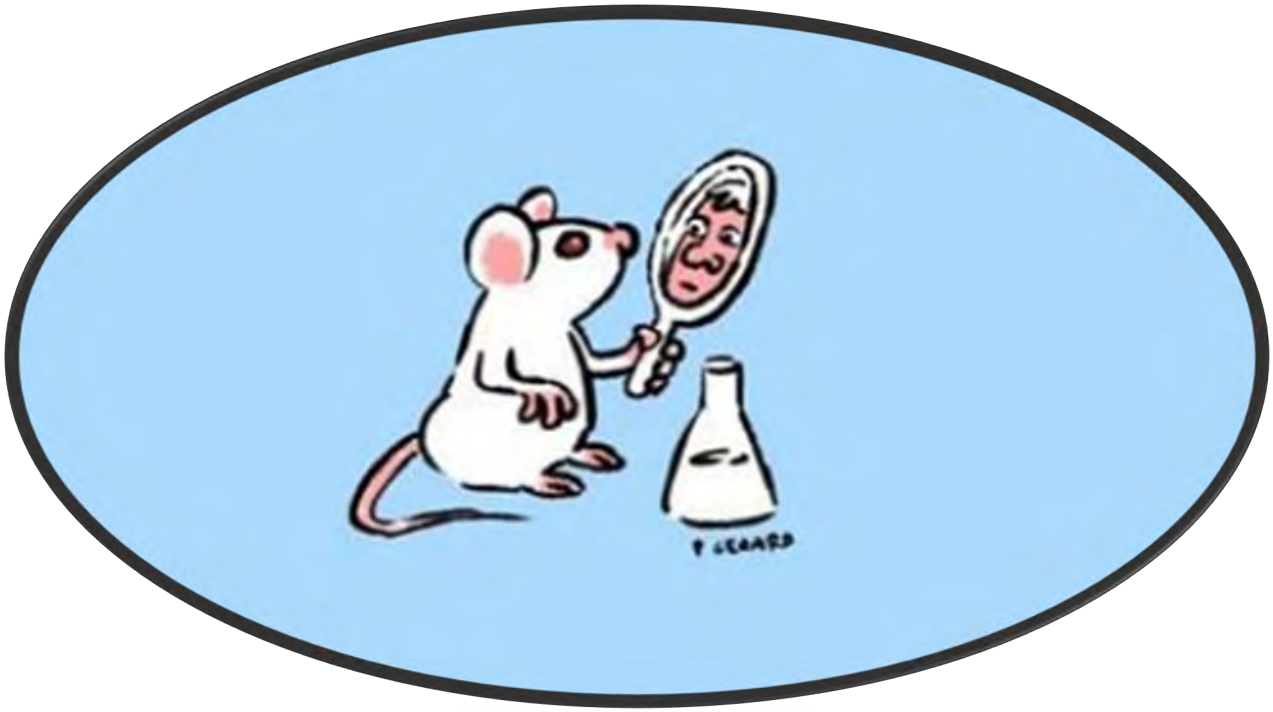
Handbook for the Use of Laboratory Animal



By

Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee &

Animal Resources Center

Revised: 2023.11.16

CONTENTS

I- INTRODUCTION

A- Purpose

The purpose of this handbook is to familiarize the reader with the:

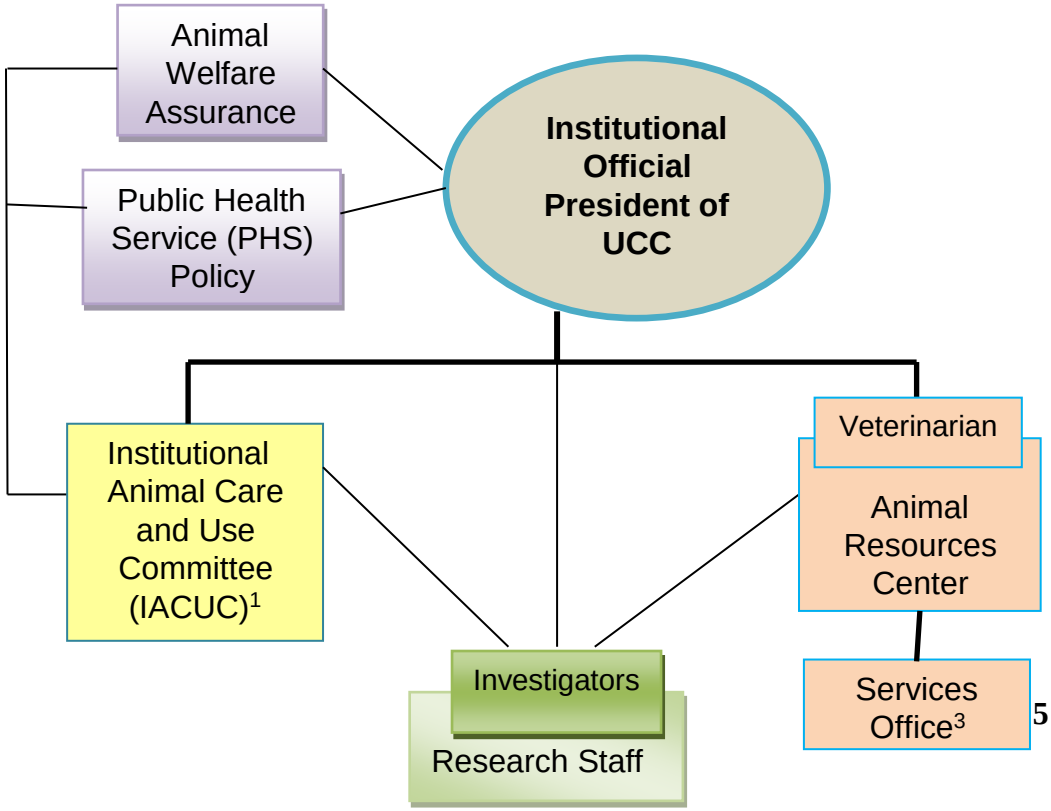
1. organization and function of the Animal Resources Center (ARC),
2. policies governing the use of laboratory animals in research and teaching at the Universidad Central del Caribe (UCC), and
3. services available at these facilities.

B- Description and Floor Plan

The UCC Animal Resources Center, located in the basement of the Basic Sciences Building, occupies 7,700 sq. ft. It provides housing for aquatic animals and small rodents. In addition, it is equipped with specialized areas for the following services: rooms for specific uses as stock and treatment, necropsy, quarantine, clean cages, bedding diet, cage washing, food and storage. The facilities also include an area for sterilization. There is also a space designated for an administrative office and storage of dead animals.

II- ORGANIZATION- INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM FOR ANIMAL CARE AND USE

A. The lines of authority and responsibility for administering the program and ensuring compliance with the PHS Policy are as follows:



As indicated above, there are direct and open lines of communication between the IACUC and the Institutional Official (IO) and between the Veterinarian and the IO.

[1]The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) is the University's Central review body for matters relating to the care, use and treatment of animals in these areas.

[2]The Office of Animal Resources Center (ARC) is responsible for oversight of all animal care and use and for ensuring compliance with federal, state and local regulations. The Animal Resources Center (ARC) is under the administration of the President of the University. The personnel of the unit consist of a supervisor, a part-time consulting veterinarian, and one full-time and one part-time animal caretaker. An Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) has been established to advise the President on matters concerning animal usage and care. The IACUC is composed of a representative from the basic science departments, a representative of the medical school research committee, a consulting veterinarian, a representative medical student and a representative of the community. The Institutional Committee is responsible for reviewing all research and teaching protocols that use live animals for compliance with NIH policies and the appropriate federal and commonwealth laws. Users of the ARC may express their needs, recommendations or complaints to the Animal House Supervisor on routine affairs or to the IACUC on more formal matters.

[3]Services offices which include the research and administration offices that offer support to Animal Resources Center.

B- Functions of ARC

The major functions of the Animal Resources Center are to care for the animals and provide information concerning the purchase, basic husbandry, quarantine, veterinary medical care of laboratory animals used in research and teaching programs of the Universidad Central del Caribe, as well technical assistance, advice, and consultation dealing with animals utilized for research programs by making readily available animal materials and products and animal husbandry supplies.

III- POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS RELATING TO THE CARE AND USE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

A. National Regulations

1. Animal Welfare Act

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA), Public Law 89-544, and its amendments regulate the transportation, purchase, sale, housing, care, handling, and treatment of animals used for research, testing or teaching, for exhibitions, and sold as pets. The Act specifically includes dogs, cats, nonhuman primates, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, and any other warm-blooded animals that are being used or are intended to be used for research, testing, teaching, experimentation, exhibition purposes, or as pets. Specifically exempted from the AWA are birds, rats of the genus *Rattus*, mice of the genus Mus, horses and other farm animals used for

food or livestock and poultry used for the improvement of animal nutrition, breeding, management, or production. Recent amendments address such issues as exercise for dogs, care of nonhuman primates to ensure their psychological well-being, the composition and duties of an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee, adequate veterinary care and responsibilities of the attending veterinarian, training of all personnel using laboratory animals in humane methods of animal maintenance and experimentation, and record keeping.

The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee must be composed of at least three members to include a veterinarian with special training in laboratory animal medicine/science, a person not affiliated with the institution other than by his/her committee membership, and a Chairman. This committee is responsible for review of all protocols using animals to ensure that they meet criteria listed in the AWA. In addition, the committee must conduct semiannual inspections of all animal study areas and animal facilities to ensure that the use of animals does not deviate from the approved protocol and the institution's program description. The importance of this requirement is underscored by the fact that the Chief Executive Officer of the Institution must certify that the attending veterinarian and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee have the authority to enter any animal area at any reasonable time.

The AWA is administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), specifically the Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care (REAC) component of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Research facilities are subject to unannounced inspections by USDA veterinarians and are required to furnish annual reports that include, in addition to other information and assurances, the common names and numbers of animals being used. These must be categorized by procedures; e.g., (a) no pain, distress or use of pain-relieving drugs; (b) pain or distress for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used appropriately during research and testing and that the principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.

Noncompliance with the USDA standards for the humane care, use, and transportation of animals may lead to substantial fines and/or suspension of animal research activities.

3. *Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animal* (NIH Policy)

https://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/references/phspolicylabanimals.pdf

The Public Health Service (PHS) Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals incorporates the changes in the Public Health Service Act (PHS Act) mandated by the Health Research Extension Act of 1985, Public Law 99-158. The PHS Policy requires that each institution receiving PHS funds for activities involving animals submit detailed information regarding the institution's program for the care and use of ALL live vertebrate animals to the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW). This information is in the form of an Animal Welfare

Assurance, and it must be updated annually and completely revised every five years. Significant changes in existing Assurance status or significant problems encountered in implementing this policy must be reported immediately to the OLAW.

Institutions are required to identify an institutional official who is ultimately responsible for the institution's program for the care and use of animals, and a veterinarian qualified in laboratory animal medicine who will participate in the program. Each institution also is required to designate clear lines of authority and responsibility for those involved in animal care and use for PHS-supported activities.

The Policy clearly defines the role and responsibilities of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees in all aspects of PHS-supported research. The committee must be composed of at least five members to include an individual not affiliated with the institution, a veterinarian who has program responsibilities and training or experience in laboratory animal science and medicine, a practicing scientist experienced in research involving animals, and a member whose concerns are in a nonscientific area.

The Policy requires that the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee review and approve those sections of PHS grant applications that relate to the care and use of animals before funds can be awarded. Institutions are required to conduct semiannual self-assessments of the program. Both major and minor deficiencies in the institution's program must be identified and it must adhere to an approved plan and schedule for correcting major deficiencies.

An institution's failure to comply with these policies may lead to various actions including the termination of support for all grants and contracts involving animals.

3. *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*

In 1963, NIH and the National Academy of Sciences Institute for Laboratory Resources (ILAR) published the first edition of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (the Guide). The current Guide was revised in 2011. The purpose of the Guide is to assist institutions in caring for and using animals in ways judged to be scientifically, technically, and humanely appropriate. It is a long-standing National Institutes of Health (NIH) policy that grantees and contractors using live vertebrate animals in projects or activities supported by NIH should be guided by the recommendations in this publication.

https://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/guide-for-the-care-and-use-of-laboratory-animals.pdf

4. *Policies of Various Granting Agencies*

Most granting agencies have established policies for the care and use of laboratory animals. Investigators should understand fully the requirements of each agency from which they seek funds. The Office of Grants Management or the office of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee may be contacted for specific information.

5. *American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines on Euthanasia*

Methods of euthanasia recommended by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Guidelines on Euthanasia (revised 2020) are accepted by both the PHS Policy and the Animal Welfare Act as standard methods of euthanasia.

https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/2020-02/Guidelines-on-Euthanasia-2020.pdf

6. *Use of Controlled Substances*

Potentially addictive or habituating drugs for human or animal use are classified under federal and state law. Examples of controlled substances include barbiturates and narcotics. The Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), enforces this law and requires appropriate security and record management of these substances. If your need more information, please refer to Pharmacology Department.

B- Local Regulations

1. Department of Environmental and Natural Resources

This governmental department of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is in charge of the implementation and formulation of public environmental policy and for the protection and conservation of the natural, environmental, and energy resources of Puerto Rico.

http://www.drna.gobierno.pr/biblioteca/reglamentos_folder/6765.pdf

C. Institutional

1. Committee

The PHS Policy and the Animal Welfare Act require the establishment of a committee, referred to by the generic name of Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), whose function is to ensure that the care and use of animals is appropriate and humane. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) carry out the responsibilities of the IACUC at Universidad Central del Caribe.

Committee membership includes a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine with experience in laboratory animal science and medicine, an individual whose primary concerns are in a nonscientific area and who is not otherwise affiliated with the Institution (the "outside member"), and practicing scientists experienced in research involving animals. Members are appointed by the President of the Universidad Central del Caribe.

The committee meets at least twice a year (March and September) and is responsible for monitoring the Institution's animal care and use program, performing the semiannual inspection (March and September) of the Institution's animal use areas, and ensuring that there are no deviations from approved animal use protocols that adversely affect animal welfare. This committee is authorized to suspend an activity involving animals if it determines that the activity is not being conducted in accordance with applicable provisions of the Animal Welfare Act, the Guide, and the PHS Policy.

This committee also reviews and approves, requires modifications in, or withholds approval of all protocols related to the care and use of animals at the Universidad Central del Caribe.

2. Training Programs

All personnel are required to acquire training before working with animals. A variety of training programs are available to personnel who care for or use laboratory animals. Lectures based on the information in this handbook are offered as needed for all personnel who use animals in research. In addition, specie specific "hands-on" training is also available for personnel.

The ARC Animal Care Technicians participate in continuing education sessions as well as on-the-job training programs. Research technicians whose jobs involve animal care should participate in an in-house continuing education program.

3. Reporting Deficiencies in Animal Care and Treatment

Any complaints or concerns by a Universidad Central del Caribe employee regarding the care and use of laboratory animals at this Institution should be made to the Supervisor of the Animal Resources Center either verbally or in writing. If the complaint is directed against the ARC, the report should be made to the Chairman of the Institutional Animal Resources Center Advisory Committee (IACUC).

Confidentiality will be maintained upon request. The ARC Supervisor (or IACUC Chairman) will keep the individuals expressing concerns informed of the actions taken. The IACUC or the ARC Supervisor will conduct an initial review of the concerns. After notification of the issue and discussion with the Chairman of the IACUC, the problem may be taken before the IACUC for full review. The person who is the subject of the complaint will be notified in writing of the concerns expressed and allowed to respond. The IACUC will maintain a file

documenting the complaint, the review, and the actions taken to rectify any problem(s) identified.

IV- OPERATING RULES AND POLICIES

A- Use of the Facility

In general, most laboratory space and animal rooms within the ARC are for common use. Exclusive use of space within the animal facilities must have prior approval of the ARC supervisor and of the IACUC. Use of the facilities by non-institutional researchers must be recommended by the IACUC before consideration by the President of UCC.

Utilization of animals or facilities in any formal research and teaching protocol requires prior approval and authorization from the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).

B- Hours of Operation

Personnel Work Schedules

Animal Caretakers

7:30 am - 12:00 - 1:00 – 4:00 pm Monday thru Friday
Morning- Sundays

Supervisor

7:30 am – 4:00 p.m. Monday – Friday

C- Emergencies

Any abnormal situation observed or related at the animal facility should be notified immediately to security officer or the Animal Resources Center supervisor.

Lic.. Betzaida Torres (Supervisor)	787-798-3001 ext. 2096	(Office)
	787-638-1701	(Cellular)
Prof. Zilka Rios (Pres. IACUC)	787-798-3001 ext. 2082	(Office)
	787-502-3871	(Cellular)

D- Security

Certain security measures have been implemented to protect faculty, staff, equipment, and the animals used in biomedical research at the Universidad Central del Caribe. Cooperation in enforcing these measures is essential.

During normal working hours (7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.) access to the Animal Resource Center will be through the doorway marked “ENTRANCE” in the basement of the Basic Sciences Building. All other doors will be locked at all times.

In order to provide access to the Animal Resource Center to users during nonworking hours, one key to the main entrance and the animal area will be given to each academic department. The security of this key will be the responsibility of the department chairman. Entrances into animal housing facilities are secured at all times by an electronic code system. All persons who require the use of the Security Access Code (See Appendix 1) must be listed on approved and active protocols. Research personnel are responsible for relocking the Center. Loaning of keys requires ARC permission.

For access during non-working hours, weekends or holidays must be authorized by the Department of Dean of Administration through the Form-S1. All student visitor (personal external to the UCC) must be previously authorized by the office of the Dean of Student and Dean of Administration (see annexed #2).

Any person or activity in the animal facilities that appears inappropriate and/or suspicious should be reported immediately to the Animal Resources Center and/or to a UCC security officer.

Any user who enters the Center during nonworking hours must sign the register that will be located near the main entrance of UCC.

All personnel must follow the rules established by the ARC and must have an identification card. Also the chairman of the department supervising the course is responsible for providing a list of the students that will need access to a particular area at least one week before the beginning of the course.

