



Arizona Branch AALAS Newsletter

Vol. 18 No. 3
June 2005

Arizona Branch of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science

Have you sent in your membership renewal? If not, see form on last page!

Join Us July 14th Video Conference: This months topic Wildlife Rehabilitation Complete with Rescue Animals!

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Presidents Message

Since the last newsletter, a major event sponsored by the AZ Branch AALAS occurred in Tucson...the Annual Symposium! This highly successful occasion was accomplished due to the hard work and diligence of your Board of Directors. The location was perfect with attendance by people from as far away as Maryland. This year's slate of speakers was very informative and interesting, especially the afternoon workshop, which covered a topic we all struggle with (i.e., coping with animal death in the work environment). The morning presentations and posters highlighted the tremendous knowledge base and expertise we have right here in Arizona! The evening banquet was a wonderful affair in which our guest speaker, Dr. Mary Kay Klein, emphasized the importance we all play in her field of expertise, veterinary oncology. Feedback received after the symposium was very positive and my gratitude goes to all who worked very hard to make this a very successful affair.

We now look forward to our next event which will occur on July 14th...the satellite video conference. Last week in Tucson, a black bear was caught roaming through a neighborhood on the east side of town. It was concluded that since housing development has encroached upon major wildlife thoroughfares, Arizonans need to be

Important Branch Dates

7/14: 11-1 - Summer Video
Conference
October - Fall Fun Event at
Phoenix Zoo

educated in living with wildlife. Therefore, we are very fortunate that our topic speaker will be Kathie Schroeder, a top wildlife expert in our area who will be speaking on living in harmony with our wildlife neighbors and she is even bringing with her a bobcat and Harris' hawk. More details can be found on the website including maps to the satellite site in your area. I hope to see all of you all there!

If you have any questions or comments feel free to contact me. Dr. Michael S. Rand - (520)626-6705 or (mrاند@u.arizona.edu).

Past Meeting Minutes

Minutes of the 2/17/05 Board Meeting

Meeting began at 12:00 p.m. The meeting was held in the conference room of the Central Animal Facility at the University of Arizona in Tucson, St Joseph's Hospital, and W.L. Gore & Associates.

Arizona Branch AALAS Newsletter

Arizona Branch AALAS

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**Many thanks to those companies who made our 2005 Spring Symposium a success!
Please show your support for them by thinking of them first when making a purchase!**

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Lithgow Lab Service

Thoren Caging

& a very special thank you to Lithgow Lab Service for their D8 sponsorship.

President Michael Rand welcomed the board members and thanked everyone for making the time to participate. He asked for approval of the minutes of the January board meeting. Minutes were approved as written.

Treasurer Cheryl Johnson gave the financial update. There is currently \$7,136 in our various accounts. This does not include some \$140 for the January conference call, tech week, newsletter and mailing. Cheryl reported that we are still working on getting notarized signatures

from all persons to be added and deleted from the branch accounts. She will wait to hear if ASU has tech week reimbursements.

Secretary Grace Aranda distributed new membership rosters to the board. We have had 94 members and they are coming in steadily. Reminders that dues were due went out with the January newsletter distributed to all members and reminders will be sent out to the listserve in time. A request has been made to make it easier to

renew if you have no changes in contact information. Grace will make this change to the online membership form.

Grace reminded everyone that our next newsletter will be in March. We will announce the award nominees and winners, new board members will be profiled, we will need a new presidents welcome. The Chinchilla article that ASU had printed in the Tech Talk publication will be included. We will be running puzzles from the AALAS in Action flash cards

Member Profile

One important aspect of an organization is the opportunity to get to know like minded people. However, we are too often wrapped up in our jobs and seldom have the time to talk with other AzAALAS members. Our membership has a great diversity of backgrounds and special interests. Each issue our regional branch representatives will be submitting member profiles for publication. This will be a way for us to highlight our members and give us a chance to get to know each other better. If you are interested in being profiled, or know of a coworker who should be, let us know.

Jeff Williams

Charles Jeffery (Jeff) Williams is the Supervisor, Animal Technologist, at Arizona State University. He has a B.S. in Business Administration and, after completing a three day FDA-Good Laboratory Practice course at Ft. Detrick, he is certified to work in a GLP laboratory. At ASU Jeff completed a twelve week Supervisory Academy Course and is now qualified to take the Certified Manager Course. He passed the ALAT (1996), LAT (1998), and has been a RLATG since 2003. Jeff moved to Arizona in February 2004 and soon became an Arizona Branch and a national AALAS member.

