

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

1834

1. REGISTRATION NO.

84-R-0059

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 0579-0036

DS

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY
(TYPE OR PRINT)

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

University of Colorado Health Sciences Center
4200 E. 9th Avenue, Box A-095
Denver, Co. 80262

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)

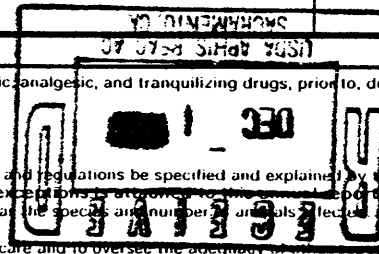
See Attached

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			96		96
5. Cats					0
6. Guinea Pigs		3	130	92	225
7. Hamsters		4			4
8. Rabbits		38	103	83	224
9. Non-human Primates	105			15	15
10. Sheep		2	170	7	179
11. Pigs			80		80
12. Other Farm Animals					
Goats			3		3
13. Other Animals					

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 such exceptions, approved by the IACUC, must be reported 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 the standards 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

11/29/99

APHIS 7023A (Replaces VS FORM 18-23 (6-1-89))

(solely)

(b)(6), (b)(7)(C)

PART 1 - HEADQUARTERS

CATEGORY E STUDIES**1. Sheep exposed to heat stress - 7 sheep**Description of Procedures:

Pregnant sheep are placed in an environmental chamber that cycles room temperature between 40-40.5 °C for 12-14 hours/day and 35 °C for the remainder of the day from day 33-35 of gestation until day 90-115. Humidity in the chamber is 45-50%. Animals are housed in standard cages with ad lib water and food. For safety, the heating system is equipped with an alarm and automatic cut-off system.

Explanation of Reasons Why Pain- or Distress- Reliving Drugs Were Not Used:

The procedure is designed to mimic a naturally occurring phenomenon, namely, pregnancy in hot climates where fetal intrauterine growth retardation is a common problem. The animals in the chamber under these conditions give no visual or clinical indication of stress. They eat and drink normally; their stool pattern is also normal; and their wool continues to grow. The procedure does alter placental development, but since altered placental development is not known to be associated with pain or distress in any species, use of any drug or other treatments would be speculative and possibly problematic for fetal development.

2. Rabbits exposed to Group B Streptococci - 83 rabbitsDescription of Procedures:

This is a study of the effects of exposure to bacteria during the birth process. At 95% gestation, rabbits are inoculated intra-vaginally with streptococci group B. After delivery, the pups are observed for up to 96 hours for signs of infection and are then euthanized. The does are observed for up to 7 days and then euthanized. In other experiments, timed pregnant rabbits are inoculated intra-cervically with Group B streptococcus (type 1a), Escherichia coli and Prevotella bivia. The pups are euthanized upon delivery and the does are observed for up to 7 days for signs of infection and then euthanized. Finally, timed pregnant rabbits (70 % gestation) are inoculated intra-cervically with E. coli and treated with ampicillin. Some animals also receive IL-1ra as a therapeutic intervention. At 1, 3 or 5 days after inoculation, the animals are euthanized

Explanation of Reasons Why Pain- or Distress- Reliving Drugs Were Not Used:

It is important to understand the risk of maternal and newborn infection. Therefore, it is necessary to allow the experiment to continue until it can be determined whether or not the does and neonatal rabbits become infected by exposure to bacteria

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