

Standard operasjonsprosedyre: Daily inspection of animals

SOP nr: 5-01

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DAILY INSPECTION OF ANIMALS

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 To safeguard good animal welfare
- 1.2 To ensure that HSE is maintained
- 1.3 To ensure good communication between the users and Section of comparative medicine (KPM)
- 1.4 To ensure good internal communication at KPM.

2.0 DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

- 2.1 The Head of Department at KPM is responsible for making sure that all animals are inspected daily. The Head of Department may delegate responsibility for organizing the supervision of animals to the operations coordinator.
- 2.2 An «HSE declaration and risk assessment for animal experiments» must be filled out by the user. Personnel with special screening responsibility (PMSK) must inform the HSE coordinator if needed.
- 2.3 The user, named veterinarian, PMSK, room manager and the operations coordinator exchange information about the experiment and plan strategies for the daily inspections. The HSE coordinator is included when needed.
- 2.4 User is responsible for updating all cage cards, where animals are in an experiment, with information about the experiment. The room manager must follow up this information and ensure that sufficient information is provided.
- 2.5 The user must provide information about special phenotypes and requirements for environmental enrichment for breeding and holding cages.
- 2.6 The room manager controls the ventilation units, inspects all animals, changes cages and completes requests and other tasks related to his or her room.
- 2.7 The user follows up animals where complications are expected to arise and when arising.
- 2.8 The room manager contacts the user group with any questions or deviations regarding the animals and the experiment and informs the named veterinarian and PMSK of the same.
- 2.9 The user is responsible for making sure that the animals have enough food and water for the next day when cages are placed back in the animal room after use in the lab. The user must ensure that the animals are in good condition before leaving them.
- 2.10 The operations coordinator may change the distribution of responsibility regarding the inspection of animals if necessary.
- 2.11 The weekend staff are in charge of the daily inspection of animals on Saturdays and Sundays.



3.0 PROCEDURE

Information on the experiments

- 3.1 An «HSE declaration and risk assessment for animal experiments» ([hse-declaration-and-risk-assessment-for-animal-experiments.pdf \(uio.no\)](#)) must be filled out by the user in relation to the FOTS-application. PMSK must inform the HSE coordinator when needed. Animals during experiments that involve the use of toxic substances and which entail quarantine time must be housed in DU-008A (Tox room). All experiments involving the use of radioisotops must take place at the PET/CT lab. These experiments must not start until the go-ahead has been given by KPM. Separate guidelines for supervision apply to these experiments.
- 3.2 Animals to be Housed in DU-008A should not be moved to DU-008A until three days before the start of the experiment. The animals should be moved back to the animal room they came from immediately after the quarantine period is over.
- 3.3 The user, named veterinarian, PMSK, room manager and the operations coordinator exchange information about the experiment and plan strategies for the daily inspections. The HSE coordinator is included when needed.
- 3.4 All cages with animals that are to be used in the experiment must be entered as “Experimental” by the user in Science Linker (SL). The user must enter information regarding the experiment in the section “Notes” on the cage card in SL. The information must include start date, a short description of the experiment, expected complications, special phenotypes, special dietary needs, special requirements for enrichment, treatments and the name and phone number of the contact person. Different groups (e.g. control/non-control) can be marked under “Cage purpose”. Print out the cage card and attach it to a green cage card reserved for animals used in the experiment.
- 3.5 The user must provide information about special phenotypes and requirements for environmental enrichment for breeding and holding cages. This must be written under “Notes” on the cage card. This information must be transferred to cages with weaned pups and to new breeding cages.
- 3.6 If the experiment requires the animals being closely monitored and scored, this must be carried out by the user. The score form must be completed and made available in a folder inside the room. Mark the cage card with an “eye sticker” framed with a pink highlighter (available in the room) as a sign to the staff at KPM about the necessary additional follow-up.
- 3.7 All information about treatment in the form of medicine, surgery etc. must be entered in the section “Animal examination” in SL. Mark the cage card with an “eye sticker” framed with a pink highlighter as a sign to the staff at KPM about the necessary additional follow-up.
- 3.8 In the case of any surgery, a separate postoperative analgesic administration note must be attached to the cage and followed up by the user (see figure 1).
- 3.9 If animals in breeding or holding have special phenotypes or special requirements for environmental enrichment, this must be stated as a comment on the cage card. The information will be transferred to the young by separation and to new breeding cages.

