



Method and Welfare Committee at Beaumont Research Unit

REPORT OF A NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH WORKSHOP

E



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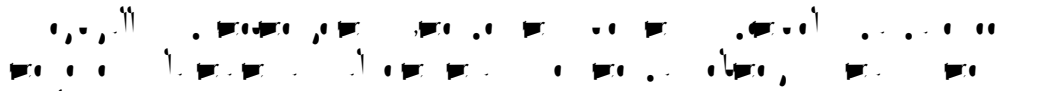
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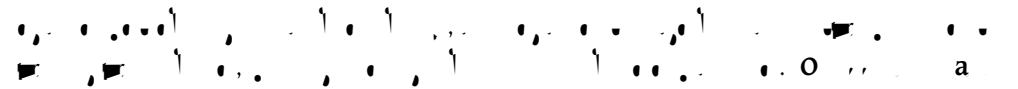
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Back d



IACUC a b
a a a

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. The middle staff contains a vocal line with lyrics: "IACUC a b". The bottom staff contains a bass line with lyrics: "a a a".



a a b a a a ab

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff contains a vocal line with lyrics: "a a b a a a ab". The bottom staff continues the bass line.

Work Participants and Review

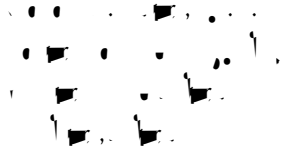
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ORGANIZERS

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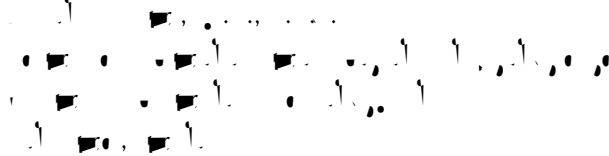
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M A Pa A a

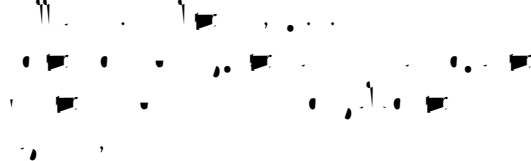


U R a B a a R a



CHRONIC STRESSORS—

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S a S

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ETHOLOGICAL RESEARCH TECHNIQUES AND METHODS—

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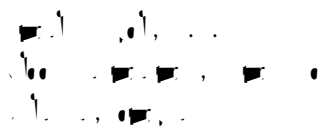
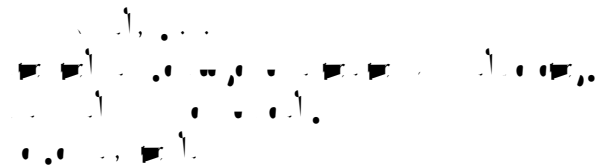
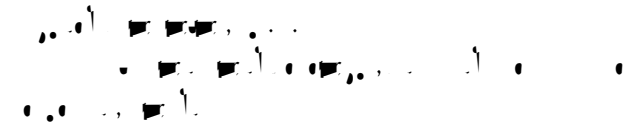
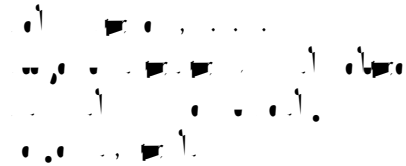
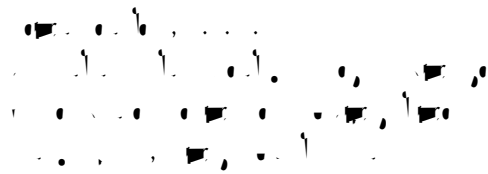
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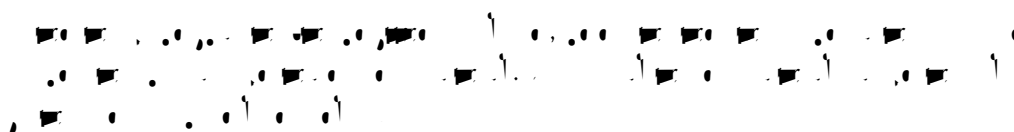
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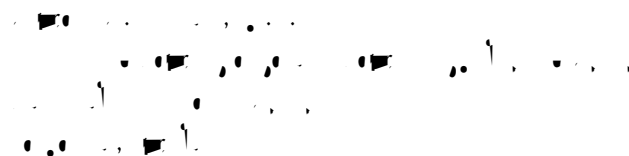
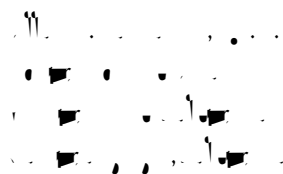
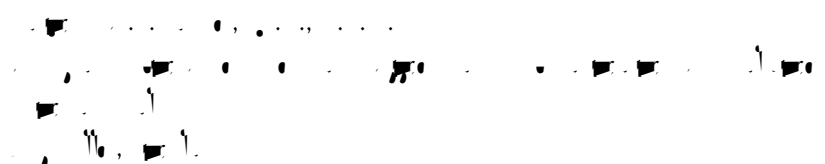
OTHER PARTICIPANTS