1-Security Cameras

2-Visitors

In an effort to protect research animals and minimize any possibility of disease transmission, visitors, curiosity seekers, including family members and especially

children, are not allowed in Universidad Central del Caribe animal facilities without prior approval by the ARC Supervisor. Tours of Universidad Central del Caribe animal facilities are conducted by ARC personnel for interested groups.

3- Photographs, Videotapes of Animals, Cellphones, and Radios

The use of animals in biomedical research is a very sensitive and emotional issue. Therefore, faculty members are urged to carefully consider all possible interpretations of pictures of research animals taken for documentation or publication. The ARC office is available to advise faculty in the development of photographic materials and to help review materials for subject matter that might be misinterpreted by the general public. Under no circumstances should photographic equipment be taken into the Universidad Central del Caribe animal facilities without the specific prior approval of the ARC Supervisor or/and Chairman of IACUC. The use of cell phones, radios, headphones, will not be allowed inside the facilities

4-Inquiries Regarding Animal Use

Investigators and technicians should not attempt to answer questions from individuals outside the Universidad Central del Caribe regarding animal care and use at this Institution. All questions should be referred to the ARC Supervisor or/and the Chairman of the IACUC. The Office of the Associate Dean for Research will handle all inquiries from members of the media and will clear all interviews in advance with Universidad Central del Caribe faculty and staff. The ARC Supervisor should be informed of all such requests for information and, when possible, provided with the name, address, telephone number, and affiliation of the individual(s) making the inquiry.

5-Break-ins

Anyone discovering a break-in of animal housing or use areas should inform the ARC Supervisor immediately. The area should not be cleaned or otherwise disturbed until permission is received from individuals responsible for the investigation.

6-Radios, cellular, phones, mp3 players,

Many species can hear frequencies of sound that are inaudible to humans; \hence equipment and materials that produce noise within the hearing range of nearby animals can have potential effects. For this reason, radios, cellular, phones, mp3 players (including with the head phone), and any other generator of sound/frequencies should not be used unless they are part of an approved protocol or an enrichment program.

E- <u>Pets in Animal Facilities and Laboratories</u>

Pets are not allowed in animal facilities and laboratories. Housing of animals covered by the Animal Welfare Act in offices and laboratories.

F- IACUC Protocol Review Process-Flow Chart

Submission

- Complete form New Project, Renewal (All protocol renewals will be evaluated as a new protocol), or Amendments.
- Submits forms and other necessary documents.
- Be aware that review process can take 9-10 weeks. Three Year renewals must be approved prior to expiration date avoid suspension of research. Plan ahead!

Administrative

- Delegated by the IACUC Chair will review for completeness. If information is missing. The delegate will be contact you to correct your documents, prior to placing on a meeting agenda.
- Following review by the delegated, the new project, renewal or amendment will be placed on the agenda for the next available meeting.

IACUC Review

- The IACUC reviews the protocol to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
- The IACUC will either Approve, * Modifications Required to secure Approval (There will be only two returns for corrections, information submission, justification or any other required information), Withhold Approval or Table.
- **Modification required: the chair will ask the PI to attend the IACUC meeting and provide an overview of the project and answer any questions from the IACUC.*

PI Modifications

- In many cases, modifications are required to obtain approval. In this case, the delegate will prepare a detailed memorandum outlining the changes required by the IACUC.
- The chairperson will review the modifications. If acceptable, the protocol will be approved. If not acceptable, the PI will be contacted. The modifications will have a deadline to be made, considering the modification to be made.
- If your project is postponed, you will be asked to modify your protocol and attend the next IACUC meeting.

Approval

- When a protocol, renewal or amendment is approved, the delegate will generate an official letter of approval via email and send it to the PI. Work cannot begin until approval has been granted.
- By Federal regulation and policy, the protocol is approved for a maximum of three years. The delegate will send a courtesy notice when the expiration dates are approaching.

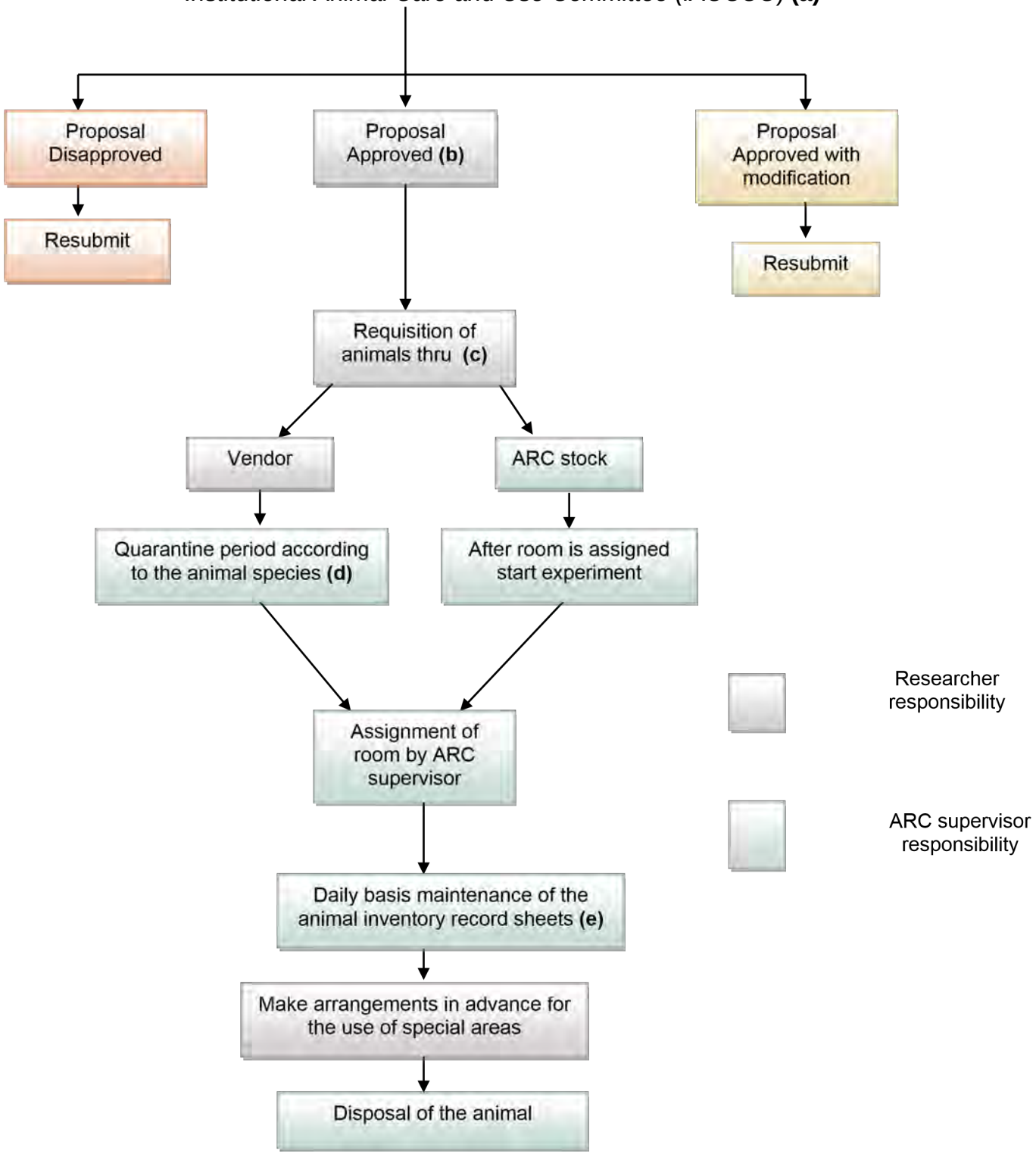
Post Approval Monitoring

- The primary goal of the PAM program is to ensure compliance by monitoring the consistency between laboratory practices and the approved IACUC protocol. See appendix #VII

G- Procedure for requesting service from the ARC

In order to receive services from the ARC it is necessary to complete the following procedure:

Submission of the Application for Protocol Approval involving Animal Laboratory Use to the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IAUCUC) **(a)**



H- Removal of Animals from the Institution

Animals must not be removed from the institution without prior, specific permission from the ARC Supervisor.

I- Transportation of Animals within the Institution

In planning the route by which animals will be transported between laboratories and the animal housing areas or other laboratories, care should be taken to minimize time spent in public areas including hallways or lobbies. The proper way to transport animals is in a plastic cage with metal lid. Animals should be concealed from the public during transportation in public corridors by placing a drape loosely over the cage. Call the ARC office or ask the area ARC supervisor for advice or assistance.

Only people authorized to handle animals may transport animals.

J- Animal Identification

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) and the Guide require certain information on all animal cages for identification purposes. Cage cards or tags supplied by the ARC have been designed to satisfy these requirements. Research or other data may be placed on a second card in the holder behind the identification card. However, the completed ARC card must be visible on all animal cages at all times.

K- Record Keeping

Each investigator is responsible for maintaining records that document efforts to avoid animal pain and distress during the research procedure. These records must be maintained for three years after completion of the project. Records for individual experimental groups of rodents and other small animals should include the Animal Project Number and source of the animal; date of experimental procedure; procedure performed including Animal Project Number and person(s) performing procedure; pre-surgical drugs, anesthetics, and post-surgical care; illnesses or injuries; medical treatment during course of experiment; date of death or euthanasia; and disposition.

L- Experimental Procedures in Animal Housing Areas

Experimental procedures including euthanasia are not to be performed in occupied animal rooms unless justified for scientific or environmental control reasons and the investigator has obtained approval from ARC and/or the IACUC.

M- Animal Experimentation Involving Hazardous Agents

The use of radioisotopes activities in animal studies must be authorized by the UCC Radiation Officer.

Any study involving the administration of DNA recombinant, infectious agents and other biological hazards to the animals, their use must be reviewed and approved by the Institutional Biosafety Committee.

The use of hazardous chemical agents in animal studies must be authorized by the Institutional Chemical Committee.

The introduction of any genetically modified tissues, cells, viruses, or vectors into animals, their use must be reviewed and approved by the Institutional Biosafety Committee.

N- Waste Disposal

The ARC will coordinate the disposal of animal wastes and carcasses. It will be disposed of in a safe and sanitary manner with a private company.

O- Blood Collection Techniques

Aseptic procedures should be used when collecting blood in all situations. Blood collection by cardiac puncture in any species or from the retro-orbital plexus in rats and mice should be performed only on anesthetized animals.

Consult the ARC veterinary staff for recommendations on the volume of blood and frequency of bleeding for each species.

1- Guidelines for Survival Bleeding of Mice and Rats:
http://www.usp.br/bioterio/Artigos/Procedimentos%20experimentais/Bleeding.pdf
2- https://www.nal.usda.gov/legacy/awic/tutorials-and-audiovisuals

P- Animal Surgery

Recommendations for Aseptic Technique, Anesthesia, Analgesia and Post-Operative Care for Rodent Surgery

1. Recommendations for Aseptic Technique, Anesthesia, Analgesia and Post-Operative Care for Rodent Surgery (see Appendix III)
2. Tutorial and audio visual:
   https://www.nal.usda.gov/legacy/awic/tutorials-and-audiovisuals

3. Pre- and Post-Surgical Care of Animals

The health status of all animals used for survival surgical procedures should be evaluated prior to surgery. The animal's cage should be tagged to withhold food and water overnight or longer as necessary depending upon the species and the procedure. The use of pre-surgical tranquilizers can reduce animal anxiety thus resulting in a much smoother, quieter induction and a reduced requirement for anesthetic agent.

The principal investigator is responsible for postoperative care of the animal with appropriate input from an ARC veterinarian. Immediate post-surgical care should include observing the animal to ensure uneventful recovery from anesthesia and surgery. The animal must be monitored and returned to the animal housing area until it regains sternal recumbence and is capable of holding its head up. Color and capillary refill time should be evaluated frequently.

Appropriate postoperative care for rodent species includes the administration of fluids, analgesics, and other drugs as indicated; clinical observations for signs of pain, abnormal behavior, appetite, and excretory functions; and providing care for surgical incisions.

4. Survival Surgery in Non-Rodent Mammals

Survival surgery is defined as any surgery from which the animal recovers consciousness for any period of time. Individuals performing survival surgical procedures must be knowledgeable about aseptic surgical techniques and have adequate training and skills to conduct the procedure without causing undue post-surgical distress to the animal. Aseptic techniques must be used for all survival surgical procedures.

The classification of "major" or "minor" for each proposed surgical procedure will be determined by the IACUC. The guidelines used by the committee to make this determination are described in the current edition of the Guide.

Minor survival surgery does not expose a body cavity and causes little or no physical impairments to the animal. Wound suturing, peripheral vessel cannulation, pump implantation in subcutaneous tissue, etc. are examples of minor survival surgery.

Minor surgical procedures may be performed in a suitably located and equipped laboratory setting using appropriate aseptic technique. This includes a clean work area, preparation of the surgical site including clipping of the hair, disinfecting of the skin and draping of the surgical site with sterile drapes; the use of sterile supplies and instruments; and the use of sterile gloves and a surgical mask by the surgeon and any assistants working in the surgical field.

Major survival surgery penetrates and exposes a body cavity or produces substantial impairment of the animal's physical or physiologic functions. Laparotomy, thoracotomy, craniotomy, joint replacement, limb amputation, etc. are examples of major survival surgery.

5. Surgery in Rodents

All procedures on rodent species may be conducted in a laboratory. For major survival surgical procedures appropriate aseptic techniques including a clean work area; preparation of the surgical site including removal of the hair, disinfection of the skin and draping of the surgical site with sterile drapes; use of sterile supplies, instruments and suture materials; and use of sterile gloves and a surgical mask by the surgeon and any assistants working in the surgical field should be used.

6. Non-Survival Surgery

If the animal will not regain consciousness postoperatively, major surgical procedures on non-rodent species may be conducted in a suitably located and equipped laboratory.

7. Multiple Survival Surgeries

Multiple-survival surgical procedures on a single animal are discouraged. Under special circumstances, such as if the procedures are essential related components of the research projects, more than one major surgical procedure on a single animal may be permitted with the approval of the IACUC. Occasionally, unanticipated additional surgeries to correct complications that arise following the primary surgical procedures may be done so long as they are approved by an ARC veterinarian and do not cause an inordinate degree of pain or distress to the animal. Multiple-survival surgical procedures for teaching protocols are not to be done. Cost alone is not an adequate justification for performing multiple-survival surgical procedures on an animal.

Q- **Paralytic Agents**

The use of paralytic agents is discouraged, particularly in surgical experimentation. It is recognized, however, that their use for certain applications has merit. If such agents must be used, written justification must be provided to the IACUC. Under no circumstances are paralytic agents to be used for surgery without appropriate anesthesia. The protocol must specifically note, in detail, how an appropriate level of anesthesia will be maintained throughout the time that the animal is under the influence of the paralytic agent.

R- Prolonged Physical Restraint

Prolonged physical restraint may be stressful to the animal and should be avoided unless justified as essential to the research objectives. All physical restraint for periods longer than one hour must be specifically justified in the protocol for consideration and approval by the IACUC. Convenience alone is not adequate justification for the use of prolonged physical restraint.

When prolonged physical restraint is required, animals should be conditioned to the equipment by gradually increasing times of restraint until the required restraint time is reached. The period of restraint must be limited to the minimum required to accomplish the research objectives restraint. For each situation, the IACUC will make a determination regarding the intensity of the attention required. Attention must be given to the possible development of lesions or illnesses associated with restraint, including contusions, decubital ulcers, dependent edema, and weight loss. If these or other problems occur, prompt veterinary care must be provided. This may require temporary or permanent removal of the animal from the restraint device. If the health problem is considered serious by the ARC clinical veterinarian tending the animal, the well-being of the animal must take priority over the experimental objectives.

S- Immunization of Research Animals

Because there are diverse opinions and techniques associated with animal immunization, protocols that propose to use procedures contrary to the following policies will be considered by the IACUC upon receipt of written justification and documentation. If appropriate documentation is lacking, it may be necessary to conduct a study designed to provide appropriate documentation.

1. Complete Freund's adjuvant

Many of the classical adjuvants, especially Freund's Complete Adjuvant (FCA), cause local inflammation and often chronic pain. When draining skin granulomas form and tissue is sloughed, the antigen-adjuvant emulsion may be lost.

Laboratory personnel using FCA should be cautioned about inadvertent self-injection on needle tips. This results in painful and long-lasting inflammation in humans.

Use of alternate adjuvants which produce less detrimental side effects is strongly encouraged.

2. Post-Injection Care

Animals given aqueous solutions of antigens after sensitization should be observed for signs of anaphylactic shock. Appropriate treatment should be administered if an acute reaction occurs.

Inflammatory reactions at injection sites should be reported to an ARC veterinarian for examination and treatment if indicated.

T- Unavoidable Pain or Distress

Every effort must be made to avoid or minimize discomfort, distress, or pain to experimental animals, consistent with sound research design. Procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain or distress must be justified for scientific reasons in writing by the investigator. To minimize distress to the animals, the earliest possible end point to the study must be defined and used. Whenever possible, this should be prior to death of the animal. The protocol must justify and clearly state the end point to be used.

U- Euthanasia

The euthanasia guidelines provided by the ARC are based on recommendations of the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines on Euthanasia. Any deviations from these guidelines must be justified in writing and approved by the IACUC.
Guidelines-on-Euthanasia-2020 Edition.pdf

V- Personnel Health Surveillance Program

All personnel working with animals must have evidence of a valid tetanus shot and any other specific requirements.

Any injuries should be promptly attended to and be reported to the Human Resources Office.

1- Animal Bites or Other Animal Related Injuries

In the event of an animal bite or other animal related injury, administer first aid and promptly report the injury to the ARC supervisor and your employer. Go to a clinic/hospital if additional treatment is necessary. Complete the "Workers Compensation Worksheet for First Report of Injury" form and submit it to the designated person. Also, contact the Human Resources Office of the Universidad Central del Caribe.

2- Lab coat is required within these facilities.

3- Not allow the handling of contact lenses.

4- Are totally prohibited eating, drinking, chewing gum and application of makeup.