Hygiene

- 3.10 Purple gloves should be worn in the corridors. Purple gloves are disinfected or replaced when entering the animal room. In the animal room you put on two set of gloves; purple innermost and blue outermost. The blue gloves are thrown as you leave the animal room. Blue clean gloves can be kept if you are going to bring trolleys, dirty things, carcasses, etc., out from the room to the unclean corridor. The gloves must then be disinfected before leaving the animal room and discarded when you have finished the task.
- 3.11 Purple gloves or completely clean blue gloves must be used to handle spray bottles, computers and door handles etc. New enrichment and food etc. must be handled with clean gloves.
- 3.12 If you need a clean cage, you can take one from the clean corridor, or from the clean shelf inside the room. It is also possible to use clean cages from the same rack. It is not allowed to use clean cages from a rack so as to place on another rack.
- 3.13 If cages have been opened, exit through the dirty corridor and air shower before you return to the clean corridor.
- 3.14 If Virkon is used as a disinfectant, the LAF bench must be disinfected by the room manager at the start of the working day. Virkon should be left to work for 10 minutes and the bench must then be cleaned with soapy water. Other disinfectant, like Prochlor, can be used at the end of the shift. There must be good ventilation when using disinfectants and purple gloves and goggles must be worn. The disinfectants should be poured on paper, not sprayed.
- 3.15 The same gloves can be used between cages that share sentinels, since these cages belong to the same unit. NB! The sentinels must be handled last!
- 3.16 Outer gloves must be removed and the LAF bench washed with soapy water and disinfected with ethanol between handling cages from different units. Pens etc. are to be disinfected with 70 % ethanol.

Cage cards and notes on the cage

- 3.17 Female animals have pink cage cards and males have blue. Breeding cages have yellow cage cards. Sentinels have white cage cards. Green cage cards are used for animals being used in experiments. Red cage cards should only be used in special cases.
- 3.18 Yellow notes are used to record births, dates of weaning and pregnant females. Pink notes = important messages that must be read and followed up. All other messages can be written on notes that are not yellow or pink. The date, cage number and other relevant information must appear on each note. Information about the animals must also be recorded in Science Linker.

Inspection

- 3.19 The ventilation units must be checked for temperature and relative humidity and the values recorded on the sheet, including any deviations. If there are major discrepancies that do not correct themselves within a reasonable period of time, these should be reported to the person in charge of equipment (or to the Security Centre/Vaktsentralen at weekends).
- 3.20 GM500 cages should only have small water bottles (500 ml). Small animals, mating cages or animals having problems drinking from the bottles in GR1800 cages should have one a large water bottles (300 ml) with a long top with a ball due and one large bottle without the long top. This is due to problems with water intake,



