IACUC Semiannual Site Visits Fall 2011
Please make a note on your calendars for the following facility IACUC semiannual site visits:

8.11.11: GSRB2—Mesosocum
8.18.11: Bryan—Nan Duke
9.1.11: Jones—Engineering—RP 2-4—GSRB2 Annex— GSRB 1
9.8.11: Duke Marine Lab
9.15.11: Eye Center—Carl—DLAR Farm—Independence Park
9.29.11: CCIF
10.6.11: Foster St.—Bio Sci—FELL—French
10.13.11: Duke North—GHRB—CIEMAS
10.20.11: Vivarium—SORF—MSRB
11.3.11: MSRB2—Lemur Center—Ecotox

Duke University maintains an animal program that is registered with the USDA, assured through the NIH/PHS, and accredited with AAALAC, International.

**USDA:**
Customer Number: 83
Status: Current; No outstanding citations or non-compliances.
Most recent site visit: Summer 2011

**NIH/PHS:**
Assurance Number: A3195-01
Status: Current through December 2013; No outstanding citations or non-compliances.

**AAALAC:**
Accreditation Number: 363
Status:
- Continued Full Accreditation
  - Accredited continuously since 1976

Most recent site visit: Fall 2009

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**Upcoming Dates & Deadlines**

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>August 18</td>
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<td>August 22</td>
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<td>August 25</td>
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<td>September 15</td>
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<td>September 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 22</td>
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<td>September 26</td>
<td>Amendment deadline</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 3</td>
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*Deadlines are 5 PM on the date listed!*
UPD: Animal rights activist may face trespassing charge

By Nathan Crabbe
Staff writer

An animal rights activist may face a criminal charge after University of Florida police alleged she violated a trespass warning to distribute fliers on campus offering a $100 reward for personal information about students who experiment on animals.

Lisa Ann Grossman, 50, of Jacksonville, was issued the warning in December for a protest inside a fundraiser at UF's Phillips Center for the Performing Arts.

UF police say that Grossman, a member of the animal rights group Negotiation is Over, violated the order on July 9 by entering the Cancer and Genetics Research Building on campus to distribute the fliers. The State Attorney's Office is reviewing a possible trespassing charge, a second-degree misdemeanor punishable by up to 60 days in jail and a $500 fine.

Grossman said members of Negotiation is Over were in Gainesville for the group’s campaign against animal research on July 9, but she declined comment on whether she entered the building.

She disputed the original trespass warning, saying that she paid $75 to attend the fundraiser and shouldn't have been issued it.

She said there was nothing wrong about conducting a campaign aimed at stopping animals from being "tortured in labs" by researchers and students alike.

"This is a holocaust and new ways have to be used to stop them," she said.

The flier reads "STUDENTS EARN EASY MONEY" and offered $100 in cash for information about each student learning to experiment with animals. The flier pledged that students who provide the information can "quit (their) part-time job" if they give the name, picture, address, phone number and other contact information of other students involved in experiments.

Win Phillips, UF's vice president for research, said the federal government requires research involving animals in the testing of drugs and other medical breakthroughs that save lives. He said it is unfair to target students involved in "work that's legal and approved by this country." Phillips suggested activists instead focus on trying to change the law.

"That's the American way," he said. The Negotiation is Over website describes the "bounties" being placed on biomedical students as a way to make them "understand that making the wrong choice will result in a lifetime of grief."

"Aspiring scientists envision curing cancer at the Mayo Clinic. We need to impart a new vision: car bombs, 24/7 security cameras, embarrassing home demonstrations, threats, injuries, and fear," the website reads. "And, of course, these students need to realize that any personal risk they are willing to assume will also be visited upon their parents, children, and nearest & dearest loved ones. The time to reconsider is now."

Derek Jacobs, a graduate research assistant in molecular genetics at UF, said animal research is done in a responsible, controlled way at UF under a committee that ensures federal law is followed. He said the campaign's tactics are "outrageous" and that they could incite others to commit violence against students.

Grossman was arrested trying to appear in media coverage with a sign that featured the scripture verse Ephesians 2:19. She said she was trying to show that Jones was preaching hate that didn't represent the beliefs of other Christians.

Grossman made a distinction between Jones' rhetoric and the language used on the Negotiation is Over website. She said the group is not responsible if someone commits acts of violence but is simply providing information of the consequences of animal research for students to take into account.

Decades of dialogue has not been able to stop such experiments, she said.

