TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. IACUC Operations

A-1. New IACUC Member Recruitment
A-2. Training of New IACUC Members
A-3. Performance Criteria for IACUC Members
A-4. Annual Review of IACUC Policies
A-5. Investigators Appearing Before the IACUC
A-6. Proposal Routing and Approval Form (PRAF)
A-7. Facility Inspections and Programmatic Review: Frequency & Timing

B. Animal Care & Use Protocols

B-1. Animal Use Protocol Changes Requiring Amendments vs New Protocols
B-2. Processing Protocols or Amendments after Full Committee Review
B-3. Alternative Protocol Approval Mechanism
B-4. Animal Use Protocol Distribution
B-5. Granting Reciprocity for Protocols Approved by other IACUCs
B-6. Submission of Late Protocols
B-7. Type B, C, D, and E Protocol Assignments
B-8. Terrestrial Vertebrate Eggs in Research
B-9. Fish in Research
B-10. Blood Withdrawal Restrictions
B-11. Rodent Cumulative Tumor Burden
B-12. Feed/Water Restriction
B-13. Use of Analgesia
B-14. Justification of Animal Numbers
B-15. Counting Animals on Approved Animal Care & Use Protocols
B-16. Assessment of Grant and Protocol Congruency

C. Animal Use, Welfare, Housing, & Care

C-1. Reporting Animal Welfare Concerns
C-2. LSU Owned Herd: Oversight
C-3. Housing of Animals from Other Institutions
C-4. Transfer of Animals between Approved Protocols or Institutions
C-5. Use of Animal Control Center Subjects in Teaching Protocols
C-6. Post-Approval Monitoring
C-7. Minimizing Research Animal Use
C-8. Daily Animal Observations
C-9. Social Housing of Animals
C-10. Field Studies: Safety and Training
C-11. Field Study with Birds
C-12. Clinical Research: Regulatory Oversight
C-13. Non-Pharmaceutical Grade Compound Use

D. Personnel Training & Performance

D-1. Authority of the Attending Veterinarian
D-2. Personal Hygiene and Personal Protective Equipment
D-3. Wet Lab Training & Exemptions
D-4. Rules and Regulations Course: Failure to Complete Training

E. Occupational Health & Safety

E-1. Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP) for Animal Biosafety Level 3 (ABSL3) Protocols
E-2. Approval of Studies Involving Zoonotic Agents & Human Pathogens in Animal Rooms


POLICY #A-1

Title: New IACUC Member Recruitment

Purpose: To describe the procedure and schedule for recruiting new members to the LSU IACUC.

Background:

Members will be sought so as to retain a balanced representation of animal users from the SVM and main campus, and to represent the spectrum of animal species utilized at LSU. This will give all sectors of the campus opportunity to have input into animal use policies, and will ensure a broad range of expertise.

Policy:

1.1 The LSU IACUC consists of 9-11 members. IACUC members shall serve for a term of three years. The Attending Veterinarian serves permanently.

1.2 At the end of three years, members may commit to an additional three year term.

1.3 Each March, the IACUC will nominate and discuss prospective new members.

1.4 In accordance with federal regulations, no more than 3 members will be from the same administrative unit. An administrative unit is defined as a department.

1.5 The IACUC will recommend prospective new members to the Institutional Official, who will ask these persons to serve.

1.6 The IACUC Secretary shall notify OLAW of changes in the composition of the committee each year at the time of filing of the annual report.

Date last reviewed: July 10, 2018
Date last amended: February 16, 2016
**POLICY #A-2**

**Title:** Training of New IACUC Members

**Purpose:** To ensure adequate training of IACUC members.

**Background:**

It is essential that new IACUC members receive training regarding the purpose, composition, and operation of the IACUC. It is also imperative that committee members have continuing on-the-job training.

**Policy:**

1.1 Within three months of appointment to the committee, new IACUC members shall attend a training meeting with a member of the DLAM staff. New members will be introduced to the purpose and function of the IACUC through review of the “Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals”, the “Animal Welfare Act”, the “Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia”, the semiannual facility inspection and programmatic review checklists provided by OLAW, the “Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Agricultural Research and Teaching”, “Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories”, “Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use of Research Animals”, the “PHS Policy”, the series of guidelines developed by various associations covering the humane use of specific animal species in field studies, and the LSU IACUC policies. New IACUC members will be instructed in how to access these and other IACUC resources on the internet, and will be made aware of opportunities to attend training meetings and workshops.

1.2 If they have not done so already, new members will also be instructed to register with the AALAS Learning Library and complete the modules titled, “Working with the IACUC at LSU” and “Essentials for IACUC Members”.

1.3 New member training will be documented through notes placed in the IACUC meeting minutes.

1.4 Opportunities for continuing, on-the-job training will be provided to the IACUC by the DLAM Director, Associate Director, or IACUC Manager; and will include notification of web-based materials, journal articles, etc as relevant to the oversight of an animal use program and facility.

*Date last reviewed:* November 13, 2018
*Date last amended:* November 13, 2018
Policy #A-3

Title: Performance Criteria for IACUC Members

Purpose: To establish a policy regarding performance criteria for IACUC members, including preparation for and attendance at convened monthly IACUC meetings, and participation in semiannual facility inspections and programmatic reviews.

Background:

1.1 Federal regulations, including the 2011 edition of the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* prescribe the membership, roles, and responsibilities of the IACUC. The Guide also states that a quorum of the voting members must be in attendance for the IACUC to conduct business. Alternate members may attend and vote if such persons have been identified as alternate members in the annual report to the OLAW. There is no accommodation for “proxy” voting in the absence of a regular member.

1.2 On occasion, IACUC members are unable to attend or fully participate in IACUC activities because of teaching responsibilities or other professional or personal commitments. Because the committee cannot legally conduct business without a quorum of members, problems arise when individual members consistently fail to attend meetings. Additionally, members attending IACUC meetings who have failed to adequately prepare negate the benefits of multiple committee members, compromise the quality of discussions and decisions which can be made by the remaining members, and may transfer to other members their share of the burden of protocol review.

1.3 The IACUC Handbook (2nd Ed) states:

“Most organizations agree that... poor attendance at or participation in IACUC activities, or repeated inadequate preparation for assigned IACUC duties might constitute sufficient reason to seek the removal of a member. Ideally, these broad areas would be included in the bylaws developed for the IACUC, and the IACUC members would be informed during their initial IACUC training of the general performance criteria for committee members. The IACUC Chair or IO should inquire whether there are any mitigating circumstances for those members who cannot regularly attend two thirds of the IACUC meetings held annually and consider the replacement of these individuals if better attendance is not forthcoming.”

Policy:

2.1 The IACUC Manager will notify the IACUC Chair when an individual committee member has missed sufficient convened IACUC meetings as to put the member on track to miss more than one half (approximately 6) of the IACUC meetings to be held annually. Similarly, the IACUC Manager will notify the IACUC Chair when the Manager observes that a committee member consistently fails to diligently
review protocols or amendments, or fails to contribute in meaningful ways to the activities of the committee.

2.2 When an IACUC member is identified as not meeting the expected performance criteria, the committee Chair will contact the member to determine the reasons for non-performance/attendance.

2.3 Following inquiry by the Chair, the Chair will determine whether to keep the member on the IACUC or to replace the member with a person likely to better fulfill the responsibilities of the position. If the Chair determines that a member should be removed from the committee, the Chair will write a letter of dismissal to the member. At the next convened meeting of the IACUC, the Chair will have placed on the meeting agenda, a discussion about replacement of the member.

Date last reviewed: November 13, 2018
Date last amended: November 13, 2018
Policy #A-4

Title: Annual Review of IACUC Policies

Purpose: To ensure regular review and revision of IACUC policies.

Background:

1.1 The LSU IACUC has developed a series of policies regarding animal care, IACUC activities, occupational health and safety, and other topics. These policies have proven useful for ensuring continuity of the LSU animal program.

1.2 A policy is needed to ensure regularly scheduled review and revision of IACUC policies so that all active policies remain up-to-date.

Policy:

2.1 The IACUC will conduct review of all IACUC policies approximately annually. Policies found to be out-of-date will be amended.

2.2 At least two policies will be reviewed at each monthly meeting of the IACUC. In approximately 1 year, all policies will have been reviewed. The following year review will start over again following the same order. The number of policies reviewed at each meeting may increase over time to insure all policies are reviewed approximately yearly.

2.3 The date of the last review will be indicated on each IACUC policy.

Date last reviewed: May 10, 2016
Date last amended: March 10, 2015
POLICY #A-5

Title: Investigators Appearing Before the IACUC

Purpose: To establish a policy that will stipulate conditions under which investigators may appear before the IACUC.

Background:

The IACUC recognizes that there may be occasions when investigators desire to appear before the committee to express concerns or grievances, or to state their position on noncompliance issues, etc. Likewise, there are times when the IACUC may desire that an investigator attend in order to provide clarification or explanation on matters related to protocols or other issues.

Policy:

1.1 Investigators may request to be placed on the IACUC agenda to address concerns, state grievances, or state their position on noncompliance issues. Likewise, the Chair of the IACUC may place an investigator’s name on the agenda so that the committee can request clarification or explanation on matters related to protocols or other issues.

1.2 Investigators will be scheduled to appear before the IACUC at the beginning of the meeting. Investigators requesting an audience with the IACUC will be allowed up to 10 minutes to communicate concerns, etc. to the committee. The IACUC Chair will then ask the investigator to exit the room while their position is discussed.

Date last reviewed: June 14, 2016
Date last amended: December 8, 2011
POLICY #A-6

Title: Proposal Routing and Approval Form (PRAF)

Purpose: To establish a policy that stipulates conditions under which a PRAF is signed by a representative of the IACUC.

Policy:

1.1 The following persons are authorized to electronically sign an investigator’s PRAF: IACUC Secretary, IACUC Chairperson, Attending Veterinarian, and Alternate Attending Veterinarian.

1.2 No PRAF sheet is to be signed unless an animal care and use protocol has been appropriately submitted to the IACUC and a protocol number has been assigned; or if the grant agency is following the ‘Just-in-Time’ policy in which the PI is not required to submit a protocol until notification of the grant award.

Date last reviewed: June 14, 2016
Date last amended: March 14, 2013
Title: Facility inspections and programmatic review: Frequency and timing

Purpose: To ensure the semiannual inspection of animal facilities and review of the LSU animal program in accordance with federal requirements.

Policy:

1.1 In accordance with federal regulations, the IACUC shall inspect the LSU animal facility and review the LSU program for animal use. These reviews will occur semiannually, with no more than six months elapsing between reviews.

1.2 Facility inspections and programmatic reviews will occur in April and October of each year, unless a permanent change in schedule is agreed upon by the IACUC and no more than six months elapses since the last review.

1.3 In accordance with federal policies, a triennial AAALAC site visit may substitute for a semiannual facility inspection and programmatic review by the IACUC.

Date last reviewed: July 12, 2016
Date last amended: June 8, 2006
POLICY #B-1


Purpose: To provide guidance concerning when changes in research projects warrant protocol amendments versus submission of a new animal care and use protocol; and when changes to existing protocols can be approved administratively.

Policy:

1.1 In general, to determine when a protocol amendment is warranted, versus a new protocol submission, the IACUC should evaluate whether the proposed changes are significant or minor, and if and how the changes affect the objectives of the research. Significant changes require submission of a new protocol, whereas minor changes may be approved through submission of an amendment. Also, if the objectives of the research are altered by the proposed changes, a new protocol should be submitted. In contrast, if the proposed changes do not alter the intent or focus of the research, but simply extend the scope of the project, an amendment is sufficient.

1.1.1 Examples of significant changes requiring submission of a new protocol (as cited by NIH/OLAW) include:

1.1.1.1 Increased procedural invasiveness or discomfort to be experienced by an animal.

1.1.1.2 Change from non-survival to survival surgery.

1.1.1.3 Change in class of animal used.

1.1.1.4 Change in the study objectives.

1.1.2 Examples of significant changes requiring only a protocol amendment include:

1.1.2.1 Addition of another strain, species, genus, family, or order of animal.

1.1.2.2 Change in sex or number of animals to be used.

1.1.2.3 Need to repeat an experiment.

1.1.2.4 Change in duration, frequency, or number of procedures performed, such as addition of minor surgery or additional noninvasive sampling.

1.1.2.5 Addition of a course to an approved protocol.
1.1.2.6 Transfer of animals from one approved protocol to another.

1.1.2.7 Change in adjuvant.

1.1.2.8 Change in route of immunization.

1.1.2.9 Change in anesthetic agent(s), method of euthanasia, or the use or withholding of analgesics.

1.1.2.10 Changes that impact personnel safety.

1.1.3 The IACUC should be notified when the following changes occur:

1.1.3.1 Changes in personnel. The IACUC Chair will assess changes in personnel to ensure adequate training, qualifications, and enrollment in OHSP (as needed).

1.1.4 Examples of activities that do not require protocol submission or IACUC notification:

1.1.4.1 Activities for which the primary purpose is exhibition or demonstration of privately owned animals or continuing education activities where no experimental or manipulative instructional procedures will occur.

1.2 NOT-OD-14-126 (Released 8/26/14) offers guidance on when changes in research activities should be subjected to full committee review (FCR) or designated member review (DMR); or can be approved administratively.

1.2.1 Significant changes that require FCR or DMR, whether requiring a new protocol or a protocol amendment, include:

1.2.1.1 Changes identified in 1.1 above unless otherwise identified below.

1.2.2 Significant changes identified in protocol amendments that may be handled administratively by the IACUC Chair, in documented consultation with the Attending Veterinarian (AV) or another veterinarian designated by the AV, include:

1.2.2.1 Change in anesthesia, analgesia, sedation, euthanasia method, or experimental substance administration.

1.2.2.2 Change in route of substance administration.

1.2.2.3 Change in duration, frequency, type, or number of procedures to be performed on an animal.
1.2.2.4 Change in sex of animals to be used.
1.2.2.5 Addition of another strain of animal.
1.2.2.6 Addition of a course to an approved protocol.

1.2.3 Significant changes identified in protocol amendments that may be handled administratively by the IACUC Chair, without additional consultation, include:

   1.2.3.1 Increase in previously approved animal number.
   1.2.3.2 Transfer of animals from one approved protocol to another.
   1.2.3.3 Changes in personnel to ensure adequate training, qualifications, and enrollment in OHSP as needed.

1.3 Animal use signature authority.

   1.3.1 All communications between animal users and the IACUC must be signed by the principal research investigator or course instructor.

   1.3.1.1 Electronic signatures are acceptable.
   1.3.1.2 Scientific, clinical, or instructional staff cannot submit or sign amendments, wet lab exemption requests or protocols on behalf of the principal investigator.
   1.3.1.3 If, as a result of a request by the IACUC, the principal investigator modifies an amendment request or protocol so as to significantly alter the assigned tasks or responsibilities of other persons participating in the animal activities, the principal investigator must re-obtain signatures from other participants.

Date last reviewed: July 12, 2016
Date last amended: September 13, 2018
TITLE: Processing Protocols or Amendments after Full Committee Review

PURPOSE: To describe the method used by the LSU IACUC for processing protocols and amendments following full committee review when modifications are required to secure approval.

BACKGROUND:

1.1 Often, substantive information is lacking from a protocol or amendment, or the committee may have questions requiring a response from the Principle Investigator (PI). Both of these may preclude the approval by the IACUC in a convened meeting of the committee.

POLICY:

2.1.1 When substantive information is lacking from a protocol or amendment, or when the committee has questions requiring a response from the PI, all members of the IACUC agree to the following procedures:

2.1.2 If all members of the IACUC are present at a meeting, the committee may vote to require modifications to secure approval and have the revised research protocol reviewed and approved by designated member review (DMR), or returned for full committee review (FCR) at a convened meeting.

2.1.3 If all members of the IACUC are not present at a meeting, the committee may use DMR subsequent to FCR so long as the quorum of members present at a convened meeting decide by unanimous vote to use DMR subsequent to FCR when modification is needed to secure approval.

2.1.4 If protocols or amendments are sent to DMR, subsequent options allowable to designated reviewers include: Approve, request further changes to achieve approval, or, send the protocol back to full committee for further review.

2.1.5 Whether or not all members are present at a meeting, protocols may be deferred until the next regularly scheduled meeting. This usually occurs when large amounts of information are needed to bring the protocol into compliance.

2.1.6 Any member of the IACUC may, at any time, request to see the revised protocol and/or request FCR of the protocol.

Date last reviewed: August 9, 2016
Date last amended: August 27, 2015
Policy #B-3

Title: Alternative Protocol Approval Mechanism

Purpose: To establish an alternative mechanism for protocol approval due to lack of a quorum at a regularly scheduled IACUC meeting, or in the event of extenuating circumstances.

Background:

1.1 Occasionally the LSU-IACUC fails to make quorum required for protocol approval at a regularly scheduled meeting. Rarely, a quorum is met but one member has a conflicting interest resulting in lack of a quorum and the ability to vote on a given protocol. Rarer still are occasions in which protocol review is requested prior to regularly scheduled meetings.

1.2 The IACUC recognizes the importance of prompt protocol approval such that research can proceed in a timely manner. However, rescheduling meetings may be impossible due to personal or work related conflicts with many of the IACUC members. Delaying protocol review to the following regularly scheduled meeting may result in a chain reaction of delays depending upon the time available for meetings.

1.3 The IACUC would like to establish an alternative mechanism for protocol approval to minimize delays or additional work for IACUC members while following the letter and the spirit of applicable laws.

Policy:

2.1 In the event a quorum is not met at a regularly scheduled meeting, or if IACUC approval is needed prior to a regularly scheduled meeting the IACUC chair may elect to proceed as follows.

2.2 All IACUC members must be asked if they would like the protocol or protocols in question reviewed by the full committee.

2.2.1 If IACUC members have not seen a copy of the protocol, a copy will be delivered to each member by the IACUC Secretary or by the PI.

2.2.2 The PI is responsible for delivering hard copies if the IACUC Secretary cannot provide members with an electronic copy.

2.2.3. The PI must also submit justification for their request to have their protocol reviewed prior to the next regularly scheduled IACUC meeting.

2.2.4 IACUC members should be given a minimum of 5 days to respond from receipt of the protocol.

2.3 If any member requests full committee review for a given protocol it will have to
be discussed at the next scheduled meeting. Otherwise, the IACUC Chair may proceed as follows.

2.4 The IACUC Chair may assign a committee member as the designated reviewer to review a given protocol. The IACUC chair must not assign him or herself as the designated reviewer.

2.5 Otherwise the designated reviewer may proceed with one of the following three options.

   2.5.1 Approve the protocol as is
   2.5.2 Require modifications for approval
   2.5.3 Request full committee review

2.6 The designated reviewer cannot disapprove a protocol.

Date last reviewed: August 9, 2016
Date last amended: September 21, 2017
Policy #B-4

Title: Animal Use Protocol Distribution

Purpose: To establish who should receive and maintain copies of approved IACUC protocols for reference, other than investigators.

Background:

1.1 Approved protocols and amendments are provided to the DLAM Director, Associate Director, and Assistant Director; SVM Vivarium, Life Sciences Vivarium, and Large Animal Hospital Barn Supervisors; and DLAM residents, as a paper copy or electronic form for reference as needed to maintain and oversee the animal care program.

1.2 Approved protocols are provided to the Equine Health Studies Program (EHSP) by PIs as required by the EHSP director as a paper copy or electronic form. These were necessary to insure that the proper horses were utilized on protocols, that horse numbers were tracked, and that individual horses were not used excessively, especially on protocols involving major survival surgery.