- 3.21 KPM is responsible for ensuring that all animals have enough, food and enrichment, that the animals are healthy and that the cages are properly connected to the ventilation. Food and water are only refilled if it is likely that they will run out before the next day. On Friday, sufficient food and water should be refilled to last throughout the weekend. Change of water bottles before the weekend can be started on Thursday.
- 3.22 Cages must be changed according to the SOP plan for changing cages (SOP 5-02). Litters are ordinarily weaned on the date of separation (see the SOP for the weaning of pups).
- 3.23 Dirty/empty bottles are sorted according to size and placed on a trolley together with dirty cages. Bottles must be placed in the correct basket, if baskets are available. There are different baskets for big and small cages. Empty baskets should also be placed on the trolley.
- 3.24 Animals in breeding cages and holding cages where abnormal phenotypes or clinical symptoms are not expected should be observed without disturbing the cages. However, if there is a pink note on the cage or the note on the cage card states that the animals must be inspected in more depth, do so. The type of treatment must be clarified with the veterinarian and user.
- 3.25 The animals must be inspected if fighting has occurred in a cage. Gloves should be changed after the lid has been opened and before the animals are handled so that new odours are not introduced, thereby minimizing stress. Blood-stained enrichment and bedding must be replaced with new in order to be able to monitor whether further fighting occurs. Important information about injuries is recorded on the pink post-it note with the date and description. This must be followed up. If serious injuries or continuous fighting occur, separation should be considered in order to avoid further injuries.
- 3.26 If there are sick or injured animals in the cage, treatment must be initiated. (See attachment 1 and 2). If euthanasia is considered necessary, the animal must be put down. Users should, if possible, be informed in advance by email of this (see e-mail list and SL). Make sure to copy in the named veterinarian and PMSK in the correspondence. The user must be informed which animal is to be euthanized (individual marked in SL and the information about the animal is copied), the reason why euthanasia is necessary and the time of euthanasia. The time of euthanasia has to be within a reasonable timeframe, based solely on the condition of the animal. Consider whether the user should also be contacted by telephone. Acutely sick animals, where euthanasia cannot wait, must be put down immediately. Mice can be put down by dislocation of the neck, if proper training is given, or by means of CO₂. Rats older than three weeks must be put down by means of CO₂. Users must be informed and Science Linker and the cage card must be updated. The cadavers must be placed in a marked bag in the freezer.
- 3.27 The room manager must contact the user in the event of any other deviations or questions. The named veterinarian and PMSK must receive a copy of the correspondence.
- 3.28 Named veterinarian and PMSK must be informed in the event of deviations regarding animal welfare. PMSK or named veterinarian fills out the form for "Registration of deviations regarding animal welfare". Named veterinarian forwards the completed form to the FOTS-responsible and, if needed, to the Norwegian Food Safety Authority or the management at UiO.
- 3.29 If you observe pregnant animals, a yellow note "pregnant" must be attached to the cage and removed after the litter is born. Gently open the cage and inspect for birth (or birth problems) if you observe blood in the breeding cage. Do not handle the pus. The gender of the pups is determined when the cages are changed and recorded on the cage card/note. The date of birth and the separation

of the litter are recorded on a yellow note. Births must be registered in SL. Other information about the breeding, such as poor production etc., is recorded on the cage and the user is informed. Mice pups are separated on day 20, rats on day 21.



- 3.30 If a female breeder is dead or has to be put down and there is a litter in the cage with no other fit female to take care of the pups, the litter must be separated, terminated or relocated (if very important animals).
- 3.31 Mice and rats should not be housed alone if the experiment does not specifically call for this. Females from different cages can be placed together. Male mice from different cages cannot be placed together because of the risk of fighting. Male and female rats from different cages can be placed together (same sex). This must be clarified with the user. The animals must be tagged so that they can be identified.
- 3.32 Pens etc. must be placed back in the holder after inspection. The LAF bench must be disinfected with Prochlor, if in use, and the floor swept. The area around the computer and the computer's keyboard and mouse must be disinfected with 70% ethanol.
- 3.33 If the cage change has to be postponed, the operations coordinator must be informed. The room manager must check that all the animals have been inspected before leaving the room for the day. The inspection and cage change must be recorded on the inspection form on the wall.
- 3.34 When observing missing signatures in the ventilation or inspection form, the person who discovers this must contact the person who worked in the room on the day in question. In the event of a complete absence of employee this must be reported to PMSK.
- 3.35 Check that all racks are connected to the ventilation unit and that the ventilation units are on before leaving the room for the day.
- 3.36 The trolley with dirty equipment must be placed on the dirty side of the laundry.