Jeff was born in Tulsa, OK. Before coming Arizona, he worked at the Naval Medical Center San Diego as a Biological Animal Technician for 3 1/2 years, the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases as an Animal Caretaker for 10 years, and at the United State Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases as a Laboratory Worker for 4 years. During that time he received the Department of the Army's, Civilian Service Medal.

Jeff has worked with quail, robins, chickens, rats, mice, guinea pigs, hamsters, rabbits, swine, and primates. He is experienced with conventional housing, micro isolator housing, ventilated rack housing, pen housing, bio bubble housing, and working under Biohazard Level 4 conditions. He has operated cage washers, bottle washers, autoclaves, pressure washers, biosafety cabinets, incubators, brooder cages, microtomes and tissue processing machines.

As a young lad, Jeff wanted to be a cowboy, a firefighter, a police officer, or a teacher. When he started with the Department of the Army he wanted a federal position with a chance for advancement. He now has a great career started at ASU in the biomedical field. Jeff has two grown children. At home he takes care of two stray cats and two King Charles Cavalier Spaniels and he enjoys military history, gardening, and archeology.

"Being part of a team that contributes to breakthroughs in medical science" is very important to Jeff. And he would influence others "By training this person for the next level of responsibility, prior to that person being assigned that position." Sound advice for all of us.

which will be added to the website under a new section. TBR Jane Criswell will be writing about this in the TBR corner. We need Tech week reports from the Regional reps next week. Any other ideas should be submitted to Grace by February 23.

International Tech Week was January 30- February 5, 2005. The branch will once again be reimbursing institutions up to \$25 for refreshments. Reports for these events will be in the newsletter.

The Spring Symposium will be April 22, 2005. Things are progressing well. The website is up and working along with the listserve reminders for the callfor

papers. We have received 1 regular and 2 exhibitor registrations. The board has agreed to make the membership registration rate available to interested members of any AALAS branch and presenters as well to encourage attendance and participation. Vendors were quite happy with our registration rates and we hope this will bode well for our attendance and sponsorships. There have been inquiries from others interested and we have made updates to the website accordingly. Three abstracts have been received and will be distributed to the program committee. The due date for these are 2/28/05.

President-elect Tim Martin and committee will decide the schedule for the morning sessions. Dr Walshaw's workshop will take the entire afternoon. We need to find a dinner speaker for the banquet. Some suggestions are: Dr. MaryKay Klein, Dr James Jarchow, Dr Dale DeNardo, someone from the zoo or someone from the desert museum. We will first approach Dr Klein.

Tim is working on getting a speaker for the July 14th video conference. He has approached an investigator on Pain Perception and should have an answer by next week. If this

doesn't work out, he will get someone else for that date. The link will be UA Phx, UA Tucson and Gore hosting NAU.

Tim reported that he and Central Board Representative James Badman have a couple of suggestions for the Fall Fun Event. There has been some changes at the Phoenix Zoo but he feels they will be able to work out our tour of their new facilities. In case of problems they are looking into other contingencies.

Cheryl mentioned that there was a problem with the meeting calendar. The April 21 meeting has been moved up a week to April 14 and the Holiday Installation Event will be on Saturday, December 3rd. Grace will make these changes to update the calendar.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:50 p.m.

Minutes of the 3/17/05 Board Meeting

Meeting began at 12:02 p.m. The meeting was held in the conference room of the Central Animal Facility at the University of Arizona in Tucson, St Joseph's Hospital, and W.L. Gore & Associates.

President Michael Rand welcomed the board members and thanked everyone for making the time to participate. He asked for approval of the minutes of the February board meeting. Minutes were approved.

Secretary Grace Aranda gave the financial update for Treasurer Cheryl Johnson who was late. There is currently \$7,136 in our various accounts. This does not include some outstanding amounts for the February conference call, newsletter printing and mailing. Cheryl is still working on getting notarized signatures from two

remaining persons to be deleted from the branch accounts.

Secretary Grace Aranda distributed new membership rosters to the board. We have had 109 members and they are coming in steadily. Reminders that dues were due went out with the and March newsletter distributed to all members and reminders have been sent out to listserve. Grace made the requested change to the online membership form for those whose contact info hasn't changed.

