

ADVERTISING FEATURE



# Hygieia Comfort Cages—better for the research mouse, better for your research dollars

Liz Kramer

Investigative research is the foundation of innovation that drives a first-world quality of life. Because we stand on the shoulders of scientific giants, we live longer, healthier and more productive lives than any humans in the history of civilization. The laboratory mouse is one tool that enables innovation to move forward, and it drives a whole industry of breeding, cloning, housing and experimental research, with 20–30 million mice used across the US each year<sup>1</sup>. Many variables contribute to the environment that surrounds the laboratory mouse in an individually ventilated cage (IVC), such as the type of cage used, the composition and volume of bedding used, the number of air changes per hour (ACH), the frequency of bedding changes, the frequency of cage changes and the temperature and relative humidity of air in the cage. **[AU: Cite ref. 4, in order, or delete ref. and renumber subsequent refs. and their citations.]**

## Cages require proper upkeep

The proper frequency at which cages should be changed is a subject of major debate, and members of the research community have strong opinions on the topic due to various biases. Traditionally, cage changes at a rate of once every 10–14 d are considered ideal for animal health and well-being<sup>2</sup>. Cage changes affect laboratory mice by disrupting scent cues, pheromone-laden breeding habits and nesting arrangements. Unfortunately, the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals* states that “there is no absolute minimum frequency of bedding changes; the choice is a matter of professional judgment and consultation between the investigator and animal care personnel,” and that bedding should be changed so as to “keep pollutants, such as ammonia, at a concentration below levels irritating to mucous membranes”<sup>3</sup>. From the standpoint of a researcher, cage changes cost personnel time, consume bedding resources and require washing and sanitizing, which costs time, materials, water and energy. All of these demands cost research money. Additionally, cage changes increase personnel exposure to aeroallergens and ammonia when opening the cages. From the standpoints of laboratory mice, research technicians and principal investigators, cage changes should be minimized to reduce the costs of research in general and to reduce stress on research subjects.

## Ammonia affects both mice and researchers

Ammonia is produced when urine products come into contact with fecal bacteria; intracage ammonia concentrations therefore follow a bacterial growth curve that is dependent on temperature and humidity. Ammonia levels correlate with adverse health effects in mice such as corneal opacities, inflammation of nasal passages,

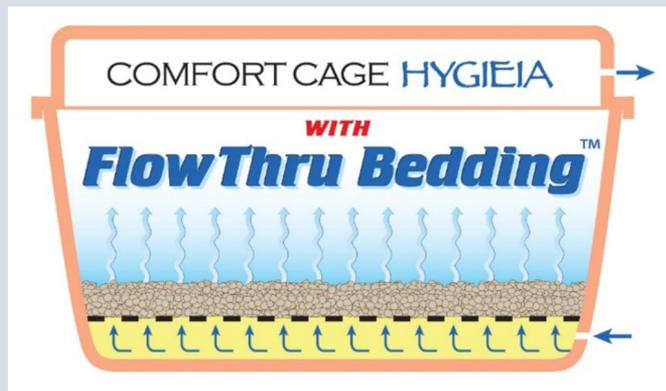


**FIGURE 1** | Hygieia Comfort Cage extends the minimum frequency of cage changes beyond 21 days.

thickened tracheal mucosa and olfactory epithelial necrosis in mice<sup>5,6</sup>. Pathogenic studies also show that high ammonia concentrations exacerbate the severity of respiratory infections such as rhinitis, otitis media, tracheitis and pneumonia<sup>7</sup>. These effects are exacerbated in static cages where ammonia buildup causes demonstrable histopathological changes in the tracheal epithelium<sup>8</sup>. Overall animal welfare improves when bedding is kept dry, which results in lower levels of environmental ammonia.

Ammonia build-up is also a major concern from the standpoint of research technicians. The human safety threshold for prolonged exposure to ammonia is 100 ppm over one hour, or 25 ppm over eight hours. This makes the reduction of ammonia production a concern for the health and safety of research technicians as well as mice<sup>5,9</sup>.

Lenderking Caging Products, Millersville, MD. Correspondence should be addressed to sales@lenderking.com.



**FIGURE 2** | The Flow Through Bedding design keeps bedding dry with fewer ACH and reduces atmospheric ammonia content more so than standard IVC designs.

### Better cages, easier upkeep

Lenderking Hygieia Comfort Cages with FlowThrough IVC design (Fig. 1) can safely house mice for intervals of 21 d between cage changes without causing any visible phenotypic/pathogenic effects (unpublished observations). This decrease of cage change frequency, with all of its associated labor, water, energy, resources and transportation costs, make the Lenderking Hygieia Comfort Cage the most cost-effective cage on the market for laboratory mice. At a facility with 5,000 cages, changing Lenderking cages at a conservative rate of once every 21 d, as compared to once every 10 d with standard IVC systems, leads to annual savings of more than \$120,000.

With air flowing through it, the bedding is kept drier, which reduces the ammonia content inside the cage. This makes the cage environment healthier for both standard and breeding laboratory mouse models. The patented design (Fig. 2) requires fewer ACH than conventional IVC systems, which decreases energy costs and is less disruptive to the scent and pheromone cues that mice accumulate in their cages over time. With drier bedding, temperature and relative humidity are also easier to control.

### An ideal system from any perspective

From the standpoint of principal investigators, Hygieia Comfort Cages will save hundreds of thousands of dollars per year throughout the lifetime of the equipment by reducing labor and resources. For technicians, the Hygieia Comfort Cage reduces their exposure to ammonia and other aerosolized particles, and for laboratory mice, Hygieia decreases stress, increases pheromone persistence and does not require disruption of nesting activities as frequently as other cages. To get better results from your test subjects and keep more of your research dollars in variables, not infrastructure, the Hygieia Comfort Cage is the right choice!

### Company profile

Founded in 1867, Lenderking is America's oldest caging company. We are committed to providing you with the best solutions and value when housing research animals. We use only American made materials and labor. Our All-American ideas have been leading the industry since the last century.

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