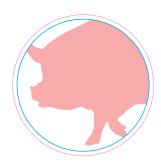


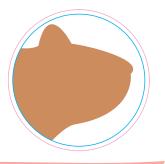


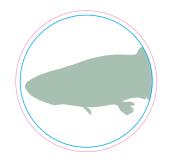
Do you know what an animal model is? Human and animal bodies have many systems in common. For this reason, scientists often use animals as a model organism to mimic human diseases and find out how they can be prevented, cured or treated.











MOUSE / ZEBRAFISH / FROG HAMSTER / PIG Section of the sectio

WE HAVE ZOOMED IN ON THE SHAPE OF EACH ANIMAL. WHICH ANIMALS ARE THEY?



All the words in this activity play a very important role in the study, prevention, prophylaxis, diagnosis or treatment of diseases in humans and animals.

A/a

Ethic_I _nimal Tre_tment V_ccine

E/e

R_place Animal W_lfar_ Hypoth_sis _xp_rim_nt Cur

I/i

_nvestigate Ref_ne Ant_b_ot_c Genet_cally mod f ed

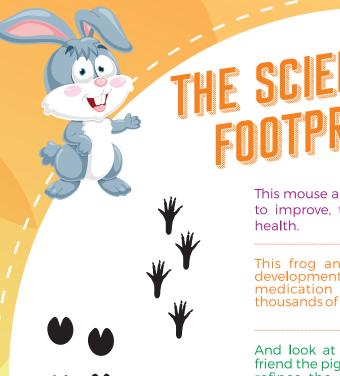
COMPLETE
THE WORDS
WITH THE RIGHT
VOWEL

0/0

Auth_rised B_dy Pr_cedure

U/u

Biosec_rity Red_ction Vir_s



Thanks to the scientific footprint that our animal friends have left, we have been able to advance in our knowledge in order to diagnose and develop treatments that improve the life quality of humans and animals.

This mouse and it's footprint have contributed to improve, through several studies, human

This frog and it's footprint helped in the development bronchodilators, a well known medication that has improved the life of thousands of asthmatics people.

And look at the scientific footprint that our friend the pig has left behind, which helps and refines the techniques that allow kidney transplants in humans.

Specialist physicians can diagnose, in a better and faster way, patients with leishmaniasis thanks to the footprint of our friend the rabbit.

This sheep's footprint has made a decisive contribution in the development of foetal surgery, providing surgeons with tools to correct prenatal diseases.

This chick helped us to increase the life expectancy of premature babies - its scientific footprint is certainly bigger than it seems.

DRAW A LINE BETWEEN THE ANIMAL'S FOOT OR **HOOF PRINT AND THE TEXT ON ITS SCIENTIFIC FOOTPRINT**

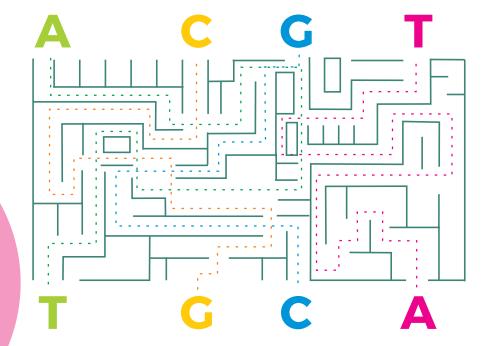


"Our DNA contains every kind of genetic information that works as a instructions manual, in order to develop, live and reproduce ourselves. The mouse takes an excellent part in the human disease as its DNA's organisation, and the way its genes are expressed, is very similar to human beings. That's why genetically modified mice (GMM), are one of our best allies in the study of genetic function and the disease basis, as well as for the generation of animal models with multiple pathologies."

ACGT TGCA

Summung, Sum

THE STRUCTURE OF DNA IS SIMILAR TO A SPIRAL STAIRCASE AND ITS STEPS ARE CALLED ADENINE, GUANINE, TIHYMINE AND CYTOSINE (A, G, T and C). TO CONNECT THE LETTERS OF THIS SPIRAL STAIRCASE BY COMBINING THE STEPS.





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