

Animals In Laboratories



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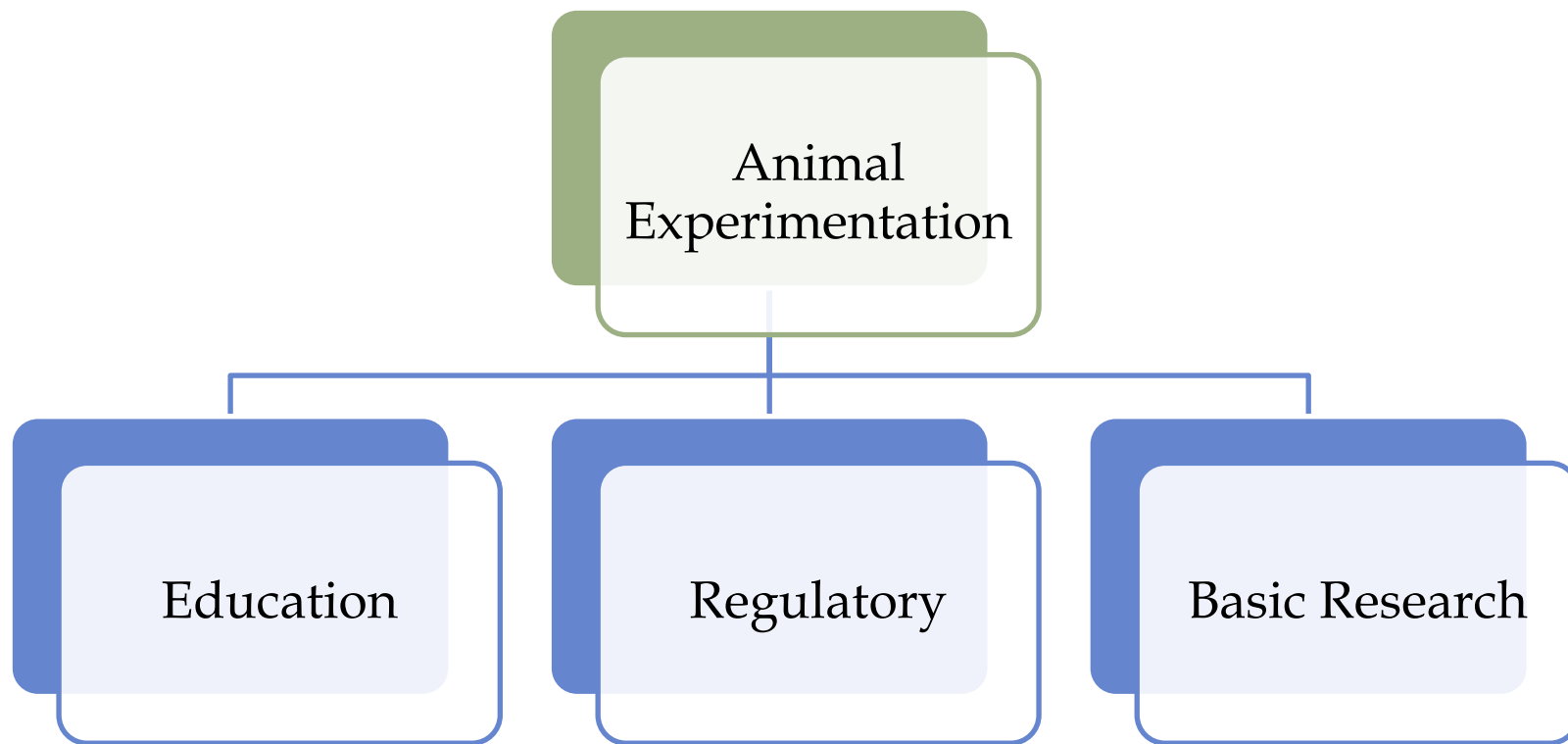
ANIMAL TESTING?



Reuters



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Education

Fundamental
Biology

Skill
Enhancement

Life Sciences
such as
Zoology.

