



ANIMAL FACILITY

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE SOP 08 :QUARANTINE, STABILIZATION AND SEPARATION

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QUARANTINE, STABILIZATION AND SEPARATION

Quarantine is the separation of newly received animals from those already in the facility until the health and possibly the microbial status of the newly received animals have been determined. An effective quarantine minimizes the chance for introduction of pathogens into an established colony.

The duration at quarantine in 23 small lab animals from one week to one month and large animals allowed up to 6 weeks (cat, dog, monkey, etc.) Effective quarantine procedures should be used for non-human primates to help limit exposure of humans to zoonotic infections.

The period varies from 2 to 3 months depending on the reaction of TB testing. Regardless of the duration of quarantine, newly received animals should be given a period for physiologic, psychological and nutritional stabilization before their use.

The length of time stabilization will depend on the type and duration of animal transportation, the species involved and the intended use of the animals. Physical separation of animals by species is recommended to prevent interspecies disease transmission and to eliminate anxiety and possible physiological and behavioral changes due to interspecies conflict. Such separation is usually accomplished by housing different species in separate rooms; however, cubicles, laminar-flow units, cages that have filtered air or separate ventilation, and isolators shall be suitable alternatives.

In some instances, it shall be acceptable to house different species in the same room, for example, if two species have a similar pathogen status and are behaviorally compatible. Separate set of personnel should be identified for taking care of these animals and other people should be restricted from entering in to the facilities unless otherwise required and after handling these animals they should not be handling any other animals in the facilities