1.3 The IACUC recognizes the importance of quick reference to complete protocols and seeks to facilitate distribution of those protocols to key personnel, as needed, to maintain the integrity of the animal care program.

Policy:

2.1 The procedure for distribution of approved protocols and their associated amendments from the IACUC staff will be as follows.

2.1.1 Approved protocols and amendments are electronically placed in a folder on a secure DLAM server. The folder is accessible to the persons named above or if preferred a paper copy can be sent to the unit.

2.1.2 Electronic or paper copies of all equine protocols with associated amendments will be provided to and maintained securely by the EHSP teaching and research herd manager.

2.2 In the future if teaching or research herd/colony/flock managers are identified for other species the IACUC staff will provide them with the relevant, approved protocols and associated amendments.

Date last reviewed: September 13, 2016
Date last amended: September 14, 2018
POLICY #B-5

Title: Granting Reciprocity for Protocols Approved by other IACUCs collaborations

Purpose: To establish a formal written understanding between LSU and collaborating institutions regarding the responsibilities and oversight of animal care and use.

Background:

1.1 Occasionally, funds pass through LSU in the form of subcontracts or sub-awards to allow LSU faculty to conduct portions of sponsored research at other institutions (performance site). In these cases, work involving animals is approved by the IACUC at the performance site.

1.2 The IACUC recognizes that a formal written understanding and system should be in place for recognizing animal care and use protocols approved by the IACUC of the performance site, for establishing animal ownership, and for assigning responsibility to ensure appropriate animal care and welfare.

Policy:

2.1 The procedure for LSU IACUC to recognize animal care and use protocols approved by the IACUC of the performance site, establish animal ownership, and assign responsibility to ensure appropriate animal care and welfare will be as follows:

2.1.1 The principal investigator submits a cover letter requesting LSU IACUC recognition of approval by the IACUC of the performance site. The letter must indicate whether the performance site: a) has an approved Assurance Statement on file with OLAW, b) is registered with the USDA as a research facility, c) is accredited by AAALAC International, and, d) must state that the performance site institution owns any research animals involved in the approved project and accepts full responsibility to provide oversight of animal care and use in a manner consistent with the Guide (the “Guide”) for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, the Animal Welfare Act, and if applicable, the Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Agricultural Research and Teaching (the “Ag Guide”).

2.1.2 The investigator must provide a copy of the approved protocol and a copy of the approval letter from the IACUC at the performance site.

2.1.3 At the time of submission of the required material, the IACUC Secretary will assign the protocol an LSU protocol number.

2.1.4 The IACUC Chairperson will review the submitted material and make a determination whether to honor the approval of the IACUC at the
performance site. A letter so stating will be sent to the investigator and to the person at the performance site who signed their approval letter.

2.1.5 If the performance site is not AAALAC-accredited, representatives of the IACUC will visit and inspect the site for compliance with applicable animal care standards, including the “Guide”, the “Ag Guide” and the Animal Welfare Act; or the IACUC will request video or photographic images of the performance site to ensure that the site is compliant with these standards. If the performance site is AAALAC-accredited, the LSU IACUC will accept such accreditation as assurance that the IACUC of the performance site institution is conducting semi-annual inspections and programmatic reviews in compliance with the standards listed above.

2.2 It should be noted that under the above arrangement, the performance site retains full ownership and responsibility for ensuring that animals used in their institution are cared for according to all applicable standards as listed above. This responsibility is to be clearly indicated in the approval letter sent to the investigator and to the IACUC of the performance site.

2.3 Clinical research protocols should refer to IACUC Policy #C-12 for guidance.
POLICY #B-6

Title: Submission of Late Protocols

Purpose: To establish conditions under which late protocol submissions will be accepted by the IACUC.

Background:

1.1 The IACUC has established a reasonable schedule for submission of animal care and use protocols and amendments that facilitates review of protocols in a timely manner.

1.2 Occasionally, investigators attempt to submit protocols or amendments after the monthly IACUC meeting agenda has been established and/or protocols have been mailed to members, for consideration at the next IACUC meeting.

1.3 Federal regulations require that all IACUC members have opportunity to review at least the titles of all protocols and amendments prior to a regularly convened monthly meeting. Accepting protocols/amendments after the protocol packet and agenda have been mailed make it difficult to provide the late-submitted protocol/amendment and/or title to all members of the committee prior to the monthly meeting. Hand carry and presentation of the protocol/amendment at the meeting does not allow members adequate time to review, will preclude review by absent members, and creates a hardship for the IACUC Secretary.

Policy:

2.1 Protocols or amendments must be submitted before the end of the day, 8 days before the regularly convened monthly IACUC meeting. Late protocol/amendment submissions will not be accepted for consideration without the permission of the IACUC Chairperson.

2.2 With the approval of the IACUC Chairperson, it will be the responsibility of the submitting investigator to deliver a hard or electronic copy of the protocol to the IACUC Secretary, who will forward an electronic copy to each member of the IACUC (including the non-affiliated member) prior to the monthly meeting.

2.3 No protocols which have not been reviewed by all members of the IACUC will be hand-carried to the monthly IACUC meeting.

Date last reviewed: October 11, 2016
Date last amended: October 11, 2016
POLICY #B-7

Title: Type B, C, D, and E Protocol Assignments

Purpose: To define the conditions under which experiments or teaching exercises involving animals are classified as type B, C, D, or E.

The USDA requires annual reporting of the numbers of covered animals involved in experimentation, teaching, or testing, according to the level of pain or distress those animals experience in the course of the covered activities.

Policy:

1.1 Type B projects are those in which animals will be bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching or research. (e.g., a breeding colony of mice from which animals will be transferred to experimental protocols).

1.2 Type C projects are those in which pain or distress is not induced, or in which animals experience “no more than slight or momentary pain or distress”, or are simply humanely euthanized using methods approved by the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia (2013). Examples of methods causing no more than slight or momentary pain or distress include: compound injection, blood (other than by ear punch, tattoo, microchip implantation, and retro-orbital bleeding), urine, or fecal collection; gastric gavage; or tail snips (pre-weaning only). In all cases listed above, type C classification pertains when procedures are performed by trained persons proficient in the methods used.

1.3 Type D projects are those in which pain or distress is likely to be produced, but is prevented or relieved by appropriate therapy. Thus, all protocols that use anesthetics, or analgesics, or sedatives are Type D. Examples of procedures expected to cause pain or distress include: toe clipping; tail snips (at or after weaning); most other minor surgical procedures; and all major surgical procedures. In addition, due consideration is to be given to the emotional distress that may accompany non-painful procedures. In determining whether an activity is to be classified as type B, C, or D the investigator and IACUC should consider whether the procedure is likely to be painful or distressing in humans.

1.4 Type E projects are those projects in which pain or distress is likely to be produced, but cannot be prevented or alleviated by therapy because to do so would invalidate the experiment. In these cases, the investigator must clearly justify for scientific reasons the need to disallow pharmacological intervention or euthanasia.

Date last reviewed: October 11, 2016
Date last amended: October 11, 2016
Title: Terrestrial Vertebrate Eggs in Research

Purpose: To establish that projects utilizing unhatched terrestrial vertebrate embryos at or after 80% of mean incubation period, require IACUC approval.

Background:

1.1 The NIH/OLAW has issued the following interpretation of PHS Policy for research involving avian embryos,

“The PHS Policy is applicable to proposed activities that involve live vertebrate animals. While embryonal stages of avian species develop vertebrae at a stage in their development prior to hatching, OPRR (now OLAW) has interpreted “live vertebrate animal” to apply to avians (e.g., chick embryos) only after hatching.”

1.2 In “The IACUC Handbook,” the authors add the following,

“... However, the risk of eggs hatching and producing chicks (requiring food, water, proper housing, and veterinary care and placing them under the purview of PHS Policy) dictates that IACUCs consider developing policies for different aged avian embryos, newly hatched birds, and the point at which bird embryos are considered vertebrate animals. For chickens, the last 3 days of incubation (incubation days 18 to 21) represent the last stage of embryo development and coincide with the chick drawing the yolk sac into the body and having sufficient pulmonary maturation to handle oxygen and carbon dioxide exchange. During this period of time, some chicks may hatch normally and some prematurely hatched chicks could survive outside of the egg with little additional care.”

Policy:

In consideration of the above, the IACUC requires submission of an animal use protocol for projects utilizing pre-hatched terrestrial vertebrates at or after 80% of mean incubation period has been reached.
POLICY #B-9

Title: Fish in Research

Overall Purpose: To provide IACUC and fish researchers with information and guidelines for evaluating and submitting Animal Care and Use Protocols involving research with fish.

Section 1.0: Fish larvae in research

Purpose: To describe the stage at which the use of larval fish of oviparous species must be covered by an approved protocol.

Background:

1.1.1 Occasionally, investigators propose to conduct experiments using newly hatched fish larvae. It is known that larvae obtain sustenance from their yolk sac post-hatching. Thereafter, they must feed or starve.

1.1.2 The age at which fish become sufficiently neurologically mature to require approval of an animal care and use protocol varies widely by species.

Policy:

The LSU IACUC requires approval for projects involving fish after they begin to consume food.

Section 2.0: Field studies involving fish

Purpose: To ensure that I.A.C.U.C. and field researchers utilize sound scientific and professional guidelines in evaluating and submitting animal use protocols for field investigations involving fish and to promote the principle of humane euthanasia of fish involved in field studies.

Background:

2.1.1 American Fisheries Society (ASF) has produced Guidelines for the Use of Fishes in Research (2014).

2.1.2 The LSU IACUC supports the policies in this guideline with regard to collecting methods, live capture techniques, field restraint (anesthesia and other chemical restraint), handling and transport, physical facilities for temporary holding and maintenance, field acclimation, collection of blood and other tissues, and marking and tagging and field euthanasia.
Policy:

2.2.1 Protocols should adhere to the procedures outlined in the AFS guidelines to the extent possible within the constraints of the scientific investigation or field survey and protocols should state their adherence to these guidelines.