Schools

Pharmacy

Medical

Veterinary



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The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

- Schedules I,II,III & IV list different protected species, the killing or trade of which is prohibited
- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, amended from time to time, has all frogs belonging to genus Rana included under Schedule IV.
- This implies that any individual or laboratory detected to be catching, using or selling wild animals such as monkeys and frogs violates the provisions of the Act.
- All rehabilitation centers that keep wild animals need to be recognized by the Central Zoo Authority.



Alternatives for animals used in education

- Models, mannequins, mechanical simulators
- Films, interactive videos
- Computer simulations, virtual reality
- Observational & field studies
- Materials from slaughter houses & fisheries
- *Permanently preserved specimens*
- Animal cadavers from an animal-friendly and ethical source such as from animals euthanized for medical reasons



POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATION

University Grants Commission, New Delhi

Guidelines for discontinuation of dissection and animal experimentation in Zoology/ Life Sciences in a phased manner

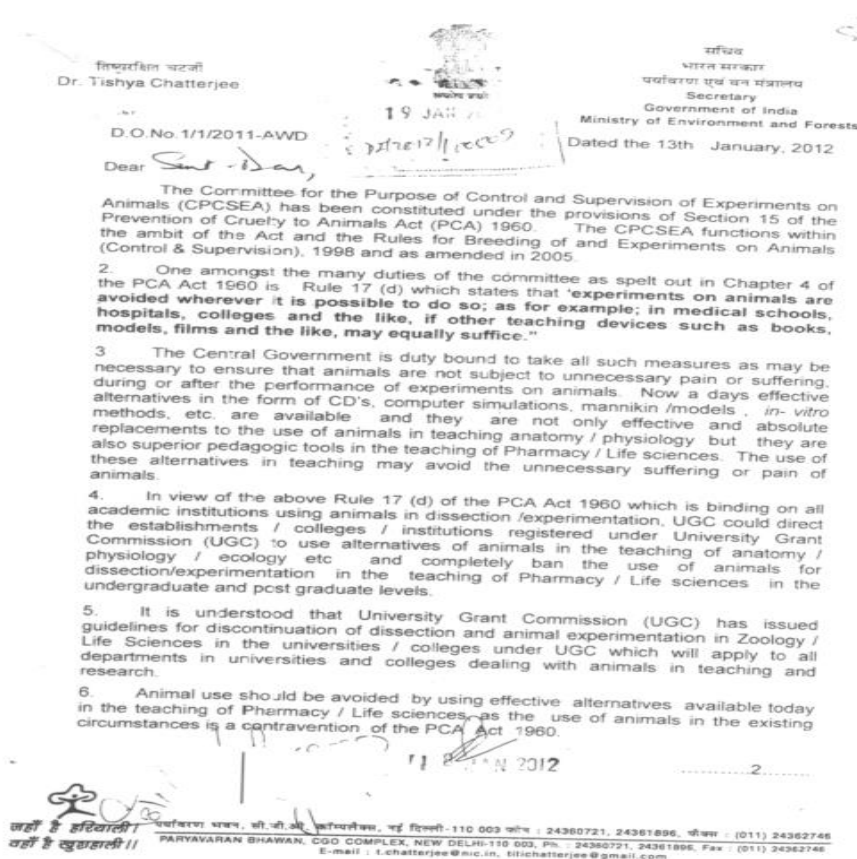
November, 2011



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POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATION

MoEF bans animal use in undergraduate colleges and universities



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Basic Research

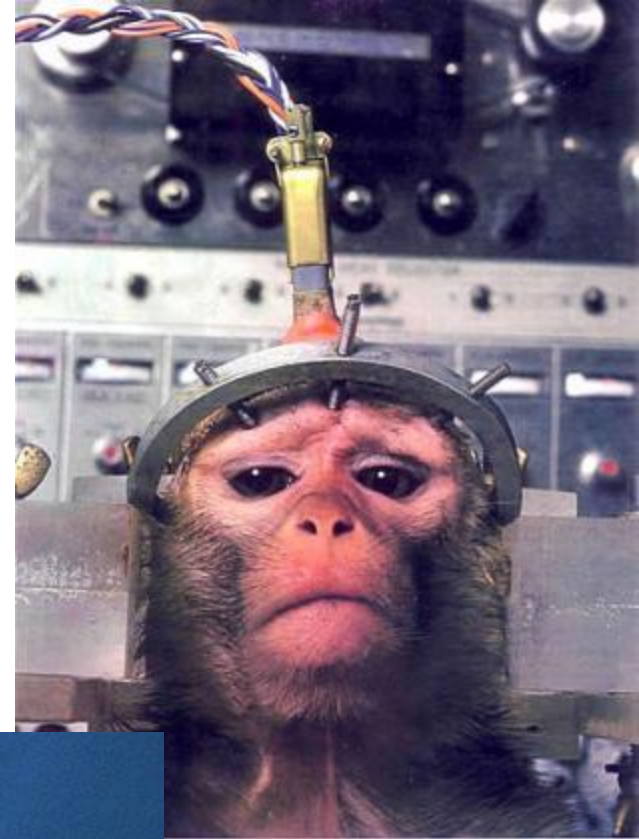
Product Discovery

Producing natural
products

Development of
new diagnostic
tests

Study of genetic
and other
disorders/diseases





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Animal Experimentation

- Chapter IV- Section 15-experimentation on animals- confers power on the CG to appoint CPCSEA- set up to regulate experimentation - general objectives laid down.
- CPCSEA not advisory committee but a statutory committee- Hence Rules framed by this Committee are binding- breach - offence under the PCA, 1960.



Mandatory Registration

- It is mandatory that all institutions that breed, conduct experiments on animals register themselves with the CPCSEA.
- If an institution breeds animals for in-house even then it needs to register with the CPCSEA as breeder
- Institutions can only source animals from registered breeders



The role of the CPCSEA :

- Animals are not subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering before during and after performance of experiments on them and they are maintained in a proper manner.
- Prevent duplication of research
- Animals are kept pathogen free to ensure proper data collection
- Animals are procured from registered breeders
- Experiments on large animals are avoided when it is possible to achieve the same results by experiments on small laboratory animals etc.



Institutional Animals Ethics Committees (IAEC)

- Constituted in institutions conducting experiments
- Nominees by CPCSEA
 - Scientific Nominee
 - Socially Aware Nominees (scope for animal advocates to be actively involved)



IAEC

- Examines every proposal or conducting experiments on small animals.
- Ensure that CPCSEA guidelines are followed
- Inspect Animal House
- Guided – by 4 R
 - **Reduce ; Replace ; Refine ; Rehabilitate**



4 R

- Reduce the number of animals,
- Replace animals with other methods for testing
- Refine the experiment to minimise the trauma caused to animals
- R – Rehabilitate - funds are allocated in the project's budget for the rehabilitation of the animals.



CPCSEA NOMINEE APPLICATION FORM*

NAME OF THE APPLICANT :

SEX/ DATE OF BIRTH :

QUALIFICATION :

PROFESSION :

COMMUNICATION ADDRESS :

TELEPHONE :

FAX :

MOBILE :

E-MAIL :

PHOTO

Experience if any, in animal welfare activities

And the animal welfare organization/s

With which associated :

DECLARATION

1. I am fully aware of my duties and responsibilities as CPCSEA nominee representing the Institutional Animal Ethics Committees (IAEC's)
2. I will carry out my responsibilities in accordance with the rules and regulations of CPCSEA and as per the instructions received from CPCSEA.
3. I will not use the name of CPCSEA on personal letter heads or other communications.
4. I will not misuse the name and purpose of CPCSEA for any assistance or gain.
5. I will not disclose any confidential information of the institution / CPCSEA.
6. I am aware that my nomination can be cancelled by CPCSEA, without assigning any reason.

Date

Signature of Applicant

*The filled in application Form alongwith above information / details / supporting documents should be sent to :-

The Member Secretary,
CPCSEA, Ministry of Environment & Forests,
8th floor, Jeevan Prakash Building,
25, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110 001



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Being a CPCSEA nominee

- Why is animals usage necessary for these studies?
- Why are the particular species selected required?
- Why is the estimated number of animals essential?
- Are similar experiments conducted in the past? If so, the number of animals used and results obtained in brief.
- If yes, why new experiment is required?
- Have similar experiments been made by any other organization agency ? If so, their results in your knowledge.



Five Principles- formulated by CPCSEA

In 2006, the CPCSEA enumerated a set of Five Principles, to serve as indicators of the parameters within which experimentation involving the use of animals may be permitted.



