TITLE: Exhaust Air Dust (EAD) Rodent Health Surveillance
SCOPE: All Animal Care Personnel
RESPONSIBILITY: Veterinarians, All Animal Program Personnel
PURPOSE: To Establish the Proper Guidelines for Monitoring Health Status of Rodent Populations Utilizing Exhaust Air Dust.

I. PURPOSE

1. To define the microbial status of rodent colonies, surveillance is conducted for sub-clinical, clinical diseases and opportunistic agents that could jeopardize the validity and reproducibility of research data, complicating its interpretation.

II. RESPONSIBILITY

1. The veterinarians oversee all aspects of animal health and are assisted by all program staff.

2. The Assistant Director is responsible for ensuring that all practices are implemented by Facility Managers.

3. The Facility Manager is responsible for ensuring that all technical and animal care staff are adequately trained and experienced in rodent health surveillance procedures.

4. The Assistant Director is responsible for coordinating these rodent health procedures, submitting samples for evaluation, recording results, and reporting findings to the Director or designee.

III. PROCEDURES

1. At the defined intervals established below, current rodent inventories are sampled by room using an exhaust air dust (EAD) collection method and PCR testing:
   a. Tecniplast Interceptor system collects exhaust debris moving from cages to the exhaust filtration area. See SOP 429 for Interceptor use.

2. EAD sample collection methods can be found at- https://www.idexxbioanalytics.com/edxsop

3. Veterinarians and technical staff submit samples for diagnostic laboratory evaluation on an electronic version of CMDC# 261 entitled IDEXX Sample Submission form to the Assistant Director.

4. The Assistant Director reports findings concerning each surveillance evaluation to facility managers and veterinarians for interpretation and/or resolution as needed.

5. Results of surveillance evaluations are maintained by the Assistant Director.

6. Place two (2) Interceptor filter cards in the air handler units (AHU) for mice at the beginning of each quarter. Place only one (1) interceptor card in the AHUs for rats.

7. The Interceptor on the Left (facing the AHU) should remain in place for 6 weeks and is used to assess Corynebacterium bovis by PCR in mice only.
8. The Interceptor on the Right (facing the AHU) should remain in place for 12 weeks and is used to assess the agents listed in the table below quarterly during the months of February, May, August, and November.

9. Two (2) new Interceptor cards are placed in the AHUs for mice, and one (1) in AHUs for rats, at the time the Right Interceptor card is removed for quarterly sampling and assessments repeated as described in Items #7 and 8 above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENT</th>
<th>SAMPLE</th>
<th>TEST</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>AUG</th>
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*Additional agents excluded at the SRB, ALZ, MDD, BPB, and IDRB facilities

10. Immunodeficient mice are susceptible to opportunistic and commensal bacteria, transmission of which may occur by direct contact, via fomites including gloved hands, or via cell lines. The presence of opportunistic bacteria can be verified by PCR testing of animals (i.e., skin swabs) or the environment (e.g., Interceptor filters, IVC exhaust plenums). Husbandry procedures in accordance with **SOP 413** entitled *Isolation Rodent Husbandry and Use* must be adhered to when handling immunodeficient mice.
11. When presence of non-tolerated opportunistic bacteria is confirmed by PCR testing, measures must be taken to contain and prevent further dissemination of the agent.

12. Additional health evaluations may be conducted upon request from the research staff (e.g., Gene Targeting Core-created mice prior to release) at the discretion of the veterinarians or in response to suspect exposure to infectious agents. Additional health evaluations may involve the use of sentinel animals and/or colony representatives. Use of imported germ plasm by the Gene Targeting Core must be received in accordance with SOP 424 and result in a request for health characterization of the produced mice prior to release to the general population.

13. When presence of an excluded or non-tolerated agent is confirmed by testing, measures taken may include but are not limited to (a) depopulation of the affected animals, (b) rederivation of affected colonies, (c) decontamination of racks, trolleys and equipment in the affected room, (d) decontamination of the room using vaporized hydrogen peroxide in accordance with SOP 1016 Hydrogen Peroxide Vapor Decontamination and SOP 1162 Bioquell Z-2 Hydrogen Peroxide Vapor Generator System, and (e) follow up retesting of the room and occupants.

14. IDEXX Panels, Schedules and Agents
   a. Surveillance Mouse Panels (using the Right Interceptor filter)
      
      **USF EAD Surveillance Mouse Panel 1 (Feb/Aug all facilities)**
      - MHV, MPV1-5, MVM, NS1, TMEV, EDIM, Pinworms (Aspiculuris, Syphacia), Fur mites (Mycopes, Myobia, Radfordia) and Corynebacterium bovis.

      **USF EAD Surveillance Mouse Panel 2 (May all facilities)**
      - MHV, MPV1-5, MVM, NS1, TMEV, EDIM, MNV, Pinworms (Aspiculuris, Syphacia), Helicobacter, MNV, Fur mites (Mycopes, Myobia, Radfordia), Corynebacterium bovis.

      **USF EAD Surveillance Mouse Panel 3 (Nov all facilities)**
      - MHV, MPV1-5, MVM, NS1, TMEV, EDIM, Sendai, Mycoplasma pulmonis, PVM, Reo3, LCMV, Ectromelia, MAV1, MAV2, Polyomavirus, MNV, Pinworms (Aspiculuris, Syphacia), Helicobacter, Fur mites (Mycopes, Myobia, Radfordia) Corynebacterium bovis.

   b. Surveillance Rat Panels (using the single Interceptor filter)
      
      **USF EAD Surveillance Rat Panel 1 (Feb & Aug all facilities)**
      - RCV, Parvo (NS1, RPV, RMV, KRV, H-1), Pinworms (Aspiculuris, Syphacia), Fur mites (Mycopes, Myobia, Radfordia)

      **USF EAD Surveillance Rat Panel 2 (May all facilities)**
      - RCV, Parvo (NS1, RPV, RMV, KRV, H-1), RTV, Pinworms (Aspiculuris, Syphacia), Fur mites (Mycopes, Myobia, Radfordia).

      **USF EAD Surveillance Rat Panel 3 (Nov all facilities)**
      - RCV, Parvo (NS1, RPV, RMV, KRV, H-1), RTV, Sendai, PVM, Mycoplasma pulmonis, Pinworms (Aspiculuris, Syphacia), Fur mites (Mycopes, Myobia, Radfordia).
c. Custom PCR Panels

USF Spiny Mouse PCR Panel 1 (May, Nov) (using the Right Interceptor filter)
- MAV 1, MAV 2, MHV, MPV, MVM, EDIM, RCV/SDAV, RPV, TMEV, M. pulmonis, Helicobacter, Ectro, LCMV, MCMV, PVM, Polyoma, REO3, Pinworms, Fur Mite

USF Spiny Mouse PCR Panel 2 (Feb, AUG) (using the Right Interceptor filter)
- MPV, MVM, EDIM, RCV/SDAV, RPV, Helicobacter, Pinworms, Fur Mite

USF Gerbil PCR EAD Panel (as needed)
- Fecal: Pinworms (Aspiculuris, Syphacia), Helicobacter spp, C. piliforme, E. muris, T. muris, S. muris, G. muris, LCMV, MHV

USF Guinea Pig PCR Panel (as needed)
- Fecal: GPAV, GPCMV, Helicobacter

Approved:                       Date: