

# **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960**

# Contents

- Objectives, establishment, constitution and functions of Animal Welfare Board of India.
- CPSCEA guidelines. Procedures to be followed during animal experimentation. Offences and penalties

# Learning objectives

**At the end of this lecture, the student will be able to:**

- Explain the objectives of the act
- Describe the constitution and functions of Animal Welfare Board of India
- Describe the constitution and functions of Animal experimentation committee

# CPCSEA GUIDELINES

- The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) is a statutory Committee, which is established under Chapter 4, Section 15(1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960
- India is one of the pioneering countries to institute Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act in 1960 whereas such Act was instituted in France in 1963 and in USA in 1966.

# OBJECTIVES

The goal of these Guidelines is to **promote the humane care of animals used in biomedical and behavioral research and testing** with the basic objective of **providing specifications that will enhance animal well-being**, quality in the pursuit of advancement of biological knowledge that is relevant to humans and animals

## **The main functions of CPCSEA are:**

1. Registration of establishments conducting animal experimentation or breeding of animals for this purpose
2. Selection and assignment of nominees for the Institutional Animal Ethics Committees of the registered establishments
3. Approval of Animal House Facilities on the basis of reports of inspections conducted by CPCSEA
4. Permission for conducting experiments involving use of animals
5. Recommendation for import of animals for use in experiments

## **The main functions of CPCSEA are:**

6. Action against establishments in case of established violation of any legal norm/stipulation
7. Conduct of Training Programmes for the Nominees of CPCSEA
8. Conduct / Support of Conference / workshop on Animal Ethics

# Constitution

- 2 members each from ICMR, ICAR, CSIR nominated by the central govt.
- 2 members representing universities granting medical and veterinary degrees nominated by the central govt.
- 1 member of the Lok Sabha and 1 of the Rajya Sabha to be elected by the houses respectively
- 5 non- officials representing persons actively engaged in the promotion of animal welfare nominated by the central government



## **CORE MEMBERS**

Hon. Smt. Maneka Gandhi – drafted under chairperson,  
CPCSEA

Mr. A.K.Joshi – Member Secretary, CPCSEA

### **Subcommittee members**

Dr. Manju Sharma – secretary, department of  
biotechnology

#### **Members**

Dr. Vasanth muthuswamy- Sr. DDG, Indian Council Of  
Medical Research

Dr. Lal Krishna – ADG,(AH) ICAR, New Delhi

Dr. S.S. Murugan – SGS India private limited, Chennai

# Quarantine, stabilization and separation

## Quarantine-

- Separation of newly received animals from those already in the facility until the health and possibly the microbial status of newly received animals have been determined.
- A minimum duration of quarantine for small animals-1 week and for larger animals-6 weeks (acclimatization)
- 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.
- Housing different species in separate room.
- It shall be acceptable to house different species in the same room only if they have a similar pathogen status and are behaviourally compatible.

# Surveillance, Diagnosis, Treatment and Control of disease

- All animal should be observed for signs of illness, injury, or abnormal behaviour by animal house staff.
- Animals that show signs of a contagious disease should be isolated from healthy animals in the colony.

# Animal care and technical personnel

- Animal care require technical and husbandry support.
- Institution should employ people trained in laboratory animal or provide for both formal and on the job training to ensure effective implementation of the program.

# Personal hygiene

- Animal care staff maintain a high standard of personal cleanliness.
- Clothing suitable for use in the animal facility should be supplied and laundered by the institution .
- It acceptable to use disposable gear such as gloves, masks, head covers, coats, coveralls and shoe covers.
- Person should change clothing as often as is necessary to maintain personal hygiene.
- Personnel should not be permitted to eat, drink, smoke or apply cosmetic in animal rooms.

# **Multiple surgical procedures on single animal**

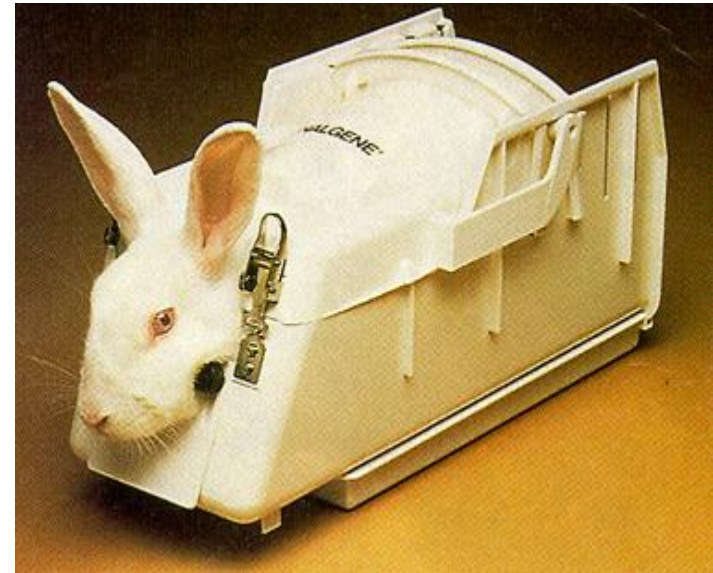
Multiple surgical procedures on a single animal for any testing or experiment are not to be practiced unless specified in a protocol only approved by the IAEC.