2.2.2 In instances where the proposal would not adhere to AFS guidelines the protocol shall provide scientific justification for the proposed variance.

2.2.3 In instances where field manipulations of fishes are not covered by policies in the AFS guideline, the investigator shall provide background information/references that support the proposed methods of handling and manipulating fishes.

2.2.4 Investigators collecting fish in the field are encouraged to anesthetize fish with MS222 or other suitable anesthetics as in the guidelines prior to euthanasia. The committee recognizes that this may be unfeasible when working with larger specimens or in remote locales. For small fishes, immediate immersion in an ice slurry may be substituted. For larger specimens, the investigator must provide scientific justification for not anesthetizing fish prior to euthanasia.

2.2.5 Investigators are advised that fish anesthetized with MS222 cannot be released into natural waters for 21 days in accordance with EPA rules, in order to prevent human consumption of previously anesthetized fish.

Section 3.0: Laboratory studies involving fish

Purpose: To ensure that IACUC and laboratory researchers utilize sound scientific and professional guidelines in evaluating and submitting animal use protocols for laboratory investigations involving fish and to ensure the humane euthanasia of fish.

Background:


3.1.2 The LSU IACUC supports the policies in this guideline with regard to acclimation to laboratory conditions, physical facilities, density of animals, feeds and feeding, water quality assurance, restraint and anesthesia, and euthanasia.

Policy:

3.2.1 Protocols shall adhere to the procedures outlined in the AFS guidelines to the extent possible within the constraints of the scientific investigation.

3.2.2 In instances where the proposal would not adhere to AFS guidelines the protocol shall provide scientific justification for variance from these guidelines.

3.2.3 In instances where laboratory manipulations of fishes are not covered by policies
in the AFS guideline, the investigator shall provide background information/references that support the proposed manipulations of fishes.

3.2.4 For fish euthanasia, MS222 should be utilized, unless another method can be justified for scientific reasons. If another form of chemical anesthesia will be proposed, suitable scientific background information should be provided in the protocol or consultation with the attending veterinarian should be described.
POLICY #B-10

Title: Blood Withdrawal Restrictions

Purpose: To protect animal well-being by establishing limits to the volume, frequency, and site of blood collection from animals used on approved teaching and research protocols.

Background:

1.1 Most vertebrates contain 6-7ml blood/100 gm body weight. Studies have shown that hemodynamic changes result from losses >30% of total blood volume.

1.2 Studies in rats, dogs, and horses have shown that when erythrocytes are returned and plasma replaced, up to 33% of blood volume may be removed weekly for several months without causing harm to the animal.

1.3 Recent advances in the humane care of laboratory animals have included recommendations that blood be removed from the facial artery of mice (“submandibular” bleeding), as a humane alternative to retro-orbital sinus bleeding, which is considered more stressful to mice, and has the potential to result in greater tissue damage and pain versus submandibular bleeding.

Policy:

2.1 The maximum volume of blood that can be safely collected from an animal is that volume which represents 1.5% of the animal's body weight over the course of two weeks. This figure was derived as follows: Blood volume = 6% of body weight; 25% of blood volume can be safely removed from an animal each two weeks. Blood collection in excess of 1.5% of body weight in a two week period may be approved by the IACUC if scientific justification is provided by the investigator.

2.2 When erythrocytes are returned to the animal, up to 33% of total blood volume (2.2% of body weight) may be removed weekly. Plasma should be replaced with an equal volume of lactated Ringer's solution, normal saline, or suitable volume expander.

2.3 For mice, acceptable sites of blood collection include the facial artery (submandibular bleeding), saphenous vein, heart (under anesthesia), or tail artery. In other species, retro-orbital bleeding (under anesthesia) may only be performed by trained personnel when justified for scientific reasons and when approved by the IACUC.

Date last reviewed: December 13, 2016
Date last amended: Aug 9, 2012
**Policy #B-11**

**Title:** Rodent Cumulative Tumor Burden

**Purpose:** To extend guidance for investigators and prevent undue distress or suffering of research animals while providing physiologically stable biologic models for cancer research.

**Background:**

1. Tumor (cancer) implantation in research animals is a critically important experimental activity which also requires consideration of the effect of the tumor on the animal. Outcomes of tumor studies, including death as an endpoint, vary depending on the species and strain of animals, the route of injection for transplantable tumors and the subsequent chemotherapy or other modality in cancer treatment studies. At all times during this process, the well being of the research animals must be balanced against requirements of the study. Cancer studies can broadly be divided into two categories, biology and treatment:

   1.1 Cancer biology is the study of how tumors grow and behave. This policy is intended to limit the tumor burden an animal experiences to that which does not cause excessive pain or distress, but achieves the research goal.

   1.1.2 Cancer treatment is the study of the response of tumors to chemical, radiologic or immunologic therapy. In this class of study, not only must the tumor burden be considered, but the effect of the treatment modality must also be evaluated. The purpose of all cancer treatments, whether radiologic, immunologic or chemical, is to destroy or disable the cancer cells while minimizing damage to healthy tissues. The success of a treatment becomes a balance between cancer destruction and reduction of side effects.

**Policy:**

2.1 This policy is for cumulative tumor burden per animal. If multiple tumors occur (an unusual situation), the total tumor burden cannot exceed the parameters noted below.

2.2 Animals showing any of the signs below will be euthanized, unless an exemption is granted by the IACUC:

   2.2.1 Overall visible tumor dimensions in any one location on the body exceeding:

   2.2.1.1 Mice: 2 cm in diameter.

   2.2.1.2 Rats: 5 cm in diameter.
2.2.2 Tumors that are ulcerated AND appear painful and/or infected. If an exemption is provided for this condition, the affected animals are required to be single housed (may require protocol amendment and/or alternate environmental enrichment or medical treatment),

2.2.3 Tumors where the animals chew on the lesion or pay undue attention to the ulcer,

2.2.4 Tumors that interfere with 'normal' mouse functions (e.g., eating, drinking, defecating, or ambulating).

2.3 Animals showing other clinical signs that require veterinary intervention or are suggestive of tumor related disease, such as metastases or ascites:

2.3.1 Significant abdominal distension, especially when it begins to compromise respiratory ability of animal.

2.3.2 Hunched posture with easily visible vertebral bodies.

2.3.3 Failure to eat or drink.

2.3.4 Absence (or abnormal) of fecal or urine output.

2.3.5 Rough hair coat.

2.3.6 Reluctance to move or abnormal gait.

2.3.7 Discharges or hemorrhage.

2.3.8 Abnormal behavior or vocalizations.

Date last reviewed: December 13, 2016
Date last amended: December 13, 2016
POLICY #B-12

Title: Feed/Water Restriction

Purpose: To provide for the humane care of animals used in teaching and research by ensuring that feed and water restrictions are of appropriate degree and duration so as not to compromise the health or well-being of the animals involved.

Policy:

1.1 For pre-surgical preparation, investigators are encouraged to fast dogs, cats, and other large, non-ruminant species overnight. Ruminants should be fasted for one to two days. Water restriction should be limited to the day of the surgery in all animal species larger than a rabbit. There is no need to fast or water deprive rodents or rabbits prior to surgery. Neither rodents nor rabbits can vomit stomach contents, and rabbits can store a gastric food bolus for up to 12 days.

1.2 For experimental studies, short-term withholding of food or water is allowed when specified in the animal use protocol. A description of monitoring procedures must be included. Short-term feed and/or water deprivation means deprivation for up to 16 hours in non-ruminants, and 48 hours in ruminants, since these periods are equivalent to those adopted for pre-surgical preparation. Feed and/or water restriction beyond these limits must be justified for scientific reasons.

1.3 It should be noted that some species (e.g. rats), normally only feed in the dark phase of their photoperiod. Therefore, withholding food overnight results in a fast that includes the period of the previous day, roughly an additional 10 hours.

1.4 Other species not specifically identified will be considered on a case-by-case basis as described in the approved animal care and use protocol.

Date last reviewed: February 14, 2017
Date last amended: September 13, 2012
Policy #B-13

Title: Use of Analgesia

Purpose: To ensure that adequate care and analgesia be provided as a matter of course for laboratory animals undergoing potentially painful treatments or procedures.

Background:

1.1 The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals requires that adequate analgesia be provided for laboratory animals undergoing painful treatments or procedures.

1.2 Pain management strategies described with language such as; “analgesia will be administered on an as needed basis”, are open-ended and lead to the possibility that no analgesic will be administered following painful treatments or procedures.

1.3 Many animals are stoic or purposefully hide signs of pain or illness such as that exhibited by most prey species.

Policy:

2.1 If it is determined by the PI or the IACUC that animals are likely to experience more than slight or momentary pain during the course of a procedure or experiment, then a detailed pain management strategy must be included in the protocol.

2.1.1 The pain management strategy must provide demonstrable triggers indicating when analgesics will be administered or additional analgesics provided.

2.1.2 Investigators are encouraged to err on the side of extending analgesic therapy at least 24 hours after clinical signs of pain have abated.

2.2 Post-surgical pain management after major survival surgery must include a minimum of 24 hours of analgesic coverage even if outward signs of pain are not exhibited by the animal. Use of terminology such as “as needed” will not be acceptable without specific scientific justification during the first 24 hours.

2.3 An individual qualified to recognize signs of pain, distress, and other abnormalities must be responsible for the administration of analgesics.

2.4 Medical records must be maintained and include the date, time, dose, and route of pain medication provided for all species.

Date last reviewed: February 14, 2017
Date last amended: February 14, 2017
POLICY #B-14

Title: Justification of Animal Numbers

Purpose: To provide guidance on acceptable means of determining appropriate numbers of animals to be used in research protocols.

