

2019 USDA E-Level Statement Report
UTMB, Galveston Customer #1469
Registration # 74-R-0073

Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
Opossum (28)	Animals were infected with and agent via intraperitoneal or subdermal routes with a disease causing agent. Animals may show weight loss, rough coat, and decreased mobility through their course. Anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs are not used to avoid potential effects on the immune system and its impact on disease progression or in masking of clinical signs. It is necessary to allow the disease to run its course without intervention to fully characterize the infection on these animals.

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Guinea Pig (408)	Animals were infected via the following routes; intravaginal, intrarectal, aerosol route, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intranasal, or intraperitoneal route under anesthesia with a disease causing agents. These agent are known to cause one or more of the following clinical symptoms; fever, rough hair coat, lethargy, paralysis, urine retention, anorexia, weight loss, fever, flu-like symptoms, rashes, encephalitis, respiratory distress, severe hemorrhagic fever, hemorrhage and/or death. Analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were not used to avoid the well-documented effects on the immune system and its impact on disease progression or in masking of clinical signs. It will be necessary to allow the disease to run its course without intervention to fully characterize the disease.

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Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
Rabbit (20)	Animals were infected via the aerosol route with a disease-causing agent known to cause clinical signs such as lethargy, labored breathing, pyrexia, and decreased appetite, with rapid onset of death. Analgesic drugs will not be used post-challenge to avoid the well-documented effects on the immune system and its impact on disease progression or in masking of clinical signs.

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Nonhuman primate (188)	Animals were infected via the intratracheal or intramuscular, intranasal, intraperitoneal, oral, ocular or aerosol route under anesthesia with a disease causing agents known to cause one or more of the following clinical symptoms; fever, signs of pneumonia, non-specific malaise, flu-like symptoms, encephalitis, respiratory distress and/or death. Analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were not used to avoid the well-documented effects on the immune system and its impact on disease progression or in masking of clinical signs. It is necessary to allow the disease to run its course without intervention to fully characterize the disease pathogenesis.

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Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
Ferret (72)	Animals were infected via the oronasal, oral, conjunctival, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, or intranasal route with a disease causing agents known to cause signs of fever, flu-like symptoms, rashes, encephalitis, respiratory distress and/or death. Analgesics were not used to avoid well-documented effects on the immune system and impact on disease progression or in masking of clinical signs. It is necessary to allow the disease to run its course without intervention to fully characterize the effect induced by interventional treatments.

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Hamster (31)	Animals were infected via the intradermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intracranial, and intranasal route under anesthesia with a disease causing agents known to cause signs including, piloerection, myositis, encephalitis, hepatitis, generalized cachexia neurologic signs, lymphoid depletion, fever, ruffled fur, progressive slowing of activity, weight loss and/or death. Analgesics were not used to avoid the well-documented effects on the immune system and its impact on disease progression or in masking of clinical signs. It is necessary to allow the disease to run its course without intervention to fully characterize the disease based on infectious dose and in some cases for the preparation of virus stocks.

2019 USDA Exception Statement Report
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Species	IACUC-approved exception to space requirements
Sheep (211)	Sheep are maintained in metabolic stanchions for 12-72 hours prior to surgery, to ensure physical and psychological adaption to this type of housing. The stanchions allow the sheep to stand or lie down in sternal recumbancy. The sheep are surgically instrumented with specialized equipment (chronic indwelling catheters, ect). Stanchions provide a safe housing environment for the post surgery, yet allow easy manipulation of sampling lines and ports by investigators with a decreased risk of instrument failure due to pulling or biting of a line. While the animals are singly housed they are within visual, olfactory, and auditory of other sheep in the lab. The total time a sheep may be in a stanchion is 5 weeks. This includes an extended post operative recovery period if required by the animal's condition. If animals do not become acclimated to the stanchions, they will be returned to the vivarium and ARC vet staff will be consulted.
Species	IACUC-approved exception to sanitation of primary enclosures
Nonhuman primates (323) Guinea Pig (447) Ferrets (105)	Exemption for animals housed in Allentown Rabbit IVC systems in the ABSL-4 to the AWR for cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures of every two weeks. Exemption provided due to personnel safety concern while performing the task in the ABSL-4. Catch pan liners are changed no less than three times a week. The pans are hand cleaned using an appropriate disinfectant. There is an IACUC-approved exemption for NHP caging systems in the ABSL-4 to the AER for cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures every two weeks. This exemption was provided due to personnel safety concerns while performing this task in the ABSL-4. Cage bottoms waste pans are hand-cleaned on a daily basis using disinfectant and water to remove organic material.