## LATG Training Manual (2016) Updates and Corrections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Original Text</th>
<th>Update or Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch. 5, Page 46, 1st column</td>
<td>Research facilities using regulated species must register with the USDA and update this registration every three years.</td>
<td>Research facilities using regulated species must register with the USDA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. 5, Page 58, 2nd column, under Noncompliance</td>
<td>the license holder is required to report the incident to the Drug Enforcement Agency for investigation.</td>
<td>the license holder is required to report the incident to the Drug Enforcement Administration for investigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. 16, p. 193, 1st column, under Controlled Substances</td>
<td>Drugs that are controlled by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) are known as controlled substances.</td>
<td>Drugs that are controlled by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) are known as controlled substances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## July 2019 Printing Updates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Original Text</th>
<th>Update or Correction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page 65, 1st column, 3rd line</td>
<td>often develop non-specific antibodies which interfere with ELISA or MFI assay.</td>
<td>often develop non-specific antibodies which interfere with ELISA or multiplex fluorescent immunoassay (MFI) assays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 150, 1st column, last line</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delete last bullet  • Rotaviruses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 153, 2nd column, last paragraph under Flagellates</td>
<td>2nd paragraph: Aquatic animals are particularly prone to protozoan infections. Common infections in fish are velvet disease, caused by <em>Piscinoodinium</em>, and white spot, caused by <em>Ichthyophthirius multifiliis</em>. Both organisms are ectoparasites.</td>
<td>Move paragraph to Protozoa section in first column as the 2nd paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 155, 2nd column</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delete last 2 bullets:  • Thorny-headed worms  • Leeches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 162, 2nd column, Ideopathic Ulcerative Dermatitis, 2nd</td>
<td>B57BL/6 or B57BL/10</td>
<td>Change to: C57BL/6 or C57BL/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 163, 1st column, Tyzzer’s Disease</td>
<td>Last sentence: Because C. piliforme produces spores, antisporicidal sterilants should be used to clear the organism from equipment and the environment.</td>
<td>Update antisporicidal to sporicidal. Because C. piliforme produces spores, sporicidal sterilants should be used to clear the organism from equipment and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 175, 2nd column, Complete Blood Count</td>
<td>... values are influenced by multiple variables, including age, gender, stress, and individual variation</td>
<td>Change the word “gender” to “sex”: ...values are influenced by multiple variables, including age, sex, stress, and individual variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 219, 1st column, 1st line</td>
<td>Other variables may be the gender, age, strain, and health status of the animals.</td>
<td>Change the word “gender” to “sex”: Other variables may be the sex, age, strain, and health status of the animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 219, 2nd column, 2nd paragraph</td>
<td>Other factors to be addressed are gender (males usually grow faster and larger than females), age....</td>
<td>Change the word “gender” to “sex”: Other factors to be addressed are sex (males usually grow faster and larger than females), age....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 219, 2nd column, 2nd paragraph</td>
<td>...then she must start with rats of the same weight, age, gender, and stock or strain.</td>
<td>Change the word “gender” to “sex”: ...then she must start with rats of the same weight, age, sex, and stock or strain.</td>
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**December 2017 printing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Original Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. vii, Table of Contents</td>
<td>Chapter 4: Facility Security &amp; Disaster Planning 35</td>
<td>Change page 35 to page 37. Chapter 4: Facility Security &amp; Disaster Planning 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. 34 – 1st column, third paragraph</td>
<td>NIH's Cost Accounting and Rate Setting Manual</td>
<td>NIH's Cost Analysis and Rate Setting Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page, Column, Bullet</td>
<td>Original Text</td>
<td>Changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. 38, 2nd column, 3rd bullet</td>
<td>Do windows offer a clear view of the interior, and are those windows easily accessible entered?</td>
<td>Delete &quot;entered&quot; from first sentence. Do windows offer a clear view of the interior, and are those windows easily accessible?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. 41 2nd column, bottom – under “2. Prepare”</td>
<td>Advance planning to handle the effects of disasters includes activities such as installing emergency equipment, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and developing evacuation plans.</td>
<td>Delete &quot;smoke detectors&quot;. Advance planning to handle the effects of disasters includes activities such as installing emergency equipment, fire extinguishers, and developing evacuation plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 48, 2nd column, #2</td>
<td>• Institutional Policies and Responsibilities; • Animal Environment, • Housing, and Management; • Veterinary Medical Care; and • Physical Plant.</td>
<td>Change chapters of the <em>Guide</em> to: • Key Concepts • Animal Care and Use Program • Environment, Housing, and Management • Veterinary Care • Physical Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. 78, Figure 7.1., 1st box of image</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P. 80, 1st column, last paragraph, 2nd line</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. 96, Figure 8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P. 108, 1st paragraph Under Transcription, 2nd line up from bottom of paragraph</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Page, Figure, Caption</td>
<td>Instructions</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. 135, Figure 12.1.</td>
<td>Add &quot;a&quot; and &quot;b&quot; labels on image as in figure caption.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. 139, Figure 12.4, caption</td>
<td>Delete &quot;Cell mediated Immunity&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 12.4.</td>
<td>The basic structure of an antibody molecule, which is shaped like a Y. Each molecule contains 2 heavy chains and 2 light chains.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. 156 Figure 13.8, caption</td>
<td>Delete &quot;(e) Armilifer armillatus, a pentastome of the rat.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure 13.8.</td>
<td>Examples of the common types of arthropods and the laboratory species they may infest. (a) <em>Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris</em>, a tick of rabbits. (b) <em>Pedicinus</em> sp., a louse of nonhuman primates. (c) <em>Psoroptes cuniculi</em>, a mite of rabbits. (d) <em>Cediopsylla simplex</em>, a flea of rabbits. (e) <em>Armillifer armillatus</em>, a pentastome of the rat.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>p. 163, right column, under Coccidiosis</td>
<td>Treatment of coccidiosis is difficult, although sulfa drugs may be effective in controlling disease.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no effective treatment, although sulfa drugs may help signs of the disease.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>P 177, Figure 15.2. Image is cropped, so that only 1½ of 3 images are seen.</td>
<td>Image was replaced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image15.2.png" alt="Image 15.2" /></td>
<td>Preparing a blood smear: A small drop of blood is placed near the end of a glass slide. A second slide, called a spreader, is placed on the first slide at an angle of about 10°. Gently drawn into the drop of blood until the blood spreads along its edge by capillary action. (b) This spreader is then drawn to the opposite direction (away from the drop) in a steady, even motion. This action distributes a thin film of blood on the glass slide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ivermectin is one of the most widely used parasiticides in laboratory animal medicine and is most often prepared by diluting an injectable formulation.

If these animals are coprophagic, measures should be taken to prevent them from ingesting their feces during the fasting period.

Nevertheless, they are excellent sedatives and analgesics for many species.

These agents are in liquid form and are vaporized in an anesthesia machine and delivered in oxygen, the carrier gas, delivered either from a pipeline or a tank attached to the anesthesia machine.

The means for both sets of measurements are identical (10), but the individual measurements are more spread out (from 6.5 to 13.5) in Figure 18.2b compared to Figure 18.2a (from 8.0 to 12.0).
For the curve shown in Figure 18.2a, the individual data values are more widely dispersed around their mean with a standard deviation of 1.6. In Figure 18.2b, the individual data values are tightly clustered near their mean with a standard deviation of 0.99.

Information for the two curves was switched. Change text to:

For the curve shown in Figure 18.2a, the individual data values are tightly clustered near their mean with a standard deviation of 0.99. In Figure 18.2b, the individual data values are more widely dispersed around their mean with a standard deviation of 1.62.