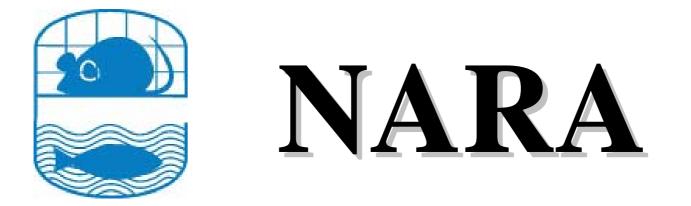


REPORTING FISH EXPERIMENTS:

ARE NATIONAL STATISTICS ADEQUATE?

Bjørn Groven, Norwegian Animal Research Authority (NARA), and Gunvor Knudsen, Laboratory Animal Unit, Norwegian School of Veterinary Science



Norwegian Animal Research Authority



Norwegian system

- NARA Central Board
- Appointed Competent Persons
 - approve studies within their facility
 - have to notify NARA immediately
 - NARA can stop studies if not in compliance
- Approved facilities & "field studies"



Norwegian system

- Need better systems
- Prioritise alternative methods!
- Co-operation between all parties involved
- Number of fish used for research purposes to be lower than today
- Building Competence in Care & Use



Statistics

National

European Convention (Council of Europe, ETS 123) - Appendix B

European Union (Harmonisation of tables)

Norway:

Modified EC-statistics
Statistics for "non-experimental" and animals exposed to pain.



Research animals (Norway)

Fish and their free-living immature stages are protected against unnecessary pain and suffering by the Norwegian "Regulation on animal experimentation" (§1 and 3)

Exceptions:

- recognized clinical procedures (§2)
- simple marking, blood sampling etc., not affecting their **normal way of life** or causing **only temporary slight pain or discomfort** (§2)
- breeding/rearing, feeding and environmental experiments, not producing a **non-physiological state** (§2)
- fertilized eggs (§3)



Research animals: Statistics (EC and Norway)

Table 1: Number by species and source including reused animals (3-
4 columns + total)

 Table 2: Number used for selected purposes (5 or 6 columns+total)

 Table 3: Further classification of item 4 in table 2 (5-8 columns)

Table 4: Animals used in procedures concerning diseases and
disorders (4 or 5 columns)

Table 5: Number of animals used in procedures required by law (4 columns)



"Non-experimental" animals: Statistics (Norway)

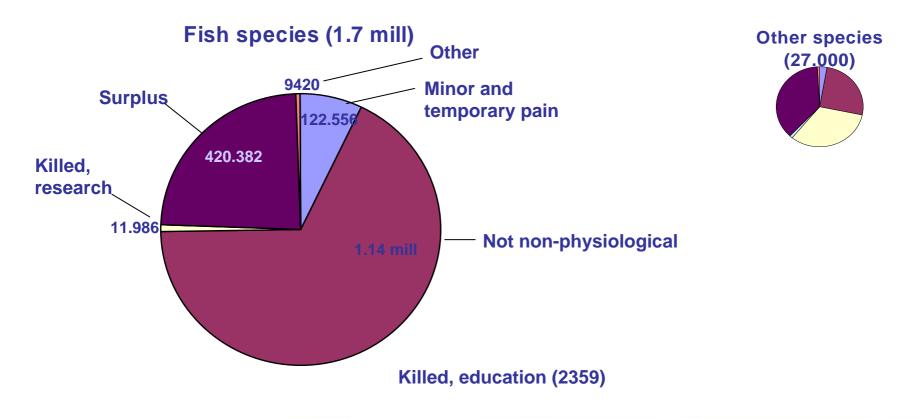
- 1. Simple ID-marking, blood samples etc. not disturbing the animal's normal life situation or causing only **very minor and short term pain or discomfort**
- 2. Procedures concerning breeding, nutrition or environment, that do not result in a **non-physiological condition**
- 3. Animals killed without prior treatment, the aim being research
- 4. Animals killed without prior treatment, the aim being education or training
- 5. Surplus animals animals that for various reasons have not been used
- 6. Others (e.g. health monitoring)