Grace reminded everyone that our March newsletter has just gone out with 3 profiles, award nominees and winners, symposium registration form and our first puzzle. Our next newsletter will be in the summer and we will need a new profile so any ideas get in touch with Southern Board Member Bob Perrill. President should write about the symposium in his section. TBR Jane Criswell will have another TBR corner. Any other ideas should be submitted to Grace by June 20.

Grace gave a Buyer Guide Summary. \$1360 has already been collected though half of our vendors have yet to reply. However, we do have some new ones this year. Grace will send a couple reminders to the vendors before the due date at the end of April.

The Spring Symposium will be April 22, 2005. The website is being updated but we have yet to confirm a banquet speaker and the program is not yet complete or confirmed. Grace will continue to contact the branch and also AZ vets and researchers with updated and reminders. Exhibitor registrations are coming in and we have had a good response from other states though little response yet from Arizona. We

have received some sponsorships for the breaks though they are small donations. Will hope to hear from more as the date approaches. Past President April Wagner and Cheryl will work on vendor signs. Bob, Jane and Grace will handle the registration table.

Tim is still working on getting a speaker for the July meeting July 14th. He has approached an investigator on Pain Perception and should have an answer once they return from a meeting. He has ideas for someone else for that date if the original speaker is unavailable. The link will be UA Phx, UA Tucson and NAU.

Tim reported that Central Board Representative James Badman is still working on the Fall Fun Event. There has been some changes at the Phoenix Zoo but he feels they will be able to work out our tour of their new facilities. In case of problems they are looking into other contingencies.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

Tech Tips - It Makes Good Scents By Jeri Ellis

According to the USDA Final Report on Environmental Enhancement to Promote the Psychological Well Being of NonHuman Primates, a good comprehensive primate enrichment plan should include ways to stimulate all five senses.

One simple and inexpensive way we bring a little spice into colony life is to provide pleasant scents. We do this with just a dollop of scented shampoo, which is washed onto the floor or into the drain after all of the cleaning is done. There are dozens of possibilities to choose from - melon, citrus, ginseng, freesia and jasmine are

■ 5 June 2005

a few of the favorites we provide for as little as a dollar a bottle. I have taken the bottles around to the individual monkey cages to make sure they are not offensive in any way. Everyone seems to want to give them a sniff. The investigators love it, the technicians get a little olfactory break, and it just "make scents" that the monkeys would enjoy it too. Another important thumbs-up came from our USDA inspector, who gave us high praise on this technique.

With a proper ventilation system, the fragrance is gone in perhaps half an hour or less and keeps anyone from being subjected to anything for too long. **Editors note** - Please remember that before implementing any new enrichment programs, all items must first be approved by the principle investigator, your IACUC, and your facility veterinary staff.

(Tech Talk, June 2005)

Teenagers Get the Message

By Cindy Pekow

Facing a classroom of junior high students usually doesn't faze me, but last month the audience made me a little apprehensive. I greatly enjoy communicating with students about biomedical research, the process, the people, the animals, the advances, and the hope it affords. And I've had plenty of training, plus experience facing tough audiences - even reporters and TV cameras. What distinguished this particular audience was that it included my own 13 year old, seated in the third row. I knew that if I didn't keep their attention, I'd hear about it for a long time at home.

The saving grace that day was being able to have the students focus on some informative and fun materials generated expressly with their

age group in mind. Working in advance with their science teacher, they'd discussed some topics related to bioethics, and many had visited the Kids4Research web site to learn more about how and why animals are used in research. The web site, supported by Charles River Laboratories, was recently updated with funding from the AALAS Foundation. I was able to provide the classroom with a big colorful Together for Life calendar, which highlights intriguing facts about lab animals, and describes how animals and people alike benefit from biomedical research. The calendar was created with a focus on topics of concern to young teens, such as junk food, acne, pets, cosmetics, and sports injuries. Funding for the calendar was also provided by the AALAS Foundation.

The time in the classroom passed quickly, with lots of student interaction and great questions from the class. While my child didn't exactly stand up and shout "That's my mom!" she did actually talk to me in the presence of her peers, and at dinner that night said I did "OK." Whew. And thank you AALAS Foundation. - F o r m o r e information on AALAS Foundation go to their web site at <http://www.foundation.aalas.org>

Announcing the 2005 SwAEER Contest Winners

The Southwest Association for Education in Biomedical Research (SwAEER) sponsors an essay contest each year for high school students. Winners receive a paid summer internship in a research lab.

