



INSPECTION REPORT

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA AT
LAFAYETTE

Customer ID: 1451
Certificate: 72-R-0007

Site: 001

NEW ORLEANS RESEARCH CENTER

PO BOX 41008
LAFAYETTE, LA 70504

Inspection
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: DEC-07-2004

2.31 (b)(3)

INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

IACUC shall inspect all animal facilities at least once every six months and prepare report of its findings to be submitted to its Institutional Official.

If program or facility deficiencies are noted, the reports must contain a reasonable and specific plan and schedule with dates for correcting each deficiency.

Peeling paint in Buildings 27,28 & 29 were cited in IACUC inspections of Spring 2003, Fall 2003, Spring 2004 and fall 2004. There was obviously no emphasis placed on correction of these non-compliances by Institutional Official.
Correct by 1-7-05.

2.33 (b)(3)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE

A facility shall provide for daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being.

That daily observation may be accomplished by someone other than the veterinarian and must have a mechanism of direct and frequent communication to relate any problems to veterinarian.

Two members of the team inspected Building 31 which houses a clinical ward for a section of the primate colony. They observed an apparently very low weight female with a 5 month old baby. When attendants were questioned about this animal the story was sketchy. It seems they were treating it with supportive therapy not officially prescribed by veterinary staff. Also records indicated animal was released from clinic in October but was still physically there but not under a treatment regimen. We had trouble determining the exact status of this animal using either verbal information or records.

Facility must establish more effective communication with veterinary staff and more detailed record keeping procedures in this area.

Correct by 12-20-04.

3.78 (b)

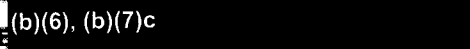
OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Shelter from the elements- Outdoor housing facilities for non human primates must provide adequate shelter from the elements at all times. The shelter must safely provide heat to prevent the ambient temperature from falling below 45 degrees

Prepared By: 
LYNN BOURGEOIS, V.M.D. USDA APHIS Animal Care

Date:
DEC-07-2004

Title:  Inspector ID: 4002

Received By:  (b)(6), (b)(7)c

Date:
DEC-07-2004

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F except as directed by the attending veterinarian.

900 African Green monkeys are housed in outdoor con crib housing. Heat is provided using heating elements placed on outside of plastic barrels in mini cribs. These elements are too small to heat entire circumference of barrels therefore heat only one side.

Elements need to be large enough and of sufficient heating capacity to warm entire barrel to keep animals warm.

Correct by 1-7-05

Some of the elements mentioned above are broken and need to be replaced.

Correct by 1-7-05

3.80 (b)(2)(i)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The minimum space that must be provided to each non-human primate, whether individually or group housed, will be determined by the typical weight of animals of its species-

28 adult chimps housed in various groups in room 100. Cages provide 43 square feet of floor space and are non compliant if 2 or more chimps housed in enclosure.

31 adult chimps housed in various sized enclosures. Floor space is adequate but vertical space is 83 instead of 84 inches.

These non compliances have not been corrected since last inspection but have until March 25,2005 correction date to be corrected. Correction procedures involve building of primadomes and planned relocation of some of these affected chimps to Chimp Haven upon its completion. Primadome construction is on time and should be completed by March,2005 at which time affected chimps will be relocated to compliant housing.

Approximately 200 juvenile monkeys weighing between 1-3 kg are being pair housed in 4.3 sq foot cages. Although facility is to be commended for pair housing of monkeys each 2 monkeys in paired setting require 6 sq feet of floor space

In recognizing the socialization and enrichment aspects of pairing facility needs to attempt to continue pairing but in compliant 6 sq ft cages.

Correct by 1-7-05.

Approximately 10 monkeys weighing between 10-15 kg being housed in 4.3 sq ft cages.

These monkeys require 6 sq ft cages to be in compliance.

Correct by 1-7-05.

3.81 (b)

Prepared By: 
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Date:
DEC-07-2004

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Received: (b)(6), (b)(7)c

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ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The physical environment in the primary enclosures must be enriched by providing means of expressing non-injurious species-typical activity. This can be accomplished by providing perches, swings, mirrors and other increased cage complexities.

The environment of single-housed primates is rather mundane. About 10% or fewer of cages have a swinging perch. The bulk of enrichment is food supplements and some toys. A greater emphasis will need to be placed on more innovative and imaginative enrichment procedures.

Correct by 1-7-05.

- 3.84 (a)
- 3.84 (b X 1)
- 3.84 (b X 3 X ii)
- 3.84 (c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Cleaning of primary enclosures.

Excreta and food waste must be removed from inside each primary enclosure as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of food and wastes and to keep animal from being soiled. When steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure by hosing, the non human primates must be removed unless enclosure is large enough to ensure animals will not be wetted.

This facility cleans cages daily using disinfectant solution followed by hosing. We observed several wet primates shortly after or during cleaning and hosing.

If this procedure is to be used particular care must be taken to avoid wetting primates.

Correct by 12-20-04.

Sanitization of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles.

A used primary enclosure must be sanitized in accordance with this section before it can be used to house another non human primate-

Cages are being sanitized between housing different primates but are being stored outside and show evidence of bird fecal droppings, leaves etc and therefore can hardly be considered properly sanitized and available for use for another primate.

These cages will need to be stored in area not accessible to birds, falling leaves and other environmental contaminants.

Correct by 1-7-05.

Some cages are being sanitized with food/water dish left in cage. Some of these dishes in supposedly sanitized cages are moldy and dirty.

Prepared By: LYNN P. BOURGEOIS
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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER - Inspector ID: 4002

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These dishes need to be removed from cages and sanitized separately.
Correct by 12-20-04

Plastic toys are left in cages during cage wash. Some toys are obviously destroyed by previous primate but are not thrown. some also have holes engineered in them (Kong toys) and I doubt they are properly sanitized during cage wash. These toys should be removed from cage , assessed as to condition then sanitized separately.
Correct by 12-20-04.

All redactions on this page are pursuant to (b)(6) & (b)(7)(c).

Sanitization of primary enclosures.

Hard surfaces of primary enclosures and food and water receptacles must be sanitized using one of the following methods.

Washing with hot water (at least 180 degrees F) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer.

Computer generated printout mechanism assuring 180 degrees has been attained is inoperable on 2 cage washers.

Printout must be available to monitor sanitization procedure.
Correct by 1-7-05.

Buildings in which housing facilities are located must be kept clean and in good repair to facilitate the husbandry practices required.

Walls of rooms in Buildings 27,28,29&32 have excessive peeling paint which precludes adequate sanitation and can be hazardous to animals.

Areas of flaking paint need to be resealed to allow adequate cleaning.

Correct by 1-7-05.

Ceilings of some rooms in Buildings 31 & 37 have mold growth on ceilings. This is evidence of failure to control humidity and/or failure to clean adequately.

These surfaces need more frequent cleaning and humidity controlled.
Correct by 1-7-05.

This inspection was conducted November 30,2004 through December 2 , 2004 by USDA Veterinary Medical Officers Earnest Johnson , Michael Smith and Lynn Bourgeois and Supervisory Animal Care Specialist Daniel Jones. IES Investigator Mike Mills accompanied us to provide evidence gathering support. [redacted] accompanied us on this inspection.

Prepared By:
LYNN BOURGEOIS, V.M.O. USDA APHIS Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER , Inspector ID: 4002

Date:
DEC-07-2004

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