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**CERTIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**RB/T 173-2018**

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**Guideline of assessment for humane endpoints in animal  
experiment  
(English Translation)**

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### Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This standard was drafted. China National Accreditation Center for Conformity Assessment, Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China Disease Prevention and Control Heart, Shanghai Laboratory Animal Research Center, Beijing Laboratory Animal Management Office, Peking University, China Food and Drug Control Research Institute, Guangdong Province Laboratory Animal Monitoring Institute, Beijing Weitong Lihua Experimental Animal Technology Co., Ltd., Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

### Introduction

The determination of the human end point of the animal experiment is the result of balancing the scientific purpose with the animal welfare. How to scientifically and reasonably determine the animal experiment the humane end point, while achieving the purpose of the study, minimizes the pain and suffering experienced by the experimental animals, and is an animal use plan.

An important job. The content of this standard draws on the internationally mature experience and practices, compared to the current humanistic end of animal experiments in China.

The current situation of lagging work, the moderate advanceness of the standard can play a role in guiding and promoting the determination of the humane end point of experimental animals in China.

For laboratory animal organizations, the use of this standard can guide and regulate the development of humane end-point work in animal experiments; for accreditation bodies or

external the evaluation agency, the implementation of the standard, can improve the consistency and effectiveness of the human endoscopy review of animal experiments.

The determination of the human end point of animal experiments is not a matter of once and for all, it can be due to the research purpose, object and type of animal experiments.

has a difference. The level of scientific and technological development and the degree of human cognition of animal perception also determine the determination of the human end of animal experiment.

Continue the process of continuous optimization.

Animal Experiment Humanitarian Endpoint Review Guide

## 1 Scope

This standard provides guidelines for the determination of humane endpoints in animal experiments, humanitarian endpoint assessments, humanitarian endpoints, and reassessments.

This standard applies to the scientific and rational evaluation of the humane end point of the experimental animal institution by the accreditation body, and also applies to the experimental movement.

The application of physical institutions to humane endpoints. This standard can be used by the experimental animal management agency.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 27416-2014 General requirements for the quality and capabilities of laboratory animal institutions

## 3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Animal experiment any experiment using animals for acceptable purposes, which may cause pain, pain, anxiety, and persistent damage to the animal Injury, conception, childbirth, etc.

[GB/T 27416-2014, definition 3.1] 3.2 Laboratory animal laboratoryanimals Animals that are specially cultivated and raised according to relevant standards and are intended for

laboratory use or for other scientific purposes.

[GB/T 27416-2014, definition 3.2] 3.3 Pain pain an unpleasant feeling and emotional feeling, often accompanied by actual or potential physical damage.

[OECDENV/JM/MONO (2000) 7, Definition 13] Note. Common types of pain include acute reaction pain - a painful response caused by transient noxious stimuli, without tissue damage such as foot reflexes;

Chronic inflammatory pain---a chronic pain caused by tissue damage and inflammation, which may be more serious or more painful for the animal, such as local infection; neuropathic pain - due to peripheral or central nervous system functional damage or abnormal activation caused by pain response, often very strict Heavy and painful animals, such as visceral tumors that oppress nerves.

Painful distress

An animal exhibits a poor state of physical and behavioral change due to inability or inability to adapt to stress.

[OECDENV/JM/MONO (2000) 7, definition 16]

**Note 1:** The condition that causes the animal to feel significant pain, fear and anxiety is the main source of stress that causes the animal to suffer.

**Note 2:** During the experiment, the squeaking of the cage angle, excessive struggling or medication is a manifestation of animal pain.