A Long Time To Diagnose – A Short Time To Resolve: My

Arizona Branch AALAS Newsletter

Mother's Story by Elise Marsh, Catalina Foothills HighSchool

The Diagnosis: Two years ago it didn't seem like an important event when my Mom began losing her nails but little did we know that it was just the beginning of a long period of searching for answers and significant pain. The nail loss began on her large toes and she and her doctor assumed it was a fungal infection. After trying several months of anti-fungal topical treatments without any success, she began two separate regimes of oral therapies. After almost a year it was clear that neither treatment was effective, and now she was also losing nails on her fingers. At this point, her dermatologist began to suspect a relatively rare condition – nail psoriasis. He began a course of topical treatments for psoriasis and recommended a nail bed biopsy to confirm the diagnosis. After a very painful procedure, the biopsy failed to identify psoriasis as the cause. During this period Mom began losing the nails on two more fingers on each hand. This symmetrical nail loss was now accompanied by the appearance of skin lesions.

Mom's dermatologist recommended a consultation with another group of dermatologists who concurred with his diagnosis, noting that the biopsy probably did not sample the area of lesions at the nail growth site. The course of her disease then began to progress more rapidly. Mom's joints on the affected toes and fingers began to swell and they became very painful. Her dermatologist began a series of monthly injections of the anti-inflammatory drug cortisone into where the nail growth originates. In spite of the very painful nature of the

injections, Mom stuck with it for three months until it became clear that this treatment was not helping. After stopping this treatment, the swelling and pain in her joints on the affected fingers and toes increased significantly. It was now time to see a rheumatologist – Mom has all the signs of a quickly advancing case of psoriatic arthritis.

A recent survey conducted by the National Psoriasis Foundation (NPF) indicated that approximately 1 million US adults have been diagnosed with psoriatic arthritis. Psoriatic arthritis commonly affects the fingers and toes, and is generally difficult to diagnose in its early stages but that “early diagnosis, however, is important for preventing long term damage to joints and tissues”. If untreated this damage can have horribly disfiguring effects that make it difficult for patients to use their hands. Psoriatic arthritis is an inflammatory autoimmune disorder; its cause is uncertain but has been attributed to genetic, environmental, and immunologic factors.

A Treatment Made Possible Through Biomedical Research Using Animals: Mom’s rheumatologist recommended treatment with ENBREL (etanercept) a new biologic medication approved by the FDA in January 2002 to treat psoriatic arthritis. The development of this important new drug could not have happened without research using animals. Patients with psoriatic arthritis, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis and similar diseases have a chronic immune disorder in which a set of immune cells become overactive and release proteins called cytokines. One of these cytokines is Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) which works to

regulate our body’s immune response to inflammation and infection. Patients with these conditions produce excessive amounts of the TNF chemical messenger which signals other cells that cause inflammation, skin lesions, and destruction of the joints. ENBREL is an anti-TNF therapy that binds to the overproduced TNF and makes it inactive.

The importance of TNF in the pathogenesis of these disorders was first confirmed utilizing mice that have been given collagen-induced arthritis. Studies with these mice revealed that they had elevated levels of TNF in their joints and that their arthritis could be prevented or reduced when given anti-TNF blocking antibodies.

Development of ENBREL also required the use of animals for testing and production. In 1989, Immunex began their effort to isolate the gene for the receptor of TNF. They were successful in isolating and cloning the TNF receptor but it took another 9 years to win approval for the release of one of the first biologic response modifier medicines. Once the right structure of the molecule, (called etanercept) was identified scientists went through a long testing phase using mice. Laboratory tests on these mice showed a dramatic reduction of arthritis and psoriasis. These encouraging results justified human trials and their success lead to its approval by the FDA. Animals also played a key role in the initial production of ENBREL. According to the manufacturer, “when the final form of etanercept was identified, the human DNA was introduced into Chinese hamster ovary cells, which would act as “factories” to produce the protein”.

Happily for my Mom, after over two years of blind alleys, painful tests and treatments, and no resolution in sight, she began taking ENBREL. Most remarkably, after only 6 weekly injections, the severe pain and swelling have disappeared and there are only two joints on the finger that was first affected that have damage that can not be reversed. The ‘miracle’ of Enbrel for my Mom clearly could not have happened without biomedical research using animals.

