



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

