HEALTH SURVEILLANCE REPORT

[Facility name here]

University of South Florida, Division of Comparative Medicine,

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### ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION

The University of South Florida, Division of Comparative Medicine, is fully accredited by AAALAC International. Animal care staff wear dedicated clothing and research staff are required to don disposable laboratory coats, shoe covers, and gloves whenever entering animal housing areas or handling animals. All rats are either obtained from approved reputable commercial vendors or undergo quarantine and testing prior to being released into housing areas. This facility houses rats in individually-ventilated caging and static microisolators. Gloved hands are disinfected with Clidox between cage/animal changes. Sentinel rats are evaluated every 3 months for evidence of exposure to murine pathogens. Sentinels are exposed to soiled bedding from occupied microisolators present on the same rack for a period of 10 weeks. After the 10 week exposure period, sentinels are evaluated by submitting samples to the IDEXX RADIL BioResearch Diagnostic Laboratory. Sentinel rats are evaluated serologically every 3 months during the months of February, May, August and November for evidence of exposure to the agents listed below. Additionally, sentinels are evaluated semiannually during the months of May and November for evidence of ectoparasites using a fur mite PCR, endoparasites using a pinworm PCR, Additional health evaluations are conducted at the discretion of the veterinarians upon consultation with the research staff. Summarized below are the health evaluations of sentinel rats housed in the same room.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Room:** | **Investigator:** | **Strain or Line:** |

**HEALTH SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AGENT** | **METHOD** | **RESULTS**  **[Date]** | **RESULTS**  **[Date]** | **RESULTS**  **[Date]** | **RESULTS**  **[Date]** |
| Rat Parvovirus (RPV) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Rat Minute Virus (RMV) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Kilham's Rat Virus (KRV) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Toolan's H1 (H-1) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Rat Coronavirus/ Sialodacryoadenitis Virus (RCV/SDAV) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Parvo (NS-1) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Rat Theilovirus (RTV) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Pneumonia Virus of Mice (PVM) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Sendai Virus (SEN) | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Mycoplasma pulmonis | MFI |  |  |  |  |
| Fur Mites (Myocoptes, Radfordia, Myobia) | PCR |  |  |  |  |
| Pinworms (Aspiculuris tetraptera, Syphacia muris) | PCR |  |  |  |  |

MFI=Multiplex Fluorescent Immunoassay; Polymerase Chain Reaction=PCR; NT=not tested; \*=Equivocal

Individual positive serology results are investigated by testing additional rats from the same rack, and guided by an assumed 50% infectivity rate and 95% confidence interval, so approximately 5 colony rats are tested for every 100 rats housed. Follow-up evaluations of all positive findings indicative of infectious agent exposure are routinely performed. A practice of identifying and testing colony representatives, culling or depopulating, and decontaminating environments is employed until no evidence of exposure to the suspect infectious agent is detected.

A copy of the most recent serology report for the facility is available upon request.

**PART 7: SIGNATURE VERIFYING ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

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