Principle No.1

Experiments on animals may be carried out for the purpose of:

- advancement of new discovery of physiological knowledge;
- knowledge which is expected to be useful for saving or prolonging human life
- alleviating suffering;
- for significant gains in the well-being of the people of the country;

or combating any disease, whether of human beings, animals or plants.



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Principle No.2

- Minimum number of animals - having the least degree of sentience, which may give statistically valid results at 95% level of confidence, may be permitted for experiments.
- Invertebrates (e.g., cockroaches) < Birds < Rodents
< Canines/ Felines < Bovine/ Equines < Primates (e.g., Rhesus Macaque) < More evolved Primates (e.g., chimpanzee)
- 3 R part of this principle



Principle No.3

Minimization of pain and suffering inflicted on animals (when avoidance is not possible) should be a priority for research personnel and unless the contrary is established, investigators should proceed on the basis that procedures that cause pain or suffering to humans will also cause similar pain or suffering to animals.



Principle No.4

Researchers have a moral responsibility for the welfare of animals used in experiments and the cost of aftercare should be scaled per animal, in positive co-relation with the sentience level of the animal.

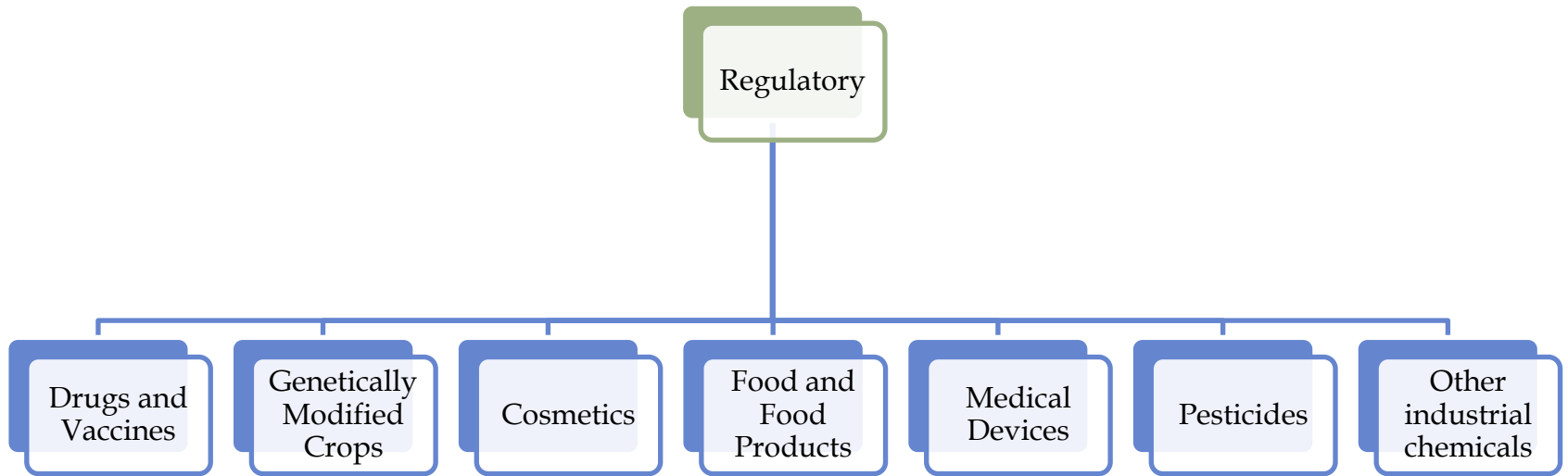


Principle No.5

The living conditions of the animals should be appropriate for their species, health and comfort.

The housing, feeding and care of the animals should be entrusted to a veterinarian or a trained scientist.





