WORLD DAY FOR LABORATORY ANIMALS

FACTS ABOUT ANIMAL TESTING TOWARDS REPLACEMENT

Only

25%

of the toxic effects observed in animals might be expected to occur in humans [1]



365

alternative method summaries and protocols are available for download in the DB-ALM dataset produced by the European Union Reference Laboratory on Alternatives to Animal Testing (EURL ECVAM)^[4]

The performance of the new animal-free approaches is often so high that they have made animal experimentation obsolete or reduced it by

>80%



The sale of cosmetic products containing new ingredients that have been tested on animals has been



in the EU since 2013 [2,3]



The concept that animal use should be avoided (later encompassed by the Principles of Reduction and Replacement) also appears in an

1839

editorial in the London Medical Gazette, which advised that live animals should not be used: "...till it is sufficiently clear that the fact pursued neither is, nor can be proved by any other evidence which is within reach, nor by any more mode of enquiry..." [5]

Continuing education, investment, and attention to the Three Rs is needed to ensure that use of animals in research is minimized and that the welfare of those animals that are used is maximized. SABEU manufactures products for use in in vitro research and testing, including filter membranes and standard and custom cell culture inserts. [5]



www.cellQART.com



^[1] A. Akhtar, Animals and Public Health: Why Treating Animals Better Is Critical to Human Welfare, Palgrave Macmillan UK, London, 2012, 132–167.

^[2] L. Meigs, et al. ALTEX 2018, 35, 275.
^[3] "Ban on animal testing" https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/cosmetics/animal-testing_en, 2016.