

Improving nonclinical research practices: way forward

2022. LAS webinar series organized by CroLASA in collaboration with SLAS

**How can NORECOPA help researchers PREPARE
for better science?**

Adrian Smith, Norecopa

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16 February 2022

norecopa.no/160222



"better science?"

- valid data (a true treatment effect)
- reproducible and translatable experiments
- best possible animal welfare
- health & safety (of animals and people)
- a culture of care in the research group
- communication of best practice to others





journal.eahn.org/article/id/7475

From the Master Builder...

...to a coordinated effort from many experts



Site work (excavation, waste & water, paths)
Metal structures
Concrete structures
Masonry
Carpentry (rough & visible)
Waterproofing and insulation
Escalators and lifts
Heating, ventilation and air conditioning
Plumbing
Electrical systems
Doors & windows
Fire protection
Painting
Landscaping
Rodent control



The path to better research



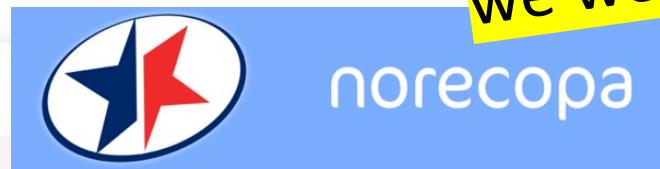
Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science

norecopa.no/PREPARE and
ivd-utrecht.nl/en/news/better-animal-research-through-open-science-1

Norway's National Consensus Platform for the
Three Rs: Replacement, Reduction and Refinement

and a source of *global* 3R resources

we welcome more from you!



<https://norecopa.no>

Established in 2007

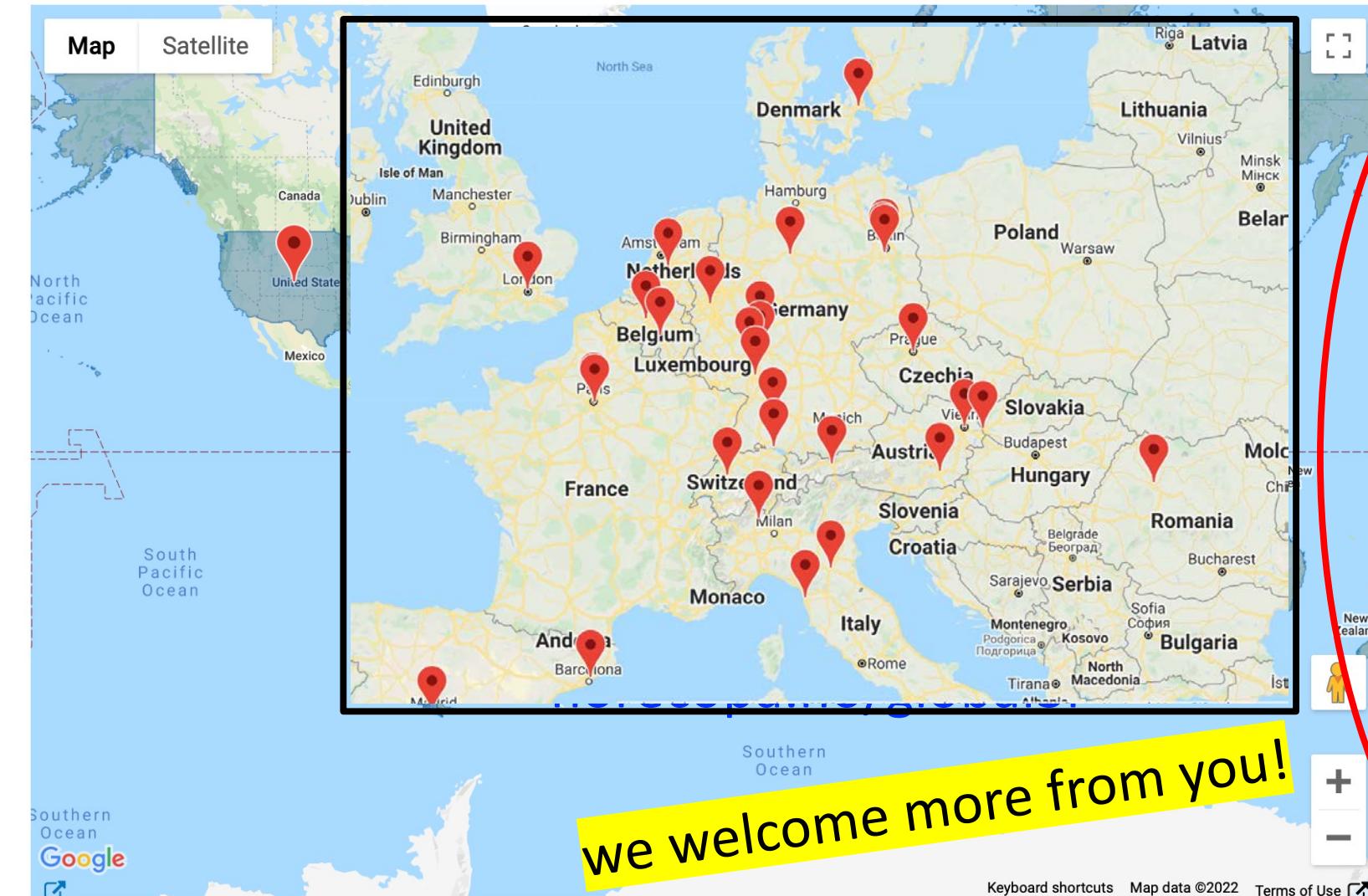
Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science

