

Animal usage at APHA under ASPA in 2017

Published: July 2018

As part of APHA being a signatory to the Concordat on Openness in Animal Research it is committed to providing opportunities for the public to find out about research using animals.

The table below provides the number of animals used in studies that were completed in 2017 and the reasons for their use. It excludes breeding mice and transgenic breeding mice, where the modification to their DNA has no effect on their health or welfare.

APHA has codes of practice, working procedures and training programmes to define and enforce the high standards the agency must have for this type of work. More information is given in Ethics Committee section at [Research at APHA - Animal and Plant Health Agency - GOV.UK](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency) .

Species	Number	Reasons for use
Badgers	75	Study of the ecology and epidemiology of TB in badgers and the development of a vaccine against TB in badgers.
Cattle	563	The majority were used for the licencing of vaccines for protection of cattle against FMD. Smaller numbers were used in the development of cattle vaccine against bovine TB and atypical forms of TSE relating to protecting the human food chain and animal health.
Chickens	2726	The majority were used in avian influenza and Newcastle disease research as part of National, European and OIE reference laboratory activities. A smaller number were used for licencing of coccidia vaccines and treatments for protection of poultry health.
Ducks	102	Used in avian influenza research as part of National, European and OIE reference laboratory activities.
Eggs over 2/3rds incubation	6694	Research into avian influenza and Newcastle disease as part of National, European and OIE reference laboratory activities and other avian disease diagnosis.
Ferrets	29	Influenza research, protection of human health.

Mice	943	The majority were used for research into TSEs in support of the National, European and OIE reference laboratory activities and to support of national reference laboratory activities for rabies and research into potential treatments for the disease.
Pigs	305	The majority were used for licencing vaccines for protection of pigs against FMD. A small number were used for influenza studies for protection of animal and human health; understanding the immunology of protection in classical swine fever vaccination and atypical forms of TSE relating to protection of the human food chain and animal health.
Rabbits	128	Production of antisera for tests to protect animal and human health.
Rats	1	Production of control material for dourine tests for protection of animal health
Sheep	54	The majority were used for the licencing of vaccines for protection of sheep against FMD. A smaller number were used in scrapie research and parasitology work relating to protecting animal health.
Stoats and squirrels	70	Assessment wildlife management techniques.
Swans	34	Research into avian influenza as part of National, European and OIE reference laboratory activities.
Turkeys	45	Research into avian influenza as part of National, European and OIE reference laboratory activities.



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