The 38 rabbits assigned to column E of this report were used for hyperimmunization procedures in which adjuvant associated with the antigen of interest produced localized discomfort typical of a subacute inflammatory reaction. The lesions were treated topically to minimize discomfort, and in all cases the least irritating adjuvant was employed that would not have necessitated the use of additional animals. The use of systemic anti-inflammatory drugs would have been counter productive to the objective of antibody production and necessitated the use of more animals.

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Primates assigned to column E of this report were used in various toxicology/safety assessment procedures, pharmacologic studies of the inflammatory response or evaluation of the immunomodulatory effects of test compounds.

153 primates (cynomolgus macaques and squirrel monkeys) were employed as models for immune mechanisms or of inflammation when other species (rodents, swine) proved inappropriate. The animals were studied during the early stages of the syndrome before clinical signs become severe. Discomfort is attenuated through the use of analgesic drugs but, because an inflammatory condition is induced and clinical signs may appear, it is anticipated that the monkeys may potentially experience the discomfort which human beings feel during the analogous condition.

78 primates (rhesus macaques) were included in toxicology or safety assessment procedures in which, to meet Food and Drug Administration requirements under Good Laboratory Practice regulations (21 CFR 58.120, 43 CFR 60013) a limited number of animals must be exposed to test compound at dose levels toxic to the animal. Clinical signs produced by some test compounds at toxic levels may be distressful or painful to the animal, if only transiently. To intercede prematurely would invalidate the procedure under the cited regulations, requiring repetition of the study and the consequent use of more animals.