EU3Rnet

norecopa.no/global3r



Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



Centres

- [Replacement](#) i
- [Reduction](#) i
- [Refinement](#) i
- [ecopa](#) i

Associations

- [ACURET](#) i
- [AFLAS \(includes South Korea\)](#) i
- [Culture of Care Network](#) i
- [ecopa](#) i
- [EU-NETVAL](#) i
- [EU3Rnet](#) i
- [FELASA](#) i
- [FESSACAL](#) i
- [Scand-LAS](#) i
- [Concordat on Openness](#) i

norecopa.no : an updated overview of global 3R resources



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About Norecopa Alternatives Databases & Guidelines Education & training Legislation Meetings More resources News PREPARE

Anaesthesia and analgesia | Animal facilities | Animal welfare organisations | Blood sampling | Culture...
Email discussion lists | Environmental enrichment | Ethics | Experimental design and reporting | Harm-reducing...
Health and safety | Health monitoring | Humane endpoints | Humane killing | Journals |
Literature searches and systematic reviews | Organisations | Reporting guidelines | Severity classification

norecopa.no / More resources / Experimental design and reporting

Design and reporting of animal experiments

This page supplements advice given in [Section 4 of the](#) covers all aspects of design (including animal and facility)

approx. 8,900 webpages
320,000 hits annually

7-8 detailed newsletters per year

Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science

Search filters

Order by:
Relevance

Type tolerance:
Default

Database

- 3R Guide database (403)
- Classic AVs database (118)
- European Commission Inventory of 3Rs Education & Training Resources (567)
- European Commission Inventory of 3Rs Knowledge Sources (807)
- European Commission Inventory of NAMs for Respiratory tract diseases (280)
- NAL records (1688)
- NORINA database (3141)
- TextBase database (1501)
- Website (761)

Browse the databases

- eBooks (286)
- Free (199)
- Held at NMBU Oslo (contact Kristine Hansen, 67 23 21 89) (431)
- Key products (68)
- On loan (6)
- Reviewed (85)

Search in the databases

- All Text
- Title
- Author
- Publisher
- Supplier
- Record Number



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NORSK ENGLISH

Search:

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Fish



Farm animals



Laboratory animals



Wildlife and wild fish



Cephalopods



Other aquatic animals

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+ webpages for past meetings and recorded meetings
norecopa.no/meetings/meetings-calendar

