



## Inspection Report

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Customer ID: 1190

Certificate: 93-R-0004

Site: 001

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

1215 WELCH ROAD, MODULAR A

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

STANFORD, CA 94305

Date: Oct-07-2008

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No non-compliant items were identified during this inspection.

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**Prepared By:**

ANIL SHARMA, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5049

Oct-07-2008

**Received By:**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

**Date:**

**Title:**

Oct-07-2008



## Inspection Report

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Customer ID: 1190

Certificate: 93-R-0004

Site: 001

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

1215 WELCH ROAD, MODULAR A

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

STANFORD, CA 94305

Date: Sep-17-2008

**3.80** (a) (2) (v)

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

\*\*\*Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements: (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (v) Enable the nonhuman primates to remain dry and clean.\*\*\*

One non human primate was on a special flooring for health reasons. This flooring did not allow adequate drainage of water, urine and feces. The non human primate's feet and hands were damp. The facility stated that they clean the cage daily, however the cage was damp with one defecation present. So, daily does not appear to be often enough to keep the animal dry. They had confined the animal to one cage when normally the animal had access to two cages. Having the two cages may be enough to keep the animal dry. The facility needs to increase the cleaning and remove excess water until they get a new caging system in place.

This was corrected during the inspection.

**3.84** (a)

### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

\*\*\*(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from inside each indoor primary enclosure daily and from underneath them as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent the nonhuman primates from becoming soiled, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.\*\*\*

The same animal needs to be kept away from its' body waste products. There was one stool (fecal) present.

**Prepared By:**

ANIL SHARMA, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

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## Inspection Report

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Also, moisture was present on the bottom of the cage. The inspectors could not determine if the moisture was water and or urine. The only place the animal has to get out of the soiled area was the perch bars. The daily cleaning of the floor may not be enough to maintain the health and well being of the animal. More frequent cleaning and resolving the cage issue would probably resolve these issues. They stated that they will be increasing the frequency of the cleaning until they get the cage issue resolved.

This was corrected during the inspection.

This is an amended report.

This is a transcribed copy of the original report.

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**Prepared By:**

ANIL SHARMA, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5049

Mar-23-2009

**Received By:**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

**Date:**

**Title:**

Mar-23-2009



## Inspection Report

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Customer ID: 1190

Certificate: 93-R-0004

Site: 001

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

1215 WELCH ROAD, MODULAR A

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Sep-17-2008

STANFORD, CA 94305

**3.80** (a) (2) (v)

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

\*\*\*Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements: (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (v) Enable the nonhuman primates to remain dry and clean.

One non human primate was on a special flooring to prevent limb entrapment. This flooring did not allow adequate drainage of water, urine and feces. The non human primate's feet and hands were wet. The facility stated that they clean the cage daily, however the cage was wet with one defecation present. So, daily does not appear to be often enough to keep the animal dry. They had confined the animal to one cage when normally the animal had access to two cages. Having the two cages may be enough to keep the animal dry. The facility needs to increase the cleaning and remove excess water until they get a new caging system in place.

This was corrected during the inspection.

**3.84** (a)

### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

\*\*\*(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from inside each indoor primary enclosure daily and from underneath them as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent the nonhuman primates from becoming soiled, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. \*\*\*

The same animal needs to be kept away from its? body waste products. The facility stated that besides the fecal material present, there was urine in with the water (the animal likes to soak it's biscuits in the water) on the floor. The only place the animal has to get out of the soiled wet area was the perch bars. They stated that the animal usually has two cages but an animal below it was on water restriction. They had confined the upper animal to one cage so that the lower animal could not lick any fluids coming from the upper cage. Again, the once daily cleaning

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**Date:**

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Sep-30-2008

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

**Date:**

**Title:**

Sep-30-2008



## Inspection Report

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with the floor present does not appear to be enough for the health and well being of the animal. More frequent cleaning and resolving the cage issue of arm entrapment would probably resolve these issues. They stated that they will be increasing the frequency of the cleaning until they get the cage issue resolved.

The cage was cleaned during the inspection and the issue was temporarily corrected.

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**Prepared By:**

ANIL SHARMA, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

**Title:** VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5049

Sep-30-2008

**Received By:**

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

**Date:**

**Title:**

Sep-30-2008



## Inspection Report

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Customer ID: 1190

Certificate: 93-R-0004

Site: 001

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

1501 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVENUE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

PALO ALTO, CA 94304

Date: Sep-25-2007

### 2.31 (e) (2)

#### INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

\*\*\* (e) A proposal to conduct an activity involving animals, or to make a significant change in an ongoing activity involving animals, must contain the following: (2) A rationale for the appropriateness of the numbers of animals to be used.\*\*\*

One IACUC approved protocol did not contain an adequate rationale for the appropriateness of the numbers of animals to be used for that activity. The protocol initially states that 25 animals were to be used over a four year period. However, the rationale for needing 25 animals is never provided. A rationale is only provided for the use of a total of 16 animals. The protocol also states that the mortality rate for this activity may be up to 20%. However, 20% of the 25 animals initially approved results in a difference of five animals, which does not explain why 25 animals were approved with a rationale for 16 animals. The final statement in the protocol regarding the number of approved animals states that "Per A-PLAC meeting of 6/28/07 three animals will be studied." However, there is no rationale at all provided for why three animals were needed and no explanation for why the number of animals was apparently decreased from 25 to three.

The rationale for the appropriateness of the number of animals to be used in a study is an important component of protocols that utilize animals. The rationale approved by the IACUC should provide assurance that the appropriate number of animals is being used to obtain the information the activity is designed to provide. In addition to assuring that the minimum number of animals is used to obtain the desired information, the rationale should also ensure that enough animals are used to make the activity worthwhile. It is the responsibility of the IACUC to ensure that proposals to conduct activities as well as proposed significant changes in ongoing activities involving animals contain rationales that explain the appropriateness of the numbers of animals to be used in those activities.

CORRECT BY: 11-26-07

#### Prepared By:

ANIL SHARMA, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5049

Oct-26-2007

#### Received By:

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Date:

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Oct-26-2007