Guinea Pig 2022 USDA E-Level Statement Report UTMB, Galveston Customer #1469 Registration # 74-R-0073

Project Identifier	Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
3	Guinea Pig (348)	Animals were infected via the following routes; intravaginal, intrarectal, intramuscular, intravenous, 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, ocular discharge, 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. 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.

Hamster 2022 USDA E-Level Statement Report UTMB, Galveston Customer #1469 Registration # 74-R-0073

Project Identifier	Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
2	Hamster (472)	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.

Rabbit 2022 USDA E-Level Statement Report UTMB, Galveston Customer #1469 Registration # 74-R-0073

Project Identifier	Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
4	Rabbit (30)	Animals are infected via the aerosol route with a bacterial disease known to cause increase in respiration rate, temperature, lethargy, labored breathing, pyrexia, decreased appetite, may become less responsive, and possibly death. Analgesics will not be used post- challenge to avoid the well documented effects on the immune system and its impact on disease progression and masking of clinical signs as described in Item 22F. 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.

Nonhuman Primate 2022 USDA E-Level Statement Report UTMB, Galveston Customer #1469 Registration # 74-R-0073

Project Identifier	Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
1	Nonhuman Primate	Animals were infected via the intratracheal or intramuscular,
	(243)	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; inappetence, fever, signs of
		pneumonia, maculopapular rashes, 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.