

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

1. REGISTRATION NO. 84-R-0040	CUSTOMER NO. 1097	FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0038
2. HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY (Name and Address, as registered with USDA, include Zip Code)		
INHAUSEN RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC. PMB 606/2001 S. LEMAY AVE., SUITE 7 FORT COLLINS, CO 80525 (870) 221-1060		

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY
(TYPE OR PRINT)

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

FACILITY LOCATIONS (sites)

See Attached Listing

2625 Midpoint Dr., Ft. Collins, CO 80525

2619 Midpoint Dr., Ft. Collins, CO 80525

2637 Midpoint Dr., Ft. Collins, CO 80525

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	48	230	34	54	318
5. Cats	0	45	0	0	45
6. Guinea Pigs	0	0	0	0	0
7. Hamsters	0	116	0	0	116
8. Rabbits	0	108	6	0	114
9. Non-Human Primates	0	0	0	0	0
10. Sheep	0	0	0	0	0
11. Pigs	0	0	3	0	3
12. Other Farm Animals	0	0	0	0	0
13. Other Animals	0	0	0	0	0

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
		10-29-83

APHIS
(AU)

(Replaces VS)

18-23 (Oct 88), which is obsolete

PART 1 - HEADQUARTERS

OCT 30 2003

Column E Explanation

Registration Number: 84-R-0040

Number of animals used in this study: 23

Species of animal in this study: Dog

Explanation of the procedure producing pain and/or distress:

A long lasting analgesic to be used in dogs is tested for efficacy using a surgical model. Female dogs received an ovariohysterectomy (spay). Surgeries were performed under general anesthetic. There are no alternatives to testing analgesics in the target animal. It is common for client owned animals that undergo surgery in clinical practices not to receive analgesics. In one study, 52% of male veterinarians and 36% of female veterinarians did not routinely administer any type of analgesia pre or post operatively to ovariohysterectomy patients and 32 % of males and 24 % of females did not administer analgesia to animals undergoing abdominal surgery other than ovariohysterectomy. In this study dogs that underwent abdominal surgery were placed in one of four groups. One group of animals received carprofen (a common post operative analgesic) according to package directions starting immediately prior to surgery. Two groups of dogs were given the test article (a novel analgesic) immediately prior to surgery. Each group received a different dose of test article. It is necessary to include a control group that did not receive any analgesics to establish the efficacy of the novel analgesic. If there was a failure to differentiate between treated groups, it could be attributed to a true lack of difference between treatments, or an insensitivity of the pain assessment scales. The inclusion of untreated controls will help differentiate any effects seen in the animals. All animals were evaluated frequently for pain levels, both by physical exams and by video monitoring. Any animal that may have received a pain score above acceptable level would receive morphine to alleviate the pain. This was done regardless of which group the animal was in.

Column E Explanation

Registration Number: 84-R-0040

Number of animals used in this study: 26

Species of animal in this study: Dog

Explanation of the procedure producing pain and/or distress:

These dogs were used to test the treatment of oral or topical treatments for flea allergic dermatitis (FAD). There were several groups which included animals treated with currently accepted treatments for FAD as well as experimental treatments and placebo control animals. It is necessary to use the host species for this type of study as there are no non animal models of the integrated immune and inflammatory function of a live animal. Untreated control animals are also necessary to determine the effect of the different test groups with the untreated animals. Dogs which have been sensitized to fleas were used by placing 20 fleas between the shoulder blades of each dog and allowing the fleas to burrow into the hair. The amount of reaction to the fleas was determined by frequent physical exam. Any animals, regardless of group, which developed excessive clinical signs caused by the fleas, such as open sores which require treatment with antibiotics, were treated immediately with appropriate insecticides to eliminate the flea infestation. The animal would also receive any other appropriate treatment necessary to eliminate clinical signs of FAD.