

<p><b>DEAD ANIMAL/          PARTS OR          SERUM/BLOOD          DEALER          INSPECTION</b></p>	<p>A B-dealer who sells dead animals, unborn animals, organs, limbs, blood, serum or other parts of regulated animals must meet all applicable regulations and standards. [2.1]</p>
<p><b>Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Animals</b>          If the animals arrive at the premises dead, specific areas to inspect include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• records of acquisition</li> <li>• records of disposition</li> </ul> <p>If the animals arrive at the premises alive and are euthanized upon arrival, specific areas to inspect include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• records</li> <li>• animal holding/euthanasia area</li> <li>• euthanasia procedures</li> </ul> <p>If the animals arrive at the premises alive and are held prior to euthanasia, conduct a complete inspection.</p> <p><b>Blood and Serum</b>          If the animal is held long-term for collection of blood and/or serum, the program of veterinary care must also address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• long term care</li> <li>• frequency of collection</li> <li>• volume per collection</li> </ul>
<p><b>Species Specific</b></p>	<p><b>Dogs and Cats</b>          If the B-dealer takes possession of the dogs and/or cats alive, each dog and/or cat must have an official USDA identification.</p> <p><b>Rabbits</b>          Rabbits being used for antibody production should be observed carefully for signs of pain or distress, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• apprehensive or anxious appearance</li> <li>• crying or squealing</li> <li>• excessive licking or scratching</li> </ul>

- grinding of teeth
- hiding
- hunched appearance

NOTE: These are possible signs of pain and distress and do not necessarily mean the animal is in pain/distress. Also, a lack of these signs does not mean that the animal is not experiencing pain/distress.

The facility's bleeding schedule should be reviewed to determine if it is appropriate to ensure the health and well-being of the rabbits.

General recommendations for bleeding of rabbits to consider when reviewing a facility's bleeding schedule include, but are not limited to:\*

- NIH recommends a maximum bleeding of:
  - ▶ 10% TBV (Total Blood Volume) every 3-4 wks, or
  - ▶ 7ml/kg/mo
- NOTE: Total blood volume is considered to be 7% of body weight with 1ml of blood equal to 1 gram. Average TBV for a mature healthy rabbit is approximately 44-70ml/kg.
- industry recommendations may be:
  - ▶ 10% TBV every 2 weeks to 15% TBV every 4 weeks, or
  - ▶ 10ml/kg/mo.
- if a facility is drawing more than 7ml/kg/month, the rabbit should be monitored for physical distress, for example, by periodic hematocrit checks. (Rabbit's normal PCV is 30-50.)

\*Reference: *Laboratory Animals* (1993) 27, 1-22.