

USDA ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY
 REPORTING PERIOD: October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2014
 REGISTRANT: Eastern Virginia Medical School (EVMS), Norfolk, VA
 REGISTRATION NUMBER: 52-R-0003
 CUSTOMER NUMBER: 497

**SUMMARY OF THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS OF THE ANIMAL WELFARE ACT
 APPROVED BY THE INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC)**

IACUC-approved Exception	Brief Explanation of the Exception	Species Affected	Number of Animals Affected
Single Housing of Social Animals	Animals exhibiting territorial behavior, which results in fighting and possible injury, must be singly housed. Also, females on study may be pair-housed prior to experimentation; however, after insemination, they must be singly housed since they may be pregnant. The experiments are short in duration and do not require more than 18 days of housing, including acclimation.	Rabbit	9
Single Housing of Social Animals	Animals may be pair-housed prior to experimentation; however, once they undergo surgical manipulation, they must be singly housed to ensure that the surgical implants are not compromised. Animals will survive the study procedure for 28 days or 3 months.	Rabbit	10
Single Housing of Social Animals	Animals are singly housed in BSL2 hood compartments and sterilizable cages due to use of the following hazardous agents: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> .	Rabbit	0
Single Housing of Social Animals	Female animals are singly housed if they inflict injury to themselves or another animal, if a compatible partnership cannot be established (e.g., animals that continually show aggression when feeding), or for medical reasons (e.g., weight loss). Due to aggressive, potentially injurious behavior, males are singly housed except when breeding.	Non-human Primate (Baboon)	34

Single Housing of Social Animals	All animals are pair-housed, except when recovering from surgery to allow the animal to fully recover without possible injury or untoward behavior from a companion animal. Single housing also ensures accurate assessment of food consumption and urine/feces production.	Non-human Primate (Cynomolgus macaque)	0
Floor Feeding	Animals are fed inside the cage rather than from a food hopper due to discomfort from the surgical procedure. Animals will survive for 2-12 weeks post-surgery.	Rabbit	1