



Inspection Report

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT LAFAYETTE

Customer ID: 1451

PO BOX 41008

Certificate: 72-R-0007

Site: 001

LAFAYETTE, LA 70504

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Mar-17-2009

2.31 (d) (1) (ii)

INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

IACUC review of activities involving animals. (1) In order to approve proposed activities or proposed significant changes in ongoing activities, the IACUC shall conduct a review of those components of the activities related to the care and use of animals and determine that the proposed activities are in accordance with this subchapter unless acceptable justification for a departure is presented in writing; Provided, however, That field studies as defined in part 1 of this subchapter are exempt from this requirement. Further, the IACUC shall determine that the proposed activities or significant changes in ongoing activities meet the following requirements:

(ii) The principal investigator has considered alternatives to procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain or distress to the animals, and has provided a written narrative description of the methods and sources, e. g., the Animal Welfare Information Center, used to determine that alternatives were not available; Methods used to sedate chimpanzees that are housed in social groups may cause more than momentary or slight pain and distress. We were unable to view the sedation technique used at this institution because it was not occurring during the inspection. The act of sedating a non humane primate with darts while in social groups may cause distress because the animals are fearful of the darting apparatus? used. The primates recognize the darting apparatus? and the entire social group may behave in an exaggerated distressful manner as a result. There is also a possibility of an animal falling from perches, benches or other overhead structures causing injury as a result of an uncontrolled fall. There was no written narrative description of the methods and sources used to determine that alternatives were not available. The principal investigator must consider alternatives to procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain or distress to the animals.
Correct by July 30, 2009

Prepared By:

MICHAEL J SMITH, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5019

Mar-27-2009

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-27-2009



Inspection Report

2.31 (e) (3)

INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

A proposal to conduct an activity involving animals, or to make a significant change in an ongoing activity involving animals, must contain the following: (3) A complete description of the proposed use of the animals;

At least two activities were identified that did not have a description in the protocol and were not described in any other documents.

The protocols did not have a description of the sedation methods utilized for chimpanzees housed in social groups. The training (acclimation) procedures for primates in the pole and collar/chairing studies did not have a written description of the acclimation training in the written protocol. There was an SOP for this procedure but the description of the training (acclimation) of the animal to pole and collar with chairing was not described in any documents.

A description of these procedures, when included in the protocol, gives the IACUC committee an opportunity to understand and evaluate activities involving animals at their institution. An institution not including complete descriptions of procedures occurring on research animals may be considered a violation of this section of the regulations. Protocols must include complete descriptions of manipulations to animals and those activities must be reviewed and approved by the IACUC prior to an activity being conducted. All animal related activities must be completely described in the protocol as required by this section of the regulations.

Correct on all active protocols by June 1, 2009

2.33 (b) (5)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (5) Adequate pre-procedural and post-procedural care in accordance with current established veterinary medical and nursing procedures.

Three adult primates individually housed with nursing infants were under sedation in their primary enclosures without adequate monitoring. Each animal was not responsive to our presence or the vigorous attempts of the infant to arouse their mother. One of the sedated primates had their head pressed into the side of the enclosure possibly obstructing breathing. Monitoring in this manner was identified in separate areas of the facility grounds by two

Prepared By:

MICHAEL J SMITH, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5019

Mar-27-2009

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-27-2009



Inspection Report

different inspection teams on the same day. Monitoring of animals under sedation must be done according to current established veterinary procedures.

Correct by April 10, 2009

2.38 (f) (1)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Handling. (1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort. Methods of transporting sedated primates were done in a manner that may cause unnecessary discomfort, physical harm or trauma. The procedure for transporting chimps from their primary enclosure was described to the inspection team during the inspection process. The chimps were placed on a table for portions of the movement and then physically lifted by all four limbs into an awaiting vehicle. The possibility of injury caused by the primate falling off of an unsecure table, injury to the joints or musculature caused by rough manipulations during the carrying or dropping during lifting the animal in to the transport vehicle. The methods used must ensure that there is a reduced possibility of injury to the animal.

