

04 DEC 2017

Registration Number: 63-R-0105

Column E Explanation

Twenty-nine (29) 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.

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. The Office of Laboratory Animal Care also visited the lab during the monitoring periods and did not find the anticipated pain and distress experienced with LPS in other species.

Exceptions to Regulations and Standards

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