

## **CPCSEA GUIDELINES**

- Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)
- Statutory body formed by the Act of the Indian Parliament under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
- Formed in 1964
- Revived in 1998, under the committed chairpersonship of Meneka Gandhi • Head quarters at Chennai • Includes various guidelines and sub committees
- National level expert committee to scrutinize and approve the research projects conducted using animals.
- Introduced a national “Good Laboratory Practice” document • Introduced the credo of 3R principles • 2004-CPCSEA officially accepts the concept of the 4th R

## **FUNCTION OF CPCSEA**

- Registration of establishments conducting animal experimentation or breeding of animals for this purpose.
- Selection and appointment of nominees in the Institutional Animal Ethics Committees of registered establishments.
- Approval of Animal House Facilities on the basis of reports of inspections conducted by CPCSEA.
- Permission for conducting experiments involving use of animals. • Recommendation for import of animals for use in experiments.
- Action against establishments in case of violation of any legal norm/stipulation.

## **Objectives-**

- The goal of these guidelines is to promote the human care of animal used in biomedical and behavioural research and testing.

- To avoid unnecessary pain before, during and after experiment.
- To provide guideline for – housing care breeding and maintenance source of experimental animals acceptable experimental procedures for

### **Veterinary care-**

- Adequate veterinary care must be provided and is the responsibility of a veterinarian or a person who has training or experience in laboratory animal sciences and medicine.
- Observed regularly for sign of illness, injury, or abnormal behavior
- Contagious disease – isolated from healthy animal.

### **Animal procurement-**

- All animals must be acquired lawfully as per the CPCSEA guidelines.
- A health surveillance program for screening incoming animals should be carried out to assess animal quality.
- Methods of transportation should also be taken into account.
- Each consignment of animals should be inspected for compliance with procurement specifications, and the animals should be quarantined and stabilized according to procedures appropriate for the species and circumstances.

### **QUARANTINE-**

- Separation of newly received animals from those already in the facility until the health and possibly the microbial status of newly received animal have been determined.
- A minimum duration of quarantine for small animal-1 week and for larger animal-6 week. An effective quarantine minimizes the chance for introduction of pathogens into an established.

### **STABILIZATION-**

- Physiologic, psychological and nutritional stabilization should be given before their use.
- Duration of stabilization will depend on type and duration of animal transportation, and species of animal.

### **SEPARATION-**

- Physical separation of animal by species is recommended to prevent interspecies disease transmission and to eliminate anxiety and possible physiological and behavioural changes due to interspecies conflict.
- It shall be acceptable to house different species in the same room e.g. two species have a similar pathogen status and are behaviourally compatible.

### **PHYSICAL FACILITIES-**

- **BUILDING MATERIALS-** moisture-proof, fire-resistant, seamless materials are most desirable for interior surfaces including vermin and pest resistance
- **CORRIDOR-** wide enough to facilitate the movement of personnel as well as equipments and should be kept clean.
- **UTILITIES-**water lines, drain pipes and electrical connection
- **ANIMAL ROOM DOORS-** rust, vermin and dust proof. It properly within their frames and provided with an observation window.
- **FLOORS-**smooth, moisture proof, non-absorbent, skid-proof. • **DRAINS-** floor drains are not essential in all rooms used exclusively for housing rodents.
- **WALLS & CEILINGS-** free of cracks, unsealed utility penetrations, or imperfect junction with doors, ceilings, floors and corners.
- **STORAGE AREAS-** separate storage areas should be designed for feed, bedding, cages and materials not in use. **FACILITIES FOR SANITIZING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES** an area for sanitizing cages and ancillary equipment is essential with adequate water supply.

- EXPERIMENTAL AREA- should be carried out in a separate area from the place where animals.