Webinar and Meetings calendar

January 2022

- > [Guide to improving reproducibility by networking](#), webinar (Marcus Munafo), 19 January 2022
- > [Traumeforsøg og "den gode ansøgning"](#), miniseminar, 19 January 2022
- > [Refining mouse handling using tunnels or cupped hands: Why and How](#), NA3RsC webinar, 19 January 2022
- > [The Effects of Environmental Temperatures on Energy Expenditure in Mice](#), webinar (Marc Reitman & Oksana Gavrilova), 20 January 2022
- > [Evidence for pain in fishes: Implications for welfare](#), webinar (Lynne Sneddon), 25 January 2022
- > [FRAME Training School in Experimental Design](#), online, 25-28 January 2022 ([draft programme](#))
- > [How the pharmaceutical industry is tackling 'severe' suffering in animals used in science](#), RSPCA/EFPIA webinar, 26 January 2022
- > [2nd Next Generation Organ-on-Chip and Organoids workshop](#), Geneva, 26-27 January 2022
- > [ZEBREFINE - refinement opportunities for zebrafish anaesthesia](#), online meeting, 27 January 2022
- > [Injection or infusion? Insights for your next animal dosing investigation](#), Charles River webinar, 27 January 2022
- > [Demonstration of the Experimental Design Assistant \(EDA\)](#), webinar, 27 January 2022
- > [Statistical Analysis for In Vivo and In Vitro Scientists course](#), 31 January - 2 February 2022

Pdf files of 80+ presentations held at Norecopa's meetings



Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science

The image shows the header of the Norecopa website. It features a blue background with the Norecopa logo (a red and blue stylized 'F' inside a circle) on the left. To the right of the logo is the word "norecopa". At the top right are language links "NORSK" and "ENGLISH". Below the logo is a search bar with the placeholder "Search: " and a magnifying glass icon. A horizontal navigation menu below the search bar includes: About Norecopa, Alternatives, Databases & Guidelines, Education, Legislation, Meetings, More resources, News, PREPARE, Species, and Wiki.

Fish 2005 | Wildlife 2008 | Fish 2009 | Agricultural animals 2012 | Field research 2017 | Past meetings |
Meetings Calendar | An informal guide to arranging a scientific meeting | Presentations

norecopa.no/meetings/presentations



Most of the presentations on this page are from events arranged by Norecopa. A few of them are from external events where Norecopa's staff have lectured. They are grouped into

- > [General presentations](#)
- > [Care and use of animals in field research](#)
- > [Care and use of farm animals in research](#)
- > [Care and use of fish in research](#)

Title	Speaker	Affiliation	Year
General presentations			
Design of animal studies: Increasing reproducibility and animal welfare	Adrian Smith	Norecopa	2020
PREPARE before you ARRIVE: Good reporting relies on good planning	Adrian Smith	Norecopa	2019
Animal-free testing and humans-on-a-chip: How far have we come? ↗			
Nordic 3R-Centres: What can we offer? ↗	Leopold Koenig	TissUse GMBH, Berlin, Germany	2017
Prize-winning 3R activity in Norway ↗	Tom Bengtsen	Denmark's 3R-Center	2017
Have the 3Rs made any difference? ↗	Gøril Eide	University of Tromsø, Norway	2017
	Elliot Lilley	RSPCA, UK	2017

Databases & Guidelines

Published lists of resources are difficult to search and quickly become outdated. Lists on a website are easier to search, but do not enable the use of filters or intelligent search engines.

Norecopa has therefore constructed four databases, which together with all the text on this website can be searched simultaneously using the search field at the top of every page.

- › [3R Guide](#): a global overview of databases, guidelines, information centres, journals, email lists, regulations and policies which may be of use when planning experiments which might include animals. [A quick overview of all the guidelines can be accessed here](#). Norecopa has written several of these, including [the PREPARE guidelines for planning animal research and testing](#).
- › [NORINA](#): a global overview of audiovisual aids and other items which may be used as alternatives or supplements to animals in education and training at all levels from junior school to University, including [dissection alternatives](#) and surgical simulators.
- › [TextBase](#): a global overview of textbooks and other literature within laboratory animal science and related topics.
- › [Classic AVs](#): a subset of NORINA covering audiovisual aids that are based on older technology.

These databases are updated regularly. [Please give us feedback](#) if you discover errors or omissions.