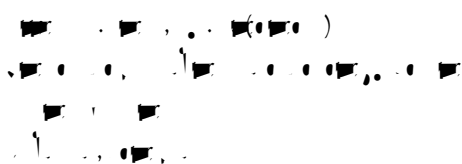
POST-WORKSHOP CONTRIBUTORS



Ç a 2:



Ç a 5:



Ç a 7:

Musical notation for Ç a 7: consisting of a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 7/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various note values and rests.

Ç a 8:

Musical notation for Ç a 8: consisting of a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 7/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various note values and rests.

REVIEWERS

Musical notation for Reviewers, consisting of two systems of music. The first system has two staves, and the second system has two staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 7/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various note values and rests.

This block contains ten staves of musical notation for the left hand. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines, typical of a piano accompaniment. The music is written in a standard staff format with a treble clef.

This block contains ten staves of musical notation for the right hand. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines, typical of a piano accompaniment. The music is written in a standard staff format with a treble clef.

Musical score for the left hand, consisting of 12 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef.

Musical score for the right hand, consisting of 12 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef.

l t d ct

First system of musical notation with multiple staves and various notes.

Second system of musical notation with multiple staves and various notes.

Third system of musical notation with multiple staves and various notes.



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CHAPTER 2

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REHABILITATION MEDICINE

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PAIN

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- ... (19 9)... *Pain*, 3 , 2 9-2 2.
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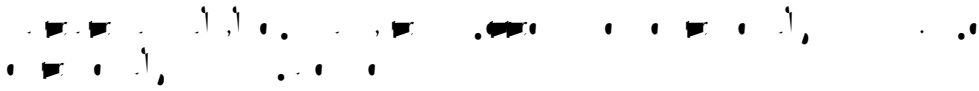
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TEAM APPROACH TO SETTING LIMITS



... of the environment, and the role of the environment in the development of the individual. The environment is a complex system of interacting factors that influence the individual's behavior and development. The environment is a dynamic system that changes over time and space. The environment is a complex system of interacting factors that influence the individual's behavior and development. The environment is a dynamic system that changes over time and space.

ROLE OF ADAPTATION, HABITUATION, AND CONDITIONING

... of the environment, and the role of the environment in the development of the individual. The environment is a complex system of interacting factors that influence the individual's behavior and development. The environment is a dynamic system that changes over time and space. The environment is a complex system of interacting factors that influence the individual's behavior and development. The environment is a dynamic system that changes over time and space.

IMPORTANCE OF SPECIES AND ETHOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

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'TREATS' VERSUS BALANCED DIET AS FOOD REWARDS

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GENERAL PROCEDURES AND CONSIDERATIONS

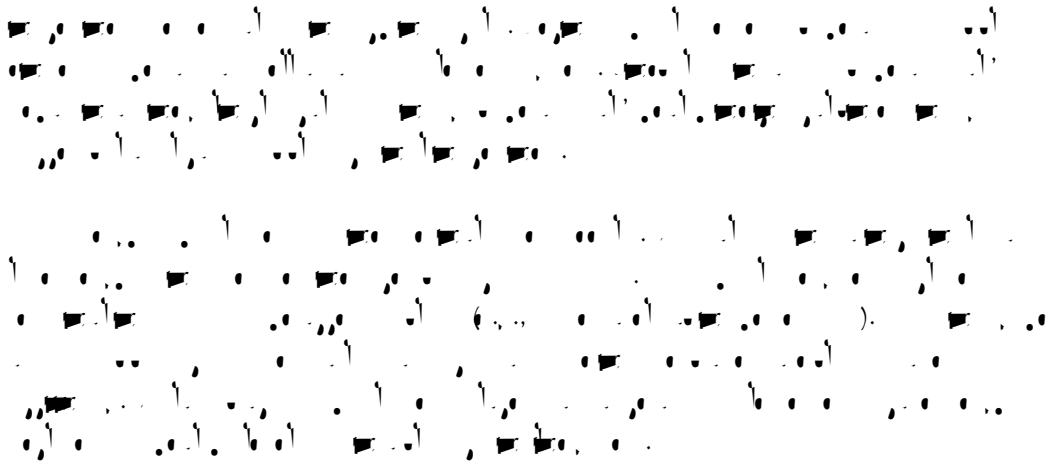
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(1) *ad*
libitum (2) 9



REGULATING THE TASTE AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
OF FOOD AND FLUIDS

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2-

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... (19...)... *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 9 , -90.

