

Comparing Rat Aversion to Isoflurane and Carbon Dioxide

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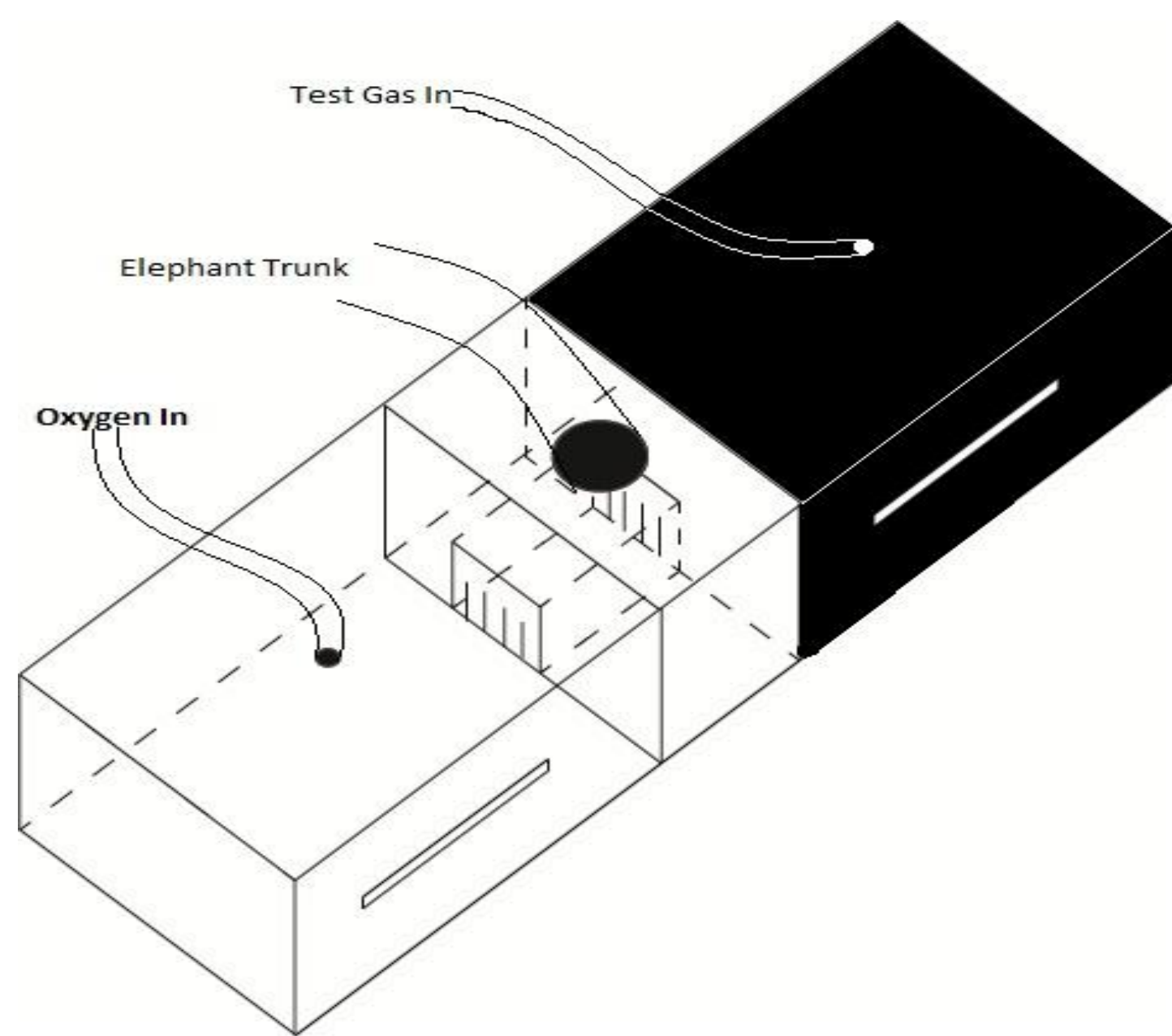
Background

- Laboratory rodents are commonly euthanized with CO₂, but evidence suggests this gas is aversive
- Some evidence suggests that isoflurane is less aversive
- Few studies have directly compared rodent aversion to isoflurane and CO₂

