

2020 USDA E-Level Statement Report
UTMB, Galveston Customer #1469
Registration # 74-R-0073

Project Identifier	Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
1	Ferret (16)	<p>Animals were infected via the following routes; intranasal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, or intravenous 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. Frequency of observations increase as clinical signs progress. During observation, if an animal is at or beyond the predetermined humane endpoint as specified in each protocol, steps to humanely intervene are immediately taken.</p>
2	Hamster (849)	<p>Animals were infected via the intranasal, intramuscular, intratracheal, intraperitoneal, intracranial, oronasal, or via aerosol 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, lethargy, respiratory distress, 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, efficacy of treatment and/or vaccines as well as and in some cases for the preparation of virus stocks. Frequency of observations increase as clinical signs progress. During observation, if an animal is at or beyond the predetermined humane endpoint as specified in each protocol, steps to humanely intervene are immediately taken.</p>
3	Guinea Pig (310)	<p>Animals were infected via the following routes; intravaginal, intrarectal, intramuscular, 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</p>

		the disease. Frequency of observations increase as clinical signs progress. During observation, if an animal is at or beyond the predetermined humane endpoint as specified in each protocol, steps to humanely intervene are immediately taken.
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4	Nonhuman primate (212)	Animals were infected via the intratracheal or intramuscular, intranasal, intraperitoneal, intravenous, oral, ocular, inguinal lymph node injection, 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. Frequency of observations increase as clinical signs progress. During observation, if an animal is at or beyond the predetermined humane endpoint as specified in each protocol, steps to humanely intervene are immediately taken.
5	Rabbit (57)	Animals are infected via the aerosol route with a bacterial disease-causing agent. The animal may have an increase in respiration rate and temperature. In the late stages of infection, the animal becomes less responsive and may display labored breathing leading to 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 such as lethargy, labored breathing, pyrexia, and decreased appetite. Moreover, analgesics (ex. Opioids) have been shown to depress respiration in the rabbit model. This reaction could intensify disease pathophysiology which already includes respiratory depression in the late stages of infection. Frequency of observations increase as clinical signs progress. During observation, if an animal is at or beyond the predetermined humane endpoint as specified in each protocol, steps to humanely intervene are immediately taken.