E e e ta E c e a d
P ca Re t a t

TYPES OF APPARATUS

... (1993). ... (1991)

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(, 1991).

This block contains the first system of a musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and piano accompaniment on two staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. A copyright notice "(, 1991)." is visible in the upper right corner of the system.

This block contains the second system of the musical score, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the first system. It features similar notation and structure, with the vocal line and piano accompaniment staves.

... (199) ...
... *in vivo* ... *Journal of Pharmacology and
Experimental Therapeutics*, 23, 91-9 .

... (199) . *Guide for the care and use of laboratory
animals. (National Research Council).*

P a a c c a S t d e

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BEHAVIORAL BASELINES

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CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO HOUSING AND SOCIAL GROUPING

... (... 1991 ... , 199) .

(1) ... (... , 1991)
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PHARMACOLOGICAL VARIABLES

DOSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS

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HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

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DRUG SIDE EFFECT

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PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE

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(1) The first step in the process of drug metabolism is the absorption of the drug into the systemic circulation. This is followed by distribution to various tissues and organs. The drug is then metabolized by enzymes in the liver and other organs. The resulting metabolites are excreted in the urine or feces. The rate of drug metabolism is influenced by factors such as the drug's chemical structure, the presence of other drugs, and the individual's genetic makeup.

DURATION OF DRUG OR TOXICANT EXPOSURE

The duration of drug or toxicant exposure is a critical factor in determining the severity of the resulting effects. Short-term exposure to a high dose of a drug or toxicant can lead to acute toxicity, while long-term exposure to a lower dose can lead to chronic toxicity. The duration of exposure also influences the body's ability to metabolize and excrete the drug or toxicant. For example, a drug that is rapidly metabolized and excreted may have a short duration of action, while a drug that is slowly metabolized and excreted may have a long duration of action.

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CHAPTER 7

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PAIN RESEARCH

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CHRONIC PAIN MODELS

Chronic pain models are complex and multifaceted, involving a combination of biological, psychological, and social factors. The biopsychosocial model is a key framework in understanding chronic pain, emphasizing the interplay between these three domains. Biological factors include genetic predispositions, neurochemical imbalances, and central sensitization. Psychological factors such as stress, anxiety, and depression can significantly influence the experience of pain. Social factors, including support systems and cultural beliefs, also play a crucial role in the development and maintenance of chronic pain. Research in this area continues to evolve, with a focus on personalized medicine and integrative approaches that address the whole person. (Smith, 1999).

Another important aspect of chronic pain models is the role of the nervous system. The gate control theory of pain, proposed by Melzack and Wall (1965), suggests that the brain has a "gate" that can block or allow pain signals to pass through. This theory has been expanded to include the role of the brain in modulating pain signals. The concept of central sensitization, where the nervous system becomes more responsive to pain signals, is also a key component of chronic pain models. (Jones, 1999).

Understanding chronic pain models is essential for developing effective treatment strategies. A multidisciplinary approach, involving medical, psychological, and social interventions, is often the most successful. This approach recognizes that chronic pain is not just a physical condition but a complex experience that affects the entire person. By addressing all three domains of the biopsychosocial model, healthcare providers can better manage chronic pain and improve the quality of life for their patients.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The first study (Mason and Magerle, 1981) investigated the effects of a single dose of morphine on the pain threshold of laboratory animals. The results showed that morphine significantly increased the pain threshold, indicating analgesia. A second study (Mason et al., 1982) examined the effects of morphine on the duration of pain tolerance in laboratory animals. The findings demonstrated that morphine significantly prolonged the duration of pain tolerance, suggesting that it reduces the perceived intensity of pain.

The third study (Mason and Magerle, 1981) investigated the effects of a single dose of morphine on the pain threshold of laboratory animals. The results showed that morphine significantly increased the pain threshold, indicating analgesia. A second study (Mason et al., 1982) examined the effects of morphine on the duration of pain tolerance in laboratory animals. The findings demonstrated that morphine significantly prolonged the duration of pain tolerance, suggesting that it reduces the perceived intensity of pain.