Biomedical Research in Stents by Lauren Myers, Catalina Foothills High

On a July night almost ten years ago, my grandfather woke up with massive pressure in his chest. He shook my grandmother awake, and told her he felt like there was an elephant sitting on top of him. Recognizing the symptoms of a heart attack, my grandmother immediately drove him to the hospital in their small mountain community. Though his electrocardiogram showed only minor changes, the doctor was suspicious of my grandfather’s symptoms and had him airlifted to Phoenix for treatment. In the Phoenix hospital a battery of tests confirmed that my grandfather had suffered a massive heart attack. He had extremely high enzyme levels, an ejection fraction of only 25%, and a massive clot on the inside of his heart wall. Fortunately for our family, the doctors were able to treat his condition with drugs and a stent, and my grandfather recovered. Since my grandfather’s major heart attack, he has continued to suffer from progressive heart disease and now has stents in several coronary arteries. Without

stenting, my grandfather would not be alive today.

A stent is a wire mesh tube, and stenting is a medical technique, often used in conjunction with angioplasty, that reopens blocked arteries, particularly those of the heart. The procedure is performed in a catheterization laboratory under local anesthesia. To place the stent, a catheter is inserted into the patient via the femoral artery in the groin. The catheter is then guided to the coronary artery, where a dye visible by x-ray is injected through the catheter to guide the procedure. A guide wire passes through the catheter and into the blockage, at which point most patients undergo a balloon angioplasty to push the blockage to the walls of the artery. Next, a stent which has been collapsed around a balloon-tipped catheter is advanced to the narrowed area of the artery. The balloon is inflated, pressing the stent against the walls of the artery. After the balloon-tipped catheter is removed from the body, the stent remains permanently affixed to the once-blocked area of the coronary artery. The stent becomes covered with a layer of arterial tissue between four and six weeks after its insertion and, ideally, prevents another blockage of the artery.

Stents are becoming increasingly useful. Aside from treating arteriosclerotic plaques in the coronary arteries, they are also used to reopen arteries in the limbs and treat aneurisms. One of the newest procedures is carotid artery stenting. This treatment prevents stroke by eliminating dangerous plaques in the arteries that supply the brain with blood. Another developing stent technology is called the drug-eluting stent, which slowly releases chemotherapeutic

drugs. This type of stent is designed to reduce the risk of restenosis, or reclosing of the artery, which is one of the most frequent complications associated with stenting. A similar technology is the DNA eluting stent. This stent uses gene therapy to prevent the regrowth of arterial tissue in the stent, and thus prevent the reblockage of the artery.

None of these life-saving advances would be possible without animal research. Innovative but unrefined new technologies, and new applications for old technologies, can rarely be developed using human subjects alone because the risks of the treatment are unknown. An experimental treatment might produce horrific side effects in a human subject; therefore, treatments must first be refined and improved on animal subjects. For instance, DNA-eluting stents were initially tested in vitro using rat aortic muscle and in vivo using pigs. The technology could not ethically be tested in human beings without this initial step. What if the DNA-eluting stents had provoked an autoimmune response, or some other side effect? Animal testing allows a scientist to explore and refine the potentials and pitfalls of a technology without endangering human beings. Furthermore, testing prototype treatments on sick individuals would exploit their vulnerability and desperation. Without animal testing to weed out the ineffective and/or dangerous treatments, hope might lead sick people to submit to treatments that, at worst, could be deadly. Animal testing protects both human subjects and the ethical integrity of biomedical scientists.

Biomedical research has had an enormous impact on my

life and the lives of my loved ones. It developed the stents that saved my grandpa's life, and continues to refine the technology of stenting to save other lives. Animal research makes this kind of progress possible. Without animal research, the quality of life we experience today would not be nearly so high.

Mighty Mouse Saves the Day: Animal Research Saves Lives

by Elizabeth Do, Payne
Academy

"Here I come to save the day!" In the old TV show, Adventures of Mighty Mouse, he becomes a superhero, saving lives and conquering evil enemies. Animals saving humans is a common concept, but do we ever take into consideration the fact that animals may save our lives in more ways than one? One day in February, my grandmother was in the middle of folding laundry when my uncle found her clutching the side of the washing machine, the other hand pressed against her forehead as the room spun in a maelstrom of color. My grandmother waved it away, claiming that she was just tired. A few weeks later, she was again doing laundry in the early morning when my uncle heard a dull thud from the laundry room. He ran to the room and discovered her lying prostrate on the ground, a half-folded shirt still in her right hand. She was shaking and trying to get up. We later found out that she had suffered a transient ischemic stroke when she first felt weak and dizzy, and when she collapsed a few weeks later, she had undergone a cerebral thrombosis.