5- Everyone must discard the gloves, before leaving these facilities and try to wash your hands with soap and water, provided in the room.

V- Humane Methods of Animal Maintenance and Experimentation

Animal Resources Center at Universidad Central del Caribe is based on the US Government Principles for the Utilization and Care of Vertebrate Animals Used in Testing, Research and Training, the recommendations of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, and the requirements of the Animal Welfare Act and its amendments.

1. Animal Care

Animals are housed in cages designed to provide a physical and social environment that contributes to the well-being of the animals while minimizing variables that can modify an animal's response during experimentation. Environmental factors such as temperature and humidity ranges, lighting, and noise levels are considered in housing the various species. Palatable, uncontaminated, and nutritionally adequate food and fresh, potable, uncontaminated drinking water are provided to meet the particular requirements of each species. Bedding, if used, is absorbent and free of toxic chemicals. Cage and equipment cleaning schedules and methods are designed to keep animals clean and dry and eliminate pathogenic organisms while providing minimal interference with normal physiological requirements of each species.

The veterinary care program consists of observing all animals to assess their health and welfare using appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries; providing guidance to users regarding handling, immobilization, anesthesia, analgesia, and euthanasia; and monitoring surgery programs and post-surgical care.

Personnel caring for animals are trained by the ARC supervisor in laboratory animal husbandry through formal courses and closely supervised on-the-job experience. They are taught to detect and report variations in normal function or behavior of the animals. Personnel learn to handle the animals in a calm, confident manner that minimizes stress and ensures the safety of both the handler and the animal.

2. Animal Experimentation

It is the responsibility of any investigator using animals in research to ensure that he/she and their employees, both professional and technical, know how to handle and care properly for the species being used. They also should be knowledgeable about the animal model and the techniques used. The veterinary staff should be consulted if there are any questions. In addition, information regarding the basic needs of each species is readily available from reference sources in the Animal Resources Center library. Investigators should try whenever possible to reduce the number of animals used, refine techniques to minimize pain or distress suffered, and replace animals with alternative or adjunctive methods.

- Reduction - The numbers of animals used in research can be reduced in a variety of ways.

  * Literature Review

  No experiment using animals should be performed without a thorough review of the literature to eliminate the possibility of needless repetition and to determine the most appropriate model to answer a particular research question. Through the inter-library loan system, the Universidad Central del Caribe library has access to literature concerning all aspects of animal experimentation or electronic methods. Specific information may be sought using a variety of databases including AGRICOLA which is maintained by the National Agricultural Library.

  * Use Based on Requirements to Achieve Statistical Significance

  All experiments should be planned to provide sufficient data points to determine statistical significance. Using insufficient numbers of animals may require a repetition of the experiment and, therefore, may be as undesirable as using too many animals.

  * Disease-Free Animals

  While the cost of disease-free animals, sometimes called SPF (Specific Pathogen Free), is high initially, the long-term benefits of using such animals usually far outweigh the initial cost.

  * Sharing Animals or Tissues

  In some cases, the organs, tissues, etc., may be commercially available. Several investigators sharing the organs of a single animal reduces the number of animals necessary and the cost of the investigation.

- Refinement

Whenever possible, investigators should design experiments so that death is not the end point. Minor modifications of the approach to the experimental problem may allow euthanasia of an animal before it suffers significant discomfort or anxiety. Along the same lines, when passing tumors or growing tumors *in vivo*, efforts should be made to collect tissues or evaluate effects prior to the time that the animal is incapacitated.

Anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing agents should be administered for any procedure potentially causing more than minimal pain or distress to the animal; exceptions must be justified and approved by the IACUC. The principal investigator should be alert to, and recognize signs of pain or distress in the animal he/she is working. Changes in dietary or grooming habits or changes in body temperament may indicate that an animal is in pain or distress. If the investigator

or research technician has any questions or needs assistance, an ARC Veterinarian should be consulted.

- Replacement

  * Teaching New Techniques

  New techniques should be demonstrated or practiced on models or cadavers. Videotapes and slide-tape presentations should be developed and used as much as possible in training programs.

  * Alternative or Adjunctive Methods

  While an intact biological system may be required to answer some research questions, tissue culture, or other *in vitro* techniques, including computer or mathematical modeling may provide satisfactory alternative or adjunctive methods.

VI. ANIMAL RESOURCES CENTER (ARC)

The Animal Resources Center (ARC) is responsible for establishing and providing appropriate facilities for the care and use of animals; professional and technical expertise, consultation and service in all phases of laboratory animal care and use; health care programs for laboratory animals, including diagnostic services; and continuing education in the care and use of animals by ARC staff.

A. Veterinarians and Staff

The veterinarian provides expertise in the biology, diseases, and pathology of laboratory animals and techniques associated with the use of these animals in research.

B. Organization

The ARC is a research and academic service area responsible to the President of Universidad Central del Caribe through the Chairman of IACUC.

The Supervisor of the ARC coordinates and directs operations of animal health programs, animal care programs, business operations, and teaching programs. The Supervisor organizes and directs the daily operation of the animal facilities. The Supervisor also assists in planning facility renovations, training technicians and evaluating services coordinates the daily operation in the ARC, orders animals and supplies, provide reports about animal usage, animal care, supplies, as well as requested assistance. Moreover, other issues relating to the finances of the ARC and communications between the ARC and other departments within the
Universidad Central del Caribe are directed from the administrative offices.

C. Description of Facilities

The animal resources facilities consist of approximately 7,700 square feet of animal housing and support areas located on the same floor. Specialized space includes: cage washing areas, autoclave areas, food storage, bedding storage, diet kitchens, stock and treatment, necropsy rooms, animal yard moat.

D. Animal Procurement

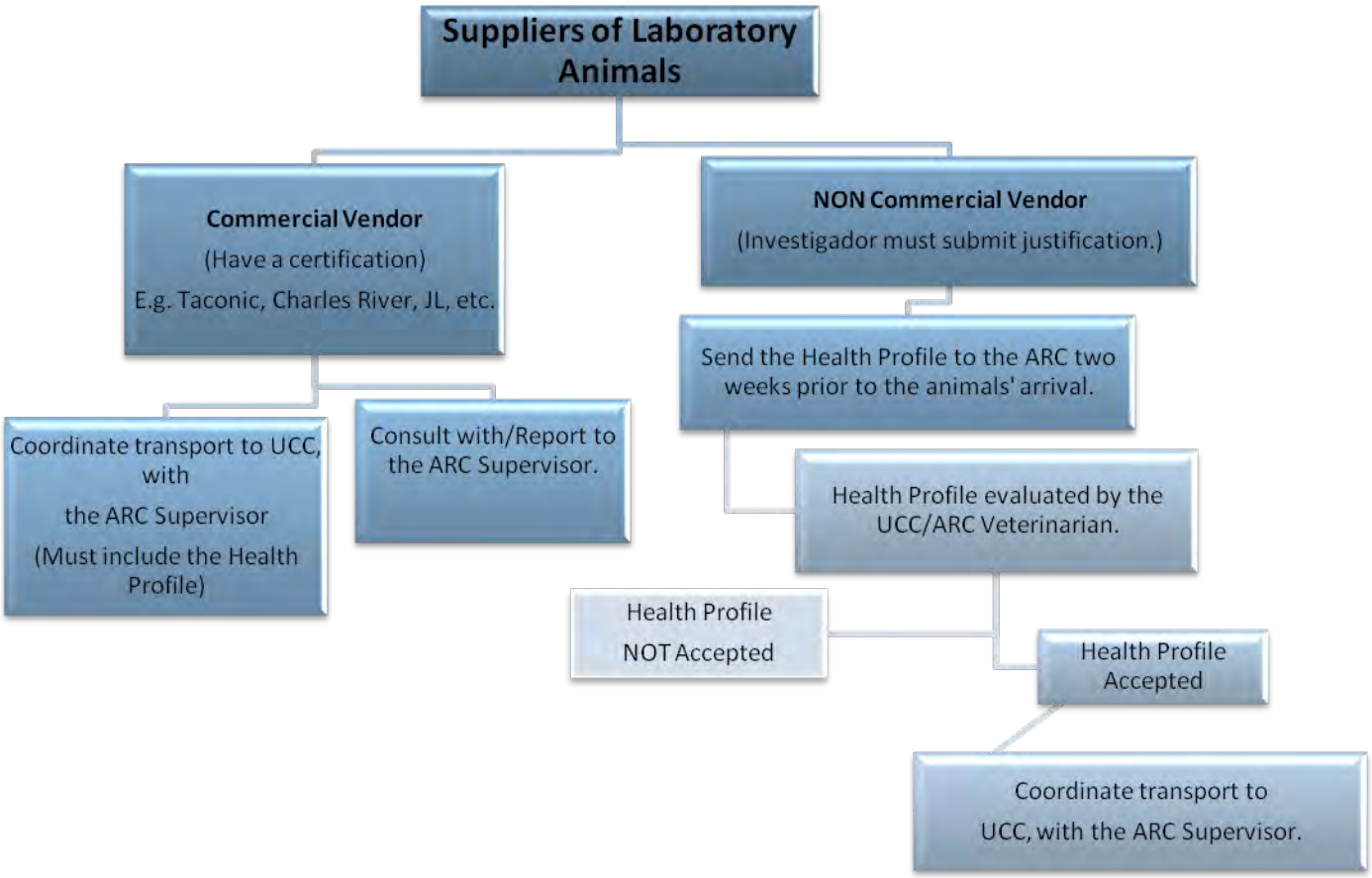
The researcher must process all animal orders through the purchasing department. Before ordering animals, the researcher must inform the ARC supervisor to ensure there is adequate space to house the animals and for the selection of the vendor. After ordering, the researcher must coordinate with the ARC supervisor for the arrival of the animals. Animals are generally not shipped after Wednesday of each week so they will not arrive on a weekend.

- ✓ Ordering

All research and teaching protocols that use animals must be submitted to the Institutional Animal Care and Use Animals Committee for approval. After approval, the original should be given to the Animal Resources Center supervisor with a copy sent to the researcher requesting the permit.

Steps to follow when choosing a supplier for laboratory animals:

Note: The following are the main investigator's responsibilities when considering a supplier for laboratory animals.



✓ Receiving

Animals are received at the ARC by the Supervisor or a delegate and checked for order specifications and any obvious signs of illness. The animals are then identified in an appropriate manner. The Supervisor ensures that the animals are housed in the appropriate animal room and notifies the investigator of the animal's arrival and location. If by mistake, animals are delivered directly to an investigator and bypass receiving procedures, ARC should be notified immediately. If an investigator requires animals to be delivered directly to a laboratory for immediate use, the requirement should be noted on the purchase requisition.

In order to reduce introduction of disease to research colonies the animal facilities maintains a quarantine system. All rodents (rats and mice) are isolated for a period of 48 hours minimum, if they are from a well-known vendor. All animals are segregated by shipments and by origin (vendor). Daily observations are made for signs of disease and extension of the isolation period may be made necessary. If diseases are observed in these animals, the investigator is notified and appropriate arrangements made. Upon satisfactory completion of the quarantine period, the animals are moved to colony rooms for long term housing. Colony housing is accomplished by segregating animals by species and by origin (vendor).

✓ Shipping

All shipments of animals to other institutions, regardless of whether or not they are to be returned, must be coordinated through the ARC to ensure that the necessary Health Certificates required are obtained. ARC personnel will assist in making the necessary shipping arrangements.

✓ Sources of Animals

The ARC staff is knowledgeable regarding the sources and availability of animals for use in research and should be consulted especially if special strains are required.

The ARC receives periodic health assessment reports for laboratory animals available from various sources. Recommendations regarding use of these animals are made based on their health status. A request to obtain animals from an unapproved vendor must be approved by an ARC clinical veterinarian.

- Commercial Vendors

Commercial vendors, selected based on consistent good health of their animals and on dependable delivery and service, are used most frequently as a source of research animals. Animals generally not considered acceptable or with limited acceptability due to known disease problems may be purchased if required for a particular study, however, the investigator must realize that these animals will have to be housed and handled in such a way that they do not jeopardize the health of any other animals or humans.

- Other Institutions

The ARC must be notified if animals are to be acquired from other institutions. The ARC veterinarian will need information about the health status of these animals so that they may be shipped and housed in a manner that protects them from infection and prevents infection of resident animals.

E. Animal Care

1-Routine Animal Care

ARC personnel check all animals daily, including weekends and holidays, to ensure that adequate food and water are available. Rooms are cleaned monthly. Cages are changed on a regular basis depending upon the animal species.

Each day, the Animal Care Technicians tag cages containing sick animals and removes any animals that died overnight. The reports of sick and dead animals are submitted daily to the ARC Supervisor for further action.

2-Special Care Requirements

Animals receiving special care (i.e., special diet, fasting, etc.) are identified through tags or labels attached to the animal's cage. A supply of these tags is available from the ARC Supervisor. Care should be taken to select the most appropriate tag and complete it properly prior to attaching it to the animal's cage.

Other special requirements such as altered lighting cycles or temperature, isolation, etc. or special care for large groups of animals may be arranged with the ARC supervisor.

3-Standard and Special Diets

Standard dry diets are fed ad libitum in self-feeders to all rodents unless otherwise specified. The ARC provides special diets, but ARC personnel can assist investigators in locating sources for them. Dietary supplements are provided when necessitated by disease problems or dietary requirements.

4-Environmental Control

Each animal room has fresh air (i.e., non-recirculated air). Relative humidity and temperature are periodically monitored as appropriate. All rooms are on individual time-controlled lighting systems set for 12 hours dark (6PM-6AM) and 12 hours light (6AM-6PM) unless deviations are required by the research protocol.

To assure USDA and Guide standards are met, animals should be housed only in facilities approved by ARC. Housing animals in laboratories for periods longer than 12 hours must be approved by the IACUC.

5-Vermin Control

A private company comes to the ARC monthly to perform vermin control. Animal rooms, bedding room, and food room are not treated.

6-Disposition of Carcasses or Animal Wastes

After ensuring that the animal is dead, the carcass should be placed in a plastic bag and stored in the freezer. Final disposal is by a private company.

7-Other Support Services

ARC personnel are trained to provide a variety of specialized animal care support functions including establishment and maintenance of animal breeding colonies. Call the ARC office for information or assistance.

8-Per Diem Charges

The ARC must recover costs for the care of animals housed within its facilities through per diem rates charged to investigators for the care of their research animals. These rates are established through a cost analysis performed according to guidelines established by the NIH. Rates are implemented only after review and approval by the budget office, IACUC and the Universidad Central del Caribe administration. Faculty members applying for grants may contact the ARC Director to obtain information concerning any anticipated increases.

The researcher should consult with the ARC supervisor about estimated animal costs before submitting a grant application.

F. Animal Health

1-Routine Health Care

The veterinarians with assistance of the animal health technologists (AHT) perform preliminary physical examinations as needed. Animals are treated only after approval by the investigator, except in emergency situations.

2-Emergency Health Care

If the individual(s) designated by the principal investigator as emergency contact(s) cannot be reached within a reasonable length of time, an ARC veterinarian will provide supportive care according to his/her professional judgment. In the event the animal must be euthanatized, every effort will be made to save tissues needed for the research protocol. The investigator or his designee will be notified as soon as possible of any action taken.

3-Reporting Sick Animals

An animal observed to be ill or exhibiting abnormal behavior should be reported to the ARC as soon as possible so that it may be examined by a veterinarian. Inconsistent laboratory results of experimental animals may suggest an underlying disease problem in the research animals used. If all other possibilities for the inconsistencies have been eliminated, please consult with the ARC veterinary staff for assistance.

4-Quarantine Procedures

As determined by a clinical veterinarian, animals will be quarantined upon arrival at Universidad Central del Caribe for a period dependent upon the species, source, and health status.

5-Zoonotic Disease

When people handle animals, the potential always exists for contracting zoonotic diseases such as leptospirosis, toxoplasmosis, or LCM (lymphocytic choriomeningitis); however, this potential can be almost eliminated by purchasing only disease-free animals from reliable vendors and by practicing good hygiene.

G. Diagnostic Laboratory and Necropsy

The ARC or veterinarians may recommend the diagnostic laboratory procedures and necropsy analysis.

H. Billing Procedure

The ARC must recover its operating costs from charges for services rendered. Charges for services, assistance, supplies, and/or animal care are itemized on a monthly report to administration submitted to each investigator.

VII. Grant and Manuscript Preparation

A. Preparing NIH Grant Applications

The Public Health Service Policy requires that the use of all vertebrate animals in research be governed by the Principles for Use of Animals and also, in the case of warm-blooded vertebrates, the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. No PHS award involving the use of animals is made unless an Assurance (see Section I.A.2.) has been approved by the Office for Protection from Research Risks (OLAW).

Several sections of the application require information about the proposed animal use. Failure to supply the requested information may delay consideration or jeopardize funding. These sections are:

1. Page - 5. Vertebrate Animals: Indicate the IACUC (IACUC) approval date. Enter "pending" if IACUC review is delayed beyond the submission date of the application. The UCC Animal Welfare Assurance Number is D16-00343.

2. Page 4 - Supplies: State the number of animals to be used, their unit purchase cost (actual cost of animal + shipping + box charges), and their unit care cost.

3. Page 5 - Supplies: Include the full initial cost of the animals and an inflationary increase of 4-10% per year for each succeeding year. Although 4% inflation is the maximum allowed on most grants, higher rates may be accepted if it can be documented.

5. Research Plan - F. Vertebrate Animals: Provide a detailed description of the proposed use of the animals in the work outlined in the experimental design and methods section. Identify the species, strain, ages, sex, and numbers of animals to be used.

6. Justify the use of vertebrate animals, the choice of species, and numbers used. If the animals are in short supply, costly, or to be used in large numbers, provide a specific rationale for their selection and their numbers.

7. Describe the procedures for adequate maintenance and veterinary care of the animals involved. Reviewers will wish to know if the living conditions of animals will be appropriate for the species and contribute to their health and comfort and if medical care for animals will be available and provided as necessary by a qualified veterinarian. The following general statement may be used if the proposed work will necessitate no special care. "Housing and day-to-day care for the animals are consistent with the standards of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the Animal Welfare Act. All animals are observed daily and appropriate veterinary care provided by the veterinary medical staff of the Animal Resources Center. This staff consists of veterinarians with training and experience in laboratory animal medicine and science and technician."