The final study (Mason and Magerle, 1981) investigated the effects of a single dose of morphine on the pain threshold of laboratory animals. The results showed that morphine significantly increased the pain threshold, indicating analgesia. A second study (Mason et al., 1982) examined the effects of morphine on the duration of pain tolerance in laboratory animals. The findings demonstrated that morphine significantly prolonged the duration of pain tolerance, suggesting that it reduces the perceived intensity of pain.

CONCLUSION

The above studies clearly demonstrate the analgesic effects of morphine on laboratory animals. Morphine significantly increases the pain threshold and prolongs the duration of pain tolerance, indicating that it effectively reduces the perceived intensity of pain. These findings are consistent with the known pharmacological actions of morphine, which includes its ability to bind to and activate opioid receptors, leading to the release of endogenous opioids and the subsequent activation of pain-inhibitory pathways in the brain and spinal cord.

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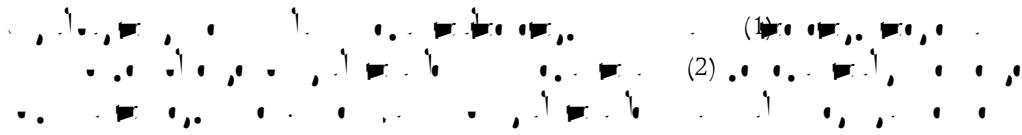
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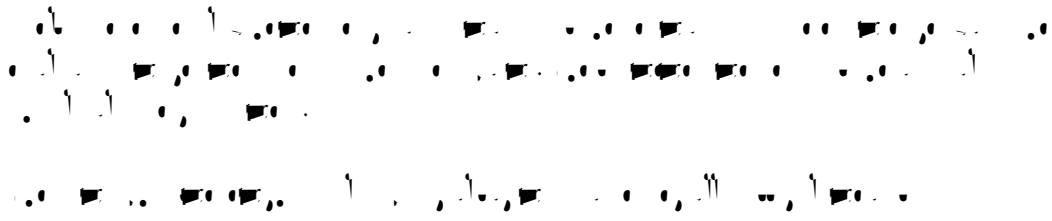
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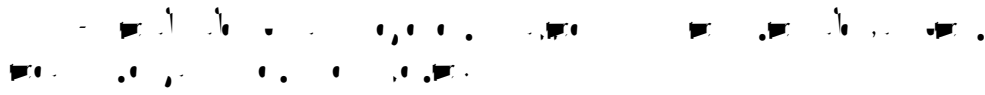
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GENDER OF THE ANIMAL



AGE OF THE ANIMAL



SEPARATION FROM THE SOCIAL GROUP

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MOTHER-INFANT REARING

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SOCIAL MANIPULATIONS: EXPOSURE TO UNFAMILIAR ANIMALS

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MIXED SPECIES INTERACTIONS

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SEPARATION FROM CONSPECIFICS DURING DEVELOPMENT

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ALTERATIONS IN PARENTING BEHAVIOR

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Et ca A ac e

Musical score for the piece "Et ca A ac e". The score is written for a single melodic line and includes two measures marked with the number 199. The notation consists of a series of notes and rests on a staff, with some notes beamed together. The overall style is minimalist and rhythmic.

PASSIVE OBSERVATION

Musical score for the piece "PASSIVE OBSERVATION". The score is written for a single melodic line and includes two measures marked with the number 199. The notation consists of a series of notes and rests on a staff, with some notes beamed together. The overall style is minimalist and rhythmic.

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Internet links to field study guides:

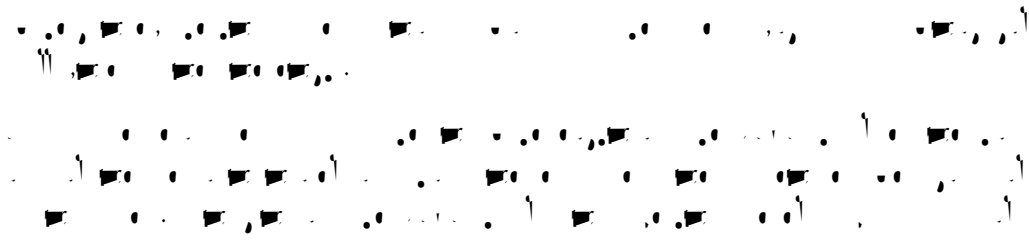
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