

# Development of a necropsy protocol for newborn mice



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## BACKGROUND & AIM

Laboratory mice pup mortality is a major welfare problem in animal facilities around the world and the mortality rates are reported as being, on average, 30%, specially in C57BL/6 mice.

Furthermore, studying pup mortality is challenging, as dead pups are often eaten by the older mice before being found. As a result, the literature lacks specific guidelines for the appropriate necropsy of newborn cadavers. Therefore, we designed a necropsy protocol to inspect newborn mice for major malformations, presence of lesions in any of the major organs, as well as viability indicators, including presence of milk in the stomach and proof of breathing after birth.

## ANIMALS

### Housing

Breeding pairs and trios were maintained under SPF conditions in conventional static cages (Pairs: 1264C Type II ©, Tecniplast, Italy, 268 x 215 x 141 mm; Trios: 1290D Type III ©, Tecniplast, Italy, 425 x 276 x 153 mm) with food and water *ad libitum*. The room temperature was maintained between 20-24°C and relative humidity between 45-55% with a 12:12 light/dark photoperiod.

### Pup counting protocol and animals

Cages were inspected daily between 10h and 12h for the presence of pups and all pups were counted until four days postpartum. Newborn mice (n=135) originating from C57BL/6J breeding trios (n=70) and pairs (n=65) were found dead and collected. Dead pups had an average weight of  $1.22 \pm 0.19$  g, aged  $0.57 \pm 0.81$  days, and were  $2.60 \pm 0.21$  cm long.

## NECROPSY PROTOCOL

### EXTERNAL INSPECTION

- General condition
- Weight and crown to rump length
- Limbs
- Skin integrity
- Natural orifices (nostrils, mouth and anus),
- Eyes and head
- Hard palate
- Sex (anogenital pigmentation)

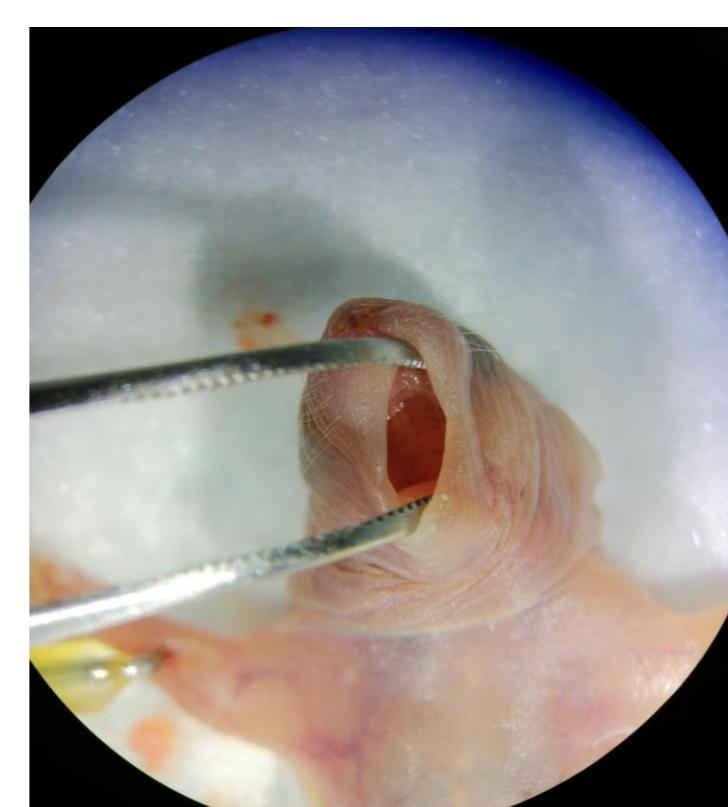


Fig. 1 – Inspection of hard palate

### INTERNAL INSPECTION

- Opening of the abdominal and thoracic cavities
- Visual inspection of all major organs,
- Stomach contents (inspection and contents characterization)
- Lung floating test (proof of breathing after birth)

