



Policy on Physical Restraint

It is the responsibility of the UGA IACUC to evaluate all research and instructional protocols for the potential to cause pain and/or distress in vertebrate animals. The IACUC must also assess the steps that are to be taken to eliminate or minimize the potential for pain and distress and ensure that alternatives to these procedures have been considered. Because physical restraint of animals can be associated with discomfort, pain, distress, and the potential for injury, the IACUC must have sufficient information to evaluate protocols that include restraint procedures.

Physical restraint is defined in the *Guide* as "the use of manual or mechanical means to limit some or all of an animal's normal movement for the purpose of examination, collection of samples, drug administration, therapy, or experimental manipulation." Animals are physically restrained for brief periods, usually minutes, in many research applications.

Prolonged physical restraint is defined by the UGA IACUC as physical restraint of unanesthetized animals for 30 minutes or longer in a natural body position or 10 minutes or longer in an unnatural body position. Restraint procedures must be detailed in the animal use protocol.

Policy:

- Restraint devices must not be considered normal methods of housing, or be used simply as a convenience in handling or managing animals.
- Prolonged restraint, or restraint of an unacclimated animal, except for purposes of acclimating the animal to the restraint device, must be avoided unless it is essential for achieving research or instructional objectives and is approved by the IACUC.
- The period of restraint must be the minimum required to accomplish the research or instructional objectives.
- When restraint devices are used, for short or prolonged periods, they must be specifically designed to accomplish research or instructional goals that are impossible or impractical to accomplish by other means or to prevent injury to animals or personnel. The use and type of restraint devices must be described clearly in the animal use protocol.
- Acclimation or training (with positive reinforcement) to restraint methods is required for studies or instruction involving prolonged restraint - unless the acclimation itself would increase the stress to the animals - and must be described in the animal use protocol. Prolonged restraint without acclimation or training must be justified in the animal use protocol.
- Frequent, documented monitoring of animals subjected to prolonged restraint is required unless the PI can justify why this would not be compatible with their objectives. The frequency and method of monitoring must be described in the animal use protocol.

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- Veterinary care must be provided if lesions or illnesses associated with restraint are observed. The presence of lesions, illness, or severe behavioral change often necessitates temporary or permanent removal of the animal from restraint.