



Inspection Report

Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Customer ID: **3832**

Certificate: **93-B-0192**

Site: 001

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jul-07-2015

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

A goat with identification # 21135 was observed around 10:30 AM by the Animal Care inspectors. The goat appeared to be very depressed, with its head and ears down, reluctant to walk, and breathing in a loud, heavy manner. Records showed that this goat was under treatment for urinary calculi, and it may have been depressed in part due to treatment with acepromazine that morning, which can have a sedative effect, but also helps to relax the urinary tract and allow stones to pass. The regularly on-site veterinarian was on vacation for the current week, and the off-site attending veterinarian was not scheduled to be there until the next day. Around 3:30 PM the goat was examined again by the Animal Care inspectors, and it was found to be lying sternal, head flexed back toward its flank, and vocalizing with most breaths, in a manner suggestive of pain and agonal distress. The veterinary technician was summoned, and reported that she had recently treated the animal, but had been unable to contact the attending veterinarian. Staff indicated they did not have an alternate emergency veterinary provider, and they were unable to contact the attending veterinarian. The staff eventually decided to euthanize the goat, and around 4:15 PM the goat was euthanized by the staff on site. A veterinarian was never contacted prior to euthanizing the goat.

Each research facility is expected to have in place a program of veterinary care that includes the availability of emergency care. Allowing 21135 to suffer throughout the day without the consult of a veterinarian was not in the best interest of the welfare of this animal.

Steps should be taken to ensure that emergency veterinary care is available at all times, as needed, in order to safeguard the well-being of the animals on site.

Previous correction date: to have been corrected immediately.

2.40 (b) (4)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The staff made a decision to euthanize goat # 21135 due to the fact that it appeared to be dying and suffering. The facility has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP # 4655G-E1 Ver. 1.8) titled Emergency Goat Euthanasia. This SOP requires that If an emergency euthanasia needs to take place, the

Prepared By:

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MARCY E ROSENDALE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5039

Jul-08-2015

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

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Inspection Report

Veterinarian is contacted for approval to euthanize the goat(s). No veterinarian was contacted prior to the euthanasia of the animal.

SOP #4655G-E1 also states that following the use of the captive bolt gun, a secondary, adjunct method of euthanasia (injection with potassium chloride or magnesium sulfate, in order to stop the heart) is applied. No adjunct method of euthanasia was administered following the use of the captive bolt gun.

Guidance from a veterinarian and the use of appropriate methods to treat animals are crucial components of veterinary care and are necessary to avoid and minimize pain and distress in animals. Staff at the facility should ensure that procedures proscribed by the attending veterinarian in facility SOPs are appropriately followed.

Correct immediately.

2.131 (b) (1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Two rabbit primary enclosure doors were found open and unsupervised. One rabbit was present in each enclosure. The floor of one enclosure was approximately one foot off the floor and the second enclosure was approximately three feet off the floor. Jumping or falling out of enclosures to the cement flooring below could result in serious injuries or death.

Seven small wire enclosures holding one rabbit in each enclosure were found stacked on a cart waiting for blood collection. The enclosures were not large enough to allow the animals to make normal postural adjustments and did not appear to provide enough space to allow the animals to turn around. An employee at the facility stated that the rabbits had been in the enclosures for 30 minutes while other employees were on a break. Two of the enclosures contained accumulations of feces under the front feet of the animals.

Animals should be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible to prevent trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort. Enclosure doors should be secured to prevent the animals from experiencing physical harm or trauma. Time spent in small enclosures used for pre-procedural holding should be kept to a minimum in order to prevent stress and discomfort.

Correct immediately.

An exit briefing was conducted with a facility representative.

Prepared By:

MARCY ROSENDALE, D.V.M.

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Inspection Report

Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Customer ID: 1344

Certificate: 93-R-0380

Site: 002

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jul-07-2015

2.33 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

A goat with identification # 21135 was observed around 10:30 AM by the Animal Care inspectors. The goat appeared to be very depressed, with its head and ears down, reluctant to walk, and breathing in a loud, heavy manner. Records showed that this goat was under treatment for urinary calculi, and it may have been depressed in part due to treatment with acepromazine that morning, which can have a sedative effect, but also helps to relax the urinary tract and allow stones to pass. The regularly on-site veterinarian was on vacation for the current week, and the off-site attending veterinarian was not scheduled to be there until the next day. Around 3:30 PM the goat was examined again by the Animal Care inspectors, and it was found to be lying sternal, head flexed back toward its flank, and vocalizing with most breaths, in a manner suggestive of pain and agonal distress. The veterinary technician was summoned, and reported that she had recently treated the animal, but had been unable to contact the attending veterinarian. Staff indicated they did not have an alternate emergency veterinary provider, and they were unable to contact the attending veterinarian. The staff eventually decided to euthanize the goat, and around 4:15 PM the goat was euthanized by the staff on site. A veterinarian was never contacted prior to euthanizing the goat.

Each research facility is expected to have in place a program of veterinary care that includes the availability of emergency care. Allowing 21135 to suffer throughout the day without the consult of a veterinarian was not in the best interest of the welfare of this animal.

Steps should be taken to ensure that emergency veterinary care is available at all times, as needed, in order to safeguard the well-being of the animals on site.

Previous correction date: to have been corrected immediately.

2.33 (b) (4)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

The staff made a decision to euthanize goat # 21135 due to the fact that it appeared to be dying and suffering. The facility has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP # 4655G-E1 Ver. 1.8) titled Emergency Goat Euthanasia. This SOP requires that if an emergency euthanasia needs to take place, the Veterinarian is contacted for approval to euthanize the goat(s). No veterinarian was contacted prior to

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the euthanasia of the animal.

SOP #4655G-E1 also states that following the use of the captive bolt gun, a secondary, adjunct method of euthanasia (injection with potassium chloride or magnesium sulfate, in order to stop the heart) is applied. No adjunct method of euthanasia was administered following the use of the captive bolt gun.

Guidance from a veterinarian and the use of appropriate methods to treat animals are crucial components of veterinary care and are necessary to avoid and minimize pain and distress in animals. Staff at the facility should ensure that procedures proscribed by the attending veterinarian in facility SOPs are appropriately followed.

Correct immediately.

2.38 (f) (1)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two rabbit primary enclosure doors in the infirmary area were found open and unsupervised. One rabbit was present in each enclosure. The floor of one enclosure was approximately one foot off the floor and the second enclosure was approximately three feet off the floor. Jumping or falling out of enclosures to the cement flooring below could result in serious injuries or death.

Seven small wire enclosures holding one rabbit in each enclosure were found stacked on a cart waiting for blood collection. The enclosures were not large enough to allow the animals to make normal postural adjustments and did not appear to provide enough space to allow the animals to turn around. An employee at the facility stated that the rabbits had been in the enclosures for 30 minutes while other employees were on a break. Two of the enclosures contained accumulations of feces under the front feet of the animals.

Animals should be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible to prevent trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort. Enclosure doors should be secured to prevent the animals from experiencing physical harm or trauma. Time spent in small enclosures used for pre-procedural holding should be kept to a minimum in order to prevent stress and discomfort.

Correct immediately.

An exit briefing was conducted with a facility representative.

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