



### Inspection Report

University Of Wisconsin Madison  
Director Research Animal Resources Center  
1710 University Avenue 396 Enzyme Inst  
Madison, WI 53726

Customer ID: **616**  
Certificate: **35-R-0001**  
Site: 001  
ALL CAMPUS SITES

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 01-NOV-2016

**2.33(b)(2) REPEAT**

**ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.**

An opened expired vial of Tauroline-citrate solution (Exp 08/2016, Lot #30812) was found in a medicine cabinet and it was confirmed that it had been used in at least one macaque on 10/3/2016. In another medicine cabinet there was an expired bottle of Beuthanasia solution (Exp OCT 2016, lot 4JRR12, bottle #15-4) that was confirmed to have been used for one animal on 11/3/2016. The use of expired medications can cause adverse effects to animals. The facility must ensure that expired medications are not used in animals.

**2.38(f)(1) CRITICAL REPEAT**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Since the 1/5/2016 inspection, there have been four incidents of nonhuman primates escaping primary enclosures that caused serious injuries to nine nonhuman primates. Three of these incidents were due to human error and one incident was due to an enclosure lock failure. In these four incidents, the nonhuman primates were injured due to uncontrolled interactions with other nonhuman primates in secure animal rooms where the escapes occurred. Some lost portions of their tongues while others needed sutures and/or partial digit amputations. In order to prevent further escapes that lead to injury of animals, the research facility must ensure that personnel always handle animals as carefully as possible and ensure that the enclosures' hardware is appropriate to enable personnel to handle animals without injury.

Note: The facility previously identified these incidents and reported them to the ACUC. Corrective actions have been implemented to minimize further incidents. Affected animals promptly received appropriate veterinary care.

**3.75(e)**

**HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

The bottom shelf in one of the refrigerators in a food storage area was covered with a dirty brown, gelatinous liquid. Food distributed to the non-human primates is stored in this refrigerator. Supplies of food for non-human primates should be stored in a manner to protect the food supplies from contamination and spoilage. The facility needs to address this area of food storage to ensure supplies are stored in a manner that prevents contamination.

**Prepared By:** SCOTT WELCH, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**  
04-NOV-2016

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6046

**Received by Title:** CERTIFIED MAIL 7010-1060-0001-6400-4253

**Date:**  
21-APR-2017



## Inspection Report

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Correct by 11/9/2016

### 3.81(a)(3) CRITICAL

#### ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

On 12-28-15 a rhesus macaque was found dead in its enclosure. Necropsy indicated it had severe trauma wounds and suggested that it died acutely with traumatic thoracic injuries. Three days (12-24-15) prior to its death, it had been treated for wounds caused by an older cagemate. Wounds affected multiple muscle layers on its back and involved a partially exposed vertebrae (bone). The medical record indicates that the affected macaque was treated and returned to the same enclosure with the aggressive cagemate and noted that Behavior [department] would be notified of the aggression. Following closure and treatment of wounds, the macaque was given pain medication and recovery was monitored for three days with no further aggression noted but there are no records of a behavior evaluation of the grouping or from the veterinarians indicating if the cagemates should continue to be considered compatible in light of the serious aggression injuries on 12-24-2015. Injuries on 12-24-15 suggest that there was a compatibility problem with the cagemate which led to its death on 12-28-15. While working to maintain beneficial social groups or pairings, the facility must ensure that the compatibility of non-human primates is determined in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and actual observations, as directed by the attending veterinarian, to ensure that the pairings are in fact compatible.

Correct from this day forward.

### 3.129(a) CRITICAL

#### FEEDING.

While reviewing records it was noted that an incident in January 2016 affected several *Peromyscus* mice: On January 25, 2016, three cages of *Peromyscus* mice were found to have no food in the cage feeder or hopper. The water levels in the water bottles throughout the room were low. In one of the three cages, one mouse was found dead and the other mouse was hunched and had an unthrifty appearance. The dead mouse had been cannibalized by the second mouse which had to be humanely euthanized. Necropsy reports indicated the stomach contents of the mouse found dead contained hair, paper and bedding. The room sheets documenting feeding schedules had not been marked on January 22, 23, or 24th to indicate the animals had been fed on those dates. To ensure animal well-being; animals must be fed daily except when considering veterinary treatment, hibernation or other accepted professional practices.

This incident was reported to the ACUC and appropriate corrective actions have been taken to ensure lapses in feeding animals in the affected lab does not occur in the future.

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This inspection was conducted from 11/1-11/3/2016 and was a routine inspection of nonhuman primates and a routine record review of the Graduate School and College of Letters and Sciences. The exit briefing was conducted with facility representatives on 11/4/2016.

### Additional Inspectors

Barksdale Dawn, Veterinary Medical Officer

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
616	35-R-0001	001	ALL CAMPUS SITES	01-NOV-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000265	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000299	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
001558	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
<b>002122</b>	<b>Total</b>	