



The University of Georgia

Office of the Vice President for Research

UGA IACUC Policy on Physical Restraint in Research Animals

Approved by UGA IACUC 05-15-2008

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 also must 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 pain and/or distress, the IACUC must have sufficient information to evaluate protocols that include restraint procedures.

Definitions

Physical restraint: is defined in the NRC *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.”

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. Prolonged physical restraint of research animals warrants placement of animals in “Animal Use Category C” (procedures that cause distress where no method is available which would alleviate these effects without interfering with the experimental results) unless shown otherwise by the investigator.

Policy

- Restraint devices are not to be considered normal methods of housing.
- Prolonged restraint, or restraint of an unacclimated animal, except for purposes of acclimating the animal to the restraint device, should be avoided unless it is essential for achieving research objectives and is approved by the IACUC.
- The period of restraint should be the minimum required to accomplish the research objectives.
- When restraint devices are used, for short periods or for prolonged restraint periods, they should be specifically designed to accomplish research 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 IACUC animal use protocol.

- Acclimation or habituation to restraint methods is required for studies involving prolonged restraint, and must be described in the animal use protocol. Prolonged restraint without acclimation or habituation must be scientifically justified in the animal use protocol.
- Frequent monitoring of animals subjected to prolonged restraint is required unless the investigator can justify why this would not be compatible with the research in question. The frequency and method of monitoring must be described in the animal use protocol.
- 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.

References

- [FASS \(1999\) *Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Agricultural Research and Teaching*. Savory, IL. Federation of Animal Science Societies](#)
- [NRC \(1996\) *The Guide to the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*. Washington D.C. National Academies Press](#)
- [NRC \(2003\) *Guidelines for the Care and Use of Mammals in Neuroscience and Behavioral Research*. Washington D.C. National Academies Press.](#)
- [USDA *Animal Welfare Act Regulations* 9 CFR Part 3, Chapter 1 3.81.d](#)