Yearly report 2003 (Norway): "Non-experimental" animals

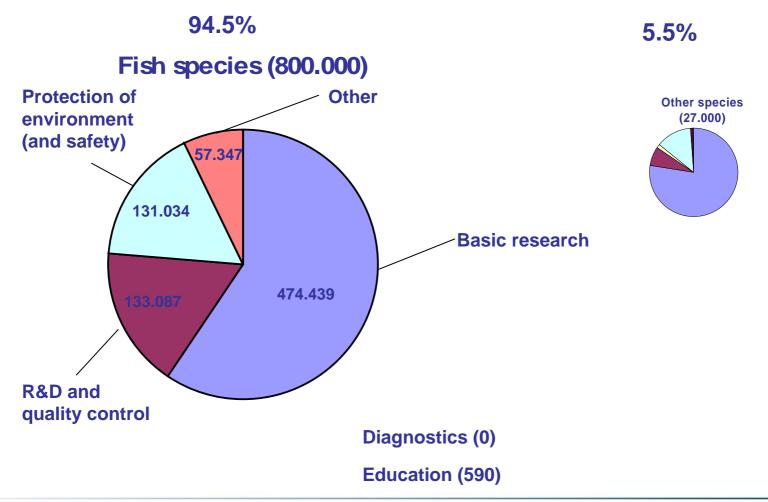
98.4%

1.6%



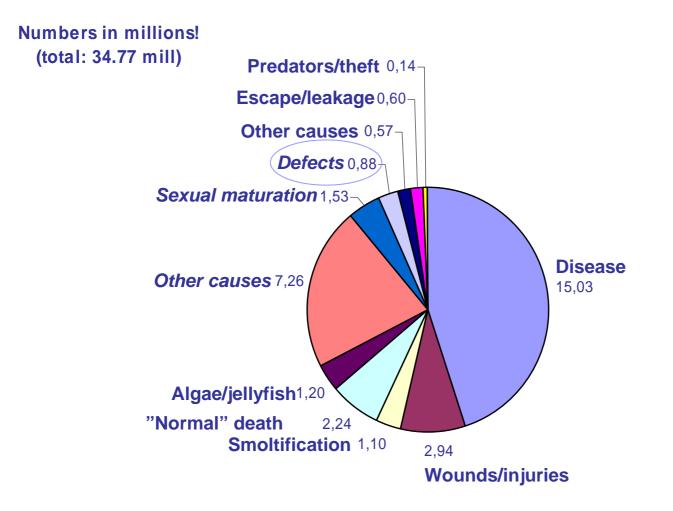


Yearly report 2003(Norway): Research animals





Aquaculture, sea: Losses 2003





Review of yearly report 2003: Method

Number of fish in **yearly report** from each lab (summary of experiments) and each field experiment (NARA files)

Number and **species** of fish in applications (NARA files)

Filling in "gaps" (competent person in labs and by project leader in field experiments)



Numbe	er of research	fish according to	Research fish
application	yearly report	reviewed yearly report	Research lish
1000	123	123	
25	25	25	FIELD (2003)
max 20	19	19	
	500	500	
7350	-		yearly report on results, not numbers
max 20	18	18	
50	50	50	
50	64	64	
<u>28</u> 15	<u>28</u> 0	28	
	0	15 000	yearly report on results, not numbers
30000			
175 10	- 0	175	yearly report on results, not numbers
6000	6000	6000	
application 2002	16	16	
40	40	40	
900	900	1800	
1	1	1	
max 120	17	17	
20	19	19	
application 2001	66,364	0	reported at the end of experiment
50	50	50	
400	300	300	
5	5	5	
part is lacking	-	6	
1250	-	1250	
80000	-	81,676	planned to report at the end of experiment. Today, not research animal
75-125	-	124	
27	-	27	
495	-	550	
Summary	71,579	115,233	- 81,676=33,557



Number of researc	h fish in acc	ordance with	Research fish	
indifiber of researc	yearly			
application	report	reviewed yearly report	Animal unit (2003)	
-	0	0		
-	5837	5837		
-	0	0		
1850	1882	1882		
-	2000	2000		
-	300	300		
160	435	435		
2486	2006	2006		
962	940	940		
6700	7780	7780	Hotobing and start fooding experiments	
-	401,160	1,160	Hatching and start-feeding experiments	
-	0	0	(not non-physiological)	
21618	20621	20621		
954	954	954		
432	432	432		
10	270	270		
18620	36620	36620		
application 2002	120517	120517		
54737	67062	67062		
-	0	0		
-	37,659	0	Feeding experiments (not non-physiological)	
9141	12,173	10,190		
-	1200	1200		
3440	2370	2370		
-	0	0		
ca 6000 (block 2003)	1250	1250		
2000	1450	1450		
Summary	724,918	277,496		

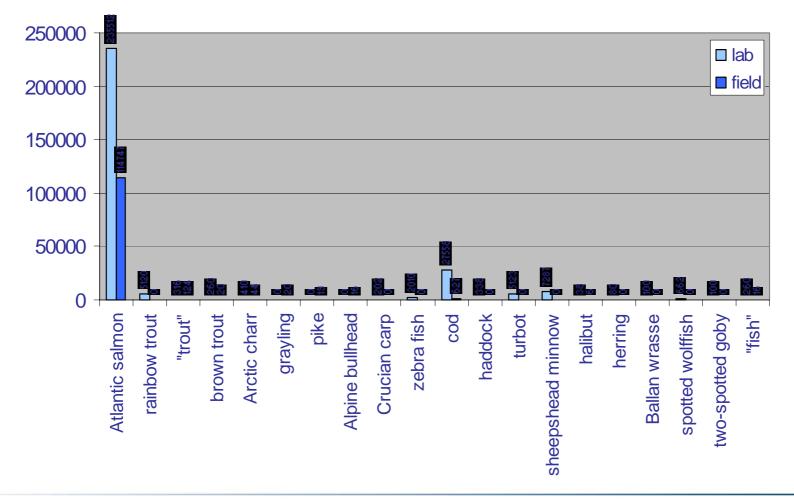


Reviewed number of research fish (2003)

		Reviewed
	Yearly report	yearly report
Animal unit	724,918	277,496
		115,233
Field	71,579	or 33,557
		392,729
Total	796,497	or 311,054

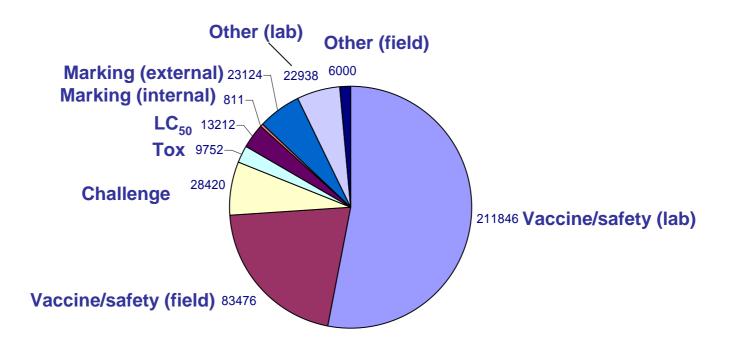


Which species of fish did we use for reseach? (reviewed numbers)





What did we use research fish for? (reviewed numbers)





Summary/Conclusions

- Rewiewed yearly report (2003):
 - research fish: 400,500 (vs. 800,000)
 - "non-experimental" fish: 2.1 (vs. 1.7 mill)
 - 18 species used
 - highest number of salmon, followed by cod

- Better/clearer directives about what is an experimental animal. In practice!
- Better reporting and publication systems



Thanks to:

Adrian Smith Renate Johansen Norwegian Food Safety Authority

Thanks for your attention!