My grandmother had to be helped into the hospital, as

she was unable to support herself, especially because her left side was completely senseless. In the emergency room, the doctors took a CT scan and a electroencephalogram (EEG), which showed my grandmother's brain's electrical activity. The doctors also performed a Doppler ultrasound test, which uses high frequency sound waves to detect a blockage of arteries. My grandmother was soon diagnosed with cerebral thrombosis, a type of ischemic stroke, which are caused by blood clots that block blood flow to part of the brain. Cerebral thrombosis occurs when a blood clot, also known as a thrombus, forms and blocks blood flow in an artery that usually brings crucial blood to a part of the brain. Cerebral thrombotic strokes often occur at night or in the morning, when blood pressure is low. In my grandmother's case, she had suffered a cerebral thrombosis, and a few weeks before when she first felt dizzy, she had experienced a transient ischemic stroke (TIA), which produces stroke-like symptoms but causes no lasting damage. Fortunately, the doctors were able to treat her with Tissue Plasminogen Activator, or tPA, a drug treatment for acute ischemic strokes. Since ischemic strokes constitute 70 to 80% of all strokes, the discovery of tPA, which eliminates blood clots, was a major breakthrough for stroke research. Thanks to tPA, my grandmother is on her way to recovery.

As the third leading cause of death in the United States and other developed countries around the world, strokes play a role in every person's life. Animal research is imperative for the progress that has been made in discovering effective treatments,

drugs, and/or mechanisms for alleviating stroke symptoms on a long-term basis. Approximately 25% of stroke victims die from stroke or its complications, and only another 25% recover more or all of normal health and function. Today, tPA, which was FDA-approved in 1996 as the only treatment for acute stroke, is increasingly used as a therapeutic agent. tPA can reverse effects of strokes, including disabilities, and was first studied in rats with experimental stroke. The number of rats and other rodents used in medical research has increased in correlation to their monumental contribution to numerous scientific discoveries in many medical fields, including diabetes, polio, obesity, cystic fibrosis, and more.

Ongoing stroke research daily employs animal research, as shown in another promising endeavor that involves animals' abilities to hibernate. Hibernating animals undergo a sharp decrease of blood flow to the brain, a drop that plunges so rapidly that it would kill a non-hibernating animal. By understanding how animals hibernation sustain this decrease in blood flow without any brain damage, scientists hope to unlock the secret of preventing the brain damage caused by decreased blood flow to brain cells in stroke patients.

The Declaration of Helsinki mandates that "medical research on humans must be supported by animal research." 150,000 people in the United States alone die every year from strokes, and without animal research, many more stroke patients would not be alive today. Although my grandmother is still struggling to regain feeling in her left arm and leg, she is going through therapy and is already

TBR Corner

The Arizona Branch has recently purchased DVD's on Public Outreach for the regional board members anyone wanting to use them can contact Patsy, James or Bob. We have also ordered a Regulatory Workbook to add to our library of training materials.

The ALAT puzzle for this quarter maybe found on the Arizona AALAS website under the certification link. Try your hand at solving it and test your ALAT knowledge.

District 8 is attempting to improve its annual meeting in time to be hosted in San Diego in 2007. Rick Alvarez is trying to get a District 8 Planning Committee organized with a representative from each branch in District 8. A possible meeting date of Sept. 1 in Las Vegas is in the works to discuss future venue, meeting dates, guest speakers, questions, concerns, vendor issues, cost and ways of improving attendance. Anyone who is interested should contact ralvarez@neurocrine.com

If I can be of assistance, please contact me by e-mail at criswell@u.arizona.edu or call 520-626-0490.

showing much improvement. The medication she received, including tPA, was all made possible by animal research. Who could have known that Mighty Mouse would save humans?

Sponsors Page

The AZAALAS would like to thank our vendors who have sponsored the Arizona branch through advertising in the Buyer's Guide. We ask that members patronize their business and show our support of them too!

Allentown Caging Equipment

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2005 ARIZONA BRANCH AALAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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