



## Inspection Report

PROFESSIONAL LAB & RESEARCH SERVICES

Customer ID: **827**

Certificate: **55-R-0027**

Site: 001

PROFESSIONAL LABORATORY & RESEARCH SERV.

1251 NC 32 NORTH

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CORAPEAKE, NC 27926

Date: Sep-14-2010

### 2.33 (b) (2)

#### ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

At the time of inspection a large number of dogs were noted to have health problems such as periodontal disease, pododermatitis, otitis externa, and conjunctivitis.

In the cases of periodontal disease, the inspectors noted dental tartar accumulation, plaque accumulation at the gingival margins, receded gingival margins, sometimes exposed roots, and sometimes loosened teeth. The most severely affected dogs were id #s: 38453, 38507, E5088, 35915, 36377, BXV6 and 30649.

In the cases of pododermatitis, the inspectors observed that the feet were moist, erythematous, had dark staining of the fur, and sometimes swelling/interdigital cysts. Many of the animals with pododermatitis also had lick granulomas located on their carpal and/or tarsal joints. The most severely affected dogs included id #s: 38453, L5R9, DBC7, OCP8, JCH8, PTP8, EYL8, 38507, GSP8, XXY8, GP08, WCZ8, ZXZ7, E5082, 33512, 35915, PC08, QQ08, QEO8, IGR9, BXV6, E5113, 39167, and 36737.

In the cases of otitis externa, the inspectors observed a range of signs indicating acute infections such as erythema and exudate to those indicating chronic infection such as hyperpigmentation, thickening, and lichenification. The dogs most severely affected included id #s: JCH8, WE08, WCZ8, PC08, 34929, GP08, and E5110. Also, cat id #s 09GDQ1 and 14807.

The signs noted in the animals with conjunctivitis were ocular discharge, squinting, scleral injection, and swollen conjunctiva. The dogs affected were id #s: EYL8, JYC7, and WC78. The cat affected was 08AAA3.

The health problems of periodontal disease, pododermatitis, otitis externa, and conjunctivitis cause discomfort and negatively affect the health of the animals. The registrant must maintain a program to identify and treat these health issues. This program may include facility improvements, such as keeping the kennels drier and correcting drainage problems throughout the buildings, and management changes which could involve instituting more frequent overall health checks.

A dog (id # DJK7) had severe right sided facial swelling. The swelling was almost causing her right eye lids

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to close together. Her muzzle was also firm and swollen. This severe facial swelling may be indicative of anaphylaxis and requires immediate veterinary attention. This was corrected at the time of inspection.

Dog id # PC08 had a bald erythematous spot on the bridge of her nose. This irritation is possibly caused by trauma from frequently putting her nose and face through the drainage hole in the back of her run to observe activity in the other side of the building. This trauma to the face can lead to an infection. The registrant must correct facility problems on which the animals can injure themselves and also maintain a program to identify and treat animals for injuries resulting from trauma.

Dog id # 30649 had wide, shallow, full-thickness lacerations on each of it's ear margins that were crusted over and appeared to be wounds from a couple of days earlier. Facility personnel did not know the origin of these wounds but they appeared to be caused by another dog. At the time of inspection dog # 30649 was singly housed. Wounds must be treated immediately otherwise they can become infected or cause discomfort to the animal. If wounds are created by incompatibility of co-housed animals or incompatibility during dog exercise then the facility must recognize aggressive animals and prevent interaction with animals with which they have known incompatibilities.

Dog id # 3246 had matted hair on it's ears. Hair mats can cause discomfort by reducing skin mobility and also cause infection of the skin beneath the mat. The registrant must create and maintain a program to prevent hair mats for the health and well-being of the dogs.

Correct by Oct. 15, 2010

### 3.1 (c) (1) (i)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Surfaces--General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface.

Throughout the facility the inspectors noted excessively rusted surfaces in the kennels. Specifically, the structural portions of the dogs runs such as the metal poles and the metal chain link caging. Rust is not sanitizable and must be prevented in animal housing areas to reduce the chance of disease spread and to maintain the structural integrity of the kennels. The registrant must replace rusted surfaces and any surface in animal housing areas that is not impermeable to water and readily sanitizable for the health of the dogs.

Correct by Nov. 1, 2010

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Sep-14-2010

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**3.1** (c) (1) (ii) **REPEAT**

### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Surfaces-- General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must be free of jagged edges or sharp points that might injure the animals.

In some areas of the facility, there were drainage holes made of concrete in the back of the dog runs that were lined with metal and large enough for the dogs to stick their noses and part of their faces through to view the dogs and activity on the other side of the kennel. The metal was sharp and it was noted that some of the dogs had erythematous noses and skin irritations. The dogs with these lesions were noted to stick their noses into the drainage holes frequently. The dogs should be prevented from contacting the sharp edges in these drainage holes to reduce injury.

