Guidelines for Monitoring Non Human Primates when Chaired

Nonhuman primates that are placed in a chair restraint device must be monitored throughout the procedure according to the guidelines below. All interventions must have been approved by IACUC. The level of monitoring during chairing is dependent on the type of experimentation as defined below.

**Level I** - The animal has been well trained (as per SOP 5.7) to the use of a primate chair and has no invasive procedures being performed during the use of the chair. The total length of experimentation does not exceed 120 minutes. (e.g. animal performing cognitive testing in chair)

**Level II** – The animal has no invasive experimental procedures being performed but the length of experimentation exceeds 120 minutes or the animal is being trained to the use of a primate chair. Additionally, if the animal will undergo minor experimental manipulations or be exposed to a new procedure. (e.g. receiving a drug at a dose that the animal has received previously without complications, being trained in a new chair or experimental chamber)

**Level III** – The animal is placed in additional restraint or the animal is involved in testing with higher potential for complications (e.g. the animal is restrained with a headpost, the animal is receiving a novel drug or a drug with high potential for complications)

**Level IV** - The animal has undergone extensive experimental manipulations that result in impairment or the animal is undergoing an invasive procedure in the chair. (e.g. animal has head implant and will have electrophysiological experiments performed, the animal has an impairment from a disease such as a neurologic condition)

**Definitions**

**Direct monitoring** is defined as:
- Person monitoring the animal is physically in the room and has direct visualization of the animal.
- Person is monitoring animal via video camera (live feed) that provides visualization of the animal to the person adequate to evaluate distress.
- Person monitoring the animal has visual access via a window, observation port or mirror that provides visualization that is adequate for evaluating condition.

**Indirect monitoring** is defined as:
There is evidence that the animal is performing assigned tasks that can be constantly monitored. This type of evidence may include: output to a computer being monitored for a task completion (visual or audible), electrophysiological recordings, or monitoring a physiological parameter such as pulse rate.
Monitoring animals in the **Level I** category:
- Animals must be checked by direct OR indirect monitoring throughout the procedure at a minimum interval of every 15-20 minutes.
- If indirect monitoring is employed then the animal must also be checked by direct monitoring no less than once every hour.
- Documentation of monitoring is required every 15-20 minutes.

Monitoring animals in the **Level II** category
- Animals must be checked by direct or indirect monitoring throughout the procedure with no lapse in monitoring to exceed 7 minutes.
- If indirect monitoring is employed then the animal must also be checked by direct monitoring no less than once every 30 minutes.
- Documentation of monitoring is required every 15-20 minutes.

Monitoring animals in the **Level III** category
- Animals must be checked by direct or indirect monitoring throughout the procedure with no lapse in monitoring to exceed 7 minutes.
- If indirect monitoring is employed then the animal must also be checked by direct monitoring no less than once every 15 minutes.
- Documentation of monitoring is required every 15-20 minutes.

Monitoring animals in the **Level IV** category
- Animals must be checked by direct or indirect monitoring throughout the procedure with no lapse in monitoring to exceed 7 minutes.
- If indirect monitoring is employed then the animal must also be checked by direct monitoring no less than once every 5-7 minutes.
- Documentation of monitoring is required every 15-20 minutes.

**B.** Documentation of observation and/or monitoring will be required every 15-20 minutes by the individual performing the monitoring. This documentation can be designed by individual laboratories but must be maintained and available for review upon request. Documentation for indirect monitoring must include an indication that the animal is performing tasks or a physiological indicator that the animal is stable. Documentation for direct monitoring should note that the animal is not exhibiting any signs of distress. If continual monitoring is employed throughout the entire session then documentation may indicate this without requiring notations every 15-20 minutes. Documentation must be maintained in the laboratory for a minimum of 3 years.

**C.** Individuals monitoring animals must have ready access to a radio in order to facilitate communications in the event of an emergency.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Level</th>
<th>Indirect or Direct Monitoring</th>
<th>Direct Monitoring Required</th>
<th>Documentation Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Every 15-20 minutes</td>
<td>Every 1 hour</td>
<td>15-20 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>continual</td>
<td>Every 30 minutes</td>
<td>15-20 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>continual</td>
<td>Every 15 minutes</td>
<td>15-20 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>continual</td>
<td>Every 5-7 minutes</td>
<td>15-20 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>