

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT FOR GUINEA PIGS**  
**USED IN RESEARCH AND TEACHING**

**1.0 PURPOSE:**

- 1.1 This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the methods for environmental enrichment of guinea pigs (*Cavia porcellus*) used for research and teaching purposes.
- 1.2 These methods are intended to improve the well-being of these animals by increasing species-specific behaviors and reducing maladaptive behaviors.
- 1.3 This SOP is part of the UGA Environmental Enrichment Program that fully complies with the requirements of the National Research Council, *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animal*, ed8 available at <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/Guide-for-the-Care-and-Use-of-Laboratory-Animals.pdf> and the Animal Welfare Act and Regulations: Public Law 99-198 – The Improved Standards for Laboratory Animal Act available at <http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/legislat/awa.htm> .

**2.0 STANDARDS:**

2.1 Natural Behavior:

Guinea pigs are social rodents that do very well in group-housing situations. They have been domesticated for over 5000 years and have been used for food and as pets. Mating privileges, space and food are the primary stimuli for aggressive interactions, mostly occurring between males. Guinea pigs may be active at all times, though they appear to avoid intense light. They have a strong need to hide and their feeling of security depends on access to a covered refuge. (Banjanin et al, 2004) Guinea pigs are sensitive to changes in temperature and do not tolerate extreme heat very well. Guinea pigs are a gnawing species and are strict herbivores with a unique requirement for Vitamin C. They use vocal communications extensively and also rely on olfactory signals as scent marking. (Terrill and Clemons, 1998)

2.2 Environmental enrichment must be evaluated by taking into account the following:

- 2.2.1 The Natural Behavior and needs of guinea pigs (see above)
- 2.2.2 Social Enrichment – Housing of compatible co specific offers a high level of enrichment. Every effort will be made socially house social species. If social housing is not possible, animals should be housed in a manner that allows for as much tactile, auditory, visual or olfactory contact as possible. Social housing is a recognized and important part of the Environment Enrichment Program but should not be viewed as the sole means of meeting the enrichment needs of animals.
- 2.2.3 Physical Enrichment (devices, toys, etc) – Physical enrichment can be an important part of the Environmental Enrichment Program. However the selection of physical enrichment should take into account the safety of the device, its ability to stimulate and maintain the animal’s interest and its impact on the research being conducted. Physical enrichment should be carefully monitored to assess its impact of the goals of increasing natural behaviors.
- 2.2.4 Activity/Food Enrichment – Activity/food enrichment can be an important part of the Environmental Enrichment Program. However, the selection of activity/food enrichment should take into account the health of the animal, the limitations of its

confines and its impact on the research being conducted. Any activity/food enrichment should be planned in consultation with the Attending Veterinarian (AV) and the Principal Investigator (PI).

- 2.3 The enrichment program is carried out by University Research Animal Resources (URAR). Specific needs and requirements should be communicated to the Assistant Director of the Animal Resources (AR) Unit.
- 2.4 Unless specifically justified by the PI in the Animal Use Proposal (AUP), all animals will receive enrichment. It is recognized that animal enrichment can be a research variable. In caring for the psychological well-being of animals, it is important to recognize limitations and use a balanced approach in providing the best possible care and allowing for the expression of species-typical behavior within a functioning research environment.
- 2.5 Abnormal Behaviors:

The Environmental Enrichment Program is a dynamic process. Ongoing evaluation is a necessary component to meeting the goal of more species-specific natural behaviors. University Research Animal Resources (URAR) will regularly monitor all enrichment, in part, by looking for stereotypical behaviors that might indicate animal stress or maladaptation to the laboratory environment.

Abnormal behaviors in guinea pigs include:

- fighting among cagemates
- stampeding

When these behaviors are observed, URAR will evaluate the need for additional environmental enrichment. All changes to enrichment will be approved by the AV and the PI. Enrichment changes will be made for all animals on study, in order to minimize research variability, even if all of the animals are not showing the stereotypical behavior.

### 3.0 PROCEDURES:

- 3.1 Social Enrichment – As a social species, guinea pig social housing will be considered the default method of housing unless otherwise justified based on social incompatibility resulting from inappropriate behavior, veterinary-related concerns regarding animal well-being, or scientific requirements approved by the UGA Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.
- 3.2 Physical Enrichment - in order of preference
  - 3.2.1 Autoclaved/irradiated hay or wheat straw (separated from food and water) – *Wheat straw is used if the guinea pigs are on a nutritional study as it provides bulk but minimal nutrition.*
  - 3.2.2 Shelters for hiding
- 3.3 Activity/Food Enrichment - in order of preference
  - 3.3.1 See 3.2.1 - ~ 8 cm of hay or wheat straw (separated from food and water) – *Wheat straw is used if the guinea pigs are on a nutritional study as it provides bulk but minimal nutrition.*
  - 3.3.2 fruits and/or vegetables (~2 pieces/guinea pig/week)

3.3.3 Nylabones affixed to the front of the cage (to prevent fecal contamination)

#### 4.0 RECORDS:

The Animal Care Staff will log provision of enrichment daily according to their facility specific documentation records.

#### 5.0 DEFINITIONS AND REFERENCES:

##### 5.1 Definitions:

- 5.1.1 Animal Use Proposal (AUP): a detailed written description of the procedures involving the use of animals in a research or instructional project.
- 5.1.2 Attending Veterinarian (AV): the veterinarian responsible for the health and well-being of all laboratory animals used at the institution
- 5.1.3 Enrichment: a method of providing animals with the opportunity to behave as they do in the wild, playing, foraging, grooming, and interacting in other ways with one another.
- 5.1.4 Principal Investigator (PI): the scientist who plans and coordinates all phases of the research or instructional work and the protocol.
- 5.1.5 Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): a set of standardized instructions for dealing with routine laboratory procedures

##### 5.2 References:

- Animal Welfare Act and Regulations: Public Law 99-198 – The Improved Standards for Laboratory Animal Act (<http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/legislat/awa.htm>)
- Banjanin et al. (2004) *Environmental enrichment for guinea pigs: A Discussion by the Laboratory Animal Refinement & Enrichment Forum*. “Animal Technology and Welfare”
- National Research Council, *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*, ed 8 available at <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/Guide-for-the-Care-and-Use-of-Laboratory-Animals.pdf>
- Terril, L.A. and Clemmons, D.J. (1998) *The Laboratory Guinea Pig*. CRC Press