

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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Species (number used)	E-Level Statement
Ferret (72)	<p>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.</p>

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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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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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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.

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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.