

reliance on agrochemical inputs is drastically reduced and there is emphasis on sustainability, diversification and rural regeneration”.

After FMD: aiming for a values-driven agriculture (2001) Published by the Food Ethics Council. 40 pp. A4 paperback. Available from the Food Ethics Council, Minster Chambers, Church Street, Southwell, Nottinghamshire NG25 0HD, UK (send stamped addressed A4 envelope with 84p or 66p stamp for 1st or 2nd class delivery, respectively). Food Ethics Council website: <http://www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~foodeth>.

Health screening of wildlife for translocation or release

The introduction of infectious agents into ecosystems from which they were previously absent has frequently had catastrophic results on the welfare of animals of indigenous wild species, the viability of their populations, or both. Translocations and releases of wild animals are being increasingly undertaken for conservation, welfare or other reasons, and it is most important that the concomitant risk of accidental release of any infectious agents they may carry is taken very seriously. To help address this problem, Michael Woodford, drawing on advice from many members of the Veterinary Specialist Group of the IUCN Species Survival Commission, has produced and edited a very useful book which sets out quarantine and health screening protocols aimed at minimising the potential disease risks associated with a wide range of vertebrate taxa.

Much of the world's animal health legislation was put in place to protect domesticated production animals and humans, and frequently the statutory controls that exist cannot be relied upon to provide solid protection against the risk of accidental introduction of wildlife diseases. This book, which covers (albeit somewhat unevenly) fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, marsupials, and various orders of eutherian mammals including artiodactyls, primates and carnivores, helps to plug this gap. Its protocols should be read and followed carefully, or further developed, by everyone involved in translocating or releasing wild animals. The introductory chapter includes a section on ethical considerations in which the need to consider the balance of welfare costs and conservation gains, and to minimise any risks of harm to welfare that may arise in conservation projects, is emphasised.

Quarantine and Health Screening Protocols for Wildlife Prior to Translocation and Release in to the Wild (2001) Edited by M H Woodford. Published jointly by the Office International des Epizooties, Veterinary Specialist Group/Species Survival Commission of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), Care for the Wild International and the European Association of Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians. 104 pp. A5 paperback (ISBN 92 9044 520 3). Available from the Office International des Epizooties, 12 rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France; <http://www.oie.int>.

Attitudes to alternatives among those working with experimental animals

In April 1998, the UK Government circulated guidelines on the introduction of an ethical review process (ERP) to all those involved in the use of animals in scientific procedures. One of the principal aims of the Government's requirement for each organisation to establish an ERP was to promote “the development and uptake of reduction, replacement and refinement alternatives in animal use, where they exist”, and to ensure “the availability of relevant sources of information”. Has the establishment of ERPs achieved these aims? Dr Iain Purchase, of the School of Biological Sciences and Institute of Medicine, Law and Bioethics at the University of Manchester, and Dr Maria Nedeva, of Policy Research in Engineering, Science and Technology, also at Manchester, have carried out a study addressing this question. One aspect of this work, on attitudes to alternatives among people working with experimental animals, has been published recently (see below).

They conducted questionnaire surveys of the various groups with specific responsibilities under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986: Certificate Holders, Project Licence Holders, Named Veterinary Surgeons, and Named Animal Care and Welfare Officers. They concluded: "The general view obtained from this survey is that most people working under the Act understand the importance of alternatives and are pursuing their use in everyday work." They also noted that the majority of Named Animal Care and Welfare Officers believed that the ERP had improved many aspects of refinement alternatives and that 'the culture of care' had improved. The results of the part of the study on the implementation of the policy for ERP introduction are to be published shortly.

Purchase I F H and Nedeva M (2001) The impact of the introduction of the ethical review process for research using animals in the UK: attitudes to alternatives among those working with experimental animals. *Alternatives to Laboratory Animals* 29: 727-744

Impact of the ethical review process in research using animals in the UK

In addition to the survey by Purchase and Nedeva (see above), the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Inspectorate — the UK Home Office inspectors responsible for administration of the law concerning the use of animals in scientific procedures — has also recently undertaken a review of the new ethical review process (ERP) in the UK. Like Purchase and Nedeva, they conclude that ERPs have had a beneficial effect: "The review ... has established that although local processes are still evolving, they are making a positive contribution to the welfare of animals bred, kept and used for experimental or other scientific purposes." The Inspectorate believes that although there are still some problems in practice, these relate to the way in which some ERPs have been designed and operated rather than to a flaw in the concept. Among the problems in practice that are noted in the review, one is that some ERPs seem more focused on process than output and seem unnecessarily complex and bureaucratic.

Based on the results of the review, the Inspectorate draws attention to a number of examples of good practice in effective and efficient ERPs. There is danger in singling some of these out as examples here, as the review emphasises that unless the report is read in full their significance may be misunderstood, and also that processes must be designed to meet local circumstances. However, the following provide some insight into the sorts of examples of good practice listed: "fast-tracking requests and initiatives that will promote animal welfare and the 3Rs", "involving high-quality, well-informed and enthusiastic lay people", and "a focus on outputs rather than processes". This review should be read by all those involved in ERPs in the UK and will be of interest also to persons elsewhere on ethical review committees concerned with the use of animals in research or for other purposes.

Review of the 'Ethical Review Process' in establishments designated under the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (November 2001). Produced by the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Inspectorate. Available from The Home Office, Constitutional and Community Policy Directorate, Animal Procedures and Coroners Unit, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, UK; <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>.

Welfare of laboratory primates

The UK is the largest importer of primates in the EU, and uses approximately 2000–3000 primates per year in scientific procedures (mostly toxicology studies of pharmaceuticals). Given this significant usage, as well as general concern about primate acquisition, importation and use, this very detailed report is to be welcomed for providing a useful summary of the issues and