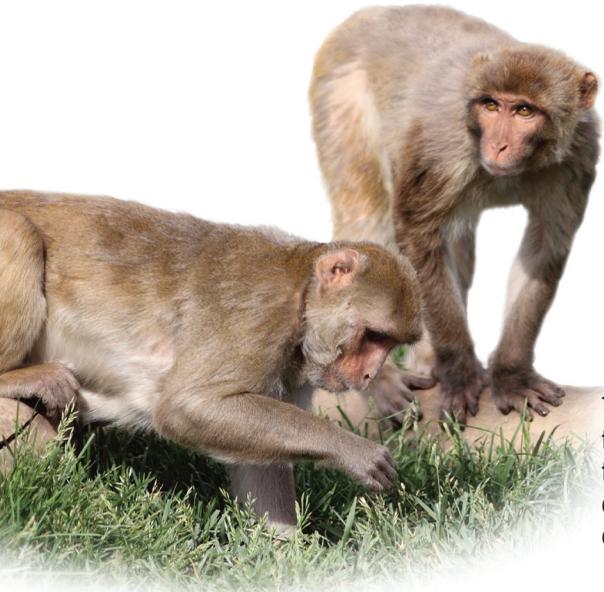


A National Resource

The eight National Primate Research Centers form a network of unique institutions that serves as a national scientific resource for research that advances human health. Established by Congress in the early 1960s, and partially funded through the National Institutes of Health, the National Primate Research Centers provide animals, expertise, specialized facilities, and equipment to scientists conducting research with nonhuman primates.

The National Primate Research Centers are an integral part of their host academic institutions and support a faculty of core scientists and their collaborators from around the world.

Each National Primate Research Center educates new generations of scientists, physicians, and veterinarians – as well as the public – about the Primate Centers' research goals, progress towards those goals, and compassionate animal care programs. This education mission is an important part of the NPRC program; public support for nonhuman primate research is critically important to the ability of the NPRCs to address the medical challenges that face the world today and that will continue to arise in the future.



To learn more about the Centers, visit the websites listed on the back panel of this brochure.

Online Resources to Learn More

- **California NPRC**
Davis, California
www.cnprc.ucdavis.edu
- **New England PRC**
Southboro, Massachusetts
www.hms.harvard.edu/neprc
- **Oregon NPRC**
Beaverton, Oregon
onprc.ohsu.edu
- **Southwest NPRC**
San Antonio, Texas
www.snprc.org
- **Tulane NPRC**
Covington, Louisiana
www.tnprc.tulane.edu
- **Washington NPRC**
Seattle, Washington
www.wanprc.org
- **Wisconsin NPRC**
Madison, Wisconsin
www.primate.wisc.edu
- **Yerkes NPRC**
Atlanta, Georgia
www.yerkes.emory.edu

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NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTERS

Better health through research





Biomedical research seeks to improve the health of our global community through improved understanding of the body in health and disease.

Research with nonhuman primates has resulted in many life-saving vaccines, drugs, and other medical treatments.

German measles, polio, typhoid fever, yellow fever, and many other diseases are very rare today thanks to nonhuman primate research. Heart disease, AIDS, cancer, diabetes, asthma, influenza, malaria, and others are more survivable.

The National Primate Research Centers are working to cure existing and new diseases.

Newly emerging global infectious diseases (Ebola, SARS, Marburg, avian and swine influenzas), continue to threaten our health. Primate center researchers are also working to develop treatments and cures for cancer, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, HIV / AIDS, cystic fibrosis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes, obesity, rheumatoid arthritis, infertility, aging, and other conditions.

Nonhuman primates are a critically important resource in biomedical research.

Basic research with worms, rats, mice, and birds accounts for over 95% of biomedical investigations involving animal studies in the United States. Nonhuman primate research uses far fewer animals but provides the critical link between research with small laboratory animals and clinical studies involving humans, which is vital to move biomedical research forward.



Thanks to nonhuman primate research:

- Insulin-dependent diabetics live longer, fuller lives
- High blood pressure is treated to prevent heart attack, stroke, and kidney failure
- Patients can receive hip replacements and are no longer confined to wheelchairs
- People with degenerative eye diseases are able to see more clearly
- Better medications improve lives of people with severe depression, bipolar disorder, and other psychiatric illnesses
- Better pre- and postnatal care protects children
- Polio vaccine protects children and adults
- Earlier diagnoses and better treatments help those with polycystic ovary syndrome, endometriosis, and breast cancer
- Improved treatments help more men survive prostate cancer
- HIV-infected mothers can give birth to HIV-free infants



Animal research allows the development of preventions, cures, and treatments to improve human and animal health.

Monkeys and humans have a high degree of biological similarity.

Monkeys are very similar to humans in their neurology, immunology, reproduction, and development. They provide scientists and physicians with irreplaceable opportunities to better understand, treat, and prevent human diseases and disorders. Research involving chimpanzees focuses on critical disease-related problems that cannot be addressed adequately in other animal models. Research with other ape species is rare and mostly limited to conservation studies.

Laws and regulations govern animal research.

Animal research is governed by many laws and regulations, including the Animal Welfare Act. All eight National Primate Research Centers are frequently inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and are accredited by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International.

The NPRCs conduct first-class research using superior animal care.

Nonhuman primates that participate in research live comfortably and are provided with nutritious food, including fruit and treats, and round-the-clock care. Multi-family groups live in large, outdoor corrals. Indoor-housed animals live in groups or pairs in clean and climate-controlled settings. Enrichment is provided using toys, foraging boards, mirrors, hammocks, swings, tunnels, and other activities to keep them physically and mentally healthy. Regular veterinary care includes daily health checks, biannual physicals and immunizations, dental care, physical therapy, and pre-and post-natal services.