8. Describe the procedures to avoid unnecessary discomfort, pain, or injury to the animals. Reviewers will specifically try to determine that procedures will avoid or minimize discomfort, distress and pain to the animals, consistent with sound research design; procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain or distress to the animals will be performed with appropriate sedation, analgesia, or anesthesia, unless the procedure is justified for scientific reasons by the investigator; personnel conducting procedures are qualified and trained in those procedures; and that animals that would otherwise experience severe or chronic pain or distress that cannot be relieved will be painlessly sacrificed at the end of the procedure or, if appropriate, the procedure.

9. Describe methods of euthanasia to be used and reasons for selection. Justification based on scientific reasons must be provided if methods of euthanasia used are not consistent with the recommendations of the American Veterinary Medical Association Panel on Euthanasia

B. UCC Application for Use of Animal Subjects Form

Investigators are urged to submit the Application for Use of Animal Subjects forms 2 months prior to the grant deadline to ensure no delays in approval and subsequent notification of the granting agency. Lack of timely receipt by NIH of the verification of approval can delay consideration and jeopardize funding. It is the investigator's responsibility to submit a completed Application for Use of Animal Subjects Form to the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), Prof. Zilka Ríos, Basic Science Building, Microbiology Department, second floor for each new proposal, competitive renewal, modification of ongoing grant, grant supplement, or noncompetitive continuation involving animals, regardless of funding source; any pilot project and modifications in approved animal use protocols; and any educational project in which vertebrate animals are used. Protocols using vertebrate animals must be approved prior to beginning the project.

Submit the original of the completed "*Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use"* (electronic *Protocol*) (no handwriting) directly to the Chairman of IACUC. The investigator will be notified in writing of the decision of the IACUC. Upon approval, one copy of the Protocol will be filed in the Chairman of IACUC office and the other copy to ARC office. Appropriate notification will be provided to Office of Grants Management and the granting agency. The assigned Identification Number must be indicated on all orders for animals to be used on that protocol.

IACUC approval is valid for three year only. The protocol modifications will be notified using the *"Approved Protocol Modification Application".* Approximately one month prior to a project's approval expiration, the IACUC office will mail out annual renewal notifications. It is the investigator's responsibility, however, to assure all ongoing projects are submitted for annual review.

C. Manuscript Preparation

Publications of work based on animal studies should provide a complete and accurate description of the animals used including common name; genus and species; strain, stock, or breed; source; age and/or weight; sex; method of identification; and microbiologic status. The animals' environment - kind of caging; room temperature, humidity, ventilation, and lighting; diet and water; and husbandry routines - should be defined for duplication of experimental results. Other information that should be provided includes time of sampling; where and how the samples were obtained; all drugs and dosages used; and the euthanasia method employed.

VIII- GLOSSARY

1. Necropsy - an examination of a dead body; postmortem.

2. Quarantine- is the separation of newly received animals from those already in the facility until the health and possibly the microbial status of the newly received animals have been determined.

3. Euthanasia is the act of killing animals by methods that induce rapid unconsciousness and death without pain or distress.

4. Carcass-the dead body of an animal, often specific of a slaughtered animal dressed as meat.

5. Recumbence it may be preferable to keep these foals confined in sternal recumbence on a soft mat for as long as possible.

6. Laparotomy-a surgical incision into the abdomen.

7. Thoracotomy-surgical incision into the thorax.

8. Craniotomy-the surgical operation of opening the skull.

9. Contusion-a bruise; injury in which the skin is not broken.

10. Freund's adjuvant- a substance consisting of killed microorganisms, such as mycobacteria, in an oil and water emulsion that is administered to induce and enhance the formation of antibodies.

11. Animal Yard Moat- indoor yard

Appendix
I

Security Access Code

Universidad Central del Caribe
Animal Resources Center
And
Institutional Animal Care & Use Committee
(IACUC)

Animal Resources Center Users

Ref: Installation of an Electronic Lock

In a visit to the Animal Resources Center carried out by different agencies, they recommended that access control be established for the facilities for the purpose of increasing security for animals, personnel, equipment, and the Center's structure.

The Institutional Animal Care & Use Committee (IACUC), in a meeting on January 19, 2001, recommended the purchase of an electronic lock.

This electronic lock will be installed on door #241. This door provides access to the animal rooms, the laboratory, and the Center's warehouse. This particular model works through a code system.

Starting April 18, 2001, this system will be put into effect every day 24 hours a day.

The established regulations for the security system are detailed below:

- A different code will only be given to each authorized personnel member. This code will be considered confidential.

- Authorized personnel will be identified as those specified and approved in the current Application for Protocol Approval Involving Animal Laboratory Use, and any changes should be notified and approved in the Update Approved Protocol Application; IACUC members; Animal Resources Center employees; personnel authorized by their director to take samples from the existing freezers in the area.

- The Center Supervisor must be informed of any visits beforehand.

- Maintenance personnel for air conditioners, elevators, etc. must use door #035. Should they need to use door #241, the Center Supervisor must be contacted.

- The security code may be changed in accordance with the existing needs. Any changes will be notified beforehand.

- In case of a tropical storm or hurricane warning, as well as warnings for other adverse weather conditions, the system will become and remain inactive until conditions return to normal.

- If any personnel member transfers his/her code, admittance to the Center may be revoked at the discretion of IACUC members.

All recommendations should be submitted in writing and directed to Prof. Zilka Ríos (zilka.rios@uccaribe.edu) or Betzaida Torres (betzaida.torres@uccaribe.edu).

Appendix
II

REQUISITOS PARA LA ACEPTACION DEL ESTUDIANTE VISITANTE EN LA UCC

REQUISITOS PARA LA ACEPTACION DEL ESTUDIANTE VISITANTE EN LA UCC

A manera de velar y cuidar por la seguridad institucional y de los estudiantes que nos visitan procedentes de otras instituciones universitarias, se ha preparado el siguiente documento. El mismo establece los requisitos a seguir con el fin de autorizar el acceso a las áreas a visitar en la UCC.

El estudiante deberá completar el formulario *"Registro de Estudiante Visitante",* el cual fue revisado el 17 de febrero de 2015. Una vez completado el formulario, deberá entregarlo al Decanato de Administración firmado por el investigador mentor y responsable de éste en la UCC con los siguientes documentos:

- ✓ Una foto 2X2
- ✓ Carta explicativa de la institución de procedencia con el propósito de su visita en la UCC
- ✓ Evidencia de matrícula de la institución de procedencia del curso que requiera experiencia en investigación o que haya un acuerdo colaborativo entre la institución de procedencia y la UCC
- ✓ Endoso del seguro de responsabilidad pública de la institución de procedencia con límite de un millón de dólares *(Si el estudiante nos visita en su carácter personal, deberá tramitar el mismo con una asegurada como individuo.)*
- ✓ Copia del plan médico
- ✓ Copia del Certificado de Vacunas administradas por el Departamento de Salud y las vacunas requisitos para trabajar en los laboratorios
- ✓ Pago de $40 por servicios de estacionamiento
  (Para registrar el vehículo, es necesario nos emita una copia de la licencia de conducir y la licencia del auto a registrar.)
- ✓ Pago de $15 para la identificación que utilizará durante el período que visite la UCC. Esta identificación deberá utilizarla en todo momento.
  (El estudiante realizará los pagos del servicio de estacionamiento e identificación en la Oficina de Recaudaciones una vez la Administración verifique que todos los documentos estén completados. Brindará copia del recibo de pago para recibir la identificación y el permiso de estacionamiento.)

El Decanato de Administración será custodio de los expedientes de estos estudiantes. Además, informará al investigador mentor y a la Casa de Animales por correo electrónico sobre la autorización de acceso a la UCC una vez haya cumplido con todos los requisitos. El estudiante está autorizado a acceder a las áreas relacionadas por el tiempo indicado en el formulario *Registro de Estudiante Visitante*. La Administración auditará los expedientes e informará al investigador cuando alguno de los documentos haya cumplido su fecha de vencimiento, pues ningún estudiante está autorizado a permanecer en la UCC con un endoso de seguro vencido. Estos endosos no corren por año natural.
El estudiante deberá devolver su identificación y permiso de estacionamiento al Decanato de Administración una vez termine su trabajo en la UCC.

Appendix III

Recommendations for Aseptic Technique, Anesthesia, Analgesia and Post-Operative Care for Rodent Surgery

Recommendations for Aseptic Technique, Anesthesia, Analgesia and Post-Operative Care for Rodent Surgery

Goal: To minimize pain and distress in rodents during and after experimental procedures. This document are properly recommendations in the correct technique and that anesthesia, postoperative pain medication and care are provided to the animals.

Investigator Responsibility:

- Ensure adequate aseptic technique
- Monitoring animals for pain and distress
- Intervening to reduce pain and distress
- Judicious use of anesthetics and analgesics
- Implementation of humane endpoints

Rationale: Federal animal welfare laws and policies mandate the scientist's responsibility for the humane care and use of laboratory animals. Minimizing pain and distress also reduces the impact of these extraneous factors (e.g. as non-experimental variables) on research.

Who is involved: Investigators, Research Assistant, Animal Caretakers, Veterinary staff.

A dynamic collaboration between scientists, animal caretakers, and veterinary staff involving continuing observations of the animals will be most productive for developing humane interventions that benefit the scientific outcome of a study.

Recommendations for Aseptic Technique

The following procedures are recommended to ensure adequate aseptic technique:

A. Animal Preparation

1. The hair over the surgical site should be clipped using #40 or #50 clipper blade, taking care not to cut the skin. This should be performed in an area separate from where the surgery is to be conducted.
2. Rodents should be anesthetized according to the Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use Form.
3. Once the toe pinch response is lost, anesthetic depth is sufficient for surgery; the animal's ears and feet, and mucous membranes of the eyes and nose should be pink indicating adequate oxygenation.
4. If the animal's eyes are open, artificial tears ointment should be applied for protection and lubrication if the animal is anesthetized for more than 5 minutes.

5. The surgical site should be scrubbed (two or more times) with Betadine, Chlorhexidine, or another approved antiseptic scrub. In between scrubs, rinse the site with 70% ethyl or isopropyl alcohol or sterile water. Clean (preferably sterile) gauze must be used and you must start at the incision site and spiral outwards (do not go back to the incision site with the same gauze). Follow this by wiping with the comparable solution. Although not the preferred recommendation, if a final 70% ethyl or isopropyl alcohol wipe is used, you must ensure that drying time is permitted prior to making an incision as ethanol residues can cause tissue damage in the incision. Please see Table 1.
6. The rodent should be carefully placed onto a warm surface and positioned for surgery.

B. Surgeon Preparation

1. Surgery should be conducted in a disinfected, uncluttered area that promotes asepsis during surgery. Please see Table 2.
2. Scrubs and personal protective equipment (as dictated by the facility requirements and including a mask) should be donned by the surgeon.
3. Hands should be scrubbed thoroughly with antibacterial soap and new gloves (disposable or sterile) should be worn.

C. Surgical Instruments

1. Between animals, the instruments should be cleaned of particulate matter and placed in a scientifically acceptable disinfectant solution or a glass bead instrument sterilizer. The instruments should be wiped dry prior to use. If a hot bead sterilizer is used, allow adequate time for the instruments to cool before use. Please see Table 3.
2. After all surgeries are completed, the instruments should be thoroughly cleaned prior to packing for the autoclave.

D. Surgical Procedure

1. The animal must be maintained in a surgical plane of anesthesia throughout the procedure (i.e., absence of toe pinch reflex).
2. Surgical drapes may be helpful for some procedures.
3. Begin surgery with sterile instruments and handle instruments aseptically.
4. When using “tips only” technique, the sterility of the instrument tips must be maintained throughout the procedure.
5. Instruments and gloves may be used for a series of similar surgeries provided they are maintained clean and uncontaminated between animals. Please see Table 4.
6. Monitor and/or maintain the animal’s vital signs.
7. Absorbable suture material or electrocautery should be used to control bleeding.

8. When the ventral abdominal cavity is opened, the abdominal lining, (peritoneum), and muscle layer must be closed with an appropriate number (for the length of the wound) of absorbable sutures. The skin should be closed separately.
9. When the peritoneal cavity is opened from a dorsal approach (incision on the back), it is recommended that absorbable sutures be used to close the peritoneum prior to skin closure.
10. Please see Table 5 for wound closure selections.

Mouse & Rats Anesthesia and Analgesia

Federal regulations mandate that animals undergoing potentially painful procedures be provided with adequate anesthesia and analgesia. The Universidad Central del Caribe, Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) has developed the following recommendation to help research investigators with updated practice standards for rodent (mice & rats) anesthesia and analgesia, related to changes in literature and updated information in the field of laboratory animal medicine. Exceptions to these principles are permitted only if scientific justification is provided in the Form Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use (protocol) and approved by the IACUC.

When writing the IACUC protocol, it is encouraged to include dose ranges to allow for appropriate flexibility. Specific doses drawn from the suggested ranges may be procedure-, strain-, gender-, and age-specific; please consult with Animal Resources Center (ARC), veterinary staff if needed.
This recommendation document concentrates on the following topics regarding the use anesthesia and analgesia in mice:

- Definitions
- Anesthesia
  - Non-painful procedures
  - Minor surgical procedures
  - Major surgical procedures
- Analgesia

A. Definitions

Non-painful procedures (e.g., imaging, restraint)
Sedation—the animal has suppressed spontaneous movement and decreased agitation, curiosity and aggression. The animal can respond to external stimuli (including pain) if the stimulus is of adequate intensity. The state is not associated with any analgesic effect.
Surgical plane of anesthesia—the animal is unconscious and does not move in response to a noxious stimulus. The animal should not respond to external stimuli (including pain).
Minor surgery—Minor survival surgery does not expose a body cavity and causes little or no physical impairment (e.g. wound suturing, peripheral vessel cannulation, percutaneous biopsy, and device implantation in the subcutaneous

space). These procedures are routinely done on an “outpatient” basis in veterinary clinical practice.
Major surgery—Major survival surgery (e.g. laparotomy, thoracotomy, joint replacement, and limb amputation) penetrates and exposes a body cavity, produces substantial impairment of physical or physiologic functions, or involves extensive tissue dissection or transection. (e.g., thoracotomies, laparotomies, craniotomies, head caps)
Analgesia—Relief of pain to a normally painful stimulus.
Pre-emptive analgesia—Analgesia delivered before the painful stimulus. Provision of pre-emptive analgesia is consistent with standard veterinary practice

B. Anesthesia

The use of ISOFLURANE inhalant anesthesia for rodent procedures is recommended, due to its wide safety margin, reliability, ease of administration, and rapid return to consciousness for animals after exposure has ended. Use of anesthetic regimens other than isoflurane may be chosen if required for the specific research model. Scientific justification for other anesthetic protocols may be required by the IACUC.

Inhalant anesthetics (i.e., isoflurane) – Delivery of inhaled anesthetics by mask or endotracheal tube via a precision vaporizer is recommended for all non-aquatic species. Adjusting the inhaled percentage of anesthetic gas to deepen anesthesia is far safer than repeated re dosing of injected drugs. Volatile anesthetics are easier to decrease as well, even compared to drugs for which there is an injectable antagonist or reversal agent. A disadvantage of the inhalant anesthetic agents is the lack of residual analgesia once the vaporizer has been turned off; pre-emptive analgesia is necessary.
Injectable anesthetics (i.e., ketamine combinations, pentobarbital) – Injectable anesthetics are appropriate for many procedures. There is, however, a great deal of variation in depth and duration of anesthesia among rodent strains and individual animals.
Local anesthetics (i.e., lidocaine, bupivacaine) – Local anesthetics are usually injected at the site of the incision and may be appropriate to consider as supplements to either inhalant or injectable anesthetics.
Please see Table 6

C. Stages of Anesthesia

During induction of general anesthesia, animals pass through various stages indicative of the level of anesthesia.

- Stage 1 — excitatory, disorientation, vocalization, urination, defecation.
- Stage 2 — loss of consciousness with or without struggling and whining, many reflexes are intact but righting reflex is lost, rapid irregular breathing and rigidity.
- Stage 3 — surgical stage of anesthesia, with loss of reflexes, muscle relaxation, deep and rhythmic breathing, planes 1-4 (light to deep).

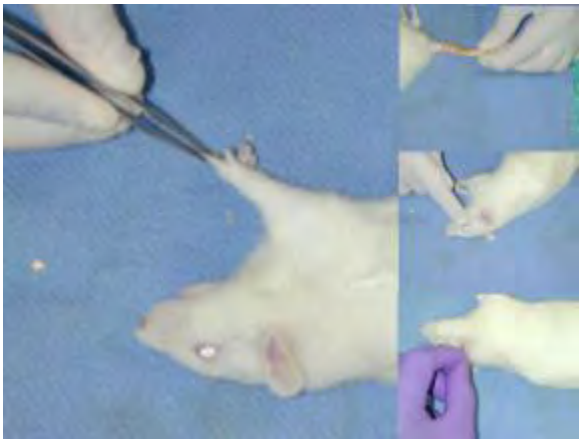
- o Stage 4 — medullary paralysis with respiratory arrest, hypotension and imminent death. Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and drugs to reverse anesthesia must be given or animal will die.

D. Signs of inadequate anesthesia

Adequate general anesthesia is accompanied by loss of muscle tone reflected in loss of purposeful movements, however, hamsters and gerbils may retain "swimming" or purposeless movements even in deep surgical anesthesia. There is loss of reflexes for example corneal, pinnae and pedal. There should be no response to aversive stimuli e.g. tail pinch, pinching abdominal skin with forceps and a lack of vocalization. Twitching of whiskers is lost with progression from light to medium anesthesia. There are changes in the depth and frequency of respiration and cardiovascular parameters.

E. Monitoring the depth of anesthesia

- Assess movement, stimulus perception and reflexes - [cornea, toe, tail or ear]
- Observe chest wall movement
- Pulse, heart rate, direct or indirect blood pressure (cuff or Doppler)
- Mucus membrane color at muzzle, feet, ears, tongue
- Temperature
- Ancillary equipment e.g. pulse oximetry, end tidal carbon dioxide (capnometry).



