



Guidelines for the Acclimation of Animals Utilized in Research Following Transportation

Stress associated with transportation has widespread effects on physiological systems in animals, including changes in the cardiovascular, endocrine, immune, central nervous and reproductive systems. Although short-lived, these changes can confound research if animals are utilized before homeostasis is restored and physiological measures return to normal. (Obernier and Baldwin, 2006).

Regardless of whether the animals are quarantined, newly received animals should be given a period of physiologic, behavioral, and nutritional acclimation before their use (Guide, 2010; Obernier and Baldwin, 2006). The length of time for acclimation will depend on the type and duration of animal transportation, the species, and the intended use of the animals. Researchers should consider how the physiological alterations caused by transport could confound data.

Considering this, it is recommended that rodents to be utilized in research at UGA, which have been transported commercially, should be provided a minimum 3 day acclimation period. However, if those animals are to undergo survival surgery or behavior testing, that acclimation period should be increased to 7 days. For all other live vertebrate animals intended for use in research at UGA, which have been transported commercially, a 7 day acclimation period is recommended.

Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. 2010. National Research Council of the National Academies, p. 111.

Guidelines for the Humane Transportation of Research Animals. 2006. National Research Council of the National Academies.

Obernier JA, Baldwin RL. 2006. Establishing an Appropriate Period of Acclimatization Following Transportation of Laboratory Animals. ILAR J. 47(4):364-369.