Background:

1.1 Both the Guide and the Animal Welfare Act require the IACUC to evaluate the approximate number of animals to be used, as well as the “rationale ... for the appropriateness of the ... numbers used”.

Policy:

2.1 Investigators must provide a rationale for the numbers of animals to be used. Analysis should be based on power analysis, or the rationale can be based on past full experiments, either the investigator's or others' (published information); or pilot experiments. Where statistical comparisons will not be performed, for example in teaching laboratories or descriptive experiments, animal numbers should be supported by the investigator's thoughtful estimation of procedural needs.

2.2 Investigators are encouraged to perform power analysis or sample size estimation to determine the number of animals needed to demonstrate treatment effects. Several websites have been created which guide investigators through the performance of a power analysis, using formulae embedded in the sites. The IACUC should inform investigators of the availability of these resources, through posting web addresses on the DLAM website.
POLICY #B-15

Title: Counting Animals on Approved Animal Care & Use Protocols

Purpose: To clearly explain the procedures for counting animals on approved animal care & use protocols, as well as clarifying animal use and procedures.

Background:

1.1 Historically, counting animals used on a protocol has been problematic for both teaching and holding protocols, where animals are transferred back and forth between the two. Uncommonly, counting animals on research protocols can also be a problem when animal transfer is involved. A particular animal can only be held on one protocol at a given point in time.

1.2 In the past, each time an animal was used on a protocol it was counted, even though the animal may have been transferred to and from the protocol multiple times. This method easily tracks animal use. However, it overestimates the actual number of animals used.

1.3 Recently, a system was developed to track horse use by tracking procedures. This system counts the number of procedures performed on an individual animal and only counts the animal once on any protocol that it is transferred to or held on. This system accurately reflects the total number of animals used on a given protocol and tracks the number of procedures performed on a given animal. The number of times an animal has been used can be derived from the recorded information.

Policy:

2.1 In consideration of the information above, the following policy is in effect.

2.2 An individual animal will only be counted once on any particular protocol, even if the animal moves onto and off of that protocol multiple times during the life of the protocol.

2.3 Animal Use and Procedures: The number of times a procedure can be performed during any one “animal use” or over time (weekly, yearly, during the animal’s life) must be defined. User groups will define maximum limits for animal use/procedures with approval of the attending veterinarian and subsequently the IACUC. Maximum limits will be maintained in an SOP format.

2.3.1 Animal use must be tracked and recorded. An “animal use” is defined as an animal’s use over a given time (e.g., a teaching laboratory) on a single protocol. Any time an animal is brought up for a lab, it is considered an animal use no matter how benign the procedure (e.g., external anatomy demonstration). An animal can be “used” more than once on a protocol. How often an animal can be used (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) shall be considered in advance and will likely depend on the procedures planned as
well as animal temperament. Preventive, routine, or emergency medical care is not considered animal use. Medical care must be recorded in the animal’s medical records.

2.3.2 Animal procedures must be recorded. Procedures may vary from benign (anatomy demonstration, halter placement, ophthalmic exam, etc.) to more invasive (blood collection, biopsy, nasal swab, transtracheal wash, vaginal swab, restraint, sedation, anesthesia, etc.) All procedures must have been approved in the associated protocol.
POLICY #B-16

Title: Assessment of Grant and Protocol Congruency

Purpose: To describe the method used by the LSU IACUC for assessing congruency between grants and animal care and use protocols.

Background:

1.2 The PHS Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) requires that work described in grants awarded for the conduct of animal research, must be performed under the auspices of an IACUC-approved animal care and use protocol.

1.3 According to NIH Grants Policy Statement (NIHGPS Part II, A, 4.1.1.2), “It is an institutional responsibility to ensure that the research described in the application is congruent with any corresponding protocols approved by the IACUC”. Thus, the IACUC must conduct a congruency assessment to verify that all animal-related work described in a grant narrative is described in an approved animal care and use protocol.

Policy:

2.1.1 Persons qualified to perform congruency assessments include: IACUC staff, Sponsored Projects staff, and/or compliance oversight personnel. The LSU IACUC has opted to have congruency assessments performed by the laboratory animal veterinarian currently serving on the IACUC.

2.1.2 The institution (via the Institutional Official for Animal Care) and the Principle Investigator (PI) are responsible for notifying NIH of a change in scope to an award or to IACUC required modifications to an animal care and use protocol.

2.1.3 The institution must be able to associate each grant(s) with relevant IACUC protocol(s), including by linking protocol numbers to grant numbers, though a 1:1 ratio is not required.

2.1.4 If a procedure described in a grant is not similarly described in an IACUC-approved animal care and use protocol, the PI must amend the protocol to be congruent with the grant, or inform the NIH if procedures will not be conducted as originally proposed.

2.1.5 If a procedure described in a protocol is not similarly described in a grant, the PI should be asked for clarification regarding potential change in scope to the grant and if so, must notify NIH of such change in scope. NIHGPS Part II: Subpart A: 8.1.2.5 states, “The grantee (PI) must make the initial determination of the significance of a change and should consult with the Grants Management Officer of the NIH funding component as necessary”.

2.1.6 Indicators of a change in scope to a grant include: a) change in the specific
aims approved at the time of award, b) substitution of one animal model for another, c) change from the approved use of vertebrate animals, and, d) shift of the research emphasis from one disease area to another (NIHGPS Part II: Subpart A: 8.1.2.5).

2.1.7 Items that require clarification and which may or may not represent a change in scope include changes in: a) animal numbers, b) performance site, c) administration of agents, and, d) species.

2.1.8 Components of grant and protocol which should be congruent in a side-by-side comparison include: a) general scope of the work, b) experimental procedures and endpoints, c) experimental and therapeutic agents to be administered, d) species (including strain(s) if the conduct of the proposed study or disease model is dependent on strain), e) approximate numbers of animals, and, f) euthanasia method.

2.1.9 A reasonable matching description of the six areas identified in 2.1.8 above will be regarded as congruent.

2.1.10 Where the IACUC protocol covers only the first three years of a five year award, the PI should provide a brief description, without experimental details and procedures, of the studies planned for the 4th and 5th years of the award. The 4th and 5th year studies must be addressed in more detail at the time of protocol renewal.

2.1.11 Where the IACUC protocol does not include alternative approaches described in the grant application, the PI will be asked to provide a brief description, without experimental details and procedures, for review and approval. The PI must amend the protocol to include alternatives if it is determined that these are to be used.

2.1.12 If vertebrate animal studies are to be performed off-site by collaborators, the PI must provide documentation sufficient to allow for a congruency assessment, or documentation stating that the performance site IACUC has conducted a congruency assessment for the work to be done at their site. This requirement is in addition to those described in LSU IACUC Policy B-5 (“Granting Reciprocity for Protocols Approved by other IACUCs”).

2.1.13 If reagents described in a grant application are to be produced by a vendor, that vendor must be registered with the USDA, be accredited by AAALAC Int., and must have on filed with OLAW, an approved Animal Welfare Assurance.

2.1.14 Where training grants support training only (e.g. salaries for postdoctoral fellows) and provide no funds for animal care and use, no congruence review is necessary.

Date last reviewed: May 9, 2017
Date last amended: May 9, 2017
Title: Reporting Animal Welfare Concerns

Purpose: To establish methods for investigating animal welfare concerns, to make persons at the university aware of the importance of and mechanisms for reporting animal welfare concerns, and to ensure that persons reporting concerns are not subject to unlawful discrimination or reprisal.

Background:

1.1 The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals requires research institutions to establish methods for reporting and investigating animal welfare concerns, and making persons at the university aware of the importance of and mechanisms for reporting animal welfare concerns.

1.2 Valid concerns which should be reported include observing a procedure that is not covered under an approved animal care and use protocol or that appears to cause pain or distress; observing an animal in need of care; hearing an animal vocalize in a manner suggestive of pain or distress; or being notified by a third party of any of the above.

1.3 Federal law offers protection from discrimination or reprisals against persons who report animal welfare concerns.

Policy:

2.1 Procedure for Reporting and Handling Concerns.

2.1.1 The concerned individual should notify any of the following officials, or use the “Ethics & Integrity Hotline” system, regarding valid concerns such as those described above:

DLAM Director and Attending Veterinarian- Dr. David G. Baker
DLAM Associate Director- Dr. Rhett W. Stout
LSU IACUC Chair- Dr. Anderson da Cunha (or Current Chairperson)
LSU Institutional Official for Animal Care & Use- Dean Joel D. Baines
LSU Ethics & Integrity Hotline- (http://www.lsu.edu/administration/internal-audit/ethics-and-integrity-hotline.php)

2.1.2 Upon notification of one of the above, the concern will be reported to the Attending Veterinarian who will investigate the concern. If the identity of the concerned person is known, the Attending Veterinarian will report his findings to that person.
2.1.3 Most issues are resolved by the Attending Veterinarian. Unresolved issues will be forwarded to the IACUC for discussion and action at the next regularly scheduled IACUC meeting, or in an emergency meeting at the discretion of the IACUC Chair.

2.1.4 The IACUC will address the issue and determine an appropriate response up to and including suspension of the animal care and use protocol followed by notification of the Federal Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW), the USDA, and any associated funding agency.

2.1.5 To maintain anonymity, at no time will the reporting individual’s name be included in any communication with the person(s) responsible for the animal(s) in question or in IACUC correspondence.

2.2 Posting of reporting instructions.

The above instructions for reporting animal welfare concerns will be posted in several locations covering all areas of the university housing research animals or where large numbers of potentially concerned personnel congregate. These areas will include bulletin boards outside all three student classrooms, livestock barns, the SVM vivarium and the Life Sciences vivarium. It will be the responsibility of the DLAM Director to maintain the postings.
POLICY #C-2

Title: LSU Owned Herd: Oversight

Purpose: To establish a policy that will ensure optimal care and oversight of animal herds owned by LSU.

