Tests with animals have caused harm and death for not only the animals but also humans. Tests that have proven to be safe in different animal species have resulted in major to even fatal impacts on humans. Conversely, tests that had negative results from the vivissection had positive results with humans. Animal experiments are only part of a screening process and may be done before and after human studies. If the animal tests fail the drug or methodology can still be used.

One example is the Lethal Dose tests (LD50) when new products are given to animals until 50% of the test group die. The company’s justification for then marketing the product would be that people wouldn’t drink gallons of weed killer or eat quantities of cosmetics.

Forcing dogs to inhale cigarette smoke did not show a link to lung cancer (The finding that smoking significantly increases the risk of lung cancer was first reported in 1954 on the basis of an epidemiological study but it wasn’t until 30 years later that the U.S. Surgeon General finally issued the warning on cigarettes.); Flonsint, an arthritis medication, tested safe in monkeys but caused human deaths; and the recalled diet drug phen-fen caused no heart damage in animals, while it did in humans.; Thalidomide passed the animal tests but caused thousands of deformed human babies; and Depo-Provera failed the animal tests and clinical tests but was still marketed. It caused cancers in dogs and monkeys then it caused a higher incidence of breast cancer in institutionalized women.

In a study that spanned over ten years and has not yet been repeated, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) began in 1976 to follow all the new medications it released for side effects. In that study, the FDA found that out of 198 new medications, 102 (52 percent) were either recalled or relabelled secondary to side effects not predicted in animal tests. In another study, of 20 compounds known not to cause cancer in humans, 19 did cause cancer in animals while of 19 compounds known to cause oral cancer in humans, only seven caused cancer in mice and rats using standard NCI protocol. Further, of 22 drugs tested on animals and shown to be therapeutic in spinal cord injury, none were effective in humans.

Vivisectors’ Claims of Medical Discoveries

While vivisectors claim that breakthroughs were based on animal experiments a look at medical history proves otherwise. Some examples: 1) Robert Koch’s tuberculin cured symptoms of tuberculosis in guinea pigs but caused it in humans; 2) Smallpox vaccinations caused side effects such as brain damage in humans; 3) Researchers spent decades conducting animal experiments, but failed to produce a Polio vaccine. The key event which led directly to the vaccine occurred when researchers grew the virus in human cell cultures in vitro; 4) The RH factor has not been discovered by studies with the rhesus monkeys; 5) The observations of Banting and Best on diabetes/insulin was attributed to experiments on dogs when it was already well known; 6) Fleming used penicillin on rabbits and it did not work. Penicillin is even toxic to guinea pigs. In spite of the failure in the animal experiments he tested it in a sick person and cured her.

For a more complete history see: 101 Misleading Results from Vivisection


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