## **Durations of experiments**

No animal should be used for experimentation for more than 3 years unless adequate justification is provided.

# Physical restraint

- Restraint devices cannot be used simply as a convenience in handling or managing animals.
- The period of restraint should be the minimum required to accomplish the research objectives.
- Provision should be made for observation of the animal at appropriate intervals





# Physical relationship of animal facilities of laboratories

- Animal shall be housed in an isolated building located as far away from human habitations as possible and not exposed to dust, smoke, noise, wild rodent, insects and birds.
- This separation can be accomplished by having the animal quarters in a separate building, wing, floor or room.

- The animal room should occupy about 50-60% of the total constructed area and the remaining area should be utilized for service such as stores, washing, office and staff, machine rooms, quarantine and corridors.
- Since animals are very sensitive to environmental changes, sharp fluctuations in temperature, humidity, light, sound and ventilation should be avoided.

# 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, resistant to wear, acid, solvents, adverse effects of detergents and disinfectants. Capable of supporting racks, equipment and stored items without becoming gouged, cracked, or pitted.

- 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 are housed.

# ENVIRONMENT

## ➤ TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY CONTROL-

- air conditioning
- temperature with in the range of 64.4-84 ° F
- relative humidity- 30-70% throughout the year
- for large animal comfortable zone-18-37° c

## ➤ POWER & LIGHTING-

- the electrical system should be safe and provide appropriate lighting and a sufficient no. of power outlets.
- A time control light system should be used.

## ➤ NOISE CONTROL- noise free environment

# FOOD

- Should be fed palatable, non-contaminated and nutritionally adequate food.
- Feeders should allow easy access to food while avoiding contamination by urine and faeces.
- Food should be available in amounts sufficient to ensure normal growth in immature animals and maintenance of normal body weight, reproduction and lactations in adults.
- Areas in which diets are stored should be kept clean and enclosed to prevent entry of insects or other animals.
- Diet should be free from heavy metals.

# **WATER**

- Fresh
- Potable
- Uncontaminated

## **WATER DISPOSAL**

The most preferred method of waste disposal is incineration. If wastes must be stored before removal , the waste storage area should be separated from other storage facilities and free of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin.

# PEST CONTROL

Programs designed to prevent, control, or eliminate the presence of or infestations by pests are essential in an animal environment

## EMERGENCY, WEEKEND AND HOLIDAY CARE

Animal should be cared for by qualified personnel every day, including weekends and holidays, to safeguard their well-being including emergency veterinary care.



# RECORD KEEPING

- Animal house plans
- Animal house staff record
- Health record of staff/animals
- All SOPs relevant to the animals
- Breeding, stock, purchase and sales records
- Minutes of institute animals ethics committee meetings
- Records of experiments conducted with the no. of animals used
- Death record
- Clinical record of sick animals training record of staff involved in animal activities
- Water analysis report

# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES ( SOPS)/ GUIDELINES

Maintain SOPs describing procedures/ methods adapted with regard to animal husbandry, maintenance, breeding, animal house microbial analysis and experimentation record.

SOPs should contain following items-

- Name of author
- Title of SOP
- Date of preparation
- Reference of previous SOP on the same subject and date
- Location and distribution of SOPs with sign of each recipient
- Objectives
- Detailed information of the instruments used in relation with animals
- Normal value of all parameters.

# **TRANSPORT OF LABORATORY ANIMALS**

The main considerations for transport of animals are the mode of transport, the containers, the animal density in cages, food and water during transit, protection from transit infection, injuries and stress.

# ANAESTHESIA

- Sedatives, analgesics and anaesthetics should be used to control pain or distress under experiment
- Before use actual anaesthetics the animals is prepared for anaesthesia by over night fasting and using pre-anaesthetics.
- Local or general anaesthetics may be used depending on type of surgical procedure.

# DISPOSAL

- The transgenic and knockout animal should be first euthanized and then disposed off as prescribed elsewhere in the guidelines
- A record of disposal and the manner of disposal should be kept as a matter of routine

# Procedures to be followed

- When the experiments are performed by the institutions, their heads shall be responsible for fulfilling the objectives of the act
- Where individuals run any experiment on animals, they shall be individually responsible for avoidance of cruelty
- The experiments should be performed while the animals are under the influence of an anesthetic and if the recovery of the animal involves serious suffering, it should be destroyed
- If possible use a small animal for an experiment and where possible replace animal with models, films, cell lines etc.

# Procedures to be followed

- The animals intended to be used for experiments should be properly cared for before and after experiments and record of experiments performed should be maintained

# Offences and penalties

- If any person contravenes any conditions imposed by the committee, he may be punished with a fine extending upto Rs. 200



# Summary

- **CPCSEA:** Committee for the Purpose of Control And Supervision of Experiments on Animals
- Committee supervises experimentation on animals
- Stipulates procedures to followed while carrying out experimentation on animals

# Thank You

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