Aim

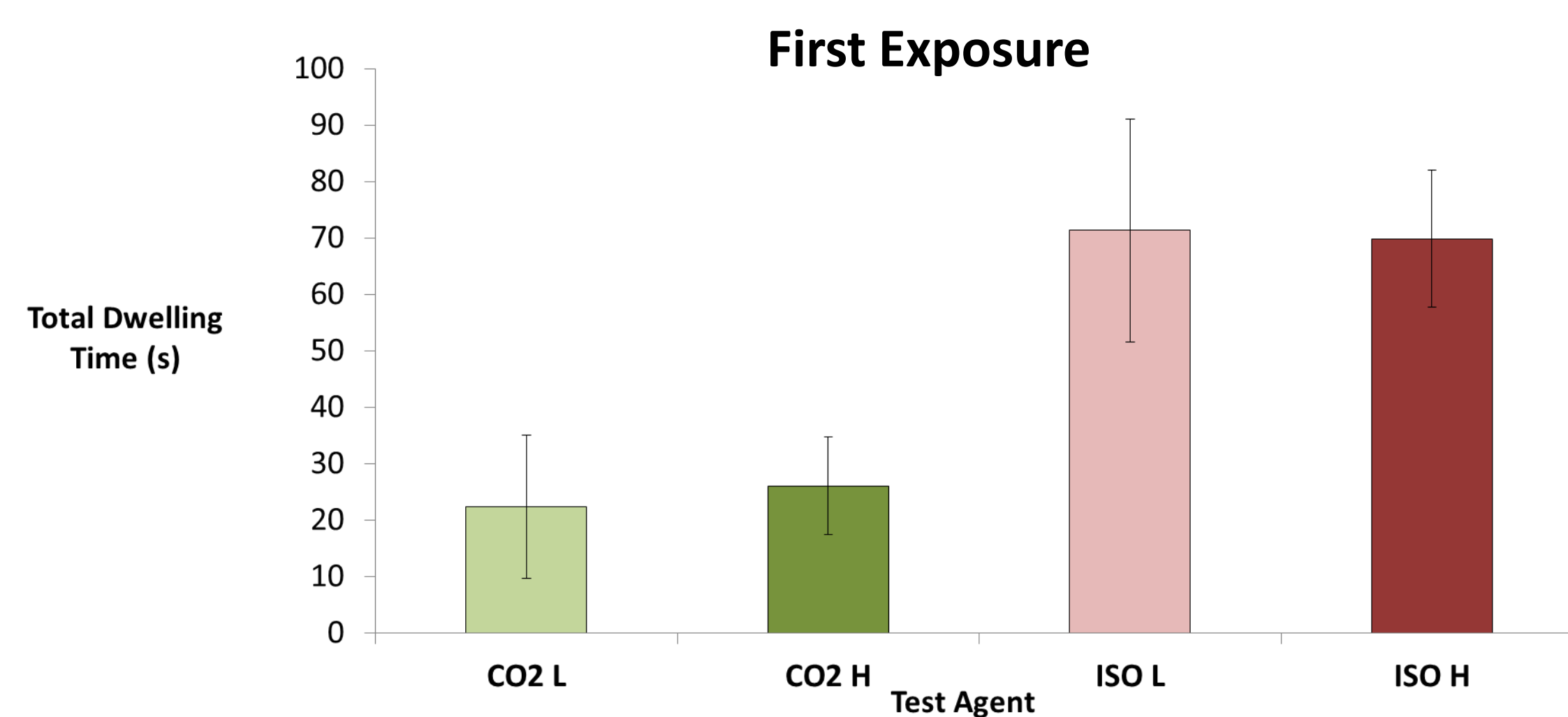
To use aversion-avoidance testing to compare albino rat aversion to isoflurane and CO₂