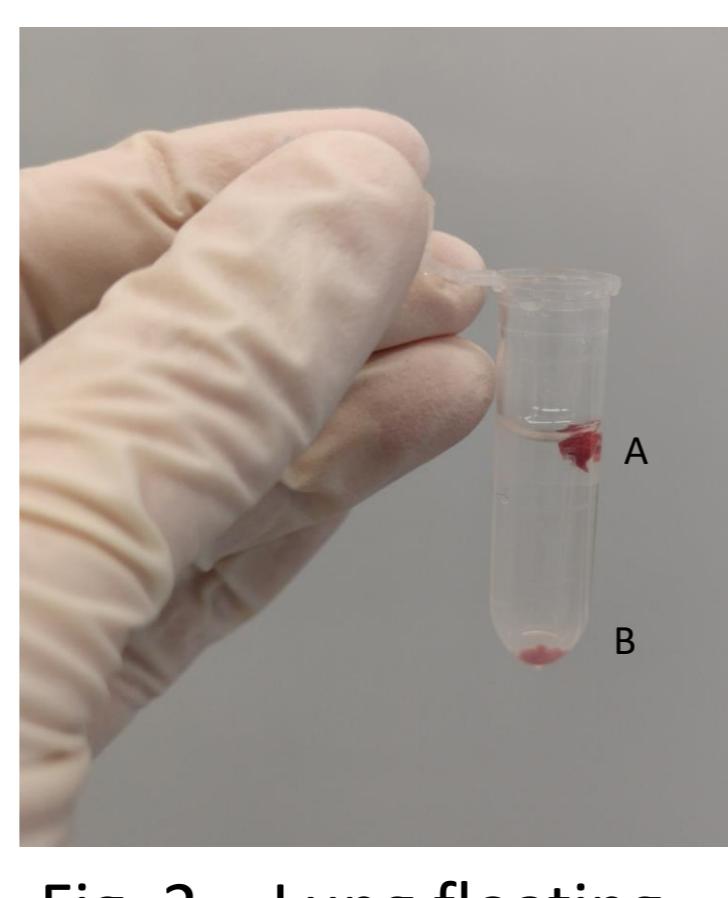


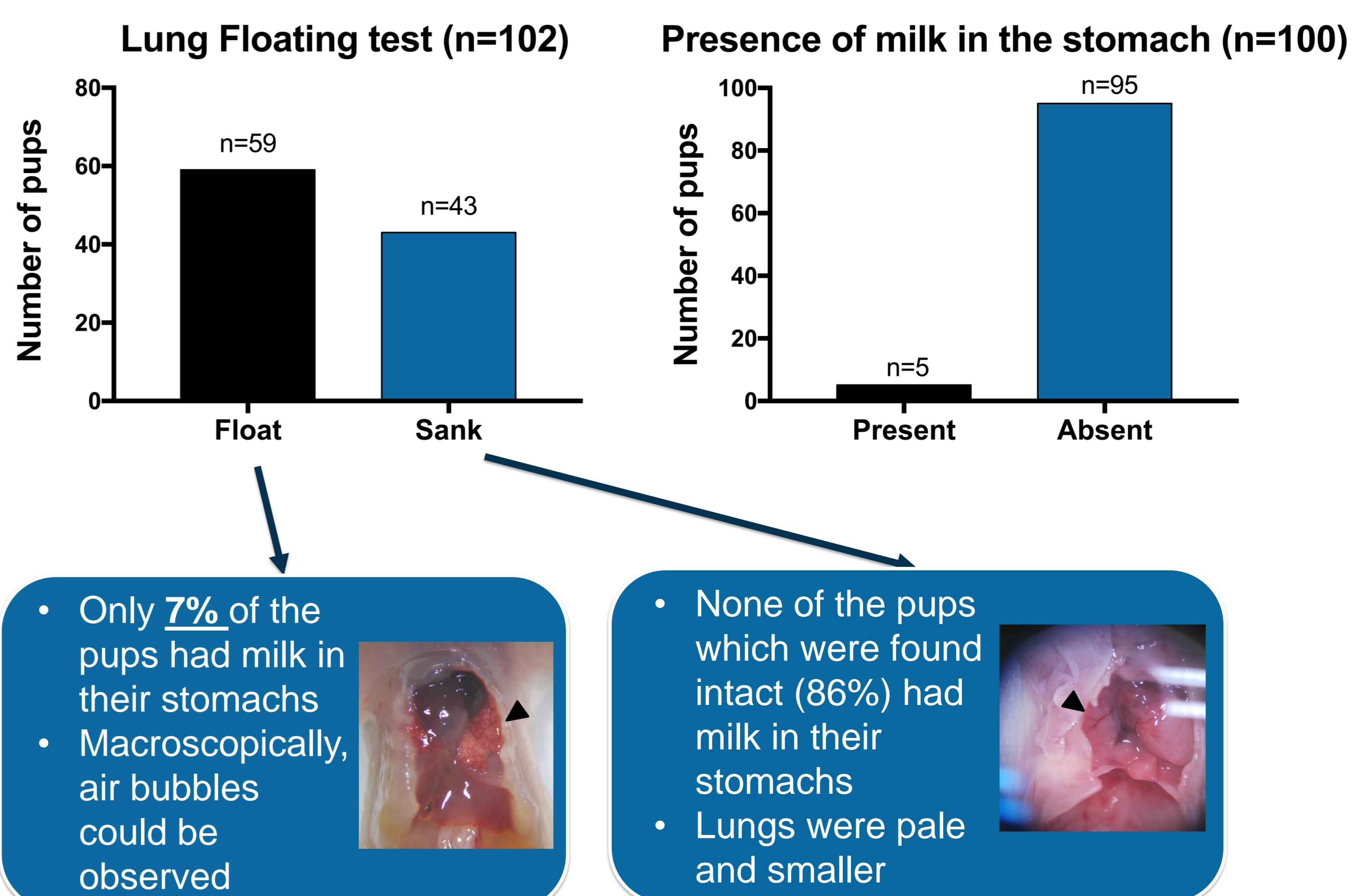
Fig. 2 – Lung floating test. A – Lung fragment; B – Liver fragment (control for decomposition)

