## Column E Explanation

- 1. Registration Number: 42-R-0001
- 2. Number 3759 of animals used in this study.
- 3. Species (common name) hamsters of animals used in the study.
- 4. Leptospira bacterins for cattle are tested in hamsters as described in the 9 CFR. Leptospira organisms are injected into hamsters to determine the potency of the bacterin and the LD<sub>50</sub> of the Leptospira challenge material. Leptospira causes death in susceptible hamsters. By comparing the number of vaccine-protected live hamsters to the number of unprotected, unvaccinated dead hamsters, the potency of the bacterin and the LD<sub>50</sub> are obtained.
- 5. Death as the endpoint for the control hamsters, and for the hamsters used to determine the LD<sub>50</sub>, is required per the 9 CFR. Interventions, such as antibiotics or analgesics, would likely prevent or delay death and thus interfere with the test results. According to the 9 CFR 117.4(e), test animals showing signs of clinical illness due to the test may be treated or humanely destroyed if illness has progressed to a point where death is certain to occur. The Center for Veterinary Biologics (CVB) Notice No. 04-09 allows for moribund animals exhibiting clinical signs of the expected disease pathogenesis that are unable to rise or move under their own poser to be humanely euthanized and considered as deaths as referred to in 9 CFR 117.4 (e). Diamond Animal Health, Inc. received permission from the CVB to euthanize moribund hamsters exhibiting clinical signs of Leptospirosis and this policy has been in effect since FY 2005-2006. During the current reporting period 1,052 moribund hamsters from Category E were euthanized, compared to 1,370 for the previous reporting period.
- 6. Agency APHIS

9 CFR <u>113.101</u>, <u>113.102</u>, <u>113.103</u>, <u>113.104</u>.



Column E Explanation 30NOV15.doc