

NCSU Pain and Distress Categorization:

	Category B	Category C	Category D	Category E
USDA Reporting (CFR Ch.1, 2.36(b)(5-7))	Animals being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not yet used for such purposes.	Teaching, research, experiments, or tests conducted involving no pain, distress, or use of pain relieving drugs	Experiments, teaching, research, experiments, or tests conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs were used	Teaching, experiments, research, surgery, or tests conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, results, or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests
NCSU Category of animal use definitions	Animal use activities that involve only breeding, conditioning, or holding	Animal use activities that involve no more than momentary or slight pain or distress no greater than an injection	Animal use activities that involve accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, tranquilizing drugs or other methods for relieving pain or distress are used	Animal use activities that involve accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, tranquilizing drugs or other methods for relieving pain or distress are not used
		Examples	Examples	Examples
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Standard agricultural husbandry procedures (Ag Guide 1999) not for research, teaching or testing. Standard animal health programs. i.e. routine physical examinations, vaccinations, etc. Pre-weaning methods of identification (toe or tail clipping, tattooing, wing banding, ear notching, etc.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Holding or weighing animals in teaching or research activities. Euthanasia to relieve pain and/or distress Injections, blood collection or catheter implantation via superficial vessels. Teaching routine physical examinations. Observation of animal behavior. Feeding studies that do not result in clinical health problems. Humane euthanasia procedures that meet AVMA standards. Live trapping with minimal potential for injury. Chemical immobilization or restraint Studies involving clinical signs not judged to involve more than slight pain or distress. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic procedures such as laparoscopy or needle biopsies. Non-survival surgical procedures. Survival surgical procedures, including biopsies and cut-downs for catheter placement. Postoperative pain or distress is alleviated. Ocular blood collection in mice. Exsanguinations under anesthesia. Induced infections with appropriate anesthesia and post-op/post-procedure analgesia when necessary. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Research or procedures that require continuation until death occurs. Application of noxious chemicals or stimuli (e.g., electrical shock) if the animal cannot avoid/escape the stimuli, and/or it is severe enough to cause pain or distress. Novel prolonged restraint Exposure to extreme environmental conditions. Prolonged withholding of food and water Infectious or neoplastic disease studies involving unrelieved pain or distress

Guidelines for determining USDA classification in protocols involving antibody production:

Neither the use of adjuvants (such as Freund's) nor creation of ascites is automatically classified as Category E. This is dependent on the specific methods and agents used and, in the case of ascites production, the condition of the animal at first collection, and the number and frequency of collections.