## REFERENCES

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## RESULTS

Dead pups had an average weight of  $1.22 \pm 0.19$  g, aged  $0.57 \pm 0.81$  days, and were  $2.60 \pm 0.21$  cm long.



### Postmortem findings

- Presence of air in stomach
- 33% of all pups presented some kind of traumatic lesion
  - Hematomas
  - Bite wounds
  - Some pups were partially eaten

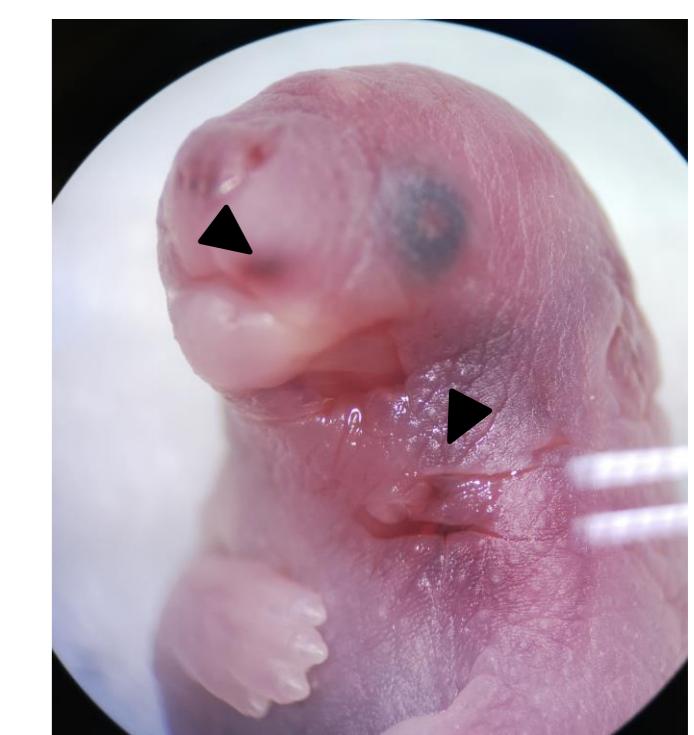


Fig. 4 – Hematoma and bite wounds



Fig. 5 – Presence of air bubbles in stomach

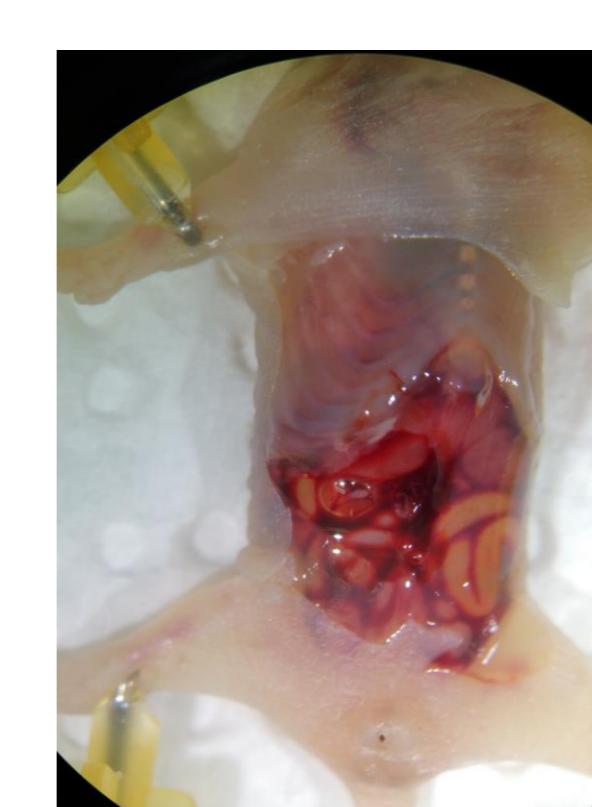


Fig. 6 – Internal bleeding

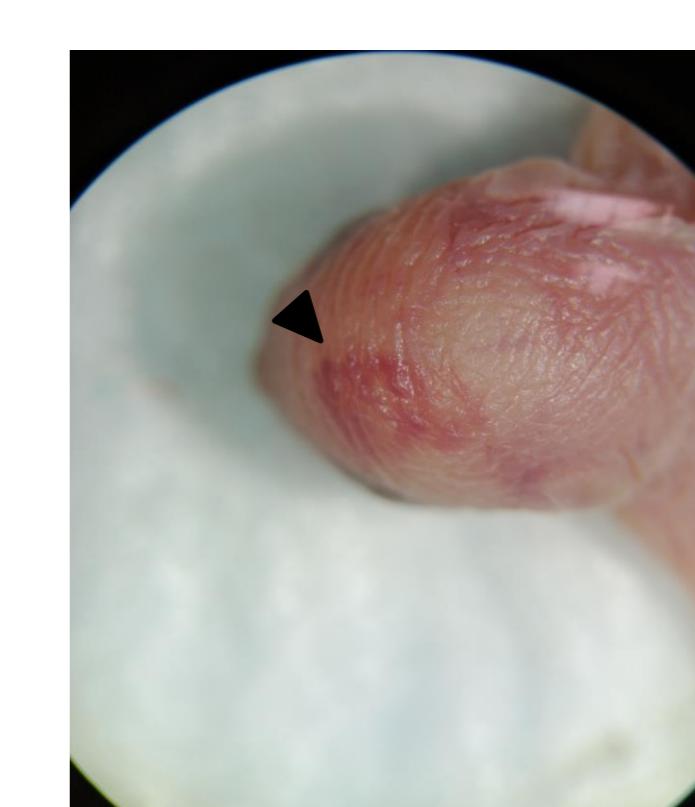


Fig. 7 – Head hematoma

