

HANDLING OF ANIMALS	An animal must be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible. [2.38(f), 2.131(d)]
Criteria	<p>Handling includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• petting• feeding/watering• cleaning• manipulating• loading/crating• shifting/transferring• immobilizing/restraining• treating• training• working• moving• any similar activity <p>Research facility personnel must handle an animal(s) in a manner to prevent: [2.38(f)(1)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trauma• overheating• excessive cooling• behavioral stress• physical harm• unnecessary discomfort <p>Physical abuse must not be used to: [2.38(f)(2)(i)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• train animals• work animals• handle animals <p>Deprivation of food or water must not be used to: [2.38(f)(2)(ii)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• train animals• work animals• handle animals

Short-term withholding of food and water is permitted if required as part of a protocol which must: [2.38(f)(2)(ii)]

- contain a description of the monitoring procedures to be used
- be approved by the IACUC

Possible evidence of improper handling includes:

- excessive pacing
- cowering in the corner
- excessive vocalization
- visible injuries or wounds
- excessive shivering or panting
- wild-eyed/apprehensive look
- open-mouthed breathing
- hissing/spitting/bar charging

When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health and well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. [2.131(d)]

An animal may **not** be subjected to any combination of the following climatic conditions that is detrimental to its health and well-being:

- temperature
- humidity
- time

When determining if climatic conditions are detrimental to an animal's health and well-being, the following factors must be taken into consideration:

- age
- species
- breed
- overall health status
- acclimation