IACUC POLICY # 12
GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING ANIMAL USE PROPOSALS WITH POTENTIAL PAIN OR DISTRESS ASSOCIATED WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES OR INDUCED TUMORS

1. The investigator must provide information on any expected pain-related illness-inducing or life-threatening effects of an agent.

2. When an infectious agent is administered, the investigator must monitor the animal for the following signs of acute or chronic pain:
   a) guarding - attempts to protect, move away, or bite;
   b) crying, flinching on movement, or palpation;
   c) mutilation - excessive licking, biting, scratching, or shaking;
   d) restlessness - pacing, lying down and getting up, shifting weight;
   e) recumbency - reluctance to move or rise for an unusual length of time.

3. The investigator must monitor for moribund (dying) signs:
   a) impaired ambulation;
   b) muscle atrophy or signs of emaciation;
   c) signs of severe illness including low activity levels, lack of attentive abilities, bleeding, difficulty breathing, signs of central nervous system dysfunction, chronic diarrhea, or constipation;
   d) inability to remain upright.
4. The investigator must justify painful or moribund states in animals.

5. The investigator must justify death as an endpoint (e.g., LD$_{50}$).

6. In cases involving tumor growths, the maximum size tumor allowed is 10% of the body size. When there is obstruction of mobility or of homeostatic mechanisms (e.g., eating), less tumor growth is tolerated.

7. If there is an expectancy of pain or distress which cannot be controlled with analgesics or anesthetics, then the investigator must conduct a small pilot study prior to obtaining IACUC approval for a full study. The investigator and IACUC will make a cost:benefit evaluation of the pilot results.