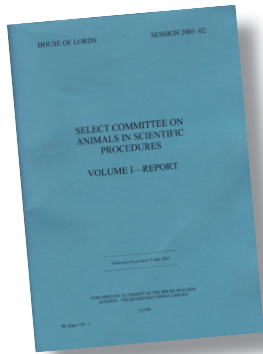


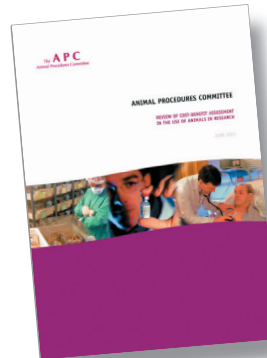
The scientific validity of animal research: independent and expert opinion



House of Lords Select Committee on Animals in Scientific Procedures, Volume I, 2002

“On balance, we are convinced that experiments on animals have contributed greatly to scientific advances, both for human medicine and for animal health. Animal

experimentation is a valuable research method which has proved itself over time.... Toxicological testing in animals is at present essential for medical practice and the protection of consumers and the environment, as it often provides information that is not currently available from any other source.”



Review of cost-benefit assessment in the use of animals in research, Animal Procedures Committee, June 2003

“An absolute position that all animal experiments are scientifically invalid is untenable.... examples of scientifically dubious or

invalid animal experiments ... do not add up to a general proof that animal experimentation as a whole is flawed science.”

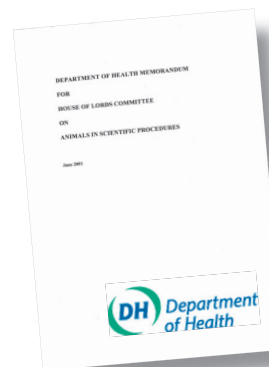


The Ethics of Research Involving Animals, Nuffield Council on Bioethics, 2005.

‘Animal research has been, and can potentially be, scientifically valid, in that it is possible to extrapolate from animal models to humans (or other animals) in specific cases... [and] certain animal models

have played significant roles in the study of particular diseases and ... led to the discovery of treatments for human diseases”
“Producing a new medicine is a lengthy and complex process, and that decisions on the compounds that should proceed to the next stage are taken using a wide range of information. Tests on animals play a vital role, but they are not the only source of information that is used to determine safety and efficacy.”

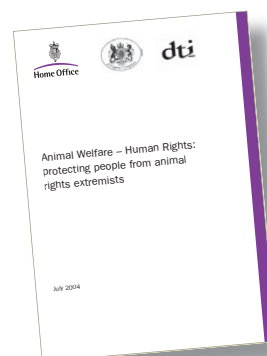
“... research and testing involving both genetically normal and GM animals has proved relevant to humans and, in combination with other methods such as in vitro and clinical studies, has contributed significantly to biomedical understanding.”



Memorandum for House of Lords Select Committee on Animals In Scientific Procedures, Department of Health, June 2001.

“Research on animals has contributed to almost every medical advance of the last century. The NHS would be unable to function effectively

were it not for the availability of medicines and treatments that have been developed or validated through research using animals”.



Caroline Flint, Home Office Minister, 30 July 2004, Press Release 269/2004

“Animal research has helped save hundreds of millions of lives, and is only carried out where absolutely necessary and under stringent controls. I am determined that, until suitable alternatives

are found, this vital work should continue so that hundreds of millions more lives can be saved in the future.”



Animal research is a source of human compassion, not shame. *The Lancet*, Vol 364, 4 September 2004.

“The use of animals in medical research and safety testing is a vital part of the quest to improve human health. It always has been and probably always will be,

despite the alternatives available.... Without animal testing, there will be no new drugs for new or hard-to-treat diseases.... Rather than apologise for medicine as it is pursued today, society should be seeking to strengthen it. Animal research is an essential part of compassionate humanistic endeavour.”



Policy on the use of animals in medical and veterinary research, Wellcome Trust, 2001.

“Research using animals has made an important contribution to advances in medicine and surgery, which have brought major improvements in the health of human beings and animals.”



Mice and Medicine, Medical Research Council, 2000.

“Opponents argue about the validity of data obtained from animals – but the results speak for themselves. Many of the best known and most useful medical treatments of the last century, including antibiotics, vaccines,

heart surgery and kidney transplants, have been discovered or tested through the use of animals. This type of work continues. Many of the MRC’s current programmes, aimed at countering some of the most life-threatening or disabling conditions are moving forward because of data obtained from animal studies.”



Animal Experiments and the Doctor. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, Vol 95, June 2002.

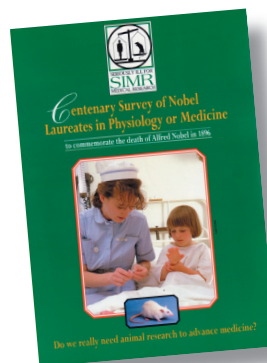
“It would be perverse to deny that certain curative treatments and diagnostic advances owe their emergence to animal experimentation.”



Statement of the Royal Society's position on the Use of Animals in Research. The Royal Society, 28 January 2002

“We have all benefited immensely from scientific research involving animals. From antibiotics and insulin to blood transfusions and treatments for cancer or HIV,

virtually every medical achievement in the past century has depended directly or indirectly on research on animals. The same is true for veterinary medicine.”



Seriously Ill for Medical Research. Centenary Survey of Nobel Laureates in Physiology or Medicine, 1997.

All the Nobel Laureates who responded to this survey agreed that: “Animal experiments have been vital to the discovery and development of many advances in physiology and medicine.”



Clinical trials - Regulation & guidance, British Medical Association, 2002.

“Research using animals is essential to produce sufficient evidence of efficacy and safety before proceeding to trials involving humans.”



Understanding Animal Research in Medicine

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