

TECHNIQUES TRAINING: RABBIT



A VISUAL GUIDE TO RESEARCH TECHNIQUES



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABORATORY ANIMAL SCIENCE

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— Introduction —

This book was created for trainers and trainees as a pictorial, step-by-step guide to perform basic techniques in rabbits. This book is intended to be an adjunct resource for the training that personnel need to become competent and qualified for performing the basic procedures presented here. **It is not intended to replace a formal training program or guidance by trainers.**

In the development of this book, the rabbits undergoing any minor procedure not typically requiring anesthesia were anesthetized to facilitate photography. For the nonsurgical procedures demonstrated, recommendations are included to guide the reader regarding the need for anesthesia. In these and other locations, readers are referred to their institutional policies for specific requirements. Before attempting the procedures illustrated here, please ensure that they comply with your institution's SOPs and policies and are part of an approved protocol. Other AALAS references that support training include the *Laboratory Animal Technician Training Manual* and various bi methodology courses on the AALAS Learning Library (www.aalaslearninglibrary.org).

The methods demonstrated are applicable to rabbits in general, although only New Zealand White and Dutch Belted breeds are shown. Generally, only one method for a given technique is shown in this publication, and it is understood that other acceptable variations may be used at your institution. Explanations and precautions are flagged as notes.

A procedure is any activity carried out on the animal, such as applying an ear tag, blood collection, or a surgery. All of the federal laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines applicable to animal research have a core requirement for the humane treatment of the animals involved in a study. Accordingly, your IACUC will have requirements for the proper care of your animals prior to, during, and after a research procedure (periprocedural care).

Periprocedural care covers:

- preparing the animal to humanely undergo the procedure;
- supporting the animal's physiological function during the procedure; and
- providing additional supportive care to aid the animal in recovering from the procedure.

Before performing any procedures on live animals, personnel must have the appropriate training. This training should include how to do the procedure itself, as well as how to provide appropriate periprocedural care to the animal. Training may be obtained from a variety of sources, such as the veterinary, training, or research staff. The goal in training is to learn how to perform the procedure competently and humanely, to minimize the risk of harm to the animal and personnel.

The following directional terms in veterinary anatomy may be used in this book and are included here as a reference for describing technical procedures in general.

Directional Terms¹

Caudal.....Closer to the tail; used on the head, neck, trunk, and limbs proximal to the carpus and tarsus.

CranialCloser to the cranium; used on the neck, trunk, and limbs proximal to the carpus and tarsus.

DistalToward the periphery, away from the origin of the limbs and tail, the free end of them.

Dorsal.....Closer to the dorsum. This term refers to the back or dorsum of the neck, trunk, and tail, to the corresponding surface of the head, the dorsum of the feet.

LateralMore distant to, or away from, the median plane.

MedialCloser to the median plane.

PalmarRefers to the inner (caudal) surface of the palm (of the forefoot).

PlantarRefers to the inner (caudal) surface of the planta (of the hind foot).

Proximal.....Toward the trunk, near the origin of the limbs and tail.

RostralCloser to the tip of the nose or the orifice of the mouth; used on the head.

Ventral.....Closer to the ground in the standing position of a quadruped.