Regulatory Toxicity Testing



Drug testing



Cosmetic Testing



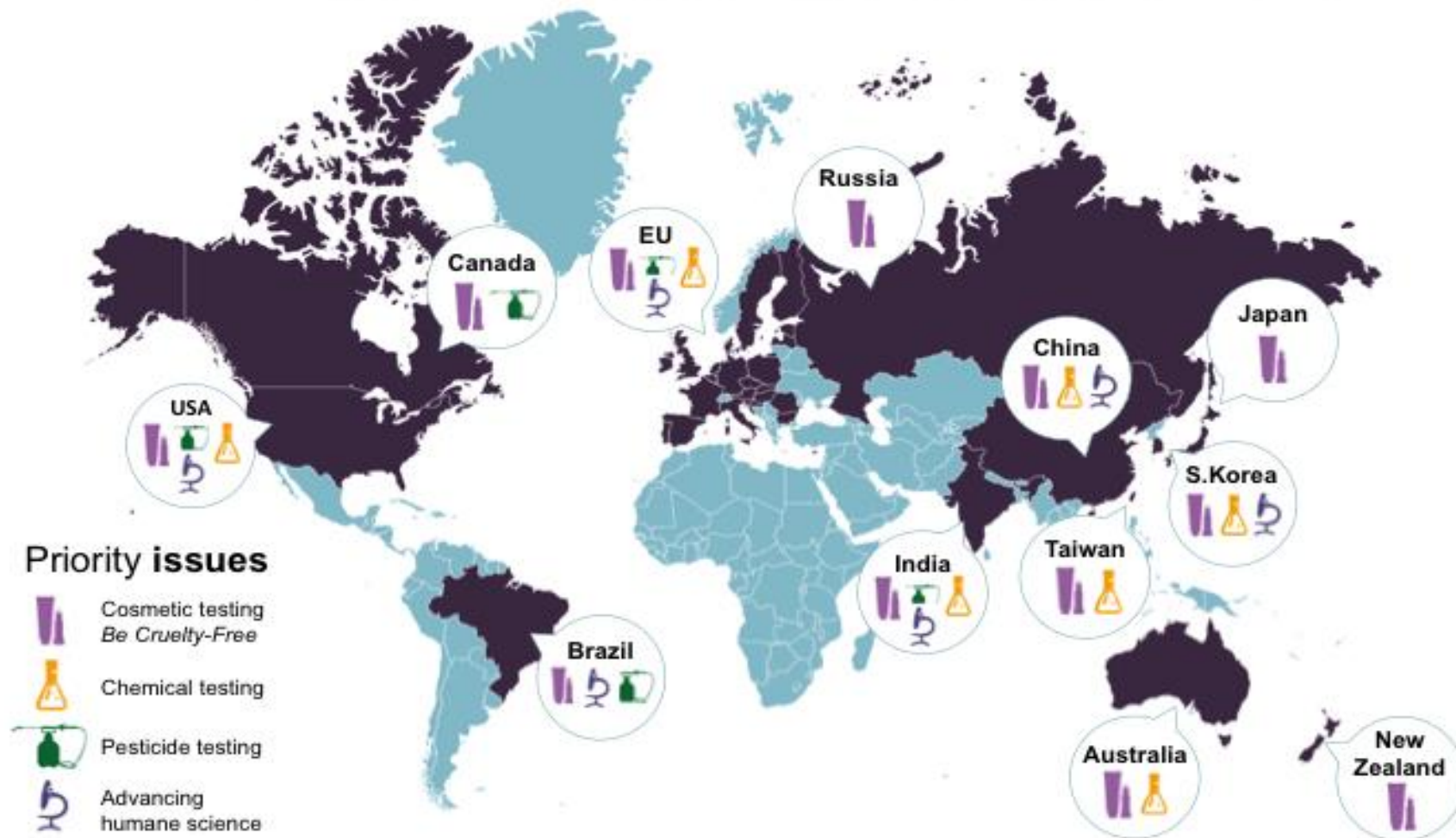
Cosmetic Testing







Ending animal testing around the world





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hsi.org



**BE CRUELTY-FREE
VICTORY**



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INDIA

**India kisses cosmetic animal testing
goodbye with new ban!**



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INDIA BANS IMPORT OF CRUEL COSMETICS
#BeCrueltyFree CREATES HISTORY



[End Animal Testing]



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INDIA

A close-up photograph of a beagle dog's face, looking directly at the camera with large, expressive brown eyes. The dog has tan and white fur. The text "SCIENCE WITHOUT SUFFERING" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters across the middle of the image.

SCIENCE WITHOUT **SUFFERING**



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[End Animal Testing]



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[End Animal Testing]