"There's never a year when less animals die in research. … That's why the time for civil discourse has expired," she said.
Exposure to CO2 is a common method used to euthanize rodents. In this published study, the researchers determined the length of CO2 exposure required to euthanize neonatal rats (0 to 10 days old). Time to death varied inversely with the age of the animals, requiring as long as 35 minutes on the day of birth. The time to death decreased steadily with increasing age. The time required for 100% mortality decreased an average of 3 minutes per day between days 0 and 10. Time to death did not differ between inbred or outbred animals. Rats of both sexes were equally resistant / susceptible to CO2. All neonatal animals appeared to be unconscious within 60 seconds of exposure to CO2.

When animals recovered after CO2 exposure, the pups that recovered appeared dead at the beginning of the recovery period, with no respiration or detectable heartbeat. Recovery occurred as long as 10 minutes after removal from CO2 exposure in 0 – 4 day old rats.

This work confirms that neonatal rats euthanized with CO2 take substantially longer to die than adult animals. The mechanism of action for this ‘resistance’ to CO2 (resistance to hypercarbia and hypoxia) is retention of embryonic hemoglobin for up to 18 days after birth.

This research report confirms the Duke IACUC’s position that neonatal rodents cannot be effectively euthanized by CO2! The Duke animal program policy on euthanasia of neonatal rodents is:

- Birth through 14 days of age:
  - Options:
    - An overdose of chemical agents such as pentobarbital; or
    - Decapitation
  - Sedation: Hypothermia (cooling the neonate by placement on a gauze sponge laying on crushed ice), Isoflurane, or CO2 may be used prior to decapitation for ‘sedation’ of the neonate.

- 15 days of age through adult:
  - CO2 may be used, but always use a secondary physical method (bilateral thoracotomy, decapitation, exsanguination, organ removal) to assure euthanasia!

The key point in a discussion of euthanasia of rodents is prevention of recovery from euthanasia. According to the NIH, recovery from euthanasia is a federal reportable adverse event. None of us want that outcome.
VETERINARY EMERGENCY CARE

DLAR provides veterinary emergency care 24 hours a day on all weekdays, weekends and holidays. The DLAR on-call Veterinarian can be reached by paging 919.970.9410 for clinical animal emergencies. As a backup, the DLAR Veterinary Technician on-call can also be reached by paging 919.970.2871.

Reporting emergency cases via e-mail is discouraged as this may delay necessary evaluation and treatment. When reporting a medical case, please be prepared to identify yourself and provide the following information:

- Emergency/abnormal clinical condition observed
- Principal Investigator (for sick animal)
- Phone number for PI
- Approved protocol number (APN)
- Animal species and sex
- Animal location (building, room, and rack)
- DLAR cage card number or animal ID
- Date of birth/receipt

DLAR veterinarians have full regulatory authority to determine if animals need to be euthanized based on their assessment and professional judgment. If a veterinarian determines that an animal under protocol needs to be euthanized, this should be done as soon as possible and without unnecessary delay. PIs and their staff should be observing animals daily for any changes in behavior or health, in particular to assess humane endpoints as described in the protocol. Humane endpoints should be conformed with and not delayed based on lab scheduled, etc. This is particularly true if the Veterinarian has determined that the animals need to be euthanized.

OESO HAS SEVERAL GUIDELINES FOR SOP DEVELOPMENT OF HAZARDOUS AGENT USE IN ANIMAL PROTOCOLS

OESO Biosafety Division has a great web site which assists researchers with specific SOP development! For example:

- [Guide for Developing an SOP for the use of Biohazards in Animals](http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm)
- [Guide for Developing SOP for the use of Hazardous Drugs](http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm)
- [SOP for the use of Toxic Chemicals in Animals](http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm)
- [Guidelines for the Safe Handling of Animals Exposed to LPS in Research](http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm)
- [Radiation Safety Animal Care and Use Protocol Wizard](http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm)

You can reach this site and use this links be going to the OESO Biosafety site at: [http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm](http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm)

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ABSL2 CONTAINMENT AT DUKE

The Principal Investigator (PI) has the responsibility to inform the laboratory personnel of the appropriate research procedures. When using hazardous or regulated biological agents the PI must prepare a written Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlining the necessary precautions to safely conduct research. An SOP is a set of specific guidelines designed to address the methods that will be used and the safe handling of biological agents. The SOP must be available in the laboratory.

The SOP is a valuable tool and worth the preparation time. A well-written SOP can be used to satisfy several compliance requirements. SOP should be written for all procedures that pose an identified potential risk to the health and safety of the laboratory personnel, although a separate SOP does not need to be written for each individual experiment, procedures with the same hazards can be combined into one SOP.

The process of writing SOPs requires an individual to think through all steps of a procedure and perform a risk assessment before work has begun. The best approach to writing an SOP is to do it, write it and test it. Be brief and succinct; the shorter the better. A SOP template is available on OESO Biosafety Web Site: [http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm](http://www.safety.duke.edu/BioSafety/Animals.htm)