold



Frost free fridge with cold air outlets for circulation of cold air



Cyclic defrost fridge uses a cold plate or evaporation plate to cool fridge

Step 2

Test The Temperatures In Your Fridge

Know your vaccine refrigerator by recording temperatures throughout the refrigerator. The key areas to monitor are on each shelf from top to bottom, front to back and side to side. The recording device (data logger/thermometer probe) needs to be left in each position for a minimum of 24 hours. The coldest area is often near a cold air outlet or the cooling plate.

Step 3

Label The Diagram

Use the fridge diagram above that most resembles your fridge (add shelves or de-draw below if necessary) to label the diagram to indicate the areas that are the coldest in your vaccine fridge and whether or not they are usable.

Use the following labels:

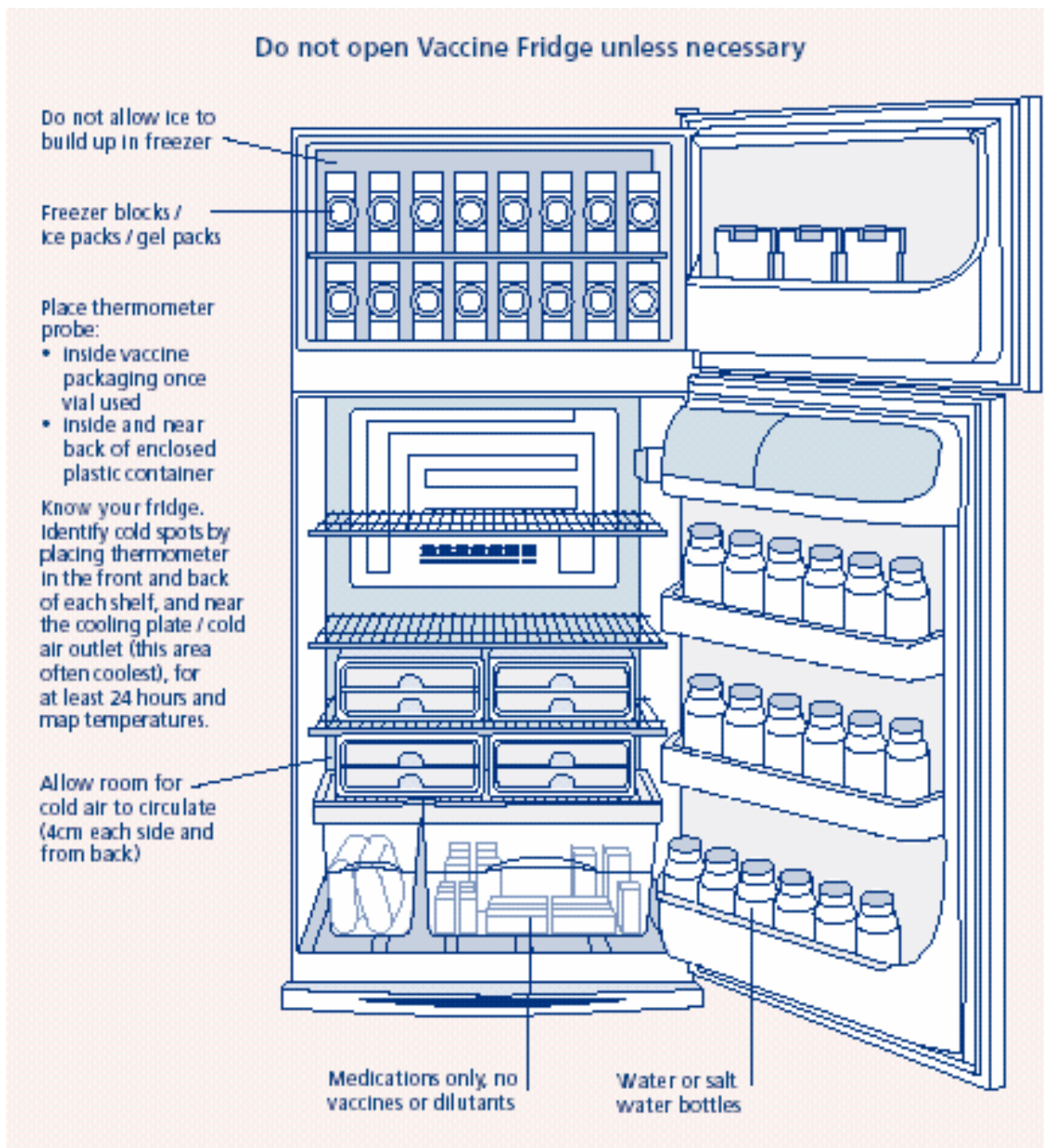
CU – coldest but usable

CNU – coldest not usable ie. Below 2°C (place bottled water here and label "do not use for vaccines")

WU – warmest but usable

WNU – warmest not usable ie. Above 8°C (place bottled water here and label "do not use for vaccines")

PACKING A VACCINE REFRIGERATOR



Do **NOT** store food drinks or any other materials with vaccine

Monitor and record minimum and maximum refrigerator temperature at same times each day

Secure the power source.
Do **NOT** turn off or disconnect

These diagrams used with permission from Alliance of NSW Divisions General Practice