



## Inspection Report

MRIGlobal

425 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd  
Kansas City, MO 64110

Customer ID: **1399**

Certificate: **43-R-0009**

Site: 001

MRI Global

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 23-JAN-2024

### 2.33(b)(4)

#### Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care.

##### Narrative

On November 9, 2023 a Gottingen Minipig (3151) became hypothermic while under anesthesia due a lack of monitoring and insufficient warming. The pig was anesthetized at 8:34am as part of an IACUC approved protocol. At approximately 9:00am a senior veterinarian entered the room and instructed staff that thermal support should be provided. The pigs were provided "warming buddies" which are warmed saline bags placed beside the animal. At 10:35am the Attending Veterinarian came into the procedure room and asked if the pig's temperature had been checked and it had not been. The pig's temperature was 93.2 degrees Fahrenheit. (normal body temperature is around 100-99F) Additional heat support in the form of a warm blanket under and over the pig was provided. Until that point, the anesthesia monitoring forms, present in the room, were not being used. Body temperatures were periodically checked and recorded from that point on. At 11:30am the pig's temperature was 91.4 and at 11:45 it was 90.4. By 12:05 the pig was awake and on it's feet. Investigation by the facility found that the study coordinator had not assigned anyone to monitor the pig while under anesthesia. The facility trains staff using Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) documents which the staff must read, understand, and comply with, but these documents do not include specific information on how to monitor animals while under anesthesia, if monitoring forms are to be used to record vital information (heart rate, respiration, body temperature), and don't include temperature monitoring. The SOP does say that a heat source "may be necessary depending on the anesthetic regimen and the procedure being performed". The protocol for the study also does not provide this information. According to the current interim Attending Veterinarian, no other training has been documented.

General anesthesia is always a risk, and it is not possible to predict how each animal will respond. For these reasons, properly trained staff to administer anesthesia and monitor the animal's response to it must be present and attentive. Each research facility must establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that provide adequate guidance to personnel involved in the care and use of animals regarding handling, immobilization, anesthesia, analgesia, tranquilization, and euthanasia.

To be corrected by: April 1, 2024

### 3.28(a)(4)

#### Critical

#### Primary enclosures.

Over a period from December 1, 2023 to December 4, 2023 three Guinea pigs (ID numbers 4046, 4011, and 4020) in the same study developed hind leg lameness and were removed from the study and humanly euthanized. The guinea pigs

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were housed in enclosures with “beddingless” flooring. The flooring system has many small circular holes that allow for waste to pass through and has larger square openings in a triangular pattern at each corner that are slightly larger and appear large enough that a guinea pig’s foot could fall through. The guinea pigs were housed in these enclosures from the initiation of the study on November 14, 2023. Necropsies revealed that guinea pig 4046 had a fracture in the left rear leg, 4020 had a fracture of right rear leg, and 4011 had a severe left knee injury. Although no animals were seen with their legs caught in the flooring, the facility was suspicious that this was the cause of the injuries. On December 5, 2023 all the remaining guinea pigs in the study were moved to enclosures with solid flooring and no further injuries have occurred. On December 8, 2023 a fourth guinea pig developed lameness in one of its front legs and was removed from the study and euthanized. The facility concluded that the injury likely occurred prior to being moved to the new enclosures, but that visible clinical signs of the injury had not occurred until December 8. The manufacturer of the “beddingless” enclosures was contacted on December 5, 2023 and they confirmed that these types of injuries were a known animal welfare problem with these “beddingless” enclosures, but admitted they had not disclosed this to MRI at the time the facility purchased them.

Enclosures used to house animals must protect them and keep them safe from injury. Flooring in enclosures that allow urine or feces to pass through must be constructed so as to protect the animal’s feet and legs.

To be corrected by: January 23, 2024

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the attending veterinarian.

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**Species Inspected**

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1399	43-R-0009	001	MRI Global	23-JAN-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000008	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000010	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	SYRIAN / GOLDEN HAMSTER
000018	<b>Total</b>	