



INSPECTION REPORT

**SOUTH DAKOTA STATE
UNIVERSITY**

Customer ID: 1561

Certificate: 46-R-0002

Site: 001

**SOUTH DAKOTA STATE
UNIVERSITY**

**ADMIN 130
BROOKINGS, SD 57007**

**Inspection
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: SEP-07-2006**

2.31 (d) (1) (ii)

2.31 (e)

INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

The IACUC shall determine that...activities meet the following requirements:

The principal investigator has considered alternatives to procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain or distress to the animals, and has provided a written narrative description of the methods and sources...used to determine that alternatives were not available.

A painful procedure is defined as any procedure that would reasonably be expected to cause more than slight or momentary pain and/or distress in a human being to which that procedure is applied. The Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) is responsible for ensuring that investigators have appropriately considered alternatives to any procedures that may cause more than slight or momentary pain or distress.

Regardless of the alternatives sources(s) used, the written narrative should include adequate information for the IACUC to assess that a reasonable and good faith effort was made to determine the availability of alternatives or alternative methods.

The narrative must, at a minimum, include:

1. the names of the databases searched;
2. the date the search was performed;
3. the period covered by the search; and
4. the key words and/or the search strategy used.

Protocol Protocol

The search for alternatives to painful procedures is inadequate for these protocols.

The idea behind an alternative search is to ascertain whether there are new methods, refined methods, or substitute methods to doing certain surgical or nonsurgical procedures that will cause more than momentary pain to the animals involved in the protocol. Key words used and searches done for these two protocols were very general, and/or very limited and did not provide that required information.

Protocol Protocol Protocol

Principal investigators have not provided information regarding the date(s) their database search was performed, or the period of time covered by the search.

(Correction timeline for this noncompliant item: Correct by 11-30-2006)

2.31(e) A proposal to conduct an activity involving animals, or to make a significant change in an ongoing activity involving animals, must contain the following...

- (3) A complete description of the proposed use of the animals;

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SEP-30-2006

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SEP-30-2006



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(4) A description of procedures designed to assure that discomfort and pain to animals will be limited to that which is unavoidable for the conduct of scientifically valuable research, including provision for the use of analgesic, anesthetic, and tranquilizing drugs where indicated and appropriate to minimize discomfort and pain to animals...

Protocol states that "males used for infectivity studies will be castrated to prevent breeding". The IACUC has not been provided a written surgical protocol in order to review and approve this castration procedure.

(Correction timeline for this noncompliance: Correct immediately and from this date forward. No castrations should take place until the IACUC approves the written surgical activity protocol)

2.32 (a)

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS.

2.32 (a & b)

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the research facility to ensure that all scientists, research technicians, animal technicians, and other personnel involved in animal care, treatment, and use are qualified to perform their duties. This responsibility shall be fulfilled in part through the provision of training and instruction to those personnel.

(b) Training and instruction shall be made available, and the qualifications of personnel reviewed, with sufficient frequency to fulfill the research facility's responsibilities under this section and Sec. 2.31.

No documentation was available for review to ascertain that training and instruction of all personnel involved in the care, treatment, and use of animals has occurred. The IACUC should institute methods to substantiate and document that all individuals (including the principal investigators) on all protocols have the appropriate skills necessary to properly conduct all procedures, and that they have the species specific husbandry and care qualifications required.

(Correction timeline for this noncompliant item: Correct by 12-30-2006)

2.33 (a) (2)

2.33 (b) (1)

2.33 (b) (3)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

2) Each research facility shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use...

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter;

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(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian...

University students are utilized as part time personnel to clean animal rooms and caging. These students are also expected to feed and water the animals they are assigned to. The adequacy of husbandry and care which is taking place seems to be at times questionable and sporadic.

2 rooms housing swine (8 total) in the vet isolation building had not been cleaned and the animals had not been fed. There were no records available for review to ascertain who was responsible for these rooms. A daily animal monitoring report which was posted outside an ARW animal room indicated that cleaning/watering/feeding had still not occurred by 2:00pm. Other daily reports noted only room temperatures and/or humidity levels. There was inconsistency with the information recorded on these "daily monitoring reports". Records (including health records) are part of a program of adequate veterinary care and are meant to convey necessary information to all people involved in an animal's care. Every facility is expected to have a system of health records sufficiently comprehensive and accurate to demonstrate the delivery of adequate health care.

Specific standard operating procedures which include more stringent student employee monitoring should be instituted in order to provide for reliable animal husbandry and care. An aspect of these standard operating procedures could include a more specific daily record keeping system which indicates when the rooms/cages were cleaned, feeding times, watering, water line/water bottle functionality, animal observations, etc.

It was noted that the attending veterinarian's name/phone number was not listed on the "emergency contact" list posted outside of all animal rooms. A mechanism of direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian must be implemented as part of a program of adequate veterinary care. The attending veterinarian has authority to oversee the adequacy of all aspects of animal care (including husbandry) in all facilities where research is taking place.

(Correction timeline for this noncompliant item: Correct by 11-30-2006)

3.125 (c)

3.125 (d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin.

Bags of feed were noted laying in the hallway of the animal housing area (Vet Isolation)

2 open, uncovered bags of feed were noted in the ARW feed storage room. Bags of unopened dry feed were stacked up against the walls. All opened supplies of feed should be kept in a leakproof container with a tightly fitting lid to help prevent spoilage and contamination. All food supplies should be stored away from the walls to facilitate sweeping and cleaning under and around the supplies.

(Correction timeline for this noncompliant item: Correct immediately and from this date forward)

d) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards...

All trash/waste containers noted throughout the ARW (including containers containing biological/biomedical waste) had open tops. These receptacles should have tightly fitted lids on them at all times to help facilitate proper disease control.

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