

Registration Number: 63-R-0105

### Column E Explanation

Sixty-one (61) hamsters were administered one intraperitoneal dose of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) to induce a peripheral inflammatory response. This response would in turn activate inflammation in the brain. The goal is to determine if neuroinflammation of the brain is altered by dominant social status and whether social stress increases LPS-induced neuroinflammation.

The animals did not experience overt signs of sickness (lethargy, reduced nest building, withdrawal from social environment). They were monitored by the research staff regularly. There were no reports of the above signs of sickness at the low doses used in this study.

Eighty-seven (87) hamsters were part of a forced swim test. This activity was added to the protocol to better quantify the behavioral phenotype of dominant and subordinate hamsters. Animals may exhibit activity from floating to calmly treading water. Some animals that continually tread water, rather than float, could drop below the water level due to exhaustion. Animals in this study were continually monitored by at least one *research staff*. *The IACUC also monitored animals in the early developmental stages of this activity.* Three of the 87 animals experienced severe distress, were unable to swim for the entire test, and were removed from the water. These three animals were monitored carefully, recovered normally, and remained on other portions of the study.

### Exceptions to Regulations and Standards

There were no exceptions noted this year for the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

28 NOV 2018