

UGA IACUC Guidelines for the Use of Tricaine Methanesulfonate (MS-222) in Fishes and Other Aquatic Animals

MS-222 is used for anesthesia and euthanasia of fishes and other aquatic species. See the attached MSDS.

Preparation:

1. MS-222 is an irritant to the eyes, respiratory system, and skin. To avoid inhalation, the fine crystalline powder should be weighed under a fume hood or with an N95 approved particulate respirator. To avoid skin contact, goggles, gloves and a lab coat should be worn.
2. MS-222 is water soluble and should be prepared in water similar to the culture conditions of the animal. The water should have adequate levels of dissolved oxygen, and appropriate pH, temperature, alkalinity, hardness and salinity for the subjects.
3. MS-222 is an acidic solution. The prepared solution must be buffered to a neutral pH (approximately 7.0) before use. Failure to buffer the solution will result in discomfort to the subjects.
4. Use of freshly prepared solutions is recommended. It has been reported that a 10 percent solution stored at room temperature for 3 days showed no significant loss of potency. After 10 days, there was a 5 % decrease in potency.

Use as an anesthetic:

1. The action of MS-222 as an anesthetic varies widely between species and is affected by water temperature, hardness, and size of the individual fish. Preliminary tests are necessary to determine the concentration and exposure time for each application.
2. Higher concentrations of MS-222 result in rapid anesthesia with shorter maximum tolerated exposure times. Commonly used concentrations for rapid anesthesia range from 70 – 330 mg/L.
3. Lower concentrations of MS-222 result in longer induction times and longer maximum tolerated exposure time. Commonly used concentrations for moderately rapid anesthesia range from 50 – 70 mg/L.
4. Animals are revived by returning them to clean, untreated water preferably from their home environment.

Use for euthanasia:

1. MS-222 can be used to euthanize fish. Preliminary tests are necessary to determine the concentration (mg/L) and exposure time necessary for mortality.
2. The concentration of MS-222 used for euthanasia should result in medullary collapse (opercular activity ceases in fish).
3. The exposure time should be adequate that a return to fresh water will not result in recovery of the animal.

Disposal:

Discard MS-222 solutions in accord with local authority regulations. Contact UGA Environmental Safety Division for details.