

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

EST. 1877










The Oldest National Humane Organization

Since 1877…

At the forefront of every major advance in the protection of children and animals

Empowering the human-animal bond

Collaborating on evidence-based solutions



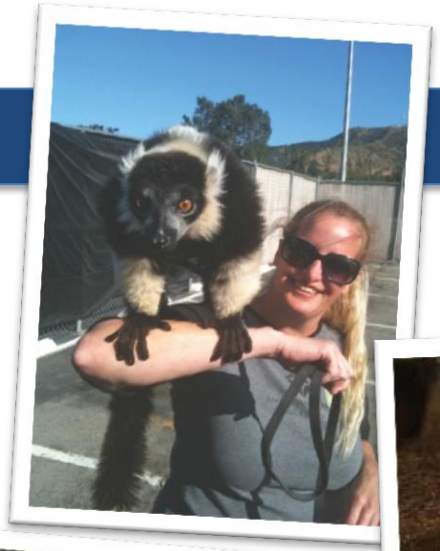
Responsibility of Care

However animals are in our lives, whether companions, working, entertainment, or agriculture











We are responsible for the quality of their lives.



The Five Freedoms

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
- Freedom from discomfort
- Freedom from pain, injury or disease
- Freedom from fear and distress
- Freedom to express normal behaviors



Animal Rights/Liberation versus Animal Welfare

Animal Rights/Animal Liberation

- Non-human animals should have the same rights as humans
- Animals should not be regarded as property
- Protectionists – focus on suffering and consequences
- Abolitionists – adverse to use of animals for food, clothing, research, entertainment
- Activists – property destruction and undercover exposés
- Vegans/vegetarians

Animal Welfare

- Animals are sentient beings
- Concern for physical and psychological well-being for animals used by humans
- Measured by behavior, physiology, longevity and reproduction
- Focus in Western public policy: veterinary science, ethics and animal welfare organizations
- Science-based measurements vs. anthropomorphic evaluations
- Attitudes vary by different types of animal uses



What we are – What we are not

What we are:

- Recognized Experts Open to Learning
- Animal Health & Welfare Focus
- Science & Evidence Based
- Veterinary Oversight
- Moderate with a Common Sense Approach
- Passionate – care about Children as well as Animals
- Good for Animals and People

What we are not:

- We don’t demonize the various roles of animals in our lives
- We don’t have an animal rights/activist agenda
- We don’t vilify those who don’t meet our standards
- We are not unreasonable
- We do not have a vegan/vegetarian agenda



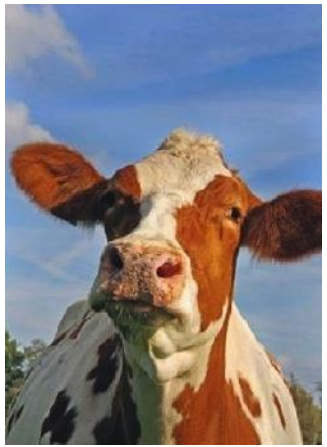
American Humane Association Animal Welfare

- Positive Collaboration
- Common Sense Solutions
- Evidence & Science Based
- Measurable Outcomes









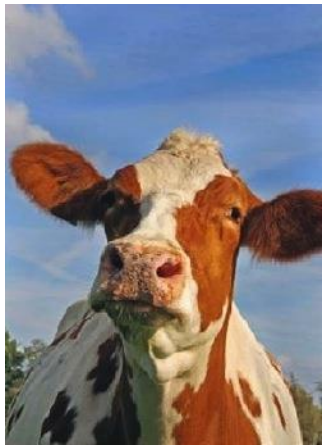
American Humane Association Agenda: Programs with Measurable Outcomes

- Humane Intervention™
- Humane Research and Therapy™
- Humane Hollywood™
- Humane Heartland™











Humane Research and Therapy™

Helping Military Families, Communities in Crisis, Kids with Cancer and Shelter Pets

- Animal Welfare Research Institute
- Children's Innovation Institute
- Red Star® Animal-Assisted Therapy
- Humane research solutions
- Wags4Patriots
- K9 Battle Buddies







Humane Research and Therapy™ Research Model: CCC Study

We launched innovative research – the Canines and Childhood Cancer (CCC) Study - to determine the relationship between the therapy dogs' behavior and their physiological stress levels during therapy sessions with pediatric oncology patients and their families across multiple hospital settings. In addition to measuring human health outcomes, canine behavior is being quantitatively assessed from videotapes of each therapy session, and the dogs' physiological response is being measured using cortisol.







