



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #622

MARMOSET HEALTH MONITORING PROGRAM

1. PURPOSE

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes the health monitoring program for marmosets.

2. RESPONSIBILITY

Veterinarians.

3. MATERIALS

- 3.1. Anesthetics
- 3.2. Old Mammalian Tuberculin
- 3.3. Blood collections tubes
- 3.4. Fecal collection containers

4. PROCEDURES

- 4.1. Monitor populations that are housed for more than 8 weeks.
- 4.2. Do not perform examinations under anesthesia or tuberculin skin test on pregnant females or marmosets under 2 months of age.
- 4.3. Every 6 months:
 - 4.3.1. General physical examination:
 - 4.3.1.1. Anesthetize animals as per NHP Anesthesia SOP.
 - 4.3.1.2. Record body weight.
 - 4.3.1.3. Perform a complete physical examination.
 - 4.3.1.4. Allow animal to fully recover in crate before returning to housing enclosure.
 - 4.3.2. Blood collection:
 - 4.3.2.1. Collect 1.0 mL of blood for complete blood count and biochemistry for all marmosets 8 years of age or older, or as determined by the veterinarian.
 - 4.3.2.2. Refer to SOP 403 Guidelines for Blood Collection Volumes and Frequency.
 - 4.3.3. Fecal samples:
 - 4.3.3.1. At the discretion of the veterinarian, collect fresh feces from each family/group for ectoparasites, endoparasites, and pathogenic enteric bacteria testing.
- 4.4. Every 12 months, at a minimum:
 - 4.4.1. Blood collection:
 - 4.4.1.1. Collect 1.0 mL of blood for complete blood count and biochemistry for all marmosets actively being used in research protocols, as determined by the veterinarian.
 - 4.4.1.2. Refer to SOP 403 Guidelines for Blood Collection Volumes and Frequency.
 - 4.4.2. Tuberculin skin testing:
 - 4.4.2.3. Anesthetize animals as per NHP Anesthesia SOP.
 - 4.4.2.1. Inject 0.05 ml of Old Mammalian Tuberculin intradermally in the upper eyelid, as close to the edge as possible.
 - 4.4.2.2. Allow animal to fully recover in crate before returning to housing enclosure.
 - 4.4.2.3. Reaction will be evaluated at 24h, 48h, and 72h.

- 4.4.2.4. The description of the reaction or corresponding reaction grade (as per table below) must be entered into the animal's record.

- 4.4.2.5. Grades 0, 1 and 2 are considered negative; grade 3 is suspect; grades 4 and 5 are considered positive.

- 4.4.2.6. Upon reading, all grade 3, 4, and 5 must be signaled immediately to a veterinarian.

- 4.4.2.7. After 72 hours, any clinical signs, including grade 1 and 2, must be reported to a veterinarian.

- 4.4.2.8. Retest any suspected cases as determined by the veterinarian.

4.4.2.8.1. Anesthetize animals as per NHP Anesthesia SOP.

4.4.2.8.2. Carefully shave a small section of the abdomen. Inject 0.05 ml of Old Mammalian Tuberculin intradermally. Ideally, use a different lot from the one used in the first testing.

4.4.2.8.3. Allow animal to fully recover in crate before returning to housing enclosure.

4.4.2.8.4. Reaction will be evaluated at 24h, 48h, and 72h.

4.4.2.8.5. The description of the reaction or corresponding reaction grade (as per table below) must be entered into the animal's record.

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5. REFERENCES

- 5.1. Lécuyer, A., Knauf, S., Mätz-Rensing, K., & Kaup, F. (2012). Tuberculosis in Nonhuman Primates, an Overview of Diagnostic Tools.
- 5.2. CCAC guidelines: Nonhuman primates. Canadian Council on Animal Care, 2019.

SOP REVISION HISTORY

