

Survival Surgery Check List

Rodents: <https://research.ucdavis.edu/wp-content/uploads/IACUC-22.pdf>

Non-Rodent USDA Covered Species: <https://research.ucdavis.edu/wp-content/uploads/IACUC-52.pdf>

Required Items	Expectation
Sterile instruments	Instruments must be initially sterilized; preferred method is autoclaving. *Glass bead sterilizers can only be used to re-sterilize instrument tips after instruments have been autoclaved.
Sterile gloves, mask and lab coat	Gloves must be sterile not regular exam gloves
Surgical scrub and rinse	Animals fur must be removed and the skin must be prepped with a surgical scrub (Nolvasan, Betadine) followed by a rinse (Sterile water, Alcohol)
Heat source	Animals will recover from surgery/anesthesia better if they do not become hypothermic
Ophthalmic ointment	Ointment must be instilled in the animal's eyes to prevent drying/damage to the corneas.
Scale to weigh animals	Each animal must be weighed/recorded prior to surgery
Anesthetics approved on protocol	Drugs and dosages used must match what the protocol is approved for.
Analgesics approved on protocol	Drugs and dosages used must match what the protocol is approved for.
Vaporizer for gas anesthesia	Vaporizers must be checked yearly to ensure they are working properly.
Scavenging for expired gases	If charcoal canisters are used to scavenge waste gases the canisters must be weighed and logged to ensure they do not exceed the manufacturers approved weight gain
Surgery room location	The location of the surgery must be approved on the protocol. Surfaces used must be easily cleaned and disinfected or disposed of after each surgery. Items that cannot be cleaned in between uses must be discarded.
Post op records	Anesthetics, analgesics, anesthesia recovery, daily post-op checks, suture removals, and study endpoints must be clearly documented with the date, time and initials.