

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

1. REGISTRATION NO.

16-R-0014

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO 0579-0036

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY
(TYPE OR PRINT)

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

Oread BioSafety, Inc.
400 Farmington Avenue
438 Whitney Road Extension
Farmington, CT 06032-1959
Status: Active

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.)

See Attached

FACILITY LOCATIONS (Sites)

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BY: _____

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	8	152	223	27	410
5. Cats	0	7	31	6	44
6. Guinea Pigs	0	12	0	0	12
7. Hamsters	3	55	22	0	80
8. Rabbits	12	36	164	12	224
9. Non-human Primates	0	3	54	7	64
10. Sheep	0	0	0	0	0
11. Pigs	0	6	0	0	6
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 such 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

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ATTACHMENT-APHIS Form 7023
Facility Registration Number 16-R-0014

Column "E" entries

Species	Total No. of An.	Reason for "E" Classification
Dogs	27	11 Dose Range Finding 14 High-Dose 1 Found Dead 1 Expired
Cats	6	6 High-Dose
Rabbits	12	12 High-Dose
NHP	7	7 Dose Range Finding

Explanation of Column "E" Entries

Oread seeks to recognize all instances of unrelieved pain and/or distress in animals. The majority of the animal studies conducted at Oread are for the purpose of safety assessment of potential new drug candidates. Among the guidelines that describe the types of studies that must be conducted with new drug candidates are:

1. Guidance for the Industry: Single Dose Acute Toxicity Testing For Pharmaceuticals (61FR43934), Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER), FDA, August 1996.
2. Non-Clinical Safety Studies for the Conduct of Human Clinical Trials for Pharmaceuticals, International Conference on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use, July 1997.
3. Information on the Guidelines of Toxicity Studies Required for Applications for Approval to Manufacture (Import) Drugs (Part 1), Ministry of Health and Welfare (Japan), February 1984.
4. Toxicological Principles for the Safety Assessment of Direct Food Additives and Color Additives Used in Food ("Redbook II") (draft), US FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, 1993.

The US FDA and similar world-wide regulatory bodies generally expect safety studies submitted in support of a new drug candidate to describe adverse effects (i.e., toxicity) in animals that may be predictive of clinical toxicities. Such expectations are explicit in the referenced guidelines as per these examples:

"The test compound should be administered to animals to identify doses causing no adverse effect and doses causing major (life-threatening) toxicity" (Ref. 1).

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EY:

"The goals of the non-clinical safety evaluation include a characterization of toxic effects with respect to target organs, dose dependence, relationship to exposure, and potential reversibility" (Ref. 2).

"In subacute toxicity studies...(a) toxic dose should cause death in some of the animals or apparent toxic sign..." (Ref. 3).

"For all oral toxicity studies...the high dose should be sufficiently high to induce toxic responses in test animals" (Ref. 4).

Oread maintains vigilance over the condition of animals on study, with 24-hour availability of clinical veterinary care and/or designated back ups. When toxicity is encountered, the attending veterinarian has ultimate authority to administer euthanasia. However, such authority is rarely taken without careful consideration with the designated Study Director on the scientific purposes of the study. While no study is ever conducted which relies on death as an endpoint, the guidelines make it clear that descriptions of life-