

**You can help to end the suffering. You can help to create a better future for people and animals.**



## Get Active

- > Visit the Animal Aid website at [animalaid.org.uk](http://animalaid.org.uk) for more information. Order a free Get Active Pack containing leaflets, factsheets and ideas for action.
- > Spread the word. Order copies of our leaflets to hand out. Order copies of our posters to put up at school.
- > Ask your teacher if you can have a speaker from Animal Aid to talk about animal experiments.
- > Choose to buy 'cruelty-free' products whenever possible. If you're not sure, look at the label or ask.
- > Join the Animal Aid Youth Group and help support campaigns against animal cruelty (see below).

**Check out our website [www.animalaid.org.uk](http://www.animalaid.org.uk)**



Please send this form to:  
**Animal Aid Youth Group,  
The Old Chapel,  
Bradford Street,  
Tonbridge,  
Kent  
TN9 1AW**

You can also join online at  
[www.animalaid.org.uk](http://www.animalaid.org.uk)  
or by phone on  
01732 364546

Please write in clear capital letters so that we can read it easily - thanks!

- ☐ I want to join the Animal Aid Youth Group £7 (16 or under\*)
- \* Adult rates are waged £18 and unwaged £10
- ☐ Please send me a free **Get Active Pack**
- ☐ I enclose a cheque (payable to 'Animal Aid') for the sum of £

Name : .....

Address : .....

Date of Birth: ...../...../.....

Email address : .....

# Animal Experiments



TOXIC RISK



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**Every year, millions of animals are hurt and killed in laboratory experiments.**

**The many differences between animals and people mean that animal experiments can be dangerously misleading.**



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[www.animalaid.org.uk](http://www.animalaid.org.uk)



# Animal Experiments

## Cruel...

Animals, like people, feel pain, fear and loneliness. We are told that they are not as clever or intelligent as us, so hurting them is acceptable. But it is not.

Inside laboratories, animals have their hearts and other vital organs deliberately damaged. They are poisoned to death with toxic chemicals and given cancer and other diseases. Brain-damaged monkeys are forced to gain a 'reward' of food or water. They are shot and exposed to nerve gases and given addictive drugs.

Those who do not die during the experiment itself are eventually killed so that their bodies can be examined.



TOXIC RISK



This cat has had electrodes implanted in his head

human volunteers, even though it had passed tests on monkeys where the dose used was 500 times greater than that given to humans.

Now researchers are claiming that genetically modified (GM) animals with human DNA will solve the problem of animals not reacting like people in laboratory tests. But GM animals still don't behave like people do. The GM 'cystic fibrosis mouse', for example, does not have the serious lung problems from which human cystic fibrosis patients suffer.



This monkey is awaiting experimentation

## Some of the differences between humans and animals:

- > Paracetamol is far more toxic to cats than to humans
- > Aspirin causes birth defects in most animals but not people
- > Chimpanzees are essentially immune to HIV, common malaria and hepatitis B (a liver disease)
- > Dogs can eat stuff from the ground that would make us sick

## ...harmful...

Hurting animals in laboratories won't help improve human health or safety. The problem is that animals are different from us in the way their bodies work, and in the way they respond to drugs. As a result, animal experiments can give misleading information about how people will react to a new medicine.

In lab tests the painkiller Vioxx was shown to protect animals against heart disease, but when it was given to human patients, thousands of them suffered heart attacks.

In 2006, TGN1412-a new drug for leukaemia, cancer, multiple sclerosis and arthritis - caused terrible side effects in the first

Technician carrying out test-tube research



Computer modelling

## ...and unnecessary

Stopping animal experiments will not mean an end to medical research. These days there are lots of ways of carrying out research that do not use animals. These methods are better because they produce results that relate to humans rather than to animals. Modern research techniques include in vitro (test tube) studies on human tissues and cells, computer modelling, microdose studies and brain and body scanners. A great deal can also be learnt from studying sick people and by looking at the body tissues and organs of those who have died.



This rabbit is being used for skin toxicity tests