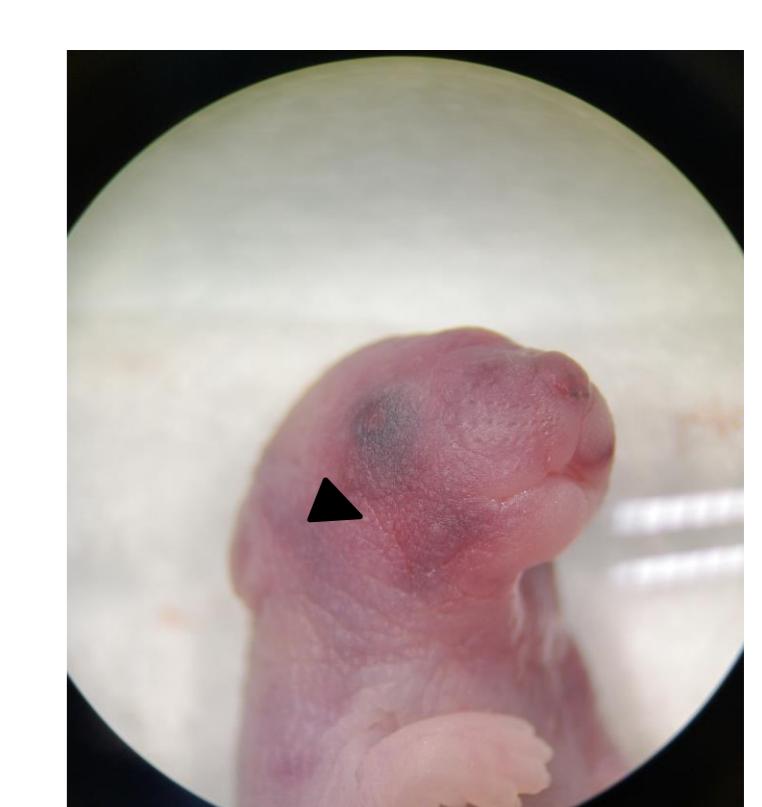


Fig. 8 – Face and head hematoma

## CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

- Lung floating test combined with macroscopic evaluation of lungs could be useful in determining if breathing occurred after birth
- Microscopic analysis of lung tissue will help validate the lung floating test
- Evaluation of stomach contents can help determine if a pup had access to milk after birth
- Results suggest that it is possible to determine if pups breathed and ate before dying, which is a starting point to further augment newborn post-mortem analysis.

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