Methods

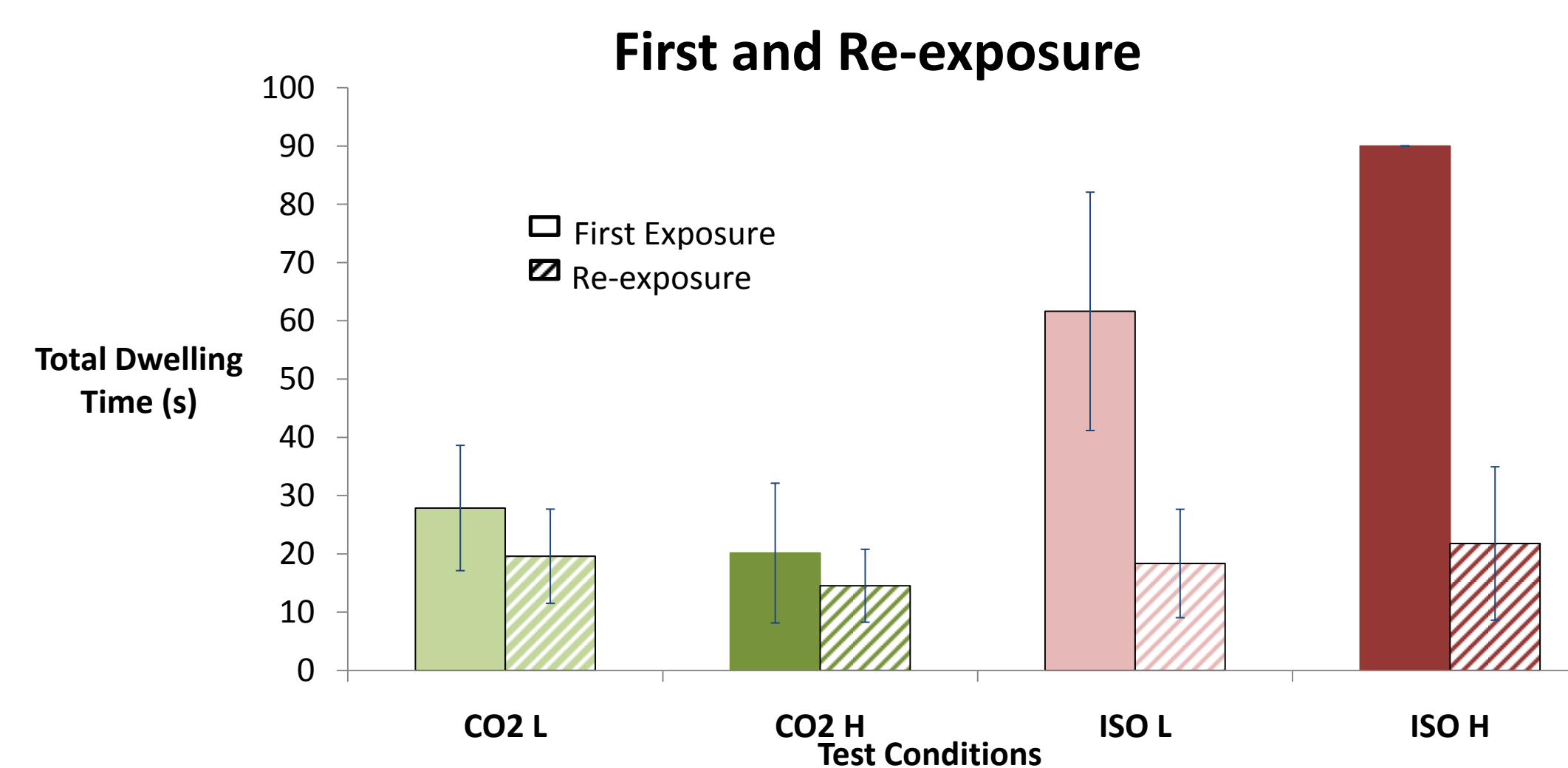


- Male albino rats were habituated to a light-dark box
- Dark compartment filled with either:
 - O₂ (32% vol/min)
 - Isoflurane (5% in O₂ at 32% vol/min)
 - CO₂ (24% vol/min)
- Light compartment was illuminated with either 0, 300, 800, or 1600 lux
- Treatment order was balanced using a Latin square design
- We recorded:
 - Whether rats remained in the dark compartment
 - Total dwelling time in the dark compartment

