

RaTS (Research and Training Sessions)

Research Animal Resources Center- University of Wisconsin-Madison

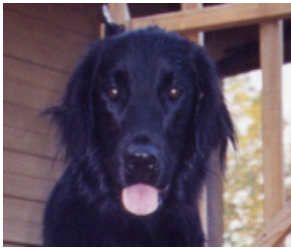


SUMMER 2010

Are You Certified?

A prerequisite to working with animals and registering for any of our Biomedology classes or Lab Animal Surgery is the Online Certification. If you are not certified, go to the RARC web page (www.rarc.wisc.edu) and click on "Training." In the left column, click on "Online Certification" and choose "New Animal User". Follow the simple instructions provided and you will be on your way to becoming certified to work with research animals throughout the UW-Madison system.

Kona asks, "Did you Know...?"



...that Certified Mouse and Rat users can now access technique handouts and videos?

Faculty, staff and students who have successfully completed the Biomedology of the Mouse or Biomedology of the Rat can now log into the RARC website and review the procedural technique handouts and video clips previously shown in class. Click on **Training** in the left column, then again on **Species Specific** and choose either Mouse or Rat.

How to Contact the Trainers:

Email:

trainer@rarc.wisc.edu

Phone:

Margaret Riley: 890-0344

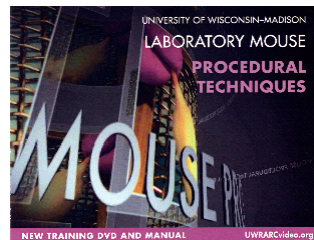
John Bogdanske: 890-0345

Beth Schiffman: 262-1432

Scott Hubbard-Van Stelle: 265-6560

Webpage:

www.rarc.wisc.edu



Mouse and **Rat** Techniques DVD and manual are available. Ask a Trainer or go to UWRARCvideo.org for more information.

Training Classes offered June-September 2010:

	June	July	August	September
Biomethodology of the Laboratory Mouse	15th, 17th, 29th, 30th	20th, 27th	12th, 19th	9th, 29th
Biomethodology of the Laboratory Rat	7th	13th	3rd, 16th	14th
Lab Animal Surgery	8th, 24th	15th, 21st	5th, 17th	8th, 15th, 30th
Primate Handling	1st, 17th	6th, 22nd	3rd, 19th	7th, 23rd

AALAS Self-Study Tutorial Information about obtaining resource materials for AALAS certification can be obtained from the Trainers at RARC. Email any one of the trainers for more information.

AALAS Learning Library Working with Ferrets, Gerbils or other less commonly used research animals and need species-specific training? The RARC Trainers are now offering online training modules in conjunction with the AALAS Learning Library to cover the biomethodology of these species. Contact the RARC Trainers at trainer@rarc.wisc.edu to set up an AALAS account and schedule the hands-on portion of your training.

Animal User Online Certification Online module for New Users and Re-certification is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at: www.rarc.wisc.edu

Occupational Health and Safety Register at:
<http://www.ohrd.wisc.edu/OHRDCatalogPortal/Default.aspx?tabid=29&CourseGroupK>

To sign up for classes:

1. Go to www.rarc.wisc.edu
2. Click on "Training".
3. In the left column under "Classes" choose the appropriate link.
4. Follow appropriate directions to register.

Mouse Ear Tattoo: Alternative to Ear Punches and Tags

The various methods of mouse identification have advantages and disadvantages. Remote frequency identification (RFID) implants are reliable, but may be cost prohibitive for large groups of animals. Ear tags are cost effective and easy to apply, but may be pulled out or lost. Tail tattooing can be time consuming and requires the technician to have adequate skill to apply the tattoo for long-term readability. None of these methods allow for animal identification through in-cage observation. A quick and easy method to identify mice is the Aramis Micro tattoo system (Braintree Scientific Inc., Braintree, MA), designed for tattooing the toes of mice, consists of a forceps-like device with a 25g hypodermic needle on one side; the needle passes through a hole on the opposing side into an ink well containing a nontoxic paste. Ear tattoos can easily be applied using a simple dot pattern for identification of individual animals with this device. Anesthesia is helpful but not required. This technique could also be applied to other species, such as guinea pigs and rats. This system allows in-cage animal identification and the tattoos remain easily readable for extended periods of time. If you want more information, ask the RARC Trainers for a complete copy of the article. This information was copied from the [techtalk](#) article, June 2010