4.0 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSE)

- 4.1 An «HSE declaration and risk assessment for animal experiments» must follow the FOTS application and HSE- concerns must be followed up.
- 4.2 All substances used in animal experiments must have been informed to PMSK and HSE-coordinator prior to the start of the experiment. All employees at KPM, IMB have a duty of confidentiality regarding all experiments. This includes the substances in use.
- 4.3 Everyone must be adequately trained to ensure that the proper clothing and protective gear are used.
- 4.4 Everyone who handles animals must have adequate training and practice to ensure that the animals are properly handled.
- 4.5 The work must be carried out under ventilation to minimize exposure to allergens and potential pathogens and to limit the spread of these to the surrounding areas.
- 4.6 Everyone who handles chemicals must have adequate training and access to proper protective gear to ensure the safe use of these chemicals.
- 4.7 Everyone should be familiar with the Eco Online and Safety Data Sheets for the chemicals they may be exposed to.

Rely+ On Virkon	CAS no	Pictogram	Hazard statements	Precautionary statements
Pentapotassium bis(peroxymonosulphate) bis(sulphate)	70693-62-8			P102 Keep out of the reach of children. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours / spray.
Malic acid	6915-15-7		H315 Causes skin irritation	P262 Must not come into contact with the eyes, skin or clothing.
Sulphamidic acid	5329-14-6		H318 Causes serious eye damage.	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155-30-0		H335 May cause respiratory irritation	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
Dipotassium peroxodisulphate	7727-21-1		H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. EUH208 Contains dipotassium peroxodisulphate. May produce an allergic reaction.	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse carefully with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if used and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P311 Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Contac Prochlor	CAS no	Hazard statements	First aid
Calcium Hypochlorite	7778-54-3	H272 Oxidiser - may intensify fire H302 Harmful if swallowed H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H400 Very toxic to aquatic life EUH031 Contact with acids will generate toxic gas	Skin contact: Wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. Eye contact: Rinse eye under running water for 15 minutes. Contact a doctor. Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. Inhalation: Move to fresh air after inhalation of vapours. Contact a doctor.

Kemetyl technical ethanol 96%	CAS no	Pictogram	Hazard statements	Precautionary statements
Ethanol	64-17-5	 	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour H319 Causes serious eye irritation	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P370 + P378 In case of fire: Extinguish with carbon dioxide (CO ₂), foam, powder or water.

5.0 EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- 5.1 Autoclaved water
- 5.2 Autoclaved food and enrichment
- 5.3 Science Linker
- 5.4 Gloves
- 5.5 Pens and notes
- 5.6 Soapy water
- 5.7 Paper towels
- 5.8 Ethanol
- 5.9 Virkon/Prochlor

6.0 HISTORY OF EDITING

- 6.1 Written 03.03.14
- 6.2 26.06.18: comprehensive changes (Frøydis Kilmer)
- 6.3 26.03.2020: update on communication between user and KPM and communication between Room manager and named veterinarian/ PMSK (Frøydis Kilmer)
- 6.4 16.07.2020: some smaller editions. Tables with chemicals added under HSE (Frøydis Kilmer)
- 6.5 09.03.2021: Attachment 1: Acute clinical conditions in mice and attachment 2: Medicines that may be used in the treatment of some conditions (by Katarzyna Joanna Zelewska) added. (Frøydis Kilmer)
- 6.6 15.06.2021: information on the use of top with ball for water bottles for GM1800 cages added (Frøydis Kilmer)