Background:
The University owns herds of cattle and horses. These animals are used in teaching laboratories, breeding programs, and research projects.

Policy:

1.1 It shall be the responsibility of the faculty user groups to maintain accurate health records on all university owned livestock. These records will be available at all times, for inspection by the Attending Veterinarian and other members of the IACUC, and any representative of AAALAC, the OLAW, or APHIS.

1.2 Records must be retained for a period of not less than 3 years from the termination or expiration of the protocol, or the death of the animal, whichever is longer.

1.3 Health records should include animal identification number, medical procedures performed, and information concerning animal use in approved protocols.

1.4 Health records will be reviewed by the Attending Veterinarian semiannually.

Date last reviewed: June 20, 2017
Date last amended: September 9, 2014
POLICY #C-3

Title: Housing of Animals from Other Institutions

Purpose: To establish a policy that will stipulate the conditions under which animals owned by other research institutions may be housed in LSU facilities.

Background:

1.1 The IACUC recognizes that shortage of space, specialized facilities, or pathogen status may occasionally result in faculty of other institutions requesting that animals be housed in LSU animal facilities.

1.2 The LSU IACUC must ensure that research involving animals housed at LSU, regardless of the institution owning the animals, will be conducted in accordance with accepted standards of animal care and use, including the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (Guide), the Animals Welfare Act (AWA), and the 2013 AVMA Panel on Euthanasia.

Policy:

2.1 Animals from other institutions may be housed in LSU animal facilities following approval by the Director of the DLAM, and following receipt, review, and approval by the Chair of the LSU IACUC, of a copy of an approved animal use protocol and a letter of protocol approval issued by the IACUC of the guest institution.

2.2 Where zoonotic or human pathogens are to be used, housing of animals from other institutions in DLAM facilities also requires approval of the LSU Inter-institutional Biological and Recombinant DNA Safety Committee (IBRDSC). Following IBRDSC approval, the investigator must provide DLAM with an approved animal room door posting, describing pathogen containment procedures.

Date last reviewed: June 20, 2017
Date last amended: June 20, 2017
Policy #C-4

Title: Transfer of Animals between Approved Protocols or Institutions

Purpose: To facilitate the transfer of animals between approved protocols within the LSU System or to other institutions while maintaining proper regulatory oversight and control.

Background:

1.1 Policy #B-1 of the LSU IACUC Policy Manual states that transfer of animals between protocols must be done through the protocol amendment process, if not already approved in the originating protocol.

1.2 However, with the increased numbers of genetically altered animals, particularly mice, the need for transfer between internal protocols or to other institutions has increased significantly. Additionally, investigators occasionally need to transfer unused animals to other approved protocols in an effort to minimize waste of animals of the appropriate age and strain when their current protocol has unexpectedly reached a stopping point.

1.3 The current amendment process requires full committee review, imposing a significant time lag between the request for transfer and receipt of approval to do so. Full committee approval may be appropriate in many situations; however, the process may inadvertently cause animals to be wasted as described above.

Policy:

2.1 In consideration of the information above the following policy is in effect.

2.2 Unused animals held on types B, C, D or E protocols may be transferred to any other IACUC approved protocol provided the species, strain, and animal numbers being transferred are approved on the recipient protocol. No protocol amendment is required. However, a signed animal transfer form must be received from the PI.

2.3 In the event animals are ordered and received on a given protocol, but subsequently cannot be used they may be transferred to another approved protocol. At the time of transfer, the number of animals transferred are subtracted from the original protocol and added to the recipient protocol.

2.4 If transfer to another institution is requested, the recipient institution must provide proof of an approved animal care and use protocol and federal NIH assurance statement.

2.5 Transfer of previously “used” animals must be approved through the protocol amendment process unless the transfer was previously approved in the originating protocol. A “used” animal is any animal used for procedures such as
controls, for sample collection, surgical procedures, or have undergone anesthesia, injections, etc. Exceptions include sample collection for routine health maintenance or genotyping.
Policy #C-5

Title: Use of Animal Control Center Subjects in Teaching Protocols

Purpose: To ensure accurate and timely order, receipt, housing and tracking of animals obtained from animal control centers for use in teaching protocols.

Background:

1.1 Historically, dogs were obtained solely from the East Baton Rouge Parish Animal Control Center for use in terminal surgical labs to teach veterinary students. In 2011 the decision was made to largely discontinue terminal labs for a number of reasons. Where suitable, fresh cadavers are now used in their place. Additionally, adoptable animals obtained from animal control centers will undergo recovery spay or neuter to provide live-animal surgical experiences. These animals will then be returned to their respective control centers for future adoption. Live animals, scheduled for humane euthanasia at various animal control centers, will rarely be obtained for terminal surgical teaching procedures.

1.2 The LSU SVM and the LSU IACUC recognize the value of utilizing these animals for teaching purposes and wish to do everything possible to maintain local animal control centers as a source of adoptable animals for spay or neuter, while maintaining compliance with federal, state, and local animal laws.

Policy:

2.1 The junior surgery supervisor will place orders for random source animals directly to local animal shelters and rescue organizations.

2.2 Medical records for these animals will be maintained in the junior surgery suite.

2.3 Spreadsheets containing the following information on the animals will be forwarded to the DLAM facility supervisor after each lab.

   2.3.1 IACUC protocol number.

   2.3.2 Date of use.

   2.3.3 Sex.

   2.3.4 Description or ID (Name).

   2.3.5 Source.

   2.3.6 Terminal or Recovery Surgery.

2.4 Separate IACUC protocols will be submitted for the Junior Surgery, 4th year Surgery, and Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates (ECFVG)
Laboratories to ensure accuracy of tracking animal numbers used for each lab.

2.5 Selection of animals for recovery or terminal surgeries will be determined by the source institution (i.e. animal control centers, rescue organizations, etc). Under no circumstances will LSU personnel deviate from the approved final animal disposition indicated by the source institution.

2.6 Animals used in terminal surgeries are not recovered from surgery, but while anesthetized, are euthanatized at the completion of the surgical procedure.

2.7 These policies do not apply to animals received for LSU-ASAP (Animal Sterilization Assistance Program) which are not covered by approved LSU protocols. The LSU-ASAP program is considered to be a doctor/client/patient relationship with the university which is not under the authority of the LSU IACUC.

Date last reviewed: August 8, 2017
Date last amended: August 8, 2017
Policy #C-6

Title: Post-Approval Monitoring

Purpose: To establish a policy regarding post-approval monitoring of animal activities to ensure that animal procedures are performed in accordance with approved animal care and use protocols.

Background:

1.1 Continuing IACUC oversight of animal activities is required by federal laws, regulations, and policies. A variety of mechanisms can be used to facilitate ongoing protocol assessment and regulatory compliance. Post-approval monitoring (PAM) consists of all types of protocol monitoring after initial protocol approval.

1.2 PAM helps ensure the well-being of the animals and may also provide opportunities to refine research procedures.

1.3 Methods include continuing protocol review; laboratory inspections (conducted either during regular semi-annual facility inspections or separately); veterinary or IACUC observation of selected procedures; observation of animals by animal care, veterinary, and IACUC staff and members; external regulatory inspections and assessments; and IACUC review of annual updates provided by investigators.

Policy:

2.1 Methods of PAM will include but not be limited to:

2.1.1 Documented daily animal observation by the caretaker or scientific staff.

2.1.2 At the request of the IACUC, a DLAM veterinarian and/or committee member will observe procedures with potential to cause serious adverse effects to the animal, or to verify the proficiency of newly hired personnel or of established personnel performing new procedures.

2.1.3 Semi-annual facility and programmatic review by the IACUC.

2.1.4 Annual questionnaire sent to investigators to give opportunity to describe any unanticipated adverse events or effects, and updates of relevant aspects of work in progress.

2.1.5 Inquiry by the Attending Veterinarian or other DLAM veterinary staff, of issues or concerns raised by the public; or by any LSU personnel including students, staff, or faculty.

Date last reviewed: September 8, 2017
Date last amended: June 13, 2013
Policy #C-7

Title: Minimizing Research Animal Use

Purpose: To facilitate the use of minimal, yet sufficient, numbers of research animals by investigators.

Background:

Federal guidelines for research animal use stipulate that investigators should seek to refine, replace, and reduce animal use (“The 3 Rs”). Reduction refers to the use of the minimum but sufficient number of animals needed to yield statistically meaningful results. Similarly, federal guidelines require the IACUC to evaluate the “appropriateness” of the numbers of animals to be used. The IACUC recognizes that not all investigators are familiar with steps needed to arrive at the minimum number of animals needed.

Policy:

1.1 Investigators should seek to use the fewest animals necessary to yield statistically meaningful results. It is not the purpose of the IACUC to prescribe the method by which investigators arrive at the minimum number of animals needed for a research project. The number of animals to be used may be derived from citations of relevant literature, past experimental findings of the investigator, recommendations of sponsors, or through a power analysis.

1.2 Investigators must clearly state in their protocol or protocol amendment how they arrived at the number of animals requested.

1.3 Investigators opting to perform a power analysis may benefit from using power analysis algorithms available on-line.

Date last reviewed: September 8, 2017
Date last amended: May 14, 2013
Policy #C-8

Title: Daily Animal Observations

Purpose: To ensure daily animal observation as required by the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the Animal Welfare Act

Background:

1.1 Federal regulations and guidelines require daily observation of all animals used in teaching and research. This function is carried out as part of standard operating procedure for all animals under the care of the Division of Laboratory Animal Medicine (DLAM).

1.2 Unless posted in a conspicuous location in or near an animal room or other housing location, there is no evidence that daily animal observations occur. In fact, it has come to the attention of the IACUC that some animals, particularly those cared for by investigators, are not observed daily. Lack of daily observation places the institution out of compliance with federal animal care regulations as well as with expectations by our AAALAC accreditation.