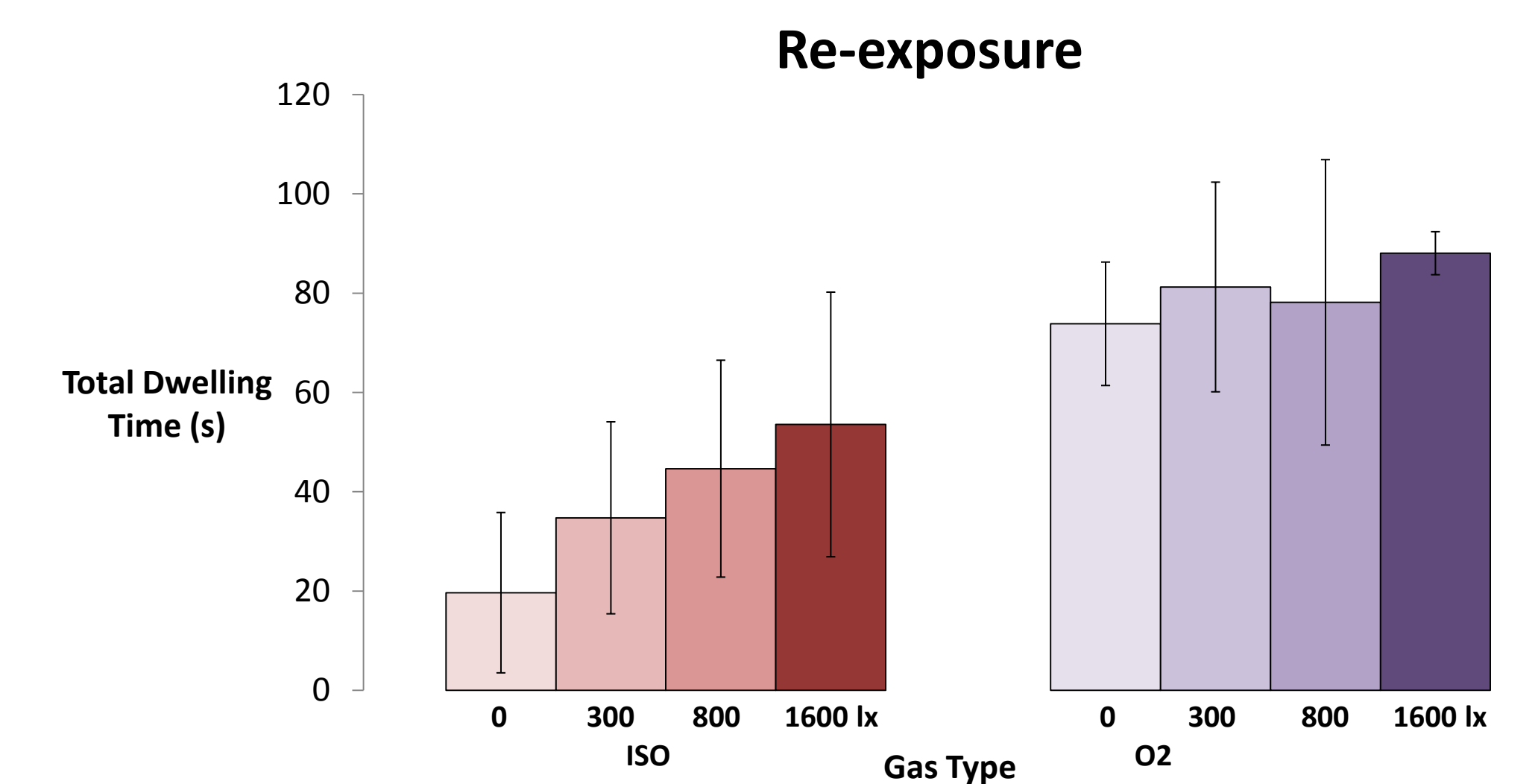
Results



- 9/16 rats stayed until recumbent with isoflurane; 0/16 stayed until recumbent with CO₂ (P < 0.0005)**
- Dwelling time was unaffected by different light levels, but was significantly higher with isoflurane than with CO₂ (P = 0.0001)



- During first exposure, 9/15 rats stayed until recumbent with isoflurane; 0/16 rats stayed until recumbent with CO₂ (P > 0.0003)**
- During re-exposure, dwelling time did not differ between test agent or light level



- The brighter the light conditions, the longer rats stayed in the dark (P = 0.03)**
- Dwelling time was significantly lower with isoflurane than with O₂ (P < 0.0001)

Conclusion

- During first exposure rats showed less aversion to isoflurane than to CO₂; most rats tolerated isoflurane until recumbency, but none tolerated CO₂
- During re-exposure rats showed less tolerance to both test agents
- We conclude that sedation with isoflurane before euthanasia with CO₂ is a humane alternative, particularly with rats that have no previous isoflurane exposure**

