

# FONDAZIONE GUIDO BERNARDINI

BETTER EDUCATION FOR BETTER SCIENCE

## TWO DAY COURSE

 credits: 10 points - Royal Society of Biology: 28 credits

1.5 day continuing education for person carrying out procedures on animals and person designing procedures and projects by Swiss Veterinarian Associations

# Health Monitoring of Rodents: Traditional and Innovative Approaches

28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> of September 2017

## OBJECTIVES

The course is designed to provide the participants with advanced concepts of animal health and environmental monitoring. Simulation of health monitoring laboratory schemes is provided through interactive theoretical sessions.

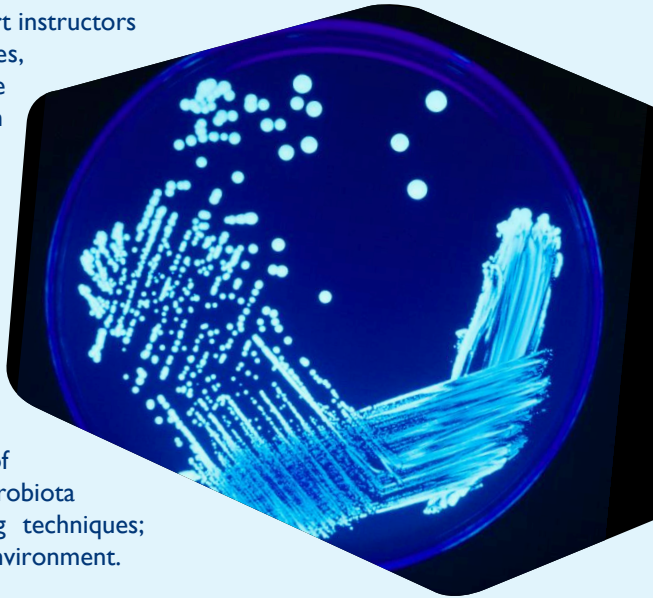
The participants are guided by expert instructors through the routine procedures, laboratory test programmes, the interpretation of results and action plans in case of confirmed infection.

## CONTENTS

Traditional and emerging pathogenic agents; Relevant international guidelines; Selection of laboratory techniques for health monitoring of mice and rats; Practical applications in rodent units; Monitoring of incoming animals and biological samples; Disaster plan in case of confirmed infection; Influence of microbiota on animal models and monitoring techniques; Control of the macro- and micro-environment.

## TARGET AUDIENCE

Facility managers and supervisors, veterinarians, senior technologists, persons responsible for overseeing the welfare and care of animals, quality assurance managers.



Day 1	<b>Why should be worried about health monitoring?</b>	Traditional and emerging agents FELASA recommendations
	<b>Laboratory techniques for health monitoring investigation</b>	Reliability Alternative methods New laboratory techniques Interpretation of results Monitoring of biological specimens
	<b>Screening of biologicals</b>	Material to be tested Methods available Experience from the field
	<b>Individually ventilated cages (IVCs)</b>	Impact of IVC system on prevalence of infections and on health monitoring scheme
	<b>Health monitoring programmes in different caging systems</b>	Proposed approaches to the health monitoring programmes with different caging systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open cages</li> <li>• Microisolators (static filter top cages)</li> <li>• Isolators</li> <li>• IVCs</li> </ul> Costs of health monitoring programmes
	<b>Innovative approaches for health monitoring</b>	PCR for environmental monitoring
Day 2	<b>Role of pathology in HM programs</b>	Importance of pathology for detection of infectious diseases Different scenarios for the application of pathology in HM Sampling methods
	<b>Infection detected and confirmed</b>	Positive findings: what to do Disaster plans
	<b>Incoming animals and introduction of biologicals</b>	Health report evaluation Quarantine procedures Alternative strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importation of embryos</li> <li>• Rederivation by embryo-transfer</li> </ul> Pros and cons of the different options
	<b>Beyond pathogens: the monitoring of the microbiota</b>	Influence of the microbiota on animal models Laboratory methods available
	<b>Microbiological monitoring of the environment</b>	Surface microbiological tests Air microbiological assessment Water microbiological assessment
	<b>Monitoring of the physical parameters</b>	Macroenvironment: meaning of temperature and RH monitoring Microenvironment: NH <sub>3</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> , temperature and RH

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