Policy:

2.1 Evidence of daily observation of animals must be posted in or near animal rooms or other housing sites such that DLAM or other personnel can easily verify that daily observations are occurring.

2.2 Daily observation records should include, but are not limited to, check of all animals as well as:

   2.2.1 Fish or other non-air breathers: Room temperature, water temperature, and verification that air supply is operational.

   2.2.2 All other species: Room temperature and humidity.

2.3 Failure to record daily observations of all animals may result in protocol suspension.

Date last reviewed: October 13, 2017
Date last amended: July 14, 2011
Policy #C-9

Title: Social Housing of Animals

Purpose: To establish a policy regarding social housing of animals in accordance with standards of The Guide, The Ag Guide, and AAALAC Int. expectations.

Background:

1.1 Federal regulations, including the 2011 edition of the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* strongly suggest that social species be group housed whenever possible. Recently, accrediting bodies such as AAALAC Int. have been placing more emphasis on this issue.

1.2 Group housing of social species has been an unwritten policy of the DLAM. AAALAC Int. strongly suggests that the IACUC have a written policy to address this issue.

Policy:

2.1 Rodents: With the exception of hamsters, group housing of rodents shall be the default husbandry practice for the DLAM. Hamsters are generally pugnacious and may be cannibalistic unless group housed from an early age.

2.2 Other social species: Whenever possible other social species will be group housed. When not housed socially, conspecifics will have visual, auditory, and/or olfactory contact. Animals may be individually housed away from conspecifics for medical treatment with oversight from the DLAM veterinary staff.

2.3 Requests for single housing of normally social species must be scientifically justified in the animal care and use protocol or amendment and approved by the LSU IACUC.

Date last reviewed: October 13, 2017
Date last amended: March 8, 2012
POLICY #C-10

Title: Field Studies: Safety and Training

Purpose: To address changes in the 8th Edition of The Guide for Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (The Guide) which specifically called for risk assessment of hazards that may be encountered in field research.

Background:

1.1 Previous editions of The Guide primarily focused on hazards and risk assessment in the laboratory, where animals are involved, in relationship to an institution’s OHSP (Occupational Health and Safety Program).

1.2 In the 8th Edition of The Guide, the council (NRC) increased their focus on OHSP and specifically addressed the need for hazard and risk assessment as it relates to field research.

1.3 To address this increased focus, as it relates to field research, the LSU IACUC convened a subcommittee of IACUC members, LSU safety personnel, and LSU field researchers to devise a mechanism to identify hazards and estimate risk in an effort to promote safety for personnel involved in these endeavors. The specific instrument settled upon not only addresses hazards directly associated with a given animal species but considers modes of travel, local, weather, safety training, and first aid to mention a few.

Policy:

2.1 Prior to using animals in field research investigators must fill out and turn in a “Field Research Safety Plan”. This document must be submitted, to the IACUC, along with their animal care and use proposal.

2.2 The safety plan is based within a research lab, in that 1 plan must be in place for each lab. A complete new plan is not needed for each protocol submission.

2.2.1 The plan shall be amended, as needed, for each new protocol submitted.

2.2.2 The plan shall be reviewed with all personnel in the lab.

2.2.3 The Primary Investigator shall utilize the “Field Research Safety Guidelines”, 1st edition to help with safety plan preparation.

2.3 The safety plan submitted will be reviewed to insure it appears to be addressing potential risk associated with the protocol. In the event the safety plan does not generally address risk associated with the protocol, modifications to the safety plan will be requested.

2.4 Final protocol approval will be withheld if the safety plan is not in place.

Date last reviewed: November 15, 2017
Date last amended: October 13, 2015
**Policy #C-11**

**Title:** Field Studies with Birds  

**Overall Purpose:** To provide the LSU IACUC and bird researchers with information and guidelines for evaluating and submitting Animal Care and Use Protocols involving field research with birds.

**Background:**

1.1.1 Occasionally, investigators need to conduct experiments using birds in the wild.

1.1.2 These studies may be observational only or may include tissue or whole specimen collection.

1.1.3 Historically the LSU IACUC has used a combination of traditional guidelines as well as class specific guidelines such as the “Guidelines to the Use of Wild Birds in Research” by the Ornithological Council for guidance. ([http://www.nmnh.si.edu/BIRDNET/guide/index.html](http://www.nmnh.si.edu/BIRDNET/guide/index.html))

1.1.3 Recently the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition changed their position regarding bird euthanasia via thoracic compression from conditionally acceptable to unacceptable. Their stated reasons are based on opinions with no scientific basis and there are no provisions for situations when acceptable methods of euthanasia may not be practical. The AVMA’s citations were reviewed on 5/26/2014.

1.1.5 To address the change in position regarding thoracic compression by the AVMA, the LSU IACUC promulgated the following policy for future guidance concerning field research with birds.

**Policy:**

2.1.1 Protocols should adhere to the procedures outlined in the Ornithological Council guidelines to the extent possible within the constraints of the scientific investigation or field survey and protocols should state their adherence to these guidelines.

2.2.2 In instances where the proposal would not adhere to Ornithological Council guidelines the protocol should provide scientific justification for the proposed variance.

2.2.3 In instances where AVMA approved euthanasia methods are not feasible (for example when thoracic compression is required), the protocol should provide clear justification for the proposed variance. This justification must be scientifically based. The limitations for practical application of various euthanasia methods will also be considered by the committee.

**Date last reviewed:** November 15, 2017  
**Date last amended:** June 10, 2014
POLICY #C-12

Title: Clinical Research: Regulatory Oversight

Purpose: To describe the extent to which the LSU IACUC oversees the care and use of privately owned animals used in clinical research studies.

Background:

1.1 The SVM VCS has established a committee to oversee the care and use of privately owned animals used in clinical research studies, and housed at their normal residence or in the VCS. This committee functions in a manner similar to that of the IACUC, except that housing conditions and daily care of the privately owned animals are not monitored by the committee.

1.2 Previously, the IACUC assumed no jurisdiction or oversight responsibilities due to the lack of control by LSU over housing and treatment of privately owned animals away from campus.

1.3 Recently, the Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare released a position statement (1) indicating clinical studies must have IACUC oversight if funds for the study come from the PHS.

1.4 LSU’s federal assurance statement indicates all animal research protocols will be reviewed and treated the same regardless of funding source. Therefore the following policy is in effect.

Policy:

2.1 The LSU IACUC will review all clinical research protocols in a manner consistent with other LSU research protocols.

2.2 Clinical research protocols will be reviewed by the IACUC after the VCS clinical protocol committee has reviewed and approved the protocol.

2.3 To streamline the process for investigators a modified, dual-use protocol was approved by the IACUC and the Clinical Protocol Committee. This form (LSU Protocol for Clinical Studies) was approved by the IACUC at their January 2010 regular meeting and will be used in lieu of the standard IACUC protocol form.

2.4 The LSU IACUC does not need to inspect clinical facilities at the LSU SVM nor at other institutions engaged in the practice of clinical veterinary medicine.


Date last reviewed: December 12, 2017
Date last amended: December 12, 2017
POLICY #C-13

Title: Non-Pharmaceutical Grade Compound Use

Purpose: To provide the LSU IACUC and researchers with guidelines for non-pharmaceutical grade drug use.

Background:

1.1 The 8th edition of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals provides specifics on the use of non-pharmaceutical grade compounds (NPGC). (1)

1.2 Specifically, pharmaceutical grade compounds (PGC) should be used when available. Use of NPGC should be described and justified.

1.3 The NIH follows the same standard but substitutes the word “must” for “should”.

1.4 What constitutes a pharmaceutical grade drug or compound?

1.4.1 Any active or inactive drug, biologic, or reagent for which a chemical purity standard has been established by a regional or national pharmacopeia (eg.: U.S. Pharmacopeia, British Pharmacopeia, National Formulary, Japanese Pharmacopeia, etc.)

1.4.2 Commercial availability does not mean a compound is pharmaceutical grade.

Policy:

2.1 PGCs (active or inactive) must be used in animals when available, including terminal procedures. These include drugs, reagents, or biologics.

2.2 The use of NPGCs must be justified within the animal use protocol.

2.3 Examples where non-pharmaceutical grade compounds may be justified include but are not limited to the following:

2.3.1 The non-pharmaceutical grade compound must be required to achieve the goals of the study.

2.3.3 The PGC available must be diluted, concentrated, or altered for use.

2.3.3 The PGC does not meet the non-toxic vehicle requirements for the specified route of administration.

2.3.4 A PGC is available but to compare with previous studies, a NPGC is required.

2.3.4 An appropriate vehicle control is unavailable for the PGC.
References:
1. 8th Edition of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals

Date established: August 17, 2017
Title: Authority of the Attending Veterinarian

Purpose: To establish that the Attending Veterinarian and his/her designees have the authority to provide and oversee all aspects of animal care to university-owned animals used in teaching and research.

Background:

1.1 The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals- 8th Ed. (p.14) states:

“The Attending Veterinarian (AV) is responsible for the health and well-being of all laboratory animals used at the institution. The institution must provide the AV with sufficient authority, including access to all animals, and resources to manage the program of veterinary care. The AV should oversee other aspects of animal care and use (e.g., husbandry, housing) to ensure that the Program complies with the Guide.”

1.2 The “Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals- 8th Ed. (p.114) further states:

“... In the case of a pressing health problem, if the responsible person (e.g. investigator) is not available or if the investigator and veterinary staff cannot reach consensus on treatment, the veterinarian must have the authority, delegated by senior administration ... and the IACUC, to treat the animal, remove it from the experiment, institute appropriate measures to relieve severe pain or distress, or perform euthanasia if necessary.”

1.3 With the adoption of the 8th edition of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, AAALAC’s new Program Description form for accreditation specifically asks what authority the Attending Veterinarian has for handling animal emergencies (JAALAS 51(3):p.325). Thus, it is appropriate for the IACUC to promulgate a policy which specifies the authority of the AV.