F. Analgesia

As with anesthesia, the recommendations for analgesics will depend upon the procedure being performed. Pre-emptive analgesia refers to providing the analgesics prior to the painful event and is recommended unless scientifically justified. The first dose of the analgesic should be administered PRIOR TO the surgical procedure, i.e. before the “first cut” is made. Use of analgesic protocols may be chosen if required for the specific research model—all surgical protocols require anesthesia and analgesia, unless specifically justified by the PI and approved by the IACUC.

Opioids (i.e., buprenorphine, morphine) – Opioids are very effective analgesics for surgical pain but may have effects on cardiovascular function and can be sedating.

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (i.e., meloxicam, carprofen, ketoprofen) – Newer, longer-lasting non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesics (NSAIDs) may have longer durations of action than available opioids. These drugs are frequently co-administered with an opioid to combine potency of effect with duration of action. Please see Table 7

G. Best Practices

Multi-modal drug administration – Using a combination of agents (multi-modal anesthesia and analgesia) is recommended. This practice can help maximize the desired effects while minimizing the side effects that occur with over-reliance on a single agent.

Pre-emptive analgesia – Pre-emptive analgesia or administration of pain relief before the painful stimulus is recommended:

- To ensure that pain is being treated as the general anesthetic is wearing off;
- To lower the overall amount of general anesthetic required; and,
- To prevent sensitization of pain mechanisms ("ramp up")

Frequency of analgesic administration – Analgesic doses and frequencies should be carefully considered. Careful planning is required for overnight pain management. Many analgesics administered at 5 pm will wear off before 8 am the next morning. Multimodal analgesia is recommended to combine potency of effect with duration of action.

Additional supportive care – See: *Post Procedure Care of Mice and rats in Research: Reducing Pain and Distress.* Non-pharmaceutical methods to enhance the administration of anesthetic and analgesic agents should be used and include:

- Keeping the animal warm during and after anesthetic procedures
- Fluid administration
- Keeping recovering animals isolated in a quiet area
- Providing supplemental foods. Contact with ARC the veterinary staff for additional information on supportive care.

Monitoring – Plans for intra- and post-operative monitoring must be included in the IACUC. Monitoring anesthesia includes responsiveness to painful stimuli, character of respiration, and skin or mucous membrane color as seen by observing the ears, tail, and oral mucosa or foot pads. Pedal withdrawal reflex (footpad-pinch) is recommended for assuring adequate depth of anesthesia prior to first incision and as a repeated check throughout the procedure. Depending on the procedure, other monitoring may be indicated such as heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, and tissue oxygenation. Monitoring should be recorded through the post-operative period to complete recovery.
Please see Table 8

Dose ranges and titration – All drugs, dose ranges and routes of administration must be listed in the IACUC. Dose ranges are starting points which must be titrated up or down for the individual animal, or for the particular application (procedures conducted, animal age and strain differences). When laboratory

experience finds that recommended dose ranges are consistently too high or too low for the particular application, the veterinarian should be informed, and a protocol amendment submitted to the IACUC. Anesthetics are always titrated to effect. It is not acceptable to conduct surgical procedures unless the animal is fully anesthetized.

Recordkeeping – Administration of anesthesia and analgesia and peri-operative monitoring should be recorded. Depending on the species, records may be kept in the animal's individual medical record or in laboratory records and on postoperative card cards. Records should extend through the period of complete recovery, and should document post-operative care and analgesia that is provided. Minimum required documentation includes:

- Procedure date
- Individual animal or cage ID
- Procedure performed
- All drugs administered o All observations made
- Any Surgical or anesthetic problems

Training – The very best anesthetic plans are only as good as the skill and care with which they are applied. Required procedure-specific training will be detailed on the IACUC.

H. Controlled Substances

Several commonly used anesthetics and analgesics (i.e., opioids, ketamine) are controlled substances and require special procedures to be completed prior to use in animal research.

More information can be found at the Pharmacology Department of UCC.

Post Procedure Care of Mice and Rats in Research: Reducing Pain and Distress

A. Sources of pain or distress: Pain or distress may be caused by spontaneous or experimentally induced disease or injury. Other factors such as extreme homeostatic challenges may contribute to an animal's distress or discomfort.

B. Systematically monitoring for Pain and Distress: Animals must be monitored by the investigator when distress or illness is expected. The frequency of monitoring depends upon the severity of the animals' condition, the expected rate of change in the animals' status, and the impact of the procedure on the animals.

- ✓ At a minimum, all post procedural animals should be monitored once a day (until stable).

- ✓ Major survival surgery would require at least twice a day monitoring for the first 24-48 hours which corresponds to the need for the administration of pain-relieving drugs.
- ✓ Studies of chronic or progressive diseases may require increasingly more frequent monitoring as the disease gradually develops.
- ✓ Some situations may require hourly or even continuous monitoring during critical periods in which rapid change in the animal's condition would be anticipated.

A monitoring plan should be described in detail for each procedure that would be expected to cause pain or distress.

C. Detecting Clinical Signs of Pain and Distress

Signs of pain and distress in rodents are not easy to detect because of their small body size, their tendency to conceal outward signs of pain, and their habit of hiding or freezing when disturbed. Pain and distress can be detected by carefully observing subtle changes in behavior. Healthy mice and rats have clean, sleek, well-groomed fur, and good skin and mucosal color. They are alert, socially active, inquisitive, and tend to explore the cage perimeter. Normal posture is somewhat stretched out and the animals move quickly and smoothly around the cage.

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D. Appearance and Behavior: Observations

1. From the cage exterior:

Routinely inspect the rodents through the top and sides of the cage. Get in the habit of removing the cage from the shelf and looking through all sides of the cage. Signs of distress may be missed in animals on lower or upper shelves because of low lighting or difficult access. Newborns may be inconspicuous within piles of bedding or nestles.

2. Remove Wire lid:

Lift the wire lid to elicit a response to your presence. This disturbance may prompt the animals to move about the cage. Examine the animals' behavior, gait, and hair coat. Abnormal mice or rats may huddle in their cage or may fail to move around and explore. Rats may vocalize when approached. Inspect an animal's mode and speed of movement. Observe the tail position when the animal moves

- ➢ Is the gait awkward?
- ➢ Does the animal teeter or stumble?
- ➢ Is the back hunched and abdomen tucked under while walking?
- ➢ Is the tail stiff and upright?

E. Appearance and Behavior: Assessment for Abnormalities

Use of monitoring sheets is suggested to track as many of the following parameters as needed:

- ✓ **Activity Level**
  Inactivity: hunched, huddled, lethargic
  Hyperactivity: restlessness, lack of inquisitiveness
- ✓ **Attitude**
  Arousal, depression, awareness of surroundings
- ✓ **Behavior, spontaneous (observed without disturbing the animal)**
  Vocalization, self-trauma, isolation from cage mates
- ✓ **Behavior, provoked (observed when the animal is disturbed or prodded)**
  Vocalization, hiding, aggressiveness, minimal response
- ✓ **Body condition and Weight**
  Thin, emaciated, abdominal distention, missing anatomy
- ✓ **Food and Fluid intake**
  Inappetence or anorexia; dehydration; pica behavior (eating foreign objects)
- ✓ **Fecal and urinary output**
  Fecal color, size, quantity and consistency; urine color and quantity
- ✓ **Fur and skin**
  Unkempt, greasy or dull fur; porphyrin (red) staining around the eyes and nostrils; cyanotic, pale or congested mucous membranes or skin (ears, feet, tail), skin lesions; soiled perineum
- ✓ **Eyes**
  Clarity/condition of lens and cornea; position of globe (sunken or protruding more than normal), condition of eyelids, discharge or encrustation, porphyrin (red) staining
- ✓ **Posture**
  Hunched back, tucked abdomen; prostrate; head tucked down
- ✓ **Locomotion**
  Gait, ataxia, lameness, action of each limb, position of tail when walking
- ✓ **Neurological**
  Tremor, convulsion, circling, paralysis, head tilt, head pressing, coma
- ✓ **Vital signs**
  Respiratory distress (open mouthed breathing, pronounced chest movement)
- ✓ **Other clinical parameters relevant to your study**
  Presence and status of tumors, infection, or surgical wounds, device placement and integrity

F. Physical Exam: Assessment

1. **Body Weight (BW):** A change in BW is a sensitive indicator of rodent health; Baseline measurements are important for long term studies. Reduction in body weight may reflect starvation, dehydration or a combination of both. Failure of young animals to gain weight is equivalent to a loss of body weight. It is helpful to compare body weights of treated animals to normal controls.

2. **Body Condition**: Evaluate rodents for emaciation or cachexia (body wasting) by palpating the lumbar spine and iliosacral areas. A scoring system can be applied to the progressive loss of fat and muscle mass to gauge the severity of emaciation. Generalized loss of muscle mass makes the spine appear prominent.

3. **Weight Loss**: Rodents typically have a reduced food and water intake 1-2 days post-surgery. Low food intake may be more severe and prolonged if animals are experiencing pain and distress (e.g. if pain control is inadequate). Nutritional support and fluid therapy are important for enhancing post-op recovery and for non-surgical studies that result in morbidity and inappetence.

Nutritional Support: Rodents have high energy requirements due to their small size and high metabolic rates. They also often have minimal fat reservoirs that can be mobilized to supply needed energy. Nutritional support is critical on recovery to avoid hypoglycemia (especially if the animal was fasted prior to anesthesia induction). Stimulating appetite to increase food intake is helpful to promote a more rapid recovery in rodents. Something that tastes different and better than the daily ration may be appealing to rats and mice and so may stimulate their appetites. **All nutritional supplements must be approved by veterinary**.

Methods to provide nutritional support include:

- Providing a high-quality pelleted rodent diet as soon as the animal has recovered sufficient to ambulate and eat.
- Mice should not be held of feed for longer than 4 hours; rats for not longer than 6 hours.
- Administering supplemental fluid and nutritional support by feeding gelatin or agar-based diets, ground moistened feed, or small amounts of peanut butter or other high caloric paste-type diets.
- Injecting small volumes (3-12 ml, depending on the size and species) of a warmed 5% w/v dextrose solution subcutaneously.

Normal Daily Food Consumption:
Mouse… .....**….12-18 gm/100 gm body weight**
Rat….....**..5-6 gm/100 gm body weight**

4. **Fluid and Electrolyte Balance**:

Volume deficits can be estimated by comparing pre-surgical body weight and post-surgical/post-anesthesia recovery body weight of an individual animal. Regular, frequent weighing of animals can be used to assess both nutritional and fluid intake deficits during the longer-term postoperative recovery period. Decrease in skin turgor/skin elasticity (which is best assessed by “tenting” the skin over the dorsal lumbar area and evaluating how quickly it returns to its normal position) corresponds to mild to moderate (10%-20%) dehydration. Volume deficits can be corrected by the subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection of warmed saline, warmed lactated Ringer’s solution, or other

warmed balanced replacement fluids. The selected route replacement fluids are administered needs to consider the rate of absorption from the specific site. If fluids cannot be administered intravenous, the intraperitoneal route provides the most rapid absorption into the vascular system. If significant blood loss has occurred, blood transfusions can be administered (usually via the lateral tail vein or jugular vein). With transfusions into inbred and F1 hybrid rodent strains, as well as naïve animals, blood typing is usually not needed and transfusion reactions seldom occur. Animals that do not have normal daily water consumption within 24 hours of recovery from anesthesia must have the estimated water intake deficit administered to them parenterally or orally (i.e. such as via oral gavage), on a daily basis, until normal intake has resumed. Animals that do not exhibit normal intake of water will not have corresponding normal intake of solid food.

Total Blood Volume:
Mouse… ..... **5.85 ml/100 gm body weight**
Rat……..57.5-69.9 ml/100 gm body weight

Normal Daily Water Consumption:
Mouse…..... . **15 ml/100 gm body weight**
Rat… ..... **..10-12 ml/100 gm body weight**

5. **Body Temperature**: Due to their large ratio of body surface area to mass and high metabolic rate, rodents lose body heat at a faster rate than large animals. A large decrease in body temperature can be a reliable predictor of death in some studies and may guide the decision of when to euthanatize an animal. Temperature can be measured by implantable microchips (subcutaneous), telemetry, or various ear/skin/rectal thermometers.

Maintaining body temperature and treatment of hypothermia: Rodents lose heat rapidly when under general anesthesia (1 degree per 5 min). It is important to conserve body heat during anesthesia by providing a heat source, thermal insulation or a combination. Keep animals warm until their activity has returned to normal.

Normal Body Temperatures:
Mouse..... **98.8-99.3 F (37-37.2 C)**
Rat..... **99.4 F (37.5 C)**

Caution!! Provide gentle heat only (max of 40° C or 104°F) to prevent overheating which can cause injury or death. Burns can occur when an animal is positioned too close to a heat lamp (minimum distance is 18 inches from the animal). If recovering animals are warmed within a cage, offer an area for escape from the heating device so as the animals recover, they can leave the heated area for a cooler part of the cage.

Practical ways to provide heat:

- Insulated pouch or wrap

- Chemical warming pads --often too hot and must be wrapped in a towel
- Circulating water warming pads
- Warming racks
- Heat lamps -keep a thermometer near the animal to measure ambient temp
- Electrical heating pads and warming trays must be used under the cage and not in direct contact with the animal

G. Monitoring Tumor Growth

The growth of solid tumors and tumors that cause ascites produces pain and distress in rodents. Some examples:

- ✓ Pain is associated with distension of overlying tissues and ulceration of involved skin
- ✓ Tumors that impinge on joints can impair body movement and locomotion and can restrict the animal's access to food and water
- ✓ Growth of a tumor may cause inappetence and loss of body condition
- ✓ Cytokines released in response to tumor growth may cause tumor cachexia

The specific tumor model will determine the clinical signs to be monitored protocols must describe the type of tumor to be studied, the expected clinical signs, and a proposal that is appropriate for monitoring the expected clinical outcome. During critical periods when the tumor's size or its effect has the potential of causing pain or distress, the animals must be inspected at least daily by the principal investigator or his staff. Animals must be euthanatized before they become moribund or die from tumor load. The animals must also be euthanatized when the tumor mass becomes excessive, ulcerates impairs the animal's bodily functions or behavior.

H. Alleviation of Pain and Distress: General Approach

The effective recognition of pain and distress should not rely on a single clinical observation, but rather on a composite of signs and measurements that together reflect animal well-being. A strategy to manage the adverse effects of the experimental procedures is addressed in the protocol and must include a consistent plan for at least daily monitoring for the potential adverse effects.

A number of analgesic options are available such as local anesthetics (lidocaine, bupivacaine, and xylocaine), opioids (buprenorphine), and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (carprofen, ketoprofen, banamine, Tylenol derivatives). Be familiar with the effective dosing schedule and reassess the animal for pain as the analgesic effect wanes. A green cage tag should indicate the date of surgery and be attached to the cage of post op animals that need to be assessed and treated for pain. An emergency contact number for the PI or other responsible person should be available in the event that an animal is found in pain or distress. Other information may be required.

I. Monitoring Systems

An example of a post-op monitoring system is demonstrated, but can and should be modified to fit your individual research needs.

Post-Operative Monitoring Forms (Parts A-C):

A. Immediate Post-operative period (end of surgery until fully conscious)

Date:_____ Time:_____ Initial Body Weight_____
Animal/Cage Number _____ Procedure_____

□**Analgesics** ***given perioperatively***
(Only drugs listed in the protocol should be administered)
□**Buprenorphine (0.05mg/kg given SQ)**
□**Carprofen (5 mg/kg given SQ)**
□**Bupivacaine (1-2 mg/kg applied topically)**
□**Fluids (Warm saline given IP or SQ** ***(during peri-operative period*****)**
3 ml per 25 g mouse and 15 ml per 250 g rat per day (once or split in two)
□**Heat (warm water blanket, chemical packs, hot water bottles)**
provided throughout surgery until animal is conscious
□**Special diet (Transgenic dough diet, ClearH$_2$0 gel diet, Nutrigel Transgel, crumbled pellets)**

Complete Part B for 72 hours from the time of recovery (including weekends) or state the reason below:

□**Spontaneous death**
□**Euthanasia**
□**IACUC exemption from post procedure monitoring**
□**Other: _____**

B. Recovery Period

Animal/Cage Number_____Date:_____Procedure:_____
Analgesic (Given every 8-12 hours as needed)
Drug:_____
Dose and route:_____

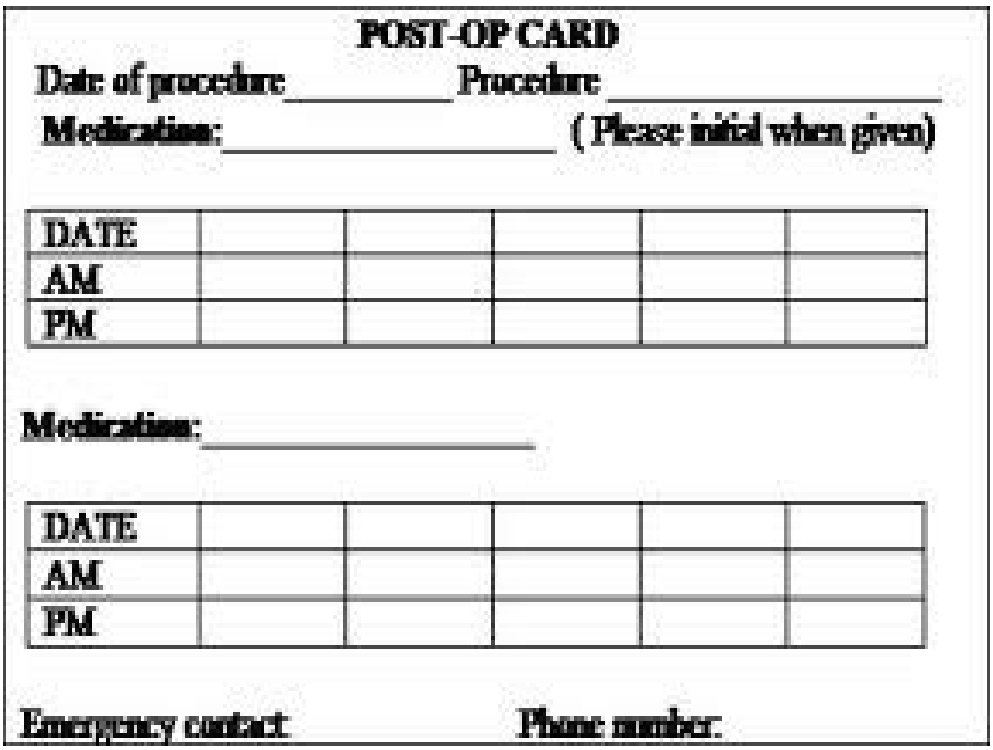
	12 hour	24 hour	**36 hour**	**48 hour**	**additional**
Date					
Time					

Review all boxes; N=normal; If abnormal, write in comment.