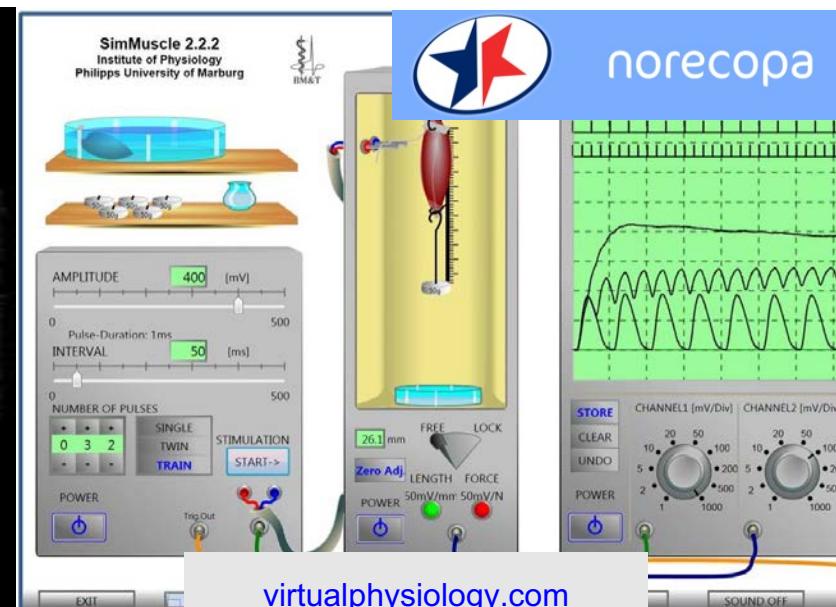
The Norecopa website also includes four other collections:

- › [NAL](#): a collection of literature references relating to [the 3Rs](#) from the US National Agricultural Library
- › European Commission datasets:
 - › [3Rs Knowledge Sources](#): over 800 resources collected by the Commission in 2016
 - › [3Rs Education and Training Resources](#), over 560 items collected in 2018
 - › [Non-animal models for respiratory tract diseases](#), over 280 models identified in a literature review of over 21,000 publications

Here is [an alphabetical global list of all the databases cited on the Norecopa website](#).

norecopa.no/databases-guidelines

links to over 70 other databases



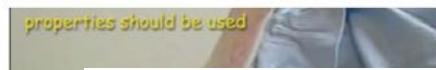
norecopa.no/education-training/films-and-slide-shows



Rat s.c. injection
Norecopa | 1,380 views



Testing anaesthetic depth in the chicken
Norecopa | 598 views



Blood sam
Norecop



Subcutaneous injection in the rabbit
Norecopa | 1,479 views



Rat i.p. injection (method 2)
Norecopa | 1,280 views



Blood collection from the saphenous vein in the mouse
Norecopa | 6,777 views



Blood sam
Norecop



Intravenous injection in a rabbit
Norecopa | 2,025 views



Subcutaneous injection in the chicken
Norecopa | 1,806 views



ANATOMÍA DE LA RATA



Anatomía de la rata
Norecopa | 977 views



Subcutaneous injection in the rat - Technique 1
Norecopa | 2,249 views



Blood sam
Norecop



Lifting a rabbit
Norecopa | 2,420 views



Immobilisation of the rabbit
Norecopa | 2,072 views

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Training resources for animal research



National Legislation (EU1)

Understand the national and international legal and regulatory framework within which projects involving animals are constructed and managed and of the legal responsibilities of the people involved.



Ethics, Animal Welfare and the 3Rs (EU2)

Identify the ethical and welfare issues raised by the use of animals in scientific procedures and understand the basic principles of the 3Rs.



Basic and Appropriate Biology (EU3)

Discover the basic principles of animal behaviour, care, biology and husbandry.



Animal Care, Health and Management (EU4)

Examine information on various aspects of animal health, care and management including, environmental controls, husbandry practices, diet, health status and disease.



Recognition of Pain, Suffering and Distress (EU5)

Identify the normal condition and behaviour of experimental animals and differentiate between a normal animal and one which is showing signs of pain, suffering or distress.



Humane Methods of Killing (EU6.1)

Learn the principles of humane killing including descriptions of the different methods available and information to help you compare the methods permitted to determine the most appropriate method.



Minor Procedures without Anaesthesia (EU7)

An introduction to the theory relating to minor procedures and information about appropriate methods of handling, restraint, appropriate techniques for injection, dosing and sampling relevant to the species.



Anaesthesia for Minor Procedures (EU20)

Guidance and information for individuals who, during their work with animals, will need to apply sedation or short-term anaesthesia for a brief period and mild pain level procedure.

eModules



Click to access

RECOGNITION & PREVENTION OF PAIN, SUFFERING & DISTRESS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS

eModule – Recognition and Prevention of Pain, Suffering and Distress (EU5)

ACCESS



Click to access

HUMANE METHODS OF KILLING LABORATORY ANIMALS

eModule – Humane Methods of Killing (EU6)

ACCESS



Click to access

DESIGN OF PROCEDURES AND PROJECTS (LEVEL 1)

eModule – Design of procedures and projects (level 1) (EU10)

ACCESS



Click to access

DESIGN OF PROCEDURES AND PROJECTS (LEVEL 2)

eModule – Design of procedures and projects (level 2) (EU11)

ACCESS



Click to access

THE SEVERITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

eModule – The Severity Assessment Framework (EU12)

ACCESS



Click to access

LABORATORY ANIMAL ANAESTHESIA FOR MINOR PROCEDURES

eModule – Anaesthesia for Minor Procedures (EU20)

ACCESS



Click to access

ADVANCED ANAESTHESIA PRE-ANAESTHETIC PREPARATIONS

eModule – Pre-Anaesthetic Preparations (EU21-1)

ACCESS



Click to access

ADVANCED ANAESTHESIA CHOOSING AN ANAESTHETIC

eModule – Choosing an Anaesthetic (EU21-2)

ACCESS



Click to access

ADVANCED ANAESTHESIA : ANAESTHETIC MONITORING AND INTRAOPERATIVE CARE

eModule – Anaesthetic Monitoring and Intraoperative Care (EU21-3)

ACCESS



Click to access

ADVANCED ANAESTHESIA : ANAESTHETIC BREATHING SYSTEMS, AIRWAY MANAGEMENT AND NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKING AGENTS

eModule – Anaesthetic Breathing Systems, Airway Management and Neuromuscular Blocking Agents (EU21-4)

ACCESS



Click to access

ADVANCED ANAESTHESIA : ANAESTHETIC MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTING PROBLEMS

eModule – Anaesthetic Management and Preventing Problems (EU21-5)

ACCESS



Click to access

ADVANCED ANAESTHESIA : POST-ANAESTHETIC CARE

eModule – Post Anaesthetic Care (EU21-6)

ACCESS



Click to access

PROJECT EVALUATION

eModule – Project Evaluation (EU25)

From **3R-Guide** (380 guidelines for animal research and testing)
norecopa.no/3r-guide



Working Party Report

Guidance on the severity classification of scientific procedures involving fish: report of a Working Group appointed by the Norwegian Consensus-Platform for the Replacement, Reduction and Refinement of animal experiments (Norecopa)

P Hawkins (Convenor)¹, N Dennison², G Goodman³, S Hetherington⁴, S Llywelyn-Jones⁵, K Ryder⁶ and A J Smith⁷

¹Research Animal Department, RIBCA, Whitefriars Way, Southwater, West Sussex RH3 9RS, UK; ²Animal (Scientific) Procedures Inspectors, Home Office, PO Box 6775, Dundee DD1 5WW, UK; ³Biological Services, The University of Edinburgh, Chancellor Building, 49 Little France Crescent, Edinburgh EH15 4TJ, UK; ⁴TUfMRI, Powell Road, Lowestoft, NR3 4HT, UK; ⁵Nova's College London, Biomedical Science Unit, 4th Floor, Hospital Building, Guy's Campus, London SE1 1UL, UK; ⁶Norecopa, c/o Norwegian Veterinary Institute, PO Box 750 Sentrum, N-0108 Oslo, Norway
Corresponding author: P Hawkins, Email: p.hawkins@spca.org.uk

Abstract

The severity classification of procedures using animals is an important tool to help facilitate the implementation of refinement and to assist in reporting the application of the 3Rs (replacement, reduction and refinement). The recently revised Directive that regulates animal research and testing within the European Union requires Member States to ensure that all procedures are classified as 'non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate' or 'severe', using assignment criteria set out by the European Commission (EC). However, these are broad terms and, for several species, are of limited relevance to fish users. A Working Group set up by the Norwegian Consensus Platform to the 3R's has developed a detailed classification system on the basis of the most common scientific procedures involving fish, including examples of 'non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate', 'severe' and 'upper threshold' procedures. These aims are to complement the EC guidelines and help to ensure that suffering infliction is effectively predicted and minimized. Norecopa has established a website (www.norecopa.no/categories) where more information on severity classification for procedures using fish, including field research, will be made available.

