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| **Module 11: Neoplasia in Animals** |

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| **A. Method(s) of Neoplasia Induction**  (insert **X** in appropriate boxes below) | | | |
| **Yes** | **No** | **Does neoplasia induction involve…** | **If “yes,” also complete …** |
|  | **X** | Endogenous oncovirus, a genetic trait, &/or spontaneous neoplasia? | (none-describe in body of protocol) |
|  | **X** | Chemical carcinogenesis? | Module 10 |
|  | **X** | Virus inoculation? | Module 8 |
|  | **X** | Tumor cell implantation?  All tissues and cell lines of human or animal origin are considered to harbor potential infectious agents. | Module 8 |
|  | **X** | Irradiation?  (if yes, type and dose must be detailed in protocol) | (none-describe in body of protocol) |
|  | **X** | Other methods of neoplasia induction?  (if yes, methods must be detailed in protocol) | (none-describe in body of protocol) |

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| **B. Animal Health Considerations during Neoplasia Studies\*** | |
| Site(s) of the tumor(s): |  |
| Metastatic potential of the tumor(s): |  |
| Special care considerations for animal(s) during neoplasia study: |  |
| Criteria for determining endpoint for the neoplasia study (e.g., time, tumor size, ulceration of the tumor, health condition of animal, etc.):  Also see criteria listed below. |  |

\* See also Section G of the basic Protocol Form.

**Euthanasia Criteria**

Signs that are commonly used as an indication for provision of euthanasia include the following:

• Rough hair coat, hunched posture, distended abdomen, reluctance to move, or lethargy;

• CNS signs such as head tilt, tremors, lethargy, seizures, circling of neurologic (not behavioral) origin, or paresis (especially if associated with anorexia);

• Coughing, dyspnea (difficult respiration), rales, wheezing, or copious nasal discharge;

• Icterus (yellowing) due to jaundice and/or pallor due to anemia;

• Rapid weight loss (15-20% loss of body weight within 5-7 days, 10% loss of body weight in 1-2 days);

• Cachexia (failure to eat) or emaciation;

• Paralysis;

• Hemorrhage (blood loss) from any site;

• Severe diarrhea;

• Rapid growth of an abnormal mass or masses;

• Presence of any experimentally-induced or unexpected mass >2 cm in any dimension;

• Markedly discolored urine, polyuria (excessive urine), or anuria (no urine);

• Persistent self-induced trauma;

• Lesions interfering with eating or drinking;

• Dehydration without any therapy;

• Any ulcerative or erosive skin lesion greater than 2 cm in diameter without any therapy;

• Other clinical signs judged by Attending Vet &/or experienced technical staff to be indicative of an animal in moribund condition.

Maintenance of an animal that has developed one or more of the above signs requires specific IACUC approval based on the Principal Investigator’s provision of a compelling scientific justification for keeping the animal(s) beyond the point when euthanasia is typically provided.