- 6.7 28.10.2021: Information on "HSE declaration and risk assessment for animal experiments" and the housing of animals in experiments with toxic substances and radioisotopes added. Paragraph 3.24 added: "Registration of deviations regarding animal welfare". (Frøydis Kilmer)
- 6.8 22.12.2021: extended information about clean cages in hallways and in animal rooms added (Helene Tandberg)
- 6.9 23.12.2021 Added statement 3.08 since it was missing (Helene Tandberg)
- 6.10 07.02.2022 Information about substances in animal rooms added (Helene Tandberg)
- 6.11 18.03.2022 Information regarding absence of signatures on forms added. (Helene Tandberg)
- 6.12 Revised June 2023 by Helene Tandberg and Katarzyna Zelewska

7.0 REFERENCES

- 7.1 Landbruks- og matdepartementet (1996) Forskrift om forsøk med dyr (Regulation on animal experiments). <http://www.lovddata.no/cgi-wift/ldles?doc=/sf/sf/sf-19960115-0023.html> (As of 10.12.12)
- 7.2 DIRECTIVE 2010/63/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes
- 7.3 https://app.ecoonline.com//documents/msds/1020534/18423235_286_ab299121bd649bf5b66f93cabc7e3290.pdf
- 7.4 <https://app.ecoonline.com/ecosuite/applic/sk/index.php?applicationID=4&locationID=0#9619016>
- 7.5 https://app.ecoonline.com//documents/msds/1000362/15738015_286_4ac77e6f156a8f4d9518e533d0a4990d.pdf

Housing mice and rats

Mice

GM500 cages	GM900 cages
1-5 mice	Max 11 mice

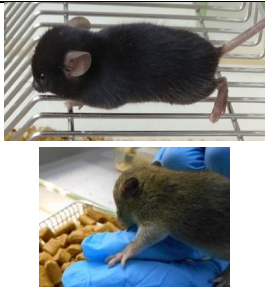


Rats

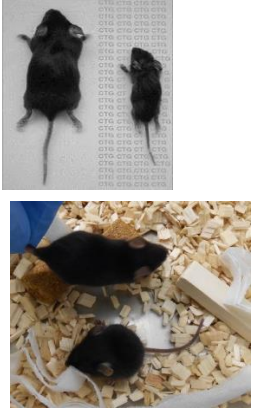
Weight	GR900 cages	GR1800cages
< 200 g	2- 4 rats	Max 7 rats
200-300 g	2- 3 rats	Max 7 rats
300-400 g	2 rats	Max 5 rats
400-600 g	2 rats	Max 4 rats
> 600 g	Not allowed	Max 3 rats

Figure 1.

Registration of Analgesic			
Ear tag:			
Date of surgery:			
Analgesic/Dose	Date	Time	Initials



Attachment 1: Acute clinical conditions in mice



Clinical symptoms	Description	Actions	Illustrations
Congenital abnormalities			
Hydrocephalus	The classical sign is an enlarged, domed head, ataxia and depression.	Termination	
Malocclusion	A misalignment of the teeth or incorrect relation between the teeth of the upper and lower dental arches. This deformity means the animal has difficulty in eating and discomfort when chewing food.	Termination	
Vaginal septum or imperforate vagina	The accumulation of secretions causes considerable distension of the vagina, cervix and womb and negatively affects reproduction. If the animal is mated, it can lead to difficulties during birth (dystocia)	Termination	




<p>Poorly developed pups</p>	<p>The young are weak and poorly developed, with phenotypic changes such as insufficient body weight, missing limbs etc.</p>	<p>Termination (check breeding plan against the FOTS project/user or supplier)</p>	
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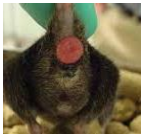





Acute clinical conditions - MICE

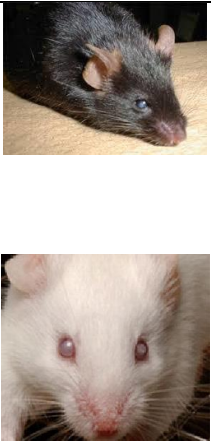

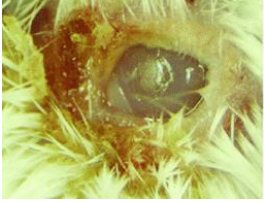
Always check the condition in accordance with FOTS