Policy:

2.1 In the absence of the Attending Veterinarian (AV), authority for animal care as described below is designated to the Alternate AV (currently the DLAM Associate Director) and in his/her absence, to the laboratory animal medicine resident veterinarian on duty. Collectively, these are referred to as “veterinarians”.

2.2 The Attending Veterinarian (AV) is responsible for the health and well-being of all laboratory animals used at this institution. The veterinarian has the authority to examine all animals at all times. Further, the veterinarian has the authority to oversee other aspects of animal care and use (e.g., husbandry, housing) to ensure that the Program complies with the Guide.
2.3 In the event of an animal health emergency, or when the principal investigator is available but is not in consensus with the veterinarian on the appropriate treatment, the veterinarian is authorized to treat the animal, remove it from the experiment, institute appropriate measures to relieve severe pain or distress, or perform euthanasia.

Date last reviewed: December 12, 2017
Date last amended: September 13, 2012
POLICY #D2

Title: Personal Hygiene and Personal Protective Equipment

Purpose: To establish policy regarding personal hygiene and personal protective equipment use in animal rooms and laboratories where animals are taken.

Background:

1.1 The “Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals- 8th Ed. (p.20) states:

“Appropriate policies should be established and enforced...” (regarding personal hygiene), and, “...Personnel should not be permitted to eat, drink, use tobacco products, apply cosmetics, or handle or apply contact lenses in room and laboratories where animals are housed or used...”

Policy:

2.1 Signage shall be posted and maintained instructing personnel not to eat, drink, use tobacco products, apply cosmetics, or handle or apply contact lenses in room and laboratories where animals are housed or used. Posting signage in the vivaria will be the responsibility of the DLAM. Posting signage in laboratories where animals are taken for procedures will be the responsibility of the principal investigator in charge of each laboratory.

2.2 Personal lab coats must not be worn in vivarium animal rooms. Persons entering animal rooms must wear DLAM-provided isolation gowns and gloves. All personnel must wear closed-toed shoes. Gloves and gowns must be discarded in the biohazard trash upon exiting the room. Hearing protection must be worn in areas of high decibel noise levels (dogs, psittacine birds, etc). Additional protection may be required in toxicology rodent rooms, cage washing areas, bioclean rodent rooms, ABSL2 rooms, and ABSL3 rooms; including disposable bouffant, shoe covers, Tyvek suits, footbath, and/or N95 respirators and PAPR (see DLAM Husbandry SOP 8.9).

2.3 Persons working in laboratories where animals are taken must wear a lab coat, gloves, and close-toed footwear. The principal investigator should establish appropriate systems for disposing of contaminated PPE and laundering lab coats to prevent the ingress and egress of pathogens into and out of the laboratory (respectively).

2.4 Personnel should wash and/or disinfect their hands and change clothing as often as necessary to maintain good personal hygiene.

Date last reviewed: February 20, 2018
Date last amended: March 8, 2018
POLICY #D-3

Title: Wet Lab Training & Exemptions

Purpose: To describe training required before conduct of procedures involving live animals may be performed and the method by which the Attending Veterinarian and IACUC evaluate the qualifications of persons performing procedures with animals, including surgery and other invasive procedures under IACUC-approved animal care and use protocols.

Background:

1.1 The Federal Animal Welfare Act, The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, as well as other regulations, require that persons working with laboratory animals must be trained and experienced. For example, the Guide 8th Ed. (p.15) states:

   “All personnel involved with the care and use of animals must be adequately educated, trained, and/or qualified in basic principles of laboratory animal science to help ensure high-quality science and animal well-being.”

1.2 The IACUC has determined that a “wet lab” represents an effective venue for training investigators and their staffs to humanely perform surgery and other procedures on live animals.

1.3 The IACUC has determined that the Attending Veterinarian is qualified to evaluate on behalf of the IACUC, the training and experience of persons proposing to conduct procedures on live animals.

Policy:

2.1 Each Principal Investigator will indicate on the animal care and use protocol (Section 10) that personnel to be working with animals have or have not been trained in the assigned procedures and the date of that training. Participating personnel will be named on the protocol.

2.2 Prior to commencement of the project, personnel to perform procedures on live animals will schedule a wet lab with the DLAM Chief Clinical Veterinarian. Procedures will be taught utilizing the type of animal named in the protocol, and will include basic handling and restraint techniques, compound injection, blood collection, anesthesia, and other procedures as stipulated in the approved protocol. Personnel requiring training in surgical or other invasive procedures will also be trained in those procedures as necessary.

2.3 The wet lab will be conducted by a DLAM faculty or resident veterinarian or by an expert outside of DLAM with particular proficiency with the animal and procedure to be used. Following successful completion of the wet lab, as determined by the instructor and Attending Veterinarian, the IACUC Secretary will be notified that
the employee may carry out their assigned protocol tasks.

2.4 Principal Investigators may request exemption from wet lab training based on previous training and experience, as indicated on the animal care and use protocol.

2.5 Investigators requesting exemption from wet lab training will submit in writing to the IACUC Secretary, a signed request for exemption, describing in narrative format the training and experience of persons to be exempted.

2.6 All requests for exemption will be reviewed and a recommendation made to the IACUC by the Attending Veterinarian.

Date last reviewed: February 20, 2018
Date last amended: August 9, 2016
POLICY #D-4

Title: Rules and Regulations Course: Failure to Complete training

Purpose: To establish a consistent policy to address noncompliance with the LSU triennial animal regulatory training requirement.

Background:

Federal regulations require that all persons using animals in research or teaching be “appropriately trained”. The LSU IACUC has determined that appropriate training includes training not only in the procedures to be used, but also in the principles of animal use. The IACUC has determined that triennial testing via the AALAS Learning Library class “Working with the IACUC at LSU” provides the teaching and research staff with adequate training in the principles of humane animal use.

Policy:

1.1 New Protocols

1.1.1 All persons listed in Section 10 of the LSU Animal Use Protocol, as well as the principal investigator, must take and pass the online class “Working with the IACUC at LSU” prior to protocol approval.

1.1.2 Failure of all personnel listed on the protocol to take and pass the class within 3 months of being notified of the class requirement will result in final disapproval of the protocol and a new protocol will have to be submitted for review by the IACUC.

2.1 Active Protocols

2.1.1 Failure of personnel to take a class whose triennial requirement expired during the life of the protocol will have 2 months to retake the class. Failure to retake the class will result in removal of the noncompliant person from the research protocol in question, and/or suspension of the protocol in question.

2.1.2 Any vote to suspend a protocol will occur during a regularly convened IACUC meeting. If a protocol is suspended, the IACUC will notify, through the Institutional Official, the agency funding the research covered by the suspended protocol as well as the USDA and the OLAW.

2.1.3 Future protocols involving the noncompliant person will not be approved until the person has completed the on-line training course and is once again in compliance.

Date last reviewed: March 8, 2018
Date last amended: October 2, 2018
**Policy #E-1**

**Title:** Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP) for Animal Biosafety Level 3 (ABSL3) Protocols

**Purpose:** To ensure adequate health monitoring, disease prevention, and employee education are in place for personnel working with animals in ABSL3 facilities.

**Background:**

1.1 *The Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* requires an occupational health and safety program, and it “must” be part of the overall animal care and use program.

1.2 Organisms infectious to humans are classified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (PHS) into 4 risk groups based generally on human infection potential, severity of disease, availability of treatments, and route of infection. Classification is further extended to these agents when found in or used in animal research. Classifications and guidelines are found in the Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL), 5th edition.

1.3 Organisms in animals that are required to be handled in ABSL3 facilities are typically indigenous or exotic diseases that cause serious and potentially lethal disease, and are often transmitted by the aerosol route. These organisms are divided into risk groups, and typically, Risk Group 3 organisms are studied in animals housed in ABSL3 facilities.

1.4 With the current infections disease focus at the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine and use of higher risk organisms, the IACUC needs to ensure that all personnel are adequately monitored and protected.

**Policy:**

2.1 When organism use in animals requires them to be housed in ABSL3 facilities, then all personnel working with the animals must be enrolled in the OHSP.

2.2 Final approval of the protocol will be withheld until all personnel listed on the protocol are enrolled in the OHSP, have met with their physician, and have returned all pertinent signed paperwork to the IACUC secretary.

2.3 Continued approval of the animal care and use protocol is contingent upon yearly medical reevaluation of all participants.

**Date last reviewed:** March 13, 2018

**Date last amended:** March 13, 2018
POLICY #E-2

Title: Approval of Studies Involving Zoonotic Agents & Human Pathogens in Animal Rooms

Purpose: To facilitate the safe use of known zoonotic agents and human pathogens in the animal rooms.

Background:

1.1 Zoonotic agents are those organisms that can be transmitted from animals to humans.

1.2 Federal regulations require that the institutional biosafety committee evaluate and approve the use of zoonotic agents and human pathogens with potential for causing ecologic or commercial harm.

1.3 LSU has established an Inter-institutional Biological and Recombinant DNA Safety Committee (IBRDSC) to review and approve activities involving biohazardous agents.

Policy:

2.1 The IACUC requires that before approval of an animal use protocol involving a zoonotic agent will be granted, the investigator must discuss the study with the DLAM Director or Associate Director to confirm that the DLAM can accommodate the study. The investigator will then complete a full application to, and receive approval from, the campus IBRDSC. This application will include completion of the DLAM “Precautions in Animal Rooms” form.

2.2 Before animals infected/infested with a human pathogen can be housed in the animal rooms, the investigator must provide DLAM with a completed and signed “Precautions in Animal Rooms” form, complete with Biohazard emblem, for posting on the animal room door.

2.3 For projects involving BSL3 agents to be housed in the SVM ABSL3 facility, the IACUC requires investigators to have also received approval from the BSL-3 Containment Advisory Committee (BCAC).

Date last reviewed: June 12, 2018
Date last amended: June 12, 2018