	Up to 24 hours	**24-48 hours**	**48-72 hours**
Date and Time			
Activity Level			
Attitude			
Behavior (Spontaneous)			
Behavior (Provoked)			
Food and Fluid Intake			
Fecal output			
Urine output			
Fur and Skin			
Eyes			
Posture			
Locomotion			
Neurological			
Respiratory			
Implant Evaluation			
Wound Evaluation			
Other experimentally related signs			

C. Long term monitoring (as stated in your protocol)

Date	**Weight**	**Activity**	**Appearance**	**Appetite**	**Fecal/urine**	**Other comments**	**Initials**



POST-OP CARD

Date of procedure:_____ Procedure:_____

Medications:_____ (Please initial when given)

DATE					
AM					
PM					

Medications:_____

DATE					
AM					
PM					

Emergency contact: Phone number:

Tables

Table 1 – Skin Disinfectants

Alternating disinfectants is more effective than using a single agent. For example, an iodophor scrub can be alternated three times with 70% alcohol or sterile water, followed by final wipe with a disinfectant solution. Alcohol, by itself, is not an adequate skin disinfectant. The evaporation of alcohol can induce hypothermia in small animals. Please also refer to item A5 for additional guidance.

Agent	Examples *	Comments
Iodophors	Betadine®, Prepodyne®, Wescodyne®	Reduced activity in presence of organic matter. Wide range of microbicidal action. Works best in pH 6-7.
Chlorhexidine	Nolvasan®, Hibiclens®	Presence of blood does not interfere with activity. Rapidly bactericidal and persistent. Effective against many viruses. Excellent for use on skin.

** The use of common brand names as examples does not indicate a product endorsement*

Table 2 – **Recommended Hard Surface Disinfectants**

Always follow manufacturer's instructions for dilution and expiration periods.

Agent	Examples *	Comments
Quaternary Ammonium	Roccal® Quatricide®	Rapidly inactivated by organic matter. Compounds may support growth of gram-negative bacteria.
Chlorine	Sodium hypochlorite (Clorox® 10% solution) Chlorine dioxide (Clidox®, Alcide®, MB-10®)	Corrosive. Presence of organic matter reduces activity. Chlorine dioxide must be fresh; kills vegetative organisms within three minutes of contact.
Glutaraldehydes	Cidex®, Cetylcide®, Cide Wipes®	Rapidly disinfects surfaces.
Phenolics	Lysol®, TBQ®	Less affected by organic material than other disinfectants.
Chlorhexidine	Nolvasan® Hibiclens®	Presence of blood does not interfere with activity. Rapidly bactericidal and persistent. Effective against many viruses.
Hydrogen Peroxide (Clorox Healthcare®)	Clorox Healthcare® Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant	Rapidly disinfects surfaces without harsh chemical fumes or orders.

** The use of common brand names as examples does not indicate a product endorsement*

Table 3 – Recommended Instrument Sterilant

Always follow manufacturer's instructions for dilution, exposure times, and expiration periods.

Agent	Examples *	Comments
Steam Sterilization (moist heat)	Autoclave	Effectiveness dependent upon temperature, pressure and time (i.e., 121°C for 15 minutes vs. 131°C for 3 minutes)
Dry Heat	Hot Bead Sterilizer Dry Chamber	Fast. Instruments must be cooled before contacting tissue. Only tips of instruments are sterilized with hot beads.
Gas Sterilization	Ethylene Oxide	Requires 30% or greater relative humidity for effectiveness against spores. Gas is irritating to tissue and requires specialized equipment for use. All materials require safe airing time.
Chlorine	Chlorine Dioxide	Corrosive to instruments. Instruments must be rinsed with sterile saline or sterile water before use.
Glutaraldehydes	Cidex® Cetylcide® Metricide®	Several hours required for sterilization. Corrosive and irritating. Instruments must be rinsed with sterile saline or sterile water before use.
Hydrogen Peroxide-Acetic Acid	Actril® Spor-Klenz®	Several hours required for sterilization. Corrosive and irritating. Instruments must be rinsed with sterile saline or sterile water before use.

** The use of common brand names as examples does not indicate a product endorsement*

Table 4 – Recommended Instrument Disinfectant

Always follow manufacturer's instructions for dilution, exposure times, and expiration periods.

Agent	Examples *	Comments
Chlorine	Sodium hypochlorite (Clorox® 10% solution) Chlorine dioxide (Clidox®, Alcide®, MB-10®)	Corrosive. Presence of organic matter reduces activity. Chlorine dioxide must be fresh. Kills vegetative organisms within three minutes. Corrosive to instruments. Instruments must be rinsed with sterile saline or sterile water before use.
Chlorhexidine	Nolvasan® Hibiclens®	Presence of blood does not interfere with activity. Rapidly bactericidal and persistent. Effective against many viruses. Instruments must be rinsed with sterile saline or sterile water before use.

**The use of common brand names as examples does not indicate a product endorsement*

Table 5 – Wound Closure Selection

Material *	Characteristics and Frequent Uses
Polyglactin 910 (Vicryl®) Polyglycolic Acid (Dexon®)	Absorbable. 60-90 days. Ligate or suture tissues where an absorbable suture is desirable.
Polydiaxanon (PDS®) Polyglyconate (Maxon®)	Absorbable. Six months. Ligate or suture tissues especially where an absorbable suture and extended wound support is desirable.
Polypropylene (Prolene®)	Nonabsorbable. Inert.
Nylon (Ethilon®)	Nonabsorbable. Inert. General closure.
Silk	Nonabsorbable. Excellent handling. Preferred for cardiovascular procedures. Caution: Tissue reactive and may wick microorganisms into the wound.
Chromic Gut	Absorbable. Versatile material.
Stainless Steel Wound Clips or Staples	Nonabsorbable. Requires instrument for removal.

Cyanoacrylate (Vetbond®, Nexaband®)	Skin glue. For non-tension bearing wounds. The glue requires adequate moisture and pressure to properly bond wound. Please note that if too much glue is applied, an exothermic (burn) reaction can occur.

** The use of common brand names as examples does not indicate a product endorsement*

Table 6: Recommendations for types of anesthetics

Drug	Mouse	Rat
Isoflurane	3-4% for induction and 1-3% for maintenance	
Pentobarbital [1]	40-85 mg/kg	IP 40-50 mg/kg
Ketamine/ Xylazine[2]	90-120 mg/kg* (or 70-100 mg/kg 5-10 mg/kg* (or 5-12 mg/kg SC or IP (not IM) *May not provide surgical anesthesia in mice. Consult with an ARC veterinarian before using this mixture in mice.	90 mg/kg 10 mg/kg SC or IP (not IM)
Tribromoethanol [3]	125 mg/kg IP	300 mg/kg IP
A note regarding urethane: Urethane is a known carcinogen and may only be used for anesthesia in non-survival surgeries. Scientific justification in the approved IACUC is required for use		

Table 7: Recommendations for types of analgesics

Drug	Mouse	Rat
Buprenorphine	0.05-0.1 mg/kg SC Every 8-12 hrs.	0.05 mg/kg SC Every 8-12 hrs.
Meloxicam	5-10 mg/kg SC or PO Once daily	1-2 mg/kg SC or PO Once daily
Carprofen	5-10 mg/kg SC Every 12-24 hrs.	4-5 mg/kg SC Every 12-24 hrs.
Ketoprofen	2-5 mg/kg SC Every 12-24 hrs.	2-5 mg/kg SC Every 12-24 hrs.

[1] Not recommended for survival surgery.

[2] Xylazine is a potent respiratory depressant. Re-dosing, if necessary, should be done with 1/2 the original dose of Ketamine alone.

[3] Not available as a pharmaceutical, scientific justification in the approved IACUC is required for use. Solution must be labeled with date prepared, stored at 4°C, and discarded if any signs of decomposition including discoloration, precipitate or toxicity are observed.

Table 8. Recommendations for types of analgesics for different procedures and expected pain levels.

Type of pain Severity	Type of pain Severity	Examples of procedure	Duration#	Recommended analgesics
Surgical	mild	Punch biopsy, vascular cut down	once	Local +/- NSAID
Surgical	moderate	Head cap, craniotomy, subcutaneous procedure	1 full day	Local with either NSAID or Narcotic
Surgical	severe	Thoracotomy, laparotomy	3 full days	Local with both NSAID and Narcotic
Chronic	Mil-moderate	Arthritis	long term	NSAID

References

- Hawk, C.T., Leary, S., & Morris, T. (2005). Formulary for Laboratory Animals. (3rd Ed.). Ames, Iowa: Blackwell Publishing (http://www3.research.usf.edu/cm/docs/Formulary_for_Lab_Animals_3rd_ed.pdf)

- Guidelines for Anesthesia and Analgesia in Laboratory Animals, University of California, Berkeley
- https://ncifrederick.cancer.gov/lasp/acuc/frederick/Media/Documents/ACUC33.pdf
- NIH ARAC Guidelines for Survival Rodent Surgery [3/2005] The LAM veterinary staff compiled an informal survey of various institutional surgical preparations [7/2007]

Appendix
IV

Política Facturación de Animales de Laboratorio

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DEL CARIBE

POLITICA EN LA FACTURACION DE ANIMALES DE LABORATORIO
POLICY REGARDING THE BILLING OF LABORATORY ANIMALS

CENTRO DE RECURSOS ANIMALES
Animal Resources Center

Objetivos:
Goals:

1. Mejorar facilidades, equipo y mantenimiento del Centro de Recursos Animales. *Improve facilities, equipment and maintenance of the Animal Resources Center.*
2. Proveer información del costo de mantenimiento. *Provide information on the cost of maintenance.*
3. Incluir información del "per diem" en propuestas de investigación. *Include information from the per diem in research proposals.*

Empleados de la Universidad Central del Caribe
Employees of the Universidad Central del Caribe

Personal universitario es el término que incluye a todas las personas que rinden servicios a la Universidad Central del Caribe bajo un puesto, y comprende las siguientes clasificaciones que se definen más adelante: personal docente, personal no docente y personal administrativo. Se excluye toda persona que trabaje bajo un contrato de servicios profesionales (incluye: *Faculty Adjustment, Joint Appointment).*

University staff is the term that includes all the people who render services to the Universidad Central del Caribe who have a formal position, and includes the following classifications defined below: teaching staff, non-teaching staff and administrative staff. Any person working under a professional services contract is excluded (includes: Faculty Adjustment, Joint Appointment).

Centro de Recursos Animales (CRA)
Animal Resources Center (ARC)

El servicio principal del CRA es el cuidado diario de animales en proyectos de investigación, aprobado por el *Comité Institucional para el* Uso y Cuidado *de Animales (IACUC).* Esto incluye la alimentación, el suplido de agua y alimento, el cambio de la camada, la limpieza de las jaulas, la supervisión de la salud, el mantenimiento de la facilidad y la administración del programa del cuidado animal.

The main service of the ARC is the daily care of animals in research projects, approved by the Institutional Committee for the Use and Care of Animals (IACUC). This includes feeding, water and food supply, changing the litter, cleaning the cages, health monitoring, maintaining the facility and administering the animal care program.

"Per diem"
"Per diem"

Para recuperar el costo del cuidado animal, se carga un honorario diario llamado *el cuidado del animal diario* o *"per diem"*. Este honorario se establece por día, por animal y se registra a través de la hoja *"Daily Animal Inventory"* por el CRA y facturado a la cuenta del investigador, al final de cada mes. Las tarifas se basan en un análisis anual del costo diario asociado al mantenimiento de los animales. El *"per diem"* es basado en el alojamiento y mantenimiento convencional. De surgir un alojamiento y mantenimiento no convencional se realizará un análisis para el ajuste de éste. Los cargos diarios comienzan tan pronto los animales lleguen a las facilidades del CRA.

To recover the cost of animal care, a daily fee called daily animal care or "per diem" is charged. This fee is established per day, per animal and is recorded through the CRA's "Daily Animal Inventory" sheet and billed to the investigator's account at the end of each month. Rates are based on an annual analysis of the daily cost associated with keeping animals. The "per diem" is based on conventional housing and maintenance. If non-conventional accommodation and maintenance arise, an analysis will be carried out to adjust it. Daily charges begin as soon as the animals arrive at the CRA facilities.

"Cost Analysis and Rate Setting Manual for Animal Research Facilities"

Producido por el *"Cost Manual Revision Committee"* bajo el auspicio del área de Medicina Comparativa del *"National Center for Research Resources (NCRR)*, como componente del *National Institutes of Health (NIH)*.

Produced by the Cost Manual Revision Committee under the auspices of the Comparative Medicine area of the National Centers for Research Resources (NCRR), as a component of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Facturación
Billing

I. **Investigadores Internos con Fondos Restrictos (ingresos que se reservan para un determinado propósito o propósitos y no puede ser utilizado para cubrir otros fines o proyectos) en el Uso de Animales**

Internal Researchers with Restricted Funds for Animal Use (income that is reserved for a certain purpose or purposes and cannot be used to cover other purposes or projects) in the Use of Animals.

A- El CRA realizará un reporte para facturar el uso de animales, basado en el "per diem", a la cuenta de los fondos restrictos del proyecto del investigador, al final de cada mes.

The ARC will write a report to invoice the use of animals, based on the "per diem", charged to the account of the restricted funds of the researcher's project, at the end of each month.

B- La facturación del CRA al investigador estará acorde con el inventario diario de animales que se ubica en estas facilidades, con el propósito de tener un registro de la entrada y salida de los animales.

The invoicing of the ARC to the researcher will be in accordance with the daily inventory of animals located in these facilities, in order to have a record of the entry and exit of the animals.

C- El CRA considerará todos los proyectos con fondos restrictos. Este reporte será dirigido a la Oficina de Recursos Fiscales y ésta a su vez realizará una factura que deberá ser firmada por el investigador con el fondo restricto autorizado, para gestionar la transferencia de éstos.

The ARC will consider all projects with restricted funds. The written report will be addressed to the Office of Fiscal Resources and they in turn will make an invoice that must be signed by the investigator with the authorized restricted fund, to manage the transfer of the funds.

II. Investigadores Internos sin Fondos Restrictos para el Uso de Animales

Internal Researchers without Restricted Funds for Animal Use

A- De este investigador no tener una cuenta para su proyecto, ésta estará libre de cargo por un año, a partir de la aprobación de su proyecto por el IACUC.

If this researcher does not have an account for his/her project, it will be free of charge for one year, from the date of the approval of his/her project by the IACUC.

B- Se le realizara un reporte del "per diem" del uso de los animales en el CRA, al investigador y copia al director de su departamento adscrito. Dicho reporte tiene como propósito concienciar al investigador de sus gastos.

A report of the "per diem" of the use of animals in the ARC will be made, delivered to the researcher with a copy to the director of his/her assigned

department. The purpose of this report is to make the researcher aware of his expenses.

C- Luego del año, de este investigador todavía no tener cuenta en su proyecto, éste será facturado al departamento adscrito, a menos que el Presidente de la Universidad Central del Caribe autorice lo contrario.

If after the year has passed and the researcher still does not have an account for his/her project, it will then be billed to the department under which the researcher is assigned, unless the President of the Universidad Central del Caribe authorizes otherwise.

D- El investigador principal o el director del departamento podrá dirigirse a la oficina del Decano de Investigación para la disponibilidad de fondos.

The principal investigator or the department director may contact the Office of the Dean of Research for the availability of funds.

III. Investigadores Externos con Animales en el CRA.
External Researchers with Animals in the ARC.

A- Investigador externo es todo aquel investigador que labore en otras instituciones o agencias y que no sea empleado de la Universidad Central del Caribe.

An External researcher is any researcher who works at other institutions or agencies and who is not employed by Universidad Central del Caribe.

B- El investigador deberá proveer al CRA el número de cuenta del proyecto a facturarse y toda información requerida por la oficina de Recursos Fiscales y la oficina del Decano de Investigación.

The researcher must provide the ARC with the project account number to be billed and all information required by the Office of Fiscal Resources and the Office of the Dean of Research.

C- El CRA realizará un reporte para facturar a la oficina de Recursos Fiscales del investigador cada mes, en acorde con el inventario diario de animales que se presenta en estas facilidades.

The ARC will write a report in order to bill the investigator's Office of Fiscal Resources each month, in accordance with the daily inventory of animals present in these facilities.

D- Una vez realizada una primera factura de la misma deuda al no recibirse su pago en treinta (30) días, la oficina de Recursos Fiscales le enviará un segundo aviso al investigador con copia a la oficina del Decano de Investigación o administrador de los fondos. Al no ser recibida en treinta (30) días más, la oficina de Recursos Fiscales le notificará al Decano de Administración quien autorizará la cancelación de los servicios por el CRA.

Once the first invoice of the expenses incurred has been sent and payment is not received within thirty (30) days, the Fiscal Resources office will send a second notice to the investigator with a copy to the office of the Dean of Investigation or fund manager. After an additional thirty (30) days have passed without payment having been received after the issuance of the second notice the Office of Fiscal Resources will notify the Dean of Administration who will authorize the cancellation of services by the Animal Resource Center.