Humane Research and Therapy™

- Video from Congressional Briefing







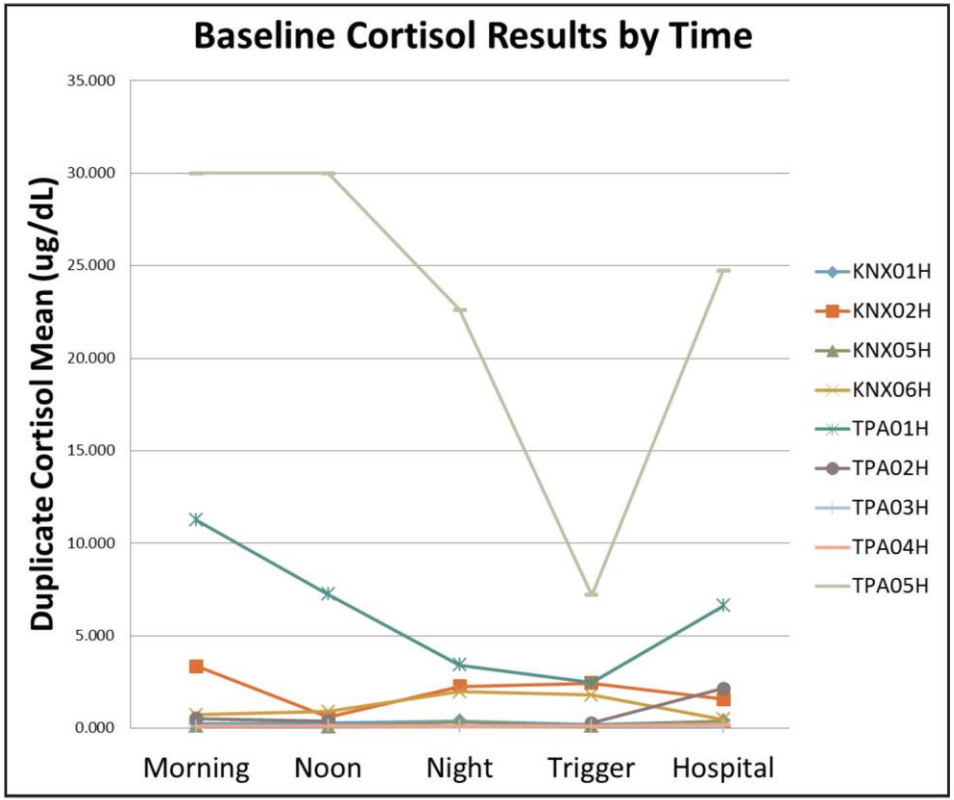
Question	Scale Ratings (1-5)	Average Handler Rating
How eagerly did your dog want to interact with the patient during this therapy session?	1=clearly did not want to interact; 5=extremely eager to interact	4.3
How much did the patient interact with your dog during this therapy session?	1=did not interact at all; 5=did not stop interacting	3.5
How much did the parent/caregiver interact with your dog during this therapy session?	1=did not interact at all; 5=did not stop interacting	3.1
How distressed did the child seem upon your arrival with your therapy dog?	1=not distressed at all; 5=extremely distressed	1.6
How distressed did the parent/caregiver seem upon your arrival with your therapy dog?	1=not distressed at all; 5=extremely distressed	1.7
How distressed did the child seem AFTER interacting with your therapy dog?	1=not distressed at all; 5=extremely distressed	1.6
How distressed did the parent/caregiver seem AFTER interacting with your therapy dog?	1=not distressed at all; 5=extremely distressed	1.8
How tired do you think your therapy dog was immediately following this visitation session?	1=not tired at all; 5=extremely tired	2.2
Overall, how beneficial do you feel your dog's visit was for the child today?	1=not beneficial at all; 5=extremely beneficial	3.8
Overall, how beneficial do you feel your dog's visit was for the parent/caregiver today?	1=not beneficial at all; 5=extremely beneficial	3.4