Clinical symptoms	Description	Actions	Illustrations
<p>Weight loss/weight gain</p>	<p>< 5% weight loss</p>	<p>Check teeth, look for other clinical signs</p>	
	<p>5-10% weight loss</p>	<p>Check teeth, look for other clinical signs, place pellets and wet food on the bottom of the cage, weigh animals twice a week</p>	
	<p>10-20% weight loss</p>	<p>Check/correct the causes, use soft food or gel capsules, weigh the animals daily, inform the veterinary surgeon</p>	
	<p>15- 20% <u>weight gain</u> and mobility difficulties</p>	<p>Immediate termination (NB! Check FOTS!)</p>	


<p>General behaviour (mobility, unusual/abnormal movements, arching the back, interaction in the cage)</p>	<p>Minor reduction in the level of activity, slow movements, slower to respond to stimuli, rather marked arching of the back, less interaction with other animals in the cage, some neglect of nest building</p>	<p>Increase the frequency of welfare monitoring, investigate possible causes and act accordingly, e.g. if arthritis, provide softer and deeper litter, extra warmth (paper) and consider the use of analgesics</p>	
	<p>More obvious unwillingness to move (when the lid of the cage is removed), less awake than normal, repetitive movements/actions, limping, moderate back arching, piloerection, clear signs of isolation, aggressiveness</p>	<p>As above, frequent change of enrichment to help combat repetitive actions, e.g. introduce new toys, daily monitoring, give painkillers (consider oral administration), consider termination</p>	
	<p>Little voluntary activity, isolated from other animals, large degree of piloerection, paresis, ataxia, worsening of earlier signs, seizures</p>	<p>Immediate termination</p>	
<p>Ulcerative dermatitis (UD) (use a separate score sheet for UD if necessary)</p>	<p>Mild form: Alopecia (baldness), itching and red skin, lesions less than 1 cm in diameter</p>	<p>Consider chlorhexidine treatments on changed skin twice a day, clip nails on back feet every 10-14 days</p>	
	<p>Moderate form: Intense itching, redness, scabs 1-2 cm</p>	<p>As above. If no improvement after treating twice, consider termination.</p>	

	<p>Severe form: Insistent itching, ulcerous lesions, open sores more than 2 cm, secondary bacterial infections</p>	<p>Immediate termination</p>	
<p>Skin whitening or yellowing</p>	<p>Moderate form: slight whitening or yellowing of the feet, tail and eyes</p>	<p>Investigate possible causes, look for other clinical signs, if any, provide extra paper</p>	
	<p>Severe form: whitening or yellowing of the feet, tail and eyes</p>	<p>As above. Blood tests recommended to find the cause. Termination should be considered.</p>	
<p>Prolapse (rectal, vaginal)</p>	<p>Mild form: diameter 1-2 mm, tissue is moist and pink</p>	<p>Consider use of painkillers, increase frequency of welfare monitoring, apply Vaseline locally, soft bedding, soft mat or gel capsules</p>	
	<p>Moderate form: diameter 3 -7 mm, vaginal/rectal. The affected area is swollen, the tissue is moist and pink, no</p>	<p>As above, analgesic treatment, clean the tissue with salt water, apply antibiotic Vaseline ointment.</p>	

	bleeding, impaired general condition	Termination should be considered	
	Severe form: more than 7 mm, vaginal/rectal area is swollen, the tissue is dark pink/red or black, dry and necrotic, bleeding, bad general condition	Immediate termination	 
Penis prolapse	Always severe form	Immediate termination	
Exterior lumps/tumours	Small lumps	No treatment if they do not affect normal body functions. Increase the frequency of welfare monitoring	
	Medium lumps (0,5-0,8mm), no ulceration or difficulty of movement	As above. Check for any other symptoms (lymph node enlargement). Welfare monitoring at least twice a week	
	Large lumps (> 0,8 mm), mobility problems and/or ulcerous	Immediate termination	
Eye problems			