IV. Dirección de Fondos Adquiridos
Acquired Funds Management

A- Los fondos adquiridos a base de la facturación por el alojamiento y mantenimiento de los animales de laboratorio en el CRA, serán dirigidos a la cuenta de este Departamento.

The funds acquired on the basis of billing for the housing and maintenance of laboratory animals in the ARC, will be directed to an account of this Department.

B- Estos fondos serán usados por el CRA para las mejoras de las facilidades, equipo y mantenimiento.

These funds will be used by the ARC for improvements in facilities, equipment and maintenance.

V. Consideraciones
Considerations

A- Todo investigador deberá solicitar en su propuesta el costo de mantenimiento convencional de sus animales de laboratorio.

All researchers must request in their proposal the cost of conventional maintenance of their laboratory animals.

B- Deberá considerar la cantidad de animales experimentales y en reproducción (si aplica) en cada año fiscal.

You should consider in your budget the number of experimental animals as well as those used for breeding (if applicable) in each fiscal year.

C- Deberá contemplar cualquier solicitud para aumento de animales durante la vigencia de su proyecto. (Este no garantiza la aprobación del IACUC).

You must consider the possibility of any request to increase the number of animals during the term of your project. (This does not guarantee IACUC approval).

VI- Lo que incluye el costo de "per diem"
What the cost of the "per diem" includes

A- Rutina y mantenimiento convencional. *Routine and standard husbandry.*
B- Rutina de cambios de jaulas. *Routine cage changes.*
C- Atención veterinaria de rutina (diagnóstico y tratamiento). *Routine health care (diagnostics and treatment).*
D- Cuidado de emergencia (no causado por el protocolo de investigación). *Emergency Care-(Not caused by research protocols).*
E- Consultoría veterinaria. *Veterinary Consultations.*
F- Monitoreo de salud ocupacional o exposiciones incluyendo mordeduras y rasguños de animales. *Occupational health monitoring or exposures including animal bites and scratches.*
G- Disposición de tejidos y animales como resultados de eutanasia *Disposal of tissues and animals as a result of euthanasia.*
H- Manejo en la salud de la colonia (calidad y la aprobación de los vendedores). *Colony health management (vendor quality and vendor approvals).*
I- Desarrollo de protocolo y adiestramiento. *Training and protocol development.*
J- Rutina de inspecciones de facilidades, mantenimiento y reparaciones. *Routine facility inspections, maintenance and repairs.*
K- Facturación rutinaria. *Routine billing.*

VII- El "per diem" no incluye. Posible costo adicional
The "per diem" does not include. Possible additional cost

A- Quarantine Assays.

B- Gestión de cuarentena de proveedores no aprobados. *Quarantine management from unapproved vendors.*
C- Procedimientos de rederivación. *Rederivation procedures.*
D- Actividades de investigación (Injecciones, muestras de tejidos, anestesia, apoyo quirúrgico y cuidado post- op y servicios de apareos). *Research activities (Injections, tissue samples, anesthesia, surgical support, post-op care, and breeding services).*
E- Servicios técnicos especiales incluyendo requisiciones de drogas, materiales solicitados por el PI. *Special technical services including requisition of drugs, supplies or materials requested by PIs.*
F- Solicitud especial de PPE (*Personal Protective Equipment*). *Special PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).*
G- Transferencias, importaciones / exportaciones o costos de envío no aprobados. *Unapproved transfers, imports/exports or shipping costs.*
H- Atención de emergencia o tratamientos causados por actividades de investigación. *Emergency care or treatments caused by research activities.*
I- Necropsias relacionadas con la investigación. *Research related necropsies*
J- Gastos de envío y manejo. *Shipping and handling fees.*
K- Cambios adicionales en la jaula más allá de las prácticas estándar del CRA, debido al modelo de investigación o los requisitos del protocolo. *Extra cage changes beyond ARC standard practices due to research model or protocol requirements.*
L- Requirements (i.e. PU/PD models or reduced bedding requests)
M- Equipo especializado/instalaciones en lso cuartos, almacenamiento y costo de remoción. *Special equipment/room installation, storage, or removal costs*
N- Solicitudes de alojamiento o sala de procedimiento especializado. *Dedicated housing or procedure room requests.*
O- Solicitudes especiales de facturación. *Special invoicing requests.*
P- Mantenimiento especial (dieta, agua, camada) *Special husbandry (diets, water, bedding).*

Aprobado por: Waleska Crespo
Approved by:

Fecha: 30-abril-2020
Date: 30 / abril / 2020

Appendix
V

Standard Operating Practice (SOP)

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DEL CARIBE
Standard Operating Practice (SOP)
Apareos
(Breeding)
Centro de Recursos Animales

Funciones del Centro de Recursos Animales (CRA):

Functions of the Animal Resource Center (ARC):

Las funciones principales del Centro de Recursos de Animales, son: cuidar a los animales que se albergan en estas facilidades y proporcionar información sobre la compra, manejo básico, cuarentena, atención médica veterinaria de animales de laboratorio, utilizados en los programas de investigación y enseñanza de la Universidad Central del Caribe, así como asistencia técnica, asesoramiento y consultas sobre animales utilizados en programas de investigación, poniendo a disposición los suministros para los animales.

The main functions of the Animal Resource Center are to care for the animals that are lodged in these facilities, and provide information on the purchase, basic management, quarantine, and veterinary medical attention of laboratory animals used in the research and teaching programs of the Universidad Central Caribe, as well as providing technical assistance, advice and consultations on animals used in research programs, and making available supplies for animals.

Adquisición de Animales

Acquisition of Animals

El investigador al adquirir animales de laboratorios, tiene dos opciones:

The researcher, when purchasing laboratory animals, has two options:

1- **Recurso: Casa Comercial-** estas casas suplidoras de animales, son aquellas que son proveedores en animales de laboratorio. Se especializan en la reproducción, productos y servicios en animales. Estos servicios incluyen: información sobre modelos de animales, educación, entre otros. Estas deben estar certificadas o tener licencia que puedan garantizar su integridad en todos sus procesos. En estas existen revisión de informes de salud, también de una comprensión de las prácticas de manejo, así como de la metodología y la frecuencia de las pruebas.

   Una vez aprobado este recurso para obtener los animales de laboratorio, por medio del *Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use* (protocolo), el investigador deberá coordinar con el supervisor del CRA la compra y el recibo de los mismos.

   1- Commercial establishment resource - establishments supplying animals are those that are suppliers of laboratory animals, specializing in reproduction, products and services. These services include information about animal models and education, among others. These establishments must be certified or have a license that can guarantee integrity in all their processes. In these establishments there are reviews of health reports, in addition to understanding management practices, as well as a methodology and a certain frequency of tests.

   Once this resource has been approved for obtaining laboratory animals, utilizing the Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use (protocol), the investigator must coordinate with the supervisor of the ARC the purchase and receipt of the animals.

2- **Recurso: No Comercial**- este recurso puede ser un hospital, universidad o alguna otra agencia. Estos no se dedican al comercio de la reproducción de animales. Esta alternativa puede ser seleccionado por el investigador principal, cuando el animal no se puede obtener comercialmente.

Una vez sea justificado y solicitado este recurso por el investigador principal, por medio del *Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use* (protocolo), y aprobado por el IACUC, este investigador deberá coordinar con el supervisor del CRA la compra y el recibo de los mismos. En este proceso se le estará indicando el tipo de *"health profile",* para ser enviado por el recurso seleccionado. Este *"health profile"* no deberá tener más tres meses de realizado.

2- Non-commercial resource - this resource can be a hospital, university, etc. These resources are not engaged in the trade of animal reproduction. This alternative can be selected by the principal investigator when the animal cannot be obtained commercially.

Once this resource is justified and requested by the principal investigator, the Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use (protocol) is implemented, and, once approved by the IACUC, the investigator must then coordinate with the supervisor of the ARC the purchase and receipt of the animal. In this process, the health profile of the animal in question will be indicated to the non-commercial resource and that is the one meant to be sent by the selected resource. This health profile should not have more than three months of completion.

3- **Recurso: Apareo en UCC**- este es sólo autorizado cuando los animales no pueden ser adquirido comercialmente. Una vez sea justificado y solicitado este recurso por el investigador principal, por medio del *Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use* (protocolo) y aprobado por el IACUC, éste deberá cumplir con el "*Mice Breeding Protocol"* y su adiestramiento, coordinado con el supervisor del Centro.

El CRA puede tener una variedad de cepas en ratones con unas especificaciones diferentes, por tanto, es importante que el investigador provea su personal para el trabajo con los mismos. El CRA no será responsable de los factores que puedan impedir que estos animales se reproduzcan efectivamente, no obstante, el CRA estará velando por el cumplimiento en el manejo realizado con la reproducción de los animales. El CRA está basado en un mantenimiento en una colonia de animales experimentales y no en reproducción.

3- Resource-Breeding at the UCC- this is only authorized when the animals cannot be acquired commercially. Once this resource is justified and requested by the principal investigator, the Application for Protocol Approval Involving Laboratory Animal Use (protocol) is implemented and, once approved by the IACUC, it must then comply with the Mice Breeding Protocol, including any training involved, and coordinated with the supervisor of the Center.
The ARC can have a variety of strains of mice with different specifications; therefore, it is important that the researcher provide their own personnel to work with these animals. The ARC will not be responsible for factors that may prevent these animals from reproducing effectively. The ARC is founded on maintaining a colony of experimental animals and not on the reproduction or breeding of these animals.

Método de Apareo Opcional

Optional Mating Method

Actualmente este Centro sólo tiene una cepa de ratas (Sprague Dawley), donde se beneficia varios proyectos de investigación. Por tanto, para poder controlar el inventario y los costos que afectan el presupuesto de estas facilidades, el Centro realizará los apareos en esta

cepa de ratas. No obstante, el investigador principal deberá siempre someter en su protocolo el recurso de la casa comercial.

Currently the Center only has one strain of rats (Sprague Dawley), for the use and benefit of several research projects. Therefore, to be able to control the inventory and the costs that affect the budget of these facilities, the Center will be breeding this strain of rats. However, the principal investigator must always submit a commercial resource in his protocol for animal acquisition.

Para tener disponible estos animales, estos deberán ser solicitados al CRA, por medio de la forma *"Internal Form".* En esta forma deberá observar lo siguiente:

In order to have these animals available, they must be requested to the ARC through an Internal Form provided. This form should be completed in the following manner:

- Llenar la descripción de la información solicitada. Fill in the requested information.
- El tiempo de solicitud de los animales, dependerá de los requisitos de los animales (edad, sexo, etc.). Enviar solicitud de (6) a (7) semanas con anticipación, como mínimo. Puede consultar con el supervisor del Centro.

  The point in time to request the animals will depend on the requirements of the animals (age, sex, etc.). Send the request at least (6) to (7) weeks in advance. The advice of the Center supervisor can be sought on this matter.

- Cantidad de animales: el CRA tiene un espacio límite para albergar los animales.

  Number of animals: the ARC has a limited space for housing animals.

- La solicitud **NO LE GARANTIZA LA DISPONIBILIDAD DE LOS ANIMALES.**

  The request **DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE AVAILABILITY OF ANIMALS.**

El investigador o su personal será responsable de cancelar cualquier solicitud de animales, al menos con (2) semanas de anticipación e informarlo por escrito al supervisor del CRA. Esto con el propósito, para que el CRA pueda redirigir los animales a otro proyecto de investigación y minimizar los costos de mantenimiento de los mismos.

The investigator or his staff will be responsible for canceling any animal requests at least two (2) weeks in advance and informing the supervisor of the ARC of this in writing. This has the objective of having the ARC be able to redirect the animals to another research project and thus minimize the animal maintenance costs.

La disponibilidad de los animales en el CRA, les será informado por medio de un reporte. De no tener animales disponibles, el investigador podrá comprar los animales mediante los procesos establecidos por el CRA y la oficina de Compra.

Information on the availability of the animals will be made by means of a report. If there are no animals available, the researcher will be able to purchase the animals through the processes established by the ARC and the Purchasing Office.

Se llevará un expediente de todos los animales disponibles para el investigador y de todo aquel investigador que una vez solicite y no use los animales. De este investigador presentar

un exceso de animales solicitados y no usados, sin previa cancelación, el CRA realizará lo siguiente:

- Realizará un reporte, enviado al investigador principal, copia al presidente del IACUC y a la oficina del Decanato de Investigación.
- el número de animales solicitados en la solicitud:
  - ✓ puede ser cancelada
  - ✓ haber una reducción de animales
  - ✓ ser cancelada su solicitud y/o ser redirigida a otro proyecto.
  - ✓ Esto hasta que haya un comunicado por escrito de compromiso de uso de estos animales.

A file of all the animals available for the researcher and of every researcher who has requested and does not use the animals will be kept. If this researcher shows an excess of animals requested and not used, without prior cancellation, the ARC may do the following:

- A report will be made and sent to the principal investigator, with a copy to the president of the IACUC and to the Deanship of Research.
- the number of animals requested:
  - ✓ can be canceled outright
  - ✓ a reduction can be done in the requested number of animals
  - ✓ the request can be canceled and/or be redirected to another project.
  - ✓ These events can continue to occur until there exists in writing a commitment from the researcher to the use of the animals requested.

Todo animal en proceso de reproducción: entrará en inventario. Estos animales deberán estar considerado en los gastos diarios (perdiem) del investigador por el CRA y en toda propuesta sometida por el investigador.

Every animal in the reproduction process will enter inventory. These animals are to be considered and reflected in the researcher's daily expenses (per diem) by the ARC and in any proposal submitted by the researcher.

Toda reproducción de animal de laboratorio estará sujeto a lo siguiente:
All reproduction of laboratory animals shall be subject to the following:

- espacio disponible available space
- presupuesto del investigador (proyecto) a sufragar el costo del perdiem.
  budget of the researcher (project) that covers the cost of the per diem.
- presupuesto del CRA budget of the ARC
- cumplimiento por el investigador y su personal de las normas establecidas por el CRA y el IACUC.
  compliance by the researcher and his staff with the rules and regulations established by the ARC and IACUC.

2019.10.04

Appendix
VI

Guidelines for Testing of Biological Specimens to be Introduced into Laboratory Rodents

	Universidad Central del Caribe **Guidelines for Testing of Biological Specimens to be Introduced into Laboratory Rodents**	GTBSILR#	
		Version#	# 1
		Implementation Date	2023.06.05
	Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee	Last Reviewed/Update	
		Approval by IACUC	2023.05.31

Guidelines for Testing of Biological Specimens to be Introduced into Laboratory Rodents

I. Purpose

Many years ago, when tissues were first obtained from humans and animals for transplantation, the tissues would frequently be contaminated by other rodent pathogens (from the original host or other hosts used), or human pathogens from the original patient or passage in rodents. Tissues and biological materials may be infected with a variety of agents that may be infectious to humans or animals and potentially jeopardize the health of both or act as confounding variables in research results. Although animal tissues such as transplantable tumors, cell lines, hybridomas, blood products and other biological materials, can be sources of pathogens that can contaminate laboratory rodents, or be infectious to humans, the incidence of contamination of these tissues has decreased significantly over the years.

Because of this, the current recommendation when **transplanting tissues or biological materials from rodents into rodents is to determine the origin and source of the biological product or tissue and if there is no known evidence of contamination, to use the material without testing.** If there is suspicion that the material has been contaminated by rodent pathogens, testing of the tissues or material should be conducted on cells, tissues and biologicals for rodent pathogens before they are injected or implanted into rodents housed in UCC animal facilities. On the other hand, **any biological materials of human origin are considered potentially contaminated by human pathogens and do not require testing but must be handled at the BS2 or ABSL2 level with universal precautions and blood-borne pathogen handling protocols.**

II. Scope

These guidelines apply to:

- All mammalian cells and tissues from a rodent source.
- Mammalian cells and tissues that have been passed through rodents or rodent cells without subsequent purification.
- Non-mammalian agents cultured in rodents or rodent cells without subsequent purification. *Non-mammalian agents cultured in rodents or rodent cells with subsequent purification do not require this testing.*

Biological samples included under this description include but not limited to are: embryonic stem cells, immortal cell lines, cells intended for hybridoma formation, tumor cells, cell culture media, viral or bacterial agents cultured in rodent cells or tissue, and blood products, including serum or antibodies. Cells or biological materials from ATCC should also be tested for murine viruses.

III. Responsibilities

Biological specimens originating from rodents as described below should be determined to be free from contamination by agents of concern to rodents prior to use in rodents.

A. **Role of the Principal Investigator:** If the Principal Investigator (PI) suspects tissues or biological materials from rodents are contaminated with rodent pathogens, he/she is responsible for providing Animal Resource Center (ARC) with suitable documentation of the specimen's source history of use, and any previous and current testing. Previous testing may satisfy policy requirements if appropriate documentation demonstrating the method, scope, and date of testing are adequate, and the specimens have not been passed through rodents or rodent cells since the most recent testing. Previous use in a rodent colony for which concurrent health surveillance reveals no infectious agents may also be adequate.

   a. If additional testing is required, the PI is responsible for submitting the results to ARC. After testing, ARC is to be provided with documentation of testing results indicate. If results of the specimens are likely free of all rodent pathogens of concern, the PI can continue to plan to use the material in transplant or xenograft concern studies.

   b. Any tissues transplanted into rodents that result in contamination of the colony or other colonies in the room must adhere to the testing and culling recommendations made by ARC to eradicate the infection.

B. **Role of Animal Resource Center:** The ARC is responsible for consulting with the consulting veterinarian on the test methods and results provided by the PI and for determining whether the samples injected or implanted into rodents are likely to be free from rodent pathogens.

C. **Role of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee:** The IACUC is charged with the general oversight of the Animal Care and Use Program, exercising its responsibility for the periodic review and evaluation of these guidelines.

IV. Testing of Cell Lines

Human cell lines that have not been passage through rodents do not require testing for murine viruses.

