This report is required by law (7 USC 2143). Failure to report according to the regulations can result in an order to cease and desist and to be subject to penalties as provided for in Section 2150.

See reverse side for additional information.

Interagency Report Control No 0180-DOA-AN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY

(TYPE OR PRINT)

1. REGISTRATION NO. 93-V-0007 CUSTOMER NO. 1326

FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0036

2. HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY *(Name and Address, as registered with USDA, include Zip Code)*

VA MEDICAL CENTER (600) - LONG BEACH
5901 E. 7TH STREET 09/151
LONG BEACH, CA 90822

3. REPORTING FACILITY (List all locations where animals were housed or used in actual research, testing, teaching, or experimentation, or held for these purposes. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

FACILITY LOCATIONS *(sites)*

(b)(2)High, (b)(7)(F)

INFORMATION

REPORT OF ANIMALS USED BY OR UNDER CONTROL OF RESEARCH FACILITY *(Attach additional sheets if necessary or use APHIS FORM 7023A)*

A. Animals Covered By The Animal Welfare Regulations	B. Number of animals being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	C. Number of animals upon which teaching, research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain-relieving drugs.	D. Number of animals upon which experiments, teaching, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used.	E. Number of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic,analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, results, or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. *(An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress in these animals and the reasons such drugs were not used must be attached to this report)*	F. TOTAL NO. OF ANIMALS (Cols. C + D + E)
4. Dogs			21		21
5. Cats					
6. Guinea Pigs					
7. Hamsters					
8. Rabbits			70		70
9. Non-Human Primates					
10. Sheep					
11. Pigs					
12. Other Farm Animals					
13. Other Animals					
Rats	26	110	331	368	809
Mice	62	348			348

ASSURANCE STATEMENTS

1) Professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anesthetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, prior to, during, and following actual research, teaching, testing, surgery, or experimentation were followed by this research facility.

2) Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.

3) This facility is adhering to the standards and regulations under the Act, and it has required that exceptions to the standards and regulations be specified and explained by the principal investigator and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). **A summary of all the exceptions is attached to this annual report.** In addition to identifying the IACUC-approved exceptions, this summary includes a brief explanation of the exceptions, as well as the species and number of animals affected.

4) The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

CERTIFICATION BY HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY OFFICIAL
(Chief Executive Officer or Legally Responsible Institutional official)
I certify that the above is true, correct, and complete (7 U.S.C. Section 2143)

SIGNATURE OF C.E.O. OR INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL	NAME & TITLE OF C.E.O. OR INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL *(Type or Print)*	DATE SIGNED
b6, b7c	b6, b7c	10/28/2005

APHIS FORM 7023 (AUG 91) (Replaces VS FORM 18-23 (Oct 88), which is obsolete

PART 1 - HEADQUARTERS

1. Registration Number: 93-V-0007 / 1326

2/3. Species (common name) & Number of animals used in this study:

Rats (368)

4. Explain the procedure producing pain and/or distress.

The Role of Growth Factors and Transcription Factors in Ulcer Pathogenesis and Healing. 9504-004 154 rats used (b)(6), (b)(7)(c) Gastric erosions are not painful, as we know from human volunteer endoscopic studies. Ulcers may cause discomfort but we use minimal effective doses to induce these lesions and experiments of the shortest duration possible. Surprisingly, rats with chronic penetrating duodenal ulcers gain weight, move and play in the cage as normal animals, indicating that ulcers may not cause pain after induction. Rats with ulcerative colitis usually have diarrhea for 2-3 days after induction of lesions, but after that they will continue to gain weight. The administration of analgesics has been taken into consideration, but according to the available information these agents interfere with gastric secretion, the development of the ulcer, and there are reports about the antiulcer (cytoprotective) or aggravating effect of analgesics. Pathophysiology of the Portal Hypertensive Gastric Mucosa. 9912-008 154 rats used (b)(6), (b)(7)(c) Although the animals will undergo laparotomy for the experimental studies, this will be done while the animals are anesthetized [ketamine (75 mg/kg)/xylazine (8 mg/kg) i.p. once] and analgesia [buprenorphine (0.5 mg/kg) s.c. as needed] will subsequently be administered. However, the animals will likely experience some degree of pain or discomfort as a result of the stomach injury induced by alcohol. Analgesics will interfere with the natural activation and/or inactivation of these enzymes and, thus, invalidate the study. The animals will be monitored at 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours, following alcohol gavage. If it appears that an animal is experiencing an inordinate amount of pain (e.g. not moving, even when touched; not able to access water), that animal will be euthanized. Mechanisms of NSAIDs Interference with Angiogenesis during Wound Healing. 9012-001 60 rats used (b)(6), (b)(7)(c) Although the animals will undergo laparotomy for the experimental studies, this will be done while the animals are anesthetized [ketamine (75 mg/kg)/xylazine (8 mg/kg) i.p. once] and analgesia [buprenorphine (0.5 mg/kg) s.c. as needed] will subsequently be administered. However, the animals will likely experience some degree of pain or discomfort as a result of the stomach injury induced by alcohol. Analgesics cannot be used at this stage, as we will be assaying the activities of enzymes in the stomach tissue, which may be involved with injury healing. Analgesics will interfere with the natural activation and/or inactivation of these enzymes and, thus, invalidate the study. The animals will be monitored at 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours, following alcohol gavage. If it appears that an animal is experiencing an inordinate amount of pain (e.g. not moving, even when touched; not able to access water), that animal will be euthanized.

5. Provide scientific justification why pain and/or distress could not be relieved. State methods or means used to determine that pain and/or distress relief would interfere with test results. (For Federally mandated testing, see Item 6 below)

9504-004: The administration of analgesics has been taken into consideration, but according to the available information these agents interfere with gastric secretion, the development of the ulcer, and there are reports about the antiulcer (cytoprotective) or aggravating effect of analgesics. 9912-008: Although the animals will undergo laparotomy for the experimental studies, this will be done while the animals are anesthetized [ketamine (75 mg/kg)/xylazine (8 mg/kg) i.p. once] and analgesia [buprenorphine (0.5 mg/kg) s.c. as needed] will subsequently be administered. However, the animals will likely experience some degree of pain or discomfort as a result of the stomach injury induced by alcohol. Analgesics will interfere with the natural activation and/or inactivation of these enzymes and, thus, invalidate the study. The animals will be monitored at 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours, following alcohol gavage. If it appears that an animal is experiencing an inordinate amount of pain (e.g. not moving, even when touched; not able to access water), that animal will be euthanized. 9012-001: Although the animals will undergo laparotomy for the experimental studies, this will be done while the animals are anesthetized [ketamine (75 mg/kg)/xylazine (8 mg/kg) i.p. once] and analgesia [buprenorphine (0.5 mg/kg) s.c. as needed] will subsequently be administered. However, the animals will likely experience some degree of pain or discomfort as a result of the stomach injury induced by alcohol. Analgesics cannot be used at this stage, as we will be assaying the activities of enzymes in the stomach tissue, which may be involved with injury healing. Analgesics will interfere with the natural activation and/or inactivation of these enzymes and, thus, invalidate the study. The animals will be monitored at 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours, following alcohol gavage. If it appears that an animal is experiencing an inordinate amount of pain (e.g. not moving, even when touched; not able to access water), that animal will be euthanized.

6. What, if any, federal regulations require this procedure? Cite the agency, the code of Federal Regulations (CFR) title number and the specific section number (e.g., APHIS, 9 CFR 113.102):

Agency: CFR:

Approval Status:
Approved/Disapproved By:
Date:

Disapproved Reason: