animals demand that first, the experiments must be proven absolutely necessary and of use on saving or prolonging human life. Secondly, animals must be properly anesthetized and should be killed immediately after the experiment is finished to reduce their suffering. All experiments done on animals need to stick to protocols of reduction, refinement and replacement. Reduction requires that the number of animals used during an experiment must be minimized and also prevent recurrence of previous experiments. Replacement demands that alternatives to animal use such as use of computer models, non-living cells and tissue and replacement of high order animals like dolphins and apes with low order animals like mice to be considered. Refinement of the procedures involving animal models demands the processes to be less invasive with minimal suffering (Streba et al., 2012). Alternatives other than animal models are recommended for research such as in viro (virus) or in silico (silicone) methods. These methods are however of no use in behavioural determination.

**Limitations of animal models**

Behavioural assessments are usually very subjective for instance, a mouse with insomnia and has lost weight is not necessarily depressed when compared to a human experiencing the same. Nature of the disorder being researched on is at times more complex than the animal models being used (Ninds.nih.gov, 2015).

**Conclusion**

Animal models have undoubtedly contributed to the advances in medical research over the years, but also riddled with negative publicity in equal measure. However, animal welfare is equally important in the research process. Procedures used in animal research need to be less invasive and should not stress or traumatize the animal in any form or way and the animal also needs to be in good health. Many live specimens especially for behavioural studies are inevitably animals but this may not always yield expected results and animals may