	<p>Defects unlikely to affect animal health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opaque cornea or cataract: white fleck on the eye (opaque cornea or opaque lens /cataract). The surface of the eye is smooth and there is no discharge - microphthalmia - anophthalmia - 	<p>Must be distinguished from keratitis by means of a magnifying glass</p> <p>No treatment</p>	
	<p><u>Conjunctivitis</u> - red/swollen eyelids with/without discharge</p>	<p>Consider the frequency of welfare monitoring, clip front and back nails once a week, apply antibiotic ointment, give painkillers. If corneal ulcers are present, termination is recommended.</p> <p>Medicines: sodium chloride for rinsing the eyes, Tobrex</p>	
	<p><u>Keratitis</u> - the surface of the eye is irregular, with/without ulcers and with/without discharge</p> <p><u>Keratitis and conjunctivitis</u> - the surface of the eye is irregular, with/without ulcers, with discharge</p>	<p>Immediate termination</p>	

<p>Bite injuries</p>	<p>Less severe injuries: no large, bleeding wounds, usually on the tail and buttocks, the wounds appear dry</p>	<p>Check for genital injuries, increase the frequency of welfare monitoring, give extra enrichment or separate aggressive mice, give painkillers (Temgesic), sodium chloride 9 mg for cleaning, antibiotic ointment (Fucidin). Follow the rules for moving males during cage changing</p>	
	<p>Serious injuries: torn skin, penile injuries, bleeding wounds, apathy</p>	<p>Immediate termination</p>	
<p>Bloated abdomen</p>	<p>The abdomen is larger than normal in non-obese animals/animals not pregnant. The abdomen is tense with tousled fur</p>	<p>Check for pregnancy and obesity. Must distinguish between ascites, hydronephrosis and hydrometra/mucometra. If mobility is impaired: immediate termination</p>	
<p>Dystocia</p>	<p>Pups are trapped in the birth canal, exposed uterus, arching</p>	<p>Immediate termination or Caesarean section and</p>	

	of the back, weakness, heavy breathing	removal of the pups to another lactating female	
Neurological disorders	Varying intensity: ataxia, head tilt, spinning when lifted by the tail, circling, cramps	Supportive care: place pellets and wet food on the bottom of the cage, extra paper. The maintenance of such mice should be evaluated in accordance with the experiment proposal or should be terminated	

Attachment 2: Medicines that may be used in the treatment of some conditions

Medicines	Indications	Dosage	Contraindications
Antiseptics			
Chlorhexidine	Disinfection of wounds, mucosal disinfection in the case of vaginal/rectal prolapse	According to need	Must not be used on joints and tendons. Must not come into contact with the brain, the meninges or perforated eardrums because chlorhexidine is neurotoxic
Chlorhexidine spirit	Skin disinfection before injections, puncture, sampling and surgery	Disinfect the skin surface and let the solution dry before the procedure	As above
Antibiotics			
Fucidin	Skin diseases: dermatitis, eczema	Apply 2-3 times a day for 5-7 days	Skin infections related to large, open wounds
Tobrex	Eye drops: watery eyes, conjunctivitis, keratitis	1 drop twice a day for 5-7 days	None
Lubricating eye ointment			
Simplex	Sore or dry eyes	Apply a little ointment along the edge of the eye and eyelid or on the eye itself	None
Analgesics			
Xylocain	Local anaesthetic for painful surface, skin	Apply a little ointment on the affected area	

	injuries, vaginal/rectal prolapse		
Temgesic	Pain/discomfort according to scoring	Mice: 0,1 mg/kg/6-8t s.c. Rats: 0,05 mg/kg/6-8t s.c.	Severe respiratory insufficiency