Animal-Handler Teams

To obtain a canine's baseline salivary cortisol measurement for comparison to post-session cortisol levels, handlers collected their canine's saliva on a non-working day at the following time points:

i. Upon waking ("morning")
ii. Mid-Day ("noon")
iii. Evening, prior to typical bedtime ("night")
iv. Approximately 20 minutes after the introduction of a known "trigger," such as the canine seeing his/her therapy vest/bandanna or visit bag ("trigger")
v. Approximately 20 minutes after arriving at the hospital around the time of day that they would typically visit ("hospital")

Preliminary data from nine canines shows that there is a considerable amount of variation at the five time points. The average "morning" cortisol level tended to be the highest, with the "hospital" samples eliciting the second highest levels and the "trigger" time-point producing the lowest levels.



Humane Research and Therapy™
New Research Model

“Dr. House, Meet Doctor Doolittle”
Redefining the Boundaries of Medicine

- “Do Animals Get [Insert Big Disease]?”
- Jaguars get breast cancer and may carry the BRCA1 genetic mutation
- Rhinos in zoos get leukemia
- Melanoma in penguins to buffaloes
- Gorillas and rupture of aortas . . .







Humane Research and Therapy™

- Koalas in Australia are in middle of rampant epidemic of chlamydia.
- Osteosarcoma hits human teenagers and large breed dogs with ferocity.
- The neuroendocrine cancer that claimed Steve Jobs is a fairly common tumor in ferrets, German Shepherds, Cocker Spaniels and Irish Setters.
- And melanoma in gray horses . . .









Medical, veterinary and wildlife scientists are incentivized to work largely in isolation. Thus, common disorders that affect both animals and people are often not studied with multidisciplinary partners to address novel strategies.

Tuberculosis affects children, elephants, dairy cows, birds and badgers – yet few coordinated and multidisciplinary activities have emerged to consider how this disease might be eradicated, how vaccines might be developed, or how current multiple-drug and extreme-drug resistant forms of the disease might be treated.

Animals used in research have contributed mightily to the advancement of human health. There have also been egregious uses of animals in pain, physiological, and psychological studies; cosmetic testing; and teaching programs. Some animal models have provided little information for treating disorders in humans, and research results from animals housed in facilities that fail to reflect natural environments (and variables) often yield results that cannot be translated to other species or environments.

A new model that provides opportunities for breakthrough discoveries with a higher probability of preventing disease and developing gentler therapies for both animals and people.

Let's ask the age-old question of why? Let's change the incentive model for better inquiry. And let's remember to be humane.

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a common illness in neonatal calves and children. While a nasal vaccine is available to prevent the disease in dairy calves, there is no similar vaccine for children (Zoetis).

Millions of children under the age of 4 acquire RSV each year with many requiring hospitalization. Why?



Naked mole rats might have provided better clues on cancer prevention since they appear to be cancer-resistance, having a lifespan exceeding 30 years. Why? The Tasmanian devil is now endangered due to a contagious facial cancer. Transmissible venereal tumors in dogs is also contagious without a known infectious etiology. What makes these cancers contagious? Why are pet cats at-risk for vaccine-associated sarcomas to level that veterinarians are instructed to vaccine cats in specific limbs so the later amputation might be feasible? Virally-induced cancers and chronic diseases that occur in domestic and wild cats (e.g., feline leukemia, feline infectious peritonitis, and feline immunodeficiency) do not occur in dogs. Why?

Might not all of these examples indicate that the animals in our world hold tremendous clues and promise to significant breakthrough – if only our research model allowed for it?

