**NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY**

Number of Animals Used in Procedures at the University of Nottingham

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Mouse | 17550 | 15631 | 13275 | 12825 | 13374 | 14185 | 12557 |
| Rat | 5265 | 9359 | 7310 | 6082 | 4281 | 5047 | 3401 |
| Guinea Pig | 49 | 59 | 75 | 89 | 140 | 14 | 21 |
| Syrian Hamster | 0 | 32 | 16 | 0 | 41 | 149 | 32 |
| Other Rodents | 40 | 106 | 148 | 206 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rabbit | 88 | 19 | 124 | 36 | 40 | 30 | 36 |
| Ferret | 11 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Pig | 78 | 54 | 44 | 36 | 40 | 13 | 6 |
| Sheep | 592 | 388 | 456 | 319 | 9 | 54 | 158 |
| Cattle | 379 | 80 | 20 | 68 | 69 | 109 | 11 |
| Domestic Fowl | 141 | 851 | 387 | 410 | 454 | 150 | 0 |
| Zebra Fish | 2691 | 4863 | 3509 | 5142 | 4437 | 4799 | 2849 |
| Other fish | 536 | 84 | 80 | 35 | 187 | 4312 | 43 |
| Xenopus | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Number of animals used for a scientific or educational purpose below the 'lower threshold' at the University of Nottingham

Severity of Procedures by Species in 2020 for the University of Nottingham

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species  | Sub-Threshold | Non-Recovery | Mild | Moderate | Severe |
| Mouse  | 3413 | 80 | 4839 | 4106 | 119 |
| Rat | 0 | 246 | 1003 | 2242 | 4 |
| Guinea Pig | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamster Syrian | 0 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| Rabbit | 0 | 0 | 106 | 52 | 0 |
| Pig | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Sheep | 0 | 0 | 106 | 52 | 0 |
| Cattle | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Zebra Fish | 2573 | 0 | 276 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Fish | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 |

Severity of Procedures by Species in 2021 for the University of Nottingham

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species  | Sub-Threshold | Non-Recovery | Mild | Moderate | Severe |
| Mouse  | 2481 | 28 | 5450 | 5064 | 21 |
| Rat | 0 | 234 | 2221 | 2359 | 10 |
| Guinea Pig | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamster  | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 1 |
| Rabbit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pig | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Sheep | 0 | 0 | 106 | 52 | 0 |
| Cattle | 0 | 0 | 124 | 27 | 0 |
| Zebra Fish | 1669 | 0 | 365 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Fish | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

The University of Nottingham carried out **25,563** procedures on **25,248** animals in 2017, including the following:

**Birds - 410 Cows - 95 Fish - 5,177 Guinea pigs - 89 Other animals - 206**

**Mice - 12,865 Pigs - 36 Rabbits - 36 Rats - 6,330 Sheep - 319**

In 2019, Nottingham University experimented on a whopping [28,862 animals](https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/animalresearch/faqs/faqs2.aspx), this number up a [staggering 25 per cent](https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/animalresearch/faqs/faqs2.aspx) from 23,135 in 2018. Animals used by the University include [ferrets, guinea pigs, mice, rats, rabbits, pigs and cows](https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/animalresearch/faqs/faqs2.aspx) but notably, some of the cruellest research to come out of the School of Medicine is on guinea pigs.

Vocalisation Experiments in Guinea Pigs (2018 & 2016)

One of the nation’s favourite companion animals, guinea pigs are exposed to high-pitched, loud noises for up to an hour inside make-shift sound-proofed cages to induce tinnitus. The animals are then experimented on so researchers can see [the effect that chemicals](https://www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ejn.14572) and [electric shocks](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5780299) have on the tinnitus.

* Guinea pigs as young as 23 days old were used in [vocalisation experiments](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5870961/).
* The Guinea pigs skulls were cut open using an electric saw to expose the brain. Screws were inserted inside the skull and electrodes into the brain.
* Electric stimulation targeted areas of the brain, and this induced vocalisations from the unconscious animals.
* Twenty-two guinea pigs were used and once the experiment had finished, they were killed. This research was funded by the [Medical Research Council](https://mrc.ukri.org/), a.k.a tax-payer money.

In experiments carried out in 2016 and funded by Action on Hearing Loss – a charity boasting to “Run the world’s largest, a donor-funded research programme dedicated to finding treatments and cures for hearing loss and tinnitus.”

* [Guinea pigs were injected with sodium salicylate](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5763375/?fbclid=IwAR1CZ_LbSui5uE5wECWWGL6qM05CnJ1pP0ZqU5oeH7LNeiI8-7hKrB4YE8Y) after being exposed to 500 continuous noises that cause tinnitus.
* The Guinea pigs underwent surgery so researchers could [implant electrodes into their brains](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5714060).
* In another study funded by the charity, guinea pigs were [injected with cannabinoids](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5714060/?fbclid=IwAR1viDs9JExQlPlrDP_cIs5WR3Z4D4fIBkFdQOmYnffB6ISuJDpnINxOXgA) so that researchers could measure their effects on hearing damage.

ALL OF THE GUINEA PIGS USED BY NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY ARE KILLED.

**Research carried out**

To continue the advancement of medical, veterinary and scientific knowledge in a wide range of disciplines. These include: cancer research, diseases associated with ageing, infection and immunity, obesity, diabetes, veterinary and agricultural research.