

51 F 0006

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Protocol 7

1. A total of 12 column "E" non-human primates were utilized in this study.
2. Painful procedure: Non-human primates may experience pain or distress due to exposure to cyanide.
3. Justification: Untreated cyanide administration induces rapid unconsciousness and death. Several authors have argued that this is painless and does not induce stress, and may actually produce analgesia (Tadic, 1992), while others have suggested that it does induce pain or distress (Potter, 1950). Recovery from cyanide intoxication may induce stress. The investigators believe that pretreatment with WR242,511 will prevent death. The efficacy of WR242,511 cannot be determined unless these animals are challenged with a potentially fatal dose of cyanide. However, it is not certain that these animals will not experience pain or distress as a result of the non-fatal cyanide exposure. The investigators have no other choice but to expect that cyanide administration may be painful/distressful.
4. No federal regulations mandate this procedure.

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Protocol 8

1. A total of 822 column "E" guinea pigs were utilized in this study.
2. Painful procedure: Guinea pigs are exposed to various organophosphorus (OP) compounds.
3. Justification: Anesthetics and analgesics cannot be used in any of the procedures involving OP administration and/or pretreatment and treatment with any of the medical countermeasures. These procedures require exposure to near lethal and lethal doses of OP compounds in live unanesthetized animals. One of the principal effects of OP intoxication is respiration paralysis. This is also a major side effect of anesthetics and analgesics. Conducting these experiments under anesthesia or analgesia could lead to faulty interpretation of the toxicity data and/or the effectiveness of the countermeasures because of the synergistic respiratory depressant effects of these drugs with OPs.
4. No federal regulations mandate this procedure.

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