It is the general rule in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (the Guide) that pharmaceutical grade compounds should be used in animals studies whenever possible. Non-pharmaceutical grade compounds may introduce unwanted experimental variables or toxic effects. Although, pharmaceutical grade compounds should be used in animals whenever possible, there are circumstances when non-pharmaceutical grade compounds are acceptable. This guideline is to assure efficacy, purity and freedom from toxic side effects in the use of non-pharmaceutical grade compounds in animals.

The NIH Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have determined that the use of non-pharmaceutical grade compounds should be based upon:

- Scientific necessity;
- Non-availability of acceptable veterinary or human pharmaceutical grade compound; and
- Specific review and approval by the IACUC

Other considerations include:

- Cost savings alone is not considered adequate justification for the use of non-pharmaceutical grade compound.
- Justification for the use of non-pharmaceutical grade compounds applies for both survival and non-survival procedures.
- Consideration for non-pharmaceutical grade compound use pertains to all components, active and inactive, contained in the preparation to be administered.

Definitions

Pharmaceutical grade compounds: An agent or substance listed in the FDA Green Book (approved Animal Drug Products), approved by the United States Pharmacopoeia (USP), or approved by the British Pharmacopoeia (BP).

Non-pharmaceutical grade compounds: An agent or substance that includes analytical grade (bulk chemicals with purity of 99.9%), technical grade (require certificate of analysis to assure they are free of
toxins), reagent grade, lab grade, and food grade. New investigational drugs are generally considered non-pharmaceutical grade compounds.

Procedures

When selecting a non-pharmaceutical grade compound, prioritization for substances is analytical grade then technical grade. Non-pharmaceutical grade drugs should be obtained from a reliable supplier and be of substantial purity. These are to be dated upon receipt from a manufacturer/supplier and an expiration date established. Materials shall be properly stored to maintain their purity and activity. Unless otherwise approved, this shelf life shall be two years. Compounded solutions which are made up for injection shall be given a maximum expiration date 120-days on the container.

A description should be provided on the preparation of these solutions, including the use of appropriate diluents and concentrations. Prepared solutions for parenteral administration shall be passed through a sterile millipore filter and placed into sterile multi-dose injection bottles. Sterile technique will be maintained while introducing and removing solutions from containers. Any untoward reactions noted with the use of these prepared solutions in research animals will be reported promptly to the UT attending veterinarian, who shall document the observed reactions and provide this information to the IACUC. Reactions resulting in euthanasia or death shall be examined post-mortem.

Permission for using non-pharmaceutical grade materials for administration to animals is to be approved by the UT-IACUC on a case-by-case basis in the animal use protocol.