Look to animals, and the doctors who care for them for answers

To humankind's most pressing concerns.

Animal and human commonality holds the linkages to discovery.

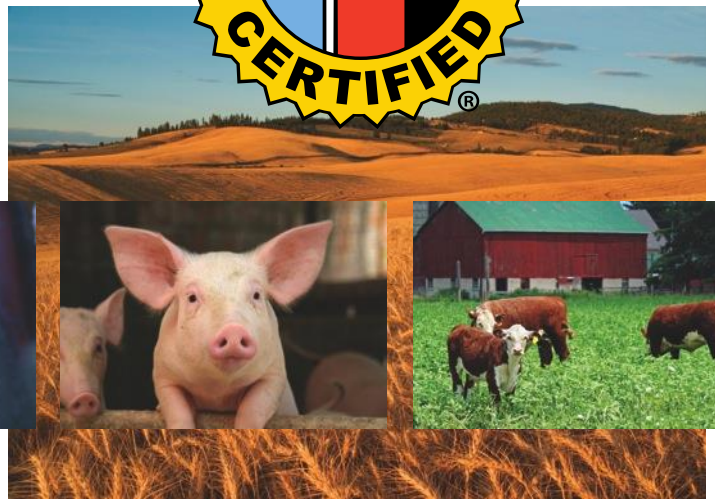
Dr. Barbara Natterson-Horowitz



Humane Heartland™

Ensuring the Humane Treatment of More Than 1 Billion Farm Animals

- American Humane Certified™
  - Third Party Farm Animal Welfare Audit Program
- Humane Housing + Humane Equipment & Technology Approval
- Humane Training
  - Farm Workers & Managers
- Humane Education
  - Urban School Curriculum



Humane Heartland™

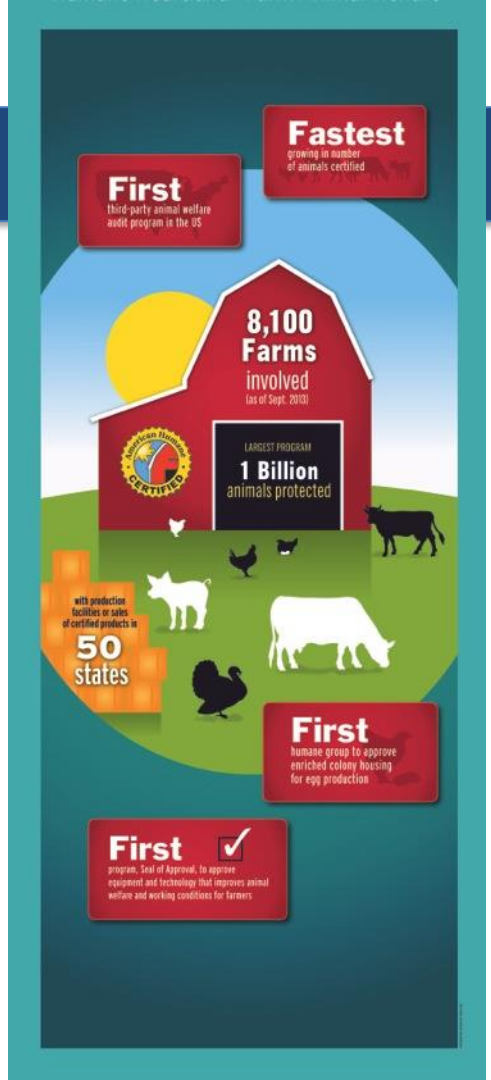
- First Third Party

  Farm Animal Welfare Audit Program in U.S.

- Fastest Growing Animal Welfare Label
  - More Than 1.4 Billion Farm Animals
  - 10,000 Farms and Ranches
  - Certified Products in 50 States
  - Certify Over 90% of Cage Free Eggs

- Innovative Humane Seal of Approval

  Program for humane housing, equipment, and technology that improve animal welfare and worker environments





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www.americanhumane.org