Correct by July 30, 2009

2.38 (b)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shelter from the elements. Outdoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates must provide adequate shelter from the elements at all times. It must provide protection from the sun, rain, snow, wind, and cold, and from any weather conditions that may occur. The shelter must safely provide heat to the nonhuman primates to prevent the ambient temperature from falling below 45 [deg]F (7.2 [deg]C), except as directed by the attending veterinarian and in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices.

A percentage of African Green Monkeys were identified with portions of their tails amputated. Some of these tails were amputated as a result of trauma and others were amputated as a result of frostbite. The heating of outside enclosures does not allow for the prevention of frostbite to all extremities of these primates. The African Green Monkeys must be housed in such a manner that affords them an increased protection from the elements

Prepared By:

MICHAEL J SMITH, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5019

Mar-27-2009

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-27-2009



Inspection Report

preventing frostbite of all extremities.
Correct by October 30, 2009 but prior to the cold season.

3.81 (a) (1)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

(a) Social grouping. The environment enhancement plan must include specific provisions to address the social needs of nonhuman primates of species known to exist in social groups in nature. Such specific provisions must be in accordance with currently accepted professional standards, as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. The plan may provide for the following exceptions: (1) If a nonhuman primate exhibits vicious or overly aggressive behavior, or is debilitated as a result of age or other conditions (e.g., arthritis), it should be housed separately;(2) Nonhuman primates that have or are suspected of having a contagious disease must be isolated from healthy animals in the colony as directed by the attending veterinarian. When an entire group or room of nonhuman primates is known to have or believed to be exposed to an infectious agent, the group may be kept intact during the process of diagnosis, treatment, and control.(3) Nonhuman primates may not be housed with other species of primates or animals unless they are compatible, do not prevent access to food, water, or shelter by individual animals. and are not known to be hazardous to the health and wellbeing

of each other. Compatibility of nonhuman primates must be determined in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and actual observations, as directed by the attending veterinarian, to ensure that the nonhuman primates are in fact compatible. Individually housed nonhuman primates must be able to see and hear nonhuman primates of their own or compatible species unless the attending veterinarian determines that it would endanger their health, safety, or well-being

(e) Exemptions. (1) The attending veterinarian may exempt an individual nonhuman primate from participation in the environment enhancement plan because of its health or condition, or in consideration of its well-being. The basis of the exemption must be recorded by the attending veterinarian for each exempted nonhuman primate. Unless the basis for the exemption is a permanent condition, the exemption must be reviewed at least every 30 days

Prepared By:

MICHAEL J SMITH, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5019

Mar-27-2009

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-27-2009



Inspection Report

by the

attending veterinarian. (2) For a research facility, the Committee may exempt an individual nonhuman primate from participation in some or all of the otherwise required environment enhancement plans for scientific reasons set forth in the research proposal.

The basis of the exemption shall be documented in the approved proposal and must be reviewed at appropriate intervals as determined by the Committee, but not less than annually.

(3) Records of any exemptions must be maintained by the dealer, exhibitor, or research facility and must be made available to USDA officials or officials of any pertinent funding Federal agency upon request.

Primates that are on research studies were individually housed without including exemptions from participating in social groups or pair housing. Records of these exemptions were not maintained by the research facility. The protocols did allow for active participation in enrichment programs but did not address an exemption from social housing. The facility did indicate during the course of the inspection that social or pair housing of macaques was done routinely, unless it was scientifically justified not to do so. The inspection of the facility housing macaques on active research studies revealed no macaques in social or pair housing. We were also told by individuals escorting us around the facility that all animals on study were required to be housed individually. This institution must justify single housed animals and maintain records as to why animals are single housed. Scientific justifications for individually housing must be reviewed by the IACUC committee prior to approval.

Correct by September 30, 2009

This is a transcribed copy of the original inspection report

Prepared By:

MICHAEL J SMITH, V.M.O. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5019

Mar-27-2009

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Mar-27-2009