Many of the resting platforms in the dog housing areas were made of metal coated with a thick layer of plastic. The plastic coating on many of these resting platforms was severely jagged and rough from being chewed and scratched. The jagged areas were very deep and could retain grime and dirt and also abrade the animals' skin. The registrant must replace objects that are in contact with the animals which cannot be readily cleaned and that may cause discomfort or injury. This was previously not in compliance in June 30, 2009.

**3.1** (f)

### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry.

Throughout the facility the inspectors noted the kennel buildings had wet floors and many of the dogs' feet were moist. The worst areas were cat room 5 and dog room Row A2. The wet floors could be a contributing factor in the prevalence of pododermatitis noted during this inspection. Proper drainage and keeping animal areas dry is important to prevent disease transmission, reduce odors, and to keep animals' comfortable. The registrant must correct the drainage problems for the health and well-being of the animals.

Correct by Nov. 1, 2010

This inspection was conducted by AC inspectors Tonya Hadjis and Nicolette Petervary and IES investigator Chris Mina between the dates of Sept 13-15, 2010. This was a focused inspection of the facility and animals. Documents are under review. Exit briefing conducted with facility representatives.

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Sep-14-2010

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Sep-14-2010



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Certificate: **55-R-0027**

Site: 001

PROFESSIONAL LABORATORY & RESEARCH SERV.

1251 NC 32 NORTH

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

CORAPEAKE, NC 27926

Date: Jul-07-2010

**2.31** (d) (1) (ii)

### INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

1) In order to approve proposed activities or proposed significant changes in ongoing activities, the IACUC shall conduct a review of those components of the activities related to the care and use of animals and determine that the proposed activities are in accordance with this subchapter unless acceptable justification for a departure is presented in writing; Further, the IACUC shall determine that the proposed activities or significant changes in ongoing activities meet the following requirements:

(i) Procedures involving animals will avoid or minimize discomfort, distress, and pain to the animals;

(ii) The principal investigator has considered alternatives to procedures that may cause more than momentary or slight pain or distress to the animals, and has provided a written narrative description of the methods and sources, e. g., the Animal Welfare Information Center, used to determine that alternatives were not available;

\*\*\*New protocol for Study #1006 did not have a written narrative description of the methods and sources used to determine that alternatives to potentially painful procedures were not available. There was only a statement that there were no alternatives to the use of live animals. Need to include the required narrative description of the methods and sources used to determine that there were no alternatives to the painful procedure, not just the use of animals. Correct by August 7, 2010.

**Prepared By:**

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**Date:**

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Jul-07-2010

**Received By:**

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Jul-07-2010



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Customer ID: 827

Certificate: 55-R-0027

Site: 001

PROFESSIONAL LABORATORY & RESEARCH SERV.

1251 NC 32 NORTH

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Jun-30-2009

CORAPEAKE, NC 27926

### 2.31 (e) (2)

#### INSTITUTIONAL ANIMAL CARE AND USE COMMITTEE (IACUC).

) A proposal to conduct an activity involving animals, or to make a significant change in an ongoing activity involving animals, must contain the following:

- (1) Identification of the species and the approximate number of animals to be used;
- (2) A rationale for involving animals, and for the appropriateness of the species and numbers of animals to be used;
- (3) A complete description of the proposed use of the animals;
- (4) A description of procedures designed to assure that discomfort and pain to animals will be limited to that which is unavoidable for the conduct of scientifically valuable research, including provision for the use of analgesic, anesthetic, and tranquilizing drugs where indicated and appropriate to minimize discomfort and pain to animals; and
- (5) A description of any euthanasia method to be used.

Approximately 27 rabbits present were being used to produce and harvest ticks. Although there was an SOP describing this procedure, this description was not in the form of an IACUC protocol and did not have several required pieces of information, namely, a rationale for involving animals and for the appropriateness of the species and numbers of animals used. Also, some of the rabbits were recovering from the tick production process and had large areas of reddened, scabby skin on their backs. This condition did not appear to require any treatment at this time, however, the IACUC should evaluate this process for potential pain/distress during the tick production period and the complete protocol should be approved by the IACUC. Correct by August 1, 2009.

### 3.1 (c) (1) (i)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

- (i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface

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\*\*\*About 10-15 of the plastic-coated, expanded metal resting platforms for dogs had the plastic coating chewed off the corners, exposing rusty, degraded metal underneath. These damaged resting platforms need to be replaced or repaired to allow proper sanitation. Correct by September 1, 2009.

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1251 NC 32 NORTH

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Date: Jun-24-2008

CORAPEAKE, NC 27926

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All items in compliance.

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**Prepared By:**

F MIAVA BINKLEY, D V M      USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

**Date:**

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Jun-24-2008

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