Use of Animals in Biomedical Research

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Importance of Experimental Animals

• With the use of laboratory animals in scientific research, it was ensured that research data could be repeated without any prejudice and could be reproduced in the desired conditions.

• As a result of many other studies conducted during the 19th century, it was seen that the results of experiments in animals could be succesfully translated to humans to achieve therapies

Nobel Prize

• Nobel Prize Physiology or Medicine (1901-..)



When asked to the Nobel Prize winners

Animal experiments are a prerequisite for progress and development; 97%

✓ Use of animals in the studies; 74%

✓ Animal experiments are still required; 74%

✓ Since there is not yet a complete alternative, restricting animal experimentation will restrict the development in medicine; 97%

Laboratory Animal Science

<u>Subjects:</u>

- Biology of animals, husbandry, environmental requirements
- Genetic and microbiological aspects of standardization processes
- Disease prevention and treatment
- Improvement of experimental techniques
- Analgesia, anesthesia and euthanasia

Standardization in Lab Animals

- In studies conducted with humans, it is not possible to achieve standardization in animals.
- There are problems of individual deviations in the experiments and a large number of people should be enrolled in studies.
- The standard test animal is a must for obtaining reliable data

Standardization in Lab Animals

- *Aim:* Providing the same or near results when the data obtained from an experiment is repeated
- Increased closeness between data from the same or similar studies and increased confidence in research results
- *Keeping the environmental and experimental conditions constant or controlled*

Then different races were formed from these rats.

First Rat Standardization

• Rats have been cultivated in laboratories since 1877

- The first albino rat was found in 1906 when colony standardization was attempted.
- Daha sonra bu ratlardan farklı ırklar oluşturulmuştur



Standard Rat Colonies

- Wistar Institute has continuously increased its production and sold to many laboratories and institutes within the USA between 1911-1928.
- The Spraque-Dawley colony was produced by Robert Dawley by using the rats obtained from the Wistar Institute.
- Long-Evans Colony; was developed by Long and Evans from UC Berkeley between 1915-1920 during estrogen cycle research

Genetic Standardization Inbred Production

- *Aim:* to obtain genetically identical animals, to avoid variation
- Obtianed by mating of siblings
- 50% purity is obtained in the first cross.
- In every next generation, it is purified half as much as the previous one.
- F_{20} is considered pure.

Microbiological Special Production Techniques

Conventional Animals

Animal groups that are not subjected to any other application other than the normal maintenance and nutrition conditions required for their production and survival

Specific Patogen Free Animals

• Animal groups without some special pathogens in their structures

Gnotobiotic Animals

• Animals with microflora and fauna known per se and are therefore microbiologically standardized

Germ-Free Animals

• Animal groups free from all microorganisms that can be detected by cultivation in a closed technique (for antibody production)

Lab Animals Used the Most

- Rat
- Mice
- Rabbit
- Fish



Other lab animals including but not limited to,

- Pig
- Guinea pig
- Hamster
- Sheep
- Monkey





Usage rates of experimental animals according to their study area

Rate (%)	Study Area
22	Drug research and tests
22	Vaccine tests
10	Toxicity tests
10	Cancer research
5	Cardiovascular diseases studies
30	Basic medical research and experimental surgery

		Animal Model									
System	Experimental System	G. Pig	Rat	Mouse	Rabbit	HAMSTER	Dog	Cat	Sheep	Pig	
Skin	Epidermal Migration	+								+	
Epidermal Reg.	Epidermal Proliferation	+								+	
	Epidermal Differentiation	+		+							
	Skin Closure	+	+	+	+						
Dermal Reg.	Tensile strength	+	+							+	
	Biochemical Analysis	+	+								
	Primary Irritation	+		+	+		+			+	
	Cumulative Irritation				+						
Wound Healing	Photochemical Irritation	+		+	+					+	
	Allergic Contact Derm.	+									
	Histology	+									
	Biochemistry		+								

System		Animal Model										
	Experimental System	КОВАҮ	RAT	FARE	TAVŞAN	HAMSTER/ MAYMUN	KÖPEK	KEDİ	KOYUN/ KEÇİ	KUZU	DOMU	
URO-GENITAL SYSTEM	Renal Hipertansiyon		+		+		+		+/+		+	
	Akut ve Kronik Renal Yetersizlik		+	+	+		+				+	
	İntrarenal Cerrahi						+				+	
	Hidrouretero-nefrosis		+				+			+	+	
	Vesicouretral Reflux						+				+	
	Ureteral Colic				+		+					
	Uriner Diversion		+		+		+				+	
	Nörojenik Mesane Bozukluğu		+			-/+		+			+	
	Mesane-Uretanın Greftlenmesi Rekonstrüksiyonu				+		+	+			+	
	Colovesical Fistul						+					
	Vasectomi-Vasovasostomy	+	+	+	+	+/+	+					
	Spermatik Cord Torisyonu	+	+				+					
	Varicocele		+			-/+	+					
	Cryptorchism	+	+	+	+						+	
	Penis, Scrotum, Testis Anatomisi	+	+	+		-/+	+	+	+/+		+	
	Hydrosalpinx				+							
	Gebelik toxemisi	+	+		+	-/+	+					

System		Animal Model										
	Experimental System	КОВАҮ	RAT	FARE	TAVŞAN/ KANATLI	HAMSTER/ MAYMUN	TAVUK	KÖPEK	KEDİ	DOMUZ		
PANCREAS	Anatomi	+	+		+/-	-/+		+	+	+		
	Pankreatik Ekzokrin Sekresyon		+	+				+	+			
	Pankreatik Transplantas.							+	+			
	Pankreatik Endokrin Sekresyon		+							+		
Diabetes Mellitus	Cerrahi İndükleme		+				-/+	+				
	Farmakolojik İndükleme		+	+/-	+/-	+/+		+	+			
	Viral İndükleme	+										
Acute Pancreatitis	İlaç-Diyet ile İndüklenen		+	+/-		+/+		+	+			
	İschemia ile İndüklenen		+					+	+			
	İnfeksiyöz			+/-								
	Pankreatik Ductal Obstruksiyon		+		+							
	İntraparanchimal Extravasation/ Akut pankreatik İnflamasyon	+										
	Duodenal Reflux ve Akut Pankreatitis		+									
	Farklı Ajanların Direk İntraductal Enjeksiyonu		+		+/-			+	+	+		
	İsole Perfused Pancreas Model							+				