Conditions for testing cell line:

A. Culture medium containing rodent serum or rodent-derived feeder cells are not used during in vitro propagation.

B. When the cell line is incubated in the same incubator with other rodent or human cell lines.

C. The cell line is handled at the same time in the same biosafety cabinet as other rodent cell lines.

D. Cell lines passage through rodents and frozen for storage and later use must be retested when thawed. More frequent testing of cells lines may be required if:

   a. rodent pathogens are detected in the room where the cell lines are being used
   b. the material will be transferred to animals in a campus facility other than that in which it was originally used
   c. cell lines have been passage through animals housed in an off campus facility and returned to UCC or
   d. as otherwise determined by the Attending Veterinarian and/or IACUC.

E. Specimens to be implanted into **mice** should be tested for the following agents of concern:
    a. Mycoplasma spp.
    b. Sendai virus
    c. Mouse hepatitis virus (MHV)
    d. Pneumonia virus of mice
    e. Minute Virus of Mice (MVM)
    f. Mouse parvovirus (MPV 1-5)
    g. Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus (TMEV)
    h. Murine norovirus (MNV)
    i. Reovirus 3 (REO3)
    j. Mouse rotavirus
    k. Ectromelia virus
    l. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
    m. Polyoma virus
    n. Lactate dehydrogenase elevating virus
    o. Mouse adenovirus (MAV1, MAV2)
    p. Mouse cytomegalovirus (MCMV)
    q. K virus
    r. Mouse thymic virus (MTV)
    s. Hantaan virus
    t. *Corynebacterium* spp.
F. Specimens to be implanted into **rats** should be tested for the following agents of concern:
    a. *Mycoplasma* spp.
    b. Pneumonia virus of mice
    c. Kilham's rat virus
    d. Toolan's H1 virus
    e. Rat parvovirus (RPV)
    f. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
    g. Rat cytomegalovirus
    h. Sendai virus
    i. Rat coronavirus
    j. Sialodacryoadenitis virus (SDAV)
    k. Rat minute virus
    l. Seoul virus
    m. Mouse adenovirus (MAV1, MAV2)
    n. Reovirus 3 (REO3)
    o. Rat theilovirus (RTV)

In vitro assays designed to detect adventitious viruses in cell lines and tissues are provided by different laboratories. For details, please contact supplier.

Adapt of Indiana University Bloomington-K L Rogers 7/27/20

Appendix
VII

POST-APPROVAL MONITORING (PAM) GUIDELINES

Purpose:

The Universidad Central del Caribe (UCC) Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) is under a federal mandate to oversee all research activities involving animal use. According to the eighth edition of 'The *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* (Guide),' this oversight includes monitoring approved animal activities to ensure ongoing protocol evaluation and regulatory compliance (p. 33-34). This continued oversight is referred as Post Approval Monitoring (PAM). According to the Guide, PAM activities may include the following: continued protocol review, laboratory and facility inspections, veterinary or IACUC observation of selected procedures, daily animal observation, and external regulatory inspections. However, there are no regulatory guidance outlining the specific activities that must be performed. This document outlines the PAM process at UCC, including the participants, the nature and frequency of monitoring activities, and the reporting mechanisms used to document these activities.

Objectives:

The primary goal of the PAM program is to ensure compliance by monitoring the consistency between laboratory practices and the approved IACUC protocol. In addition, the PAM program can serve as a method to monitor the overall animal program, provide input to the IACUC on processes and identifiable risks, and promote a positive research culture. The PAM program should also keep investigators informed about new policies, regulations and guidelines that may impact protocol compliance and laboratory best practices. Finally, the program should establish a collaborative partnership with investigators to enhance animal welfare, encourage a culture of compliance, and facilitate open communication between investigators, the IACUC, and research staff.

Participants:

According to the eighth edition of *The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals,* PAM activity can be carried out by the IACUC members, veterinary staff, animal care technicians, and others. The participation and responsibilities of the following groups are defined here.

- **Investigators and research personnel**: They will grant the PAM Team access to the laboratory facilities, allow observation of procedures and provide documentation in accordance with approved protocols.

- **PAM Team:** PAM members will monitor the procedures, prepare accurate reports, and, if necessary, facilitate training and provide recommendations to ensure compliance. The PAM Team is also responsible for managing PAM records and communicating with the IACUC.

- **IACUC members:** IACUC members participate in several activities within the framework of the PAM program. These activities include conducting biannual inspections and program reviews at the Animal Resource Center (ARC), reviewing and approving protocols, ensuring appropriate training and continuing education of staff. Furthermore, IACUC members collaborate with PIs and research staff to perform certain PAM program activities. They will participate in activities such as conducting preparation rounds in laboratories before inspections, sharing educational materials and policy/guidance, and providing training and guidance on protocol preparation and submission. Finally, IACUC members will perform the formal PAM processes described in more detail below.

- **Animal Care Staff:** This group includes individuals with various levels of responsibility, such as consultant veterinarians and veterinary technical staff from the UCC. They are actively involved in the PAM program and perform a variety of tasks related to animal care. Specific activities include but are not limited to participation in surgical training and competency evaluations of research personnel, routine animal care, observation of animals in active studies, performing or supervising surgeries, including monitoring anesthesia and analgesia, monitoring endpoints, and providing training for routine laboratory animal practices.

PAM Processes:

Below are the detailed activities that the PAM typically involves. Some of these activities are performed on a continuous basis to fulfill the IACUC's overall oversight responsibility, while others are specifically part of the formal PAM program. These activities are designed to be performed periodically, or as needed, following an assessment of the risk of animal welfare issues or protocol non-compliance. The IACUC Chair or designee will assign at least two IACUC members to each laboratory with an active project using laboratory animals. The principal investigator will be notified in writing one week in advance of the monitoring visit. All active animal care and use protocols are subject to PAM. The frequency of PAM activities directed at a specific protocol will be ranked in the following descending order:

1) Protocols with a history of serious previous animal welfare issues.

2) Protocols carried out in high-risk laboratories (Chemical hazards, BSL2 or higher), identified as such by the IACUC based on a combination of concerns for species used, activity, performance location, past poor performance, and other factors.

3) Protocols that include high-risk procedures, such as pain or distress, or potential pain or distress that is **not** relieved with anesthetics, analgesics and/or tranquilizer drugs or other methods. This category also includes protocols involving multiple survival surgeries, the use of death as an endpoint, and protocols involving prolonged restraint.

4) Protocols with moderate risk non-terminal procedures performed in the laboratory.

5) Facilities and areas not authorized for animal experimentation.

- **Semiannual site inspections:**

  Twice a year, site inspections are performed by IACUC members with the support of animal care staff. These inspections serve multiple purposes, including facility monitoring and protocol compliance review. The inspections cover various aspects, such as:

  a) Monitoring compliance with facility-related issues.

  b) Examining drug storage and usage.

  c) Examining surgical and procedure logs.

  d) Informal assessments of the laboratory personnel's knowledge of the protocols they work

  e) Determining if animal health or welfare is at risk.

  f) Disseminating information about new policies and reinforcing "best practices."

  To aid in this process, the IACUC members provides information to site inspectors regarding approved protocols within investigator-maintained procedural spaces. They also provide materials for dissemination to lab staff regarding relevant new or revised policies or standard operating procedures.

- **Ongoing protocol review:**

  Approved protocols are subject to review during the semi-annual inspection process and three-year renewal. Protocols may be reviewed in the following situations: noncompliance or whistleblower investigations, when specific questions are raised by IACUC members or the animal care team, or as part of a formal PAM investigation.

- **Training and continuing education:**

  The IACUC offers training opportunities through the CITI program and webinars. Formal classroom and hands-on training are primarily managed by the UCC animal care program. Initial training and competency evaluations, as well as protocol-specific hands-on training and continuing education, are required as detailed in Handbook for the Use of Laboratory Animal, Page 10 (Training Programs).

- **Continuing monitoring by the Animal Resource Center:**

  ARC staff routinely monitor and evaluate animal-related activities conducted at the facility. These activities include but are not limited to:

a) observing the health and welfare of animals

b) observing the execution of the procedures with the animal

c) ensuring compliance with rules regarding signage, use of personal protective equipment, and compliance with standard laboratory practices.

Furthermore, veterinary staff members play a significant role in performing specific procedures, particularly surgery and postoperative follow-up. Detailed records documenting activities required by IACUC policies are kept within the animal care programs and will be provided to the IACUC upon their request

- **Standard Periodic Monitoring:**

Standard periodic monitoring is performed by IACUC members and provides a mechanism for continuous and periodic review of animal-related activities conducted by a research team. The assessment is performed either on an individual protocol basis or for a group of related protocols under the same PI or group. The scope of the assessment varies depending on the case, ranging from a comprehensive review of the entire protocol(s) to a focused evaluation of specific activities of the protocol. The assessment may include, direct observation of procedures, examination of records, SOPs, and/or training documents, or a specific review of protocol content.

- **"For cause" protocol follow-up:**

There are numerous reasons for frequent or "after-hours" activities, as indicated in the descriptions below. These activities are generally performed by IACUC members, but may also be performed by others as defined below.

- **Specific instances of non-compliance:** PAM visits are often part of the IACUC's responses to instances of non-compliance. These visits are conducted to ensure the completion of all corrective actions and to maintain future compliance. PAM monitoring may be a one-time request or may involve periodic visits. The particulars of the PAM activity will vary depending on the nature of the causing event. IACUC members and UCC-ARC veterinary staff may be involved retraining or competency assessment if needed. Supervision sessions may be also included as part of the follow-up to facilitate the implementation of corrective actions.
- **Specific request (other than noncompliance):** In certain instances, concerns regarding specific protocols other than a non-compliance issue may be raised by the IACUC, veterinary staff, or others. It is critical that issues of this type be addressed promptly to prevent the emergence of more severe issues. Each concern will be handled on an individual basis considering its unique circumstances.

- **Required Protective Measures:**

  The PAM Team, as well as other visitors, shall wear personal protective equipment (PPE) deemed appropriate for the specific activity/procedure of the laboratory.

PAM Program Expectations:

- **Process of Monitoring:**

- The PAM Team is responsible for scheduling an appointment with the Principal Investigator to monitoring the procedures or check one or more protocols. In either case, follow-up appointments may also be scheduled.
- The PAM Team shall use the appropriate "PAM Checklist" while observing procedures or conducting protocol audits.
- The team may request training documents such as laboratory personnel training records as well as documents that track animal health and monitoring. During each monitoring session, the PAM Team will compare procedures conducted in the laboratory with those listed in the approved protocol. Documented discrepancies between procedures performed in the lab and those listed in the protocol will be brought to the attention of the PI.

- Animal misuse, mistreatment, or neglect (welfare issues) and discrepancies that result in animal welfare concerns (i.e., deliberate animal misuse, mistreatment, or neglect, or those that involve willful disregard for appropriate animal care) will be immediately reported to the IACUC in accordance with the Public Health Service Policy. The IACUC Chair, will gather information for presentation to the IACUC for review and, if necessary, further investigation.

- At the discretion of the PAM Team, the research procedure(s) being observed may be placed on hold if animal welfare issues are observed.

Other PAM Activities:

- **Exemptions to standard policies:**

  In certain instances, the IACUC may grant exemptions to standard policies. Depending on the nature of these exemptions, periodic monitoring of activities or documentation of the receipt and distribution of standard reports can be required. Monitoring will be done on a case-by-case basis and is primarily the responsibility of the IACUC. Also, these issues are monitored during semi-annual facility inspections.

- **Policy changes:**

  Periodically, IACUC, UCC, or external agency policies or regulations change, requiring laboratory personnel to act to comply with the new standards. The IACUC will disseminate this information through email communications, by posting the new guidelines on the web, and through personal communications with laboratory personnel. If modifications to approved protocols are necessary, the IACUC will assist in this process. Compliance with these new standards will be primarily monitored through semi-annual facility inspections.

- **Data collection and distribution:**

  In some cases, the IACUC requests periodic or final reports from laboratories as a requirement for protocol approval or maintenance. The most common cases include pilot experiments and ongoing animal welfare reports. The IACUC will primarily be responsible for obtaining this data and making it available to investigators.

- **Random walk-through (Readiness Rounds):**

  One mechanism for developing a "culture of compliance" is to be available to investigators and to become familiar with their laboratories and facilities. To this end, IACUC staff will periodically visit laboratories and facilities to check in with investigators and their staff, answer questions, and disseminate information.

Data Collection and Reporting Mechanisms:

- **Initial report generation:**

  PAM activities performed by IACUC will be documented. Reports of findings will be generated and reviewed by the IACUC Director. Protocol violations affecting animal health and welfare will be immediately reported to the veterinarian in charge. The results of inspections that represent an immediate danger to animal welfare will lead to on-site action. In such cases, both the veterinarian in charge or his/her designee and members of the IACUC will be notified to address the activity appropriately.

- **Reports to Investigators:**

  After completing the PAM activity, a letter i summarizing the findings will be sent to the PI. In case there are no significant deviations from the protocol, the PI will receive a commendation letter. However, if there are findings of protocol deviation, or other concerns identified during the inspection, the PI will be

promptly notified. Additionally, guidance on taking appropriate actions to address the concerns will be provided.

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DEL CARIBE
Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC)
Post Approval Monitoring (PAM) Checklist

Principal Investigator PI): _____

Protocol Number: _____

Protocol Title: _____

Species: _____

Date of Monitoring: _____

PAM Team Member(s): _____

Y=Yes, N=No, N/A- not applicable

The Protocol and Research Staff			
Y	N	N/A	1. Are laboratory staff only performing procedures approved in the protocol?
Y	N	N/A	2. Do all personnel approved to work with animals in the protocol have an up-to-date enrollment in the Occupational Health Program?
Y	N	N/A	3. The room where the animals are worked, is it one included in the animal study protocol?
Y	N	N/A	4. Does the laboratory maintain the required in-lab training documentation for personnel working with live animals?

Study Procedures			
Y	N	N/A	5. Are the procedures performed consistent with those approved in the protocol?
Y	N	N/A	6. Are investigators/research personnel utilizing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and/or other equipment required for the species and procedures performed?
Y	N	N/A	7. Are the species, strains, and ages of animals consistent with those in the approved protocol?

Experimental Design

Y	N	N/A	8. Are these any inconsistences between the laboratory practices and protocol approved?
Y	N	N/A	9. Are animals transported to/from the necessary animal housing and use areas via the appropriate route and acceptable means (e.g. blanket that cover the cage (s))?
Y	N	N/A	10. Are laboratory personnel able to identify signs of pain and/or distress in animals?
Y	N	N/A	11. Are restraint devices used appropriately and as approved in the animal study protocol?
Y	N	N/A	12. Are injection routes (e.g., ID, IM, SQ, IV, IP) in accordance with the animal study protocol approved?
Y	N	N/A	13. Are laboratory personnel knowledgeable regarding maximum blood collection volumes?
Y	N	N/A	14. Is acceptable heat support provided while animals are anesthetized?
Y	N	N/A	15. Are pre-, peri-, and post-operative drugs properly administered in accordance with the protocol?
Y	N	N/A	16. Does the laboratory ensure that aseptic technique is observed during survival surgery?
Y	N	N/A	17. Is post-operative monitoring and analgesia documented per IACUC policy?
Y	N	N/A	18. Can staff describe surgical preparation, procedures/surgeries in step-by-step fashion, including post- op procedures and monitoring?

Anesthesia

Y	N	N/A	19. Are the agents or methods of anesthesia in compliance with the protocol?
Y	N	N/A	20. Are the animals being adequately monitored during anesthesia according to the approved methods in the protocol?
Y	N	N/A	21. Are the animals being maintained at an appropriate level of anesthesia?
Y	N	N/A	22. If inhalant anesthetics are used, are they being appropriately scavenged?

Surgery

Y	N	N/A	23. Is the space prepared to perform surgical procedures?
Y	N	N/A	24. Is the method of animal preparation to surgery appropriate and in accordance with the approved protocol?
Y	N	N/A	25. Is survival surgery performed using sterile instruments, sterile gloves, a surgery mask and aseptic techniques?
Y	N	N/A	26. Are drugs, suture materials, and other items within their expiration date?
Y	N	N/A	27. Are controlled substances stored/logged appropriately?
Y	N	N/A	28. Is an appropriate heat source used to keep the animal warm throughout the procedure?

Y	N	N/A	29. Are incisions closed appropriately and in accordance with the approved protocol?
Y	N	N/A	30. Is there an appropriate designated recovery area for the animals?

Post-Surgical Care

Y	N	N/A	31. Do the methods of analgesia (dose, frequency, route) adhere to the approved protocol?
Y	N	N/A	32. Is an appropriate heat source used for the animal's recovery?
Y	N	N/A	33. Is there an up-to-date and complete surgical/procedure log (i.e., card, lab record)?

Record Keeping

Y	N	N/A	34. Is the weight of the animals recorded?
Y	N	N/A	35. Are the animals appropriately identified (e.g., cage cards, ear tags, tattoos)?
Y	N	N/A	36. Are the progress notes for medical and post-procedural care complete and accurate?
Y	N	N/A	37. Is the documentation of medication, anesthetic, and analgesic administration accurate?

Euthanasia

Y	N	N/A	38. Are the agents/methods of euthanasia approved in the protocol?
Y	N	N/A	39. Is death ensured by performing an appropriate physical/secondary method of euthanasia when required?

Laboratory			
Y	N	N/A	40. Has the lab obtained approval from the IACUC if species are housed in the lab for more than 12 hours?
Y	N	N/A	41. Are drugs, suture materials, and other items within their expiration dates?
Y	N	N/A	42. Are controlled substances stored and logged appropriately?
Y	N	N/A	43. Is there a sharp container located within the laboratory or procedure room?
Y	N	N/A	44. Are there any safety issues or concerns that may pose a threat to human or animal safety or animal welfare?
Y	N	N/A	45. Were any unanticipated post-procedure health issues reported to veterinary staff?
Endpoints & Recordkeeping			
Y	N	N/A	46. Can staff describe their animal endpoints? Is there a primary and secondary method of euthanasia approved on the protocol, and are those the methods used by the laboratory?
Y	N	N/A	47. Is proper care taken when disposing of hazardous substances?

Y	N	N/A	48. Is the laboratory aware that documents relevant to the study must be maintained for the duration of the study and at least three years after its completion?
Y	N	N/A	49. Are personnel familiar with the procedures in place for reporting animal welfare concerns?

Comments/Clarifications: