

NOV 24 2015

Addendum to 2015 ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY dated 11/23/15

RE: 21-R-0118

The NYU IACUC approved Animal Use Protocols (b) (4)

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using the following guidelines:

1. Guidelines for the care and use of mammals in neuroscience and behavioral research / Committee on Guidelines for the Use of Animals in Neuroscience and Behavioral Research. National Academy of Sciences. 2003.

Neuroscience-related protocols occasionally require the regulation of animals' food or fluid intake to achieve a specific experimental goal. The regulation process may entail *scheduling* of access to food or fluid sources so an animal consumes as much as desired at regular intervals, or *restriction*, in which the total volume of food or fluid consumed is strictly monitored and controlled. As stated in the *Guide*, "the least restriction that will achieve the scientific objective should be used" (p. 12). Regulation of food or fluid is commonly used as motivation in experiments that require animals to perform a behavioral task with a high degree of repeatability (Toth and Gardiner, 2000), but the food or fluid consumption is not the experimental variable. In those studies, food and fluid regulation is used to motivate the animals to perform a specific behavioral task for a food or fluid reward; regulation of food or fluid outside the experimental session ensures response reliability to the food and fluid reward in each session (NIH, 2002).

2. Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, Institute of Laboratory Animal Research, Commission on Life Sciences, National Research Council, 1996.

When experimental situations require food or fluid restriction, at least minimal quantities of food and fluid should be available to provide for development of young animals and to maintain long-term well-being of all animals. Restriction for research purposes should be scientifically justified, and a program should be established to monitor physiologic or behavioral indexes, including criteria (such as weight loss or state of hydration) for temporary or permanent removal of an animal from the experimental protocol (Van Sluyters and Oberdorfer 1991). Restriction is typically measured as a percentage of the ad libitum or normal daily intake or as percentage change in an animal's body weight. Precautions that should be used in cases of fluid restriction to avoid acute or chronic dehydration include recording of fluid intake and recording of body weight at least once a week (NIH 1990)-or more often, as least restriction that will achieve the scientific objective should be used.

3. Animal Welfare Regulations, 2002 9CFR Ch.I. Subpart C. Research Facilities, and Subpart D. Nonhuman Primates.

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