



Inspection Report

Pro Sci Inc.
12170 Flint Place
Poway, CA 92064

Customer ID: **43309**
Certificate: **93-B-0229**
Site: 002
PRO SCI, INC.

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 29-JUL-2015

2.33(a)(1)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

The current written program of veterinary care does not include the guinea pigs and hamsters. The PVC should include all the covered animals to ensure the facility has a written guide to follow concerning the health and care of the animals. A system should be in place and maintained to ensure the PVC reflects the current inventory of covered animals.

To be corrected by August 7, 2015

2.33(b)(2) DIRECT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

The following veterinary care issues were noted at the facility:

Rabbits numbered 16979, 17313, 17681 and 17329 had head tilts. Rabbits numbered 17665 (squinting and clear discharge was observed), 16627 (thick yellowish discharge was observed), and 17576 (squinting and clear discharge was observed) had eye problems which included heavy discharge. Rabbit #1309 was underweight, depressed, and soiled.

According to the facility representative, these animals had not been seen by the attending veterinarian.

Failure to provide veterinary care to the rabbits could lead to unnecessary pain and discomfort. The rabbits should be evaluated by a qualified veterinarian.

To be corrected by close of business July 31, 2015

Numerous rabbits had overgrown nails. An excessive nail length can cause an animal to stand abnormally. Abnormal posture may cause strain on joints and may be accompanied by possible pain and/or discomfort and joint damage. In addition, long nails can get caught on the wire mesh floors of their primary enclosures. A system should be in place to identify animals that are in need of nail trimming and provide trimming in a timely manner.

To be corrected by August 3, 2015

Prepared By: JEFFREY LEE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
31-JUL-2015

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6032

Received by Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Date:
31-JUL-2015



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3.26(b) DIRECT

FACILITIES, INDOOR.

In the guinea pig and hamster room, the ambient temperature was observed to be 93 degrees F. According to the facility representative, the air conditioner was not functioning and there was not a back up system available. This animal room did not have any windows or vents to provide ventilation for the health and comfort of the animals. A system should be in place to ensure that the ambient temperature in indoor housing facilities is not allowed to rise above 85 degrees F.

Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs or hamsters shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning, and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. The ambient temperature shall not be allowed to rise above 85 [deg]F.

To be corrected by close of business July 31, 2015.

3.28(c)(1)(2)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The interior height of at least one guinea pig enclosure is not 7 inches and does not meet our minimum requirements. Insufficient interior height of the primary enclosure does not allow the guinea pigs to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. A system should be in place and maintained to ensure this requirement is met.

To be corrected by August 3, 2015

3.28(c)(1)(3)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The available floor space provided in the enclosure housing 2 guinea pigs does not meet our minimum space requirements. Each guinea pig shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space to make normal postural adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. A system should be in place and maintained to ensure this requirement is met.

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To be corrected by August 7, 2015

3.30 DIRECT

WATERING.

Potable water was not available to the guinea pigs being housed in plastic enclosures. The water receptacles are open containers and were contaminated with excreta, bedding, and other debris. This contaminated water may prevent the guinea pigs from receiving their normal daily water requirements. Failure to provide potable water may lead to dehydration and other health issues. A system should be in place and maintained to ensure potable water is made available to the animals.

Open containers used for dispensing water to guinea pigs shall be so placed in or attached to the primary enclosure as to minimize contamination from excreta.

To be corrected by July 29, 2015

3.51(b)

FACILITIES, INDOOR.

The thermometer in the rabbit barn read 86 degrees F and there was not a source of auxiliary ventilation provided to the animals. A system should be in place and maintained to ensure auxiliary ventilation is provided for the rabbits when the ambient temperature is 85 degrees F or higher.

Indoor housing facilities for rabbits shall be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals at all times. Such facilities shall be provided with fresh air either by means of windows, doors, vents, or air conditioning and shall be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation. Auxiliary ventilation, such as exhaust fans and vents or air conditioning, shall be provided when the ambient temperature is 85 degrees F or higher.

To be corrected by August 7, 2015

3.51(d)

FACILITIES, INDOOR.

Two rows of rabbit enclosures are moderately covered in rust. On at least one rabbit enclosure, the wire mesh forming the ceiling has rusted through, creating a hole in the mesh. The presence of rust may prevent the required cleaning and sanitizing of the enclosures, which may adversely affect the health and well-being of the animals. The interior surfaces of indoor housing facilities shall be constructed and maintained so that they are impervious to

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moisture and may be readily sanitized.

To be corrected by December 31, 2015

3.53(a)(2)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

In one rabbit enclosure, a water nozzle is leaking into the primary enclosure. The rabbit was observed to be wet from the dripping water. Wet hair coats may lead to irritation of the skin and/or dermatitis. A system should be in place and maintained to ensure rabbits remain dry in their primary enclosures.

Primary enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to enable the rabbits to remain dry and clean.

To be corrected by August 3, 2015

3.56(a)(1)

SANITATION.

There is a moderate build up of hair and excreta observed along the edges of numerous rabbit enclosure. A cleaning schedule should be in place to keep primary enclosures reasonably free of excreta, hair and other debris.

To be corrected by August 7, 2015

3.56(b)

SANITATION.

Rabbit enclosures are not being sanitized at least once every 30 days. According to the facility representative, the enclosures are being sanitized prior to the introduction of new rabbits, but not every 30 days as required. Failure to sanitize rabbit enclosures on a regular schedule could lead to unsanitary conditions. A system should be in place to ensure rabbit enclosures are being sanitized as required.

Primary enclosures for rabbits shall be sanitized at least once every 30 days by washing them with hot water (180 [deg]F.) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame.

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To be corrected from this day forward

3.56(c)

SANITATION.

The floors in the rabbit barn have areas of standing liquid containing excreta and water used to wash down the barn. The majority of the liquid is around the periphery of the barn. Standing liquid can attract flies and other flying pests increasing disease hazards to animal areas. A system should be in place and maintained to keep the premises clean in order to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.

To be corrected by August 7, 2015.

3.56(d)

SANITATION.

In the rabbit barn, there was a moderate amount of flies. Although there is some pest control present, additional measures should be taken to minimize the fly populations in these areas. The presence of pests can increase disease hazards in animal areas.

An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

To be corrected by August 7, 2015

An exit briefing was conducted with the facility representative.

Accompanied on inspection by Dr. Tyler Fields, Veterinary Medical Officer

Additional Inspectors

Fields Tyler, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
43309	93-B-0229	002	PRO SCI, INC.	29-JUL-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000916	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000916	Total	