Keywords: fish, harm-benefit assessment, humane endpoints, refinement, severity

Laboratory Animals 2011; 45: 1–6. DOI: 10.1258/la.2011.010181

Background

An effective prediction of the effects of a research protocol on the animals concerned helps to ensure that any pain, suffering or distress they may experience will be effectively addressed. This applies not only to the welfare of the animal, but also for scientific validity, because physiological and behavioural responses to suffering can often affect data quality and validity. The classification is thus an important tool to help focus the implementation of refinement, including monitoring its progress and to assist in reporting the application of the 3Rs. The experience of the UK, Ireland, Norway and the Netherlands, which is now an integral part of the legislation on animal research and testing in many countries, provides an example of how severity is also fundamental to the harm-benefit assessment undertaken by bodies such as regulatory authorities.¹ For example, the cost of a project, whether or not a project should be licensed or funded.

There may also be a legal requirement to predict and classify severity. For example, the new Directive regulating animal testing within the European Union, which will be implemented within all Member States by January 2013, requires the severity of each procedure to be classified on a scale of 'non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate' and 'severe'.² Member States will have to ensure that all procedures are classified as 'non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate' or 'severe' on a one-by-case basis, using the assignment

Laboratory Animals 2011; 45: 1–6. DOI: 10.1258/la.2011.010181

Guidance on the severity classification of procedures involving fish

Report from a Working Group convened by Norecopa

P Hawkins, N Dennison, G Goodman, S Hetherington,
S Llywelyn-Jones, K Ryder and AJ Smith

Laboratory Animals, 45: 219–224, 2011

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norecopa.no/categories

Expert working group on severity classification of scientific procedures performed on animals

FINAL REPORT

Brussels, July 2009

Food deprivation in rodents
Toe clipping in mice
Pain relief in rodents
Fin clipping in fish

Conducted in support of the revision of Directive 86/609/EEC on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes

Commission européenne, B-1049 Bruxelles / European Commission, B-1049 Brussels - Belgium. Telephone: (32-2) 299 11 11.

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/pdf/report_ewg.pdf



TextBase:

1,500 books related to LAS:

norecopa.no/textbase

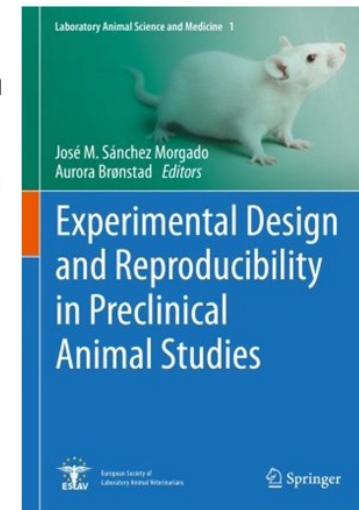
Experimental Design and Reproducibility in Preclinical Animal Studies

By José M. Sánchez Morgado & Aurora Brønstad (Eds.)

Record number: 8619d

This book provides grounds on how to plan and conduct animal experiments that can be reproduced by others. It touches on factors that may impact the reproducibility of animal studies including: the animal genetic background, the animal microbial flora, environmental and physiological variables affecting the animal, animal welfare, statistics and experimental design, systematic reviews of animal studies, and the publishing process.

The book addresses advanced undergraduates, graduate students and all scientists working with animals.



norecopa.no/textbase/experimental-design-and-reproducibility-in-preclinical-animal-studies

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We have a "reproducibility crisis" in science...

1. Publication bias (reporting only positive results)
2. Low statistical power
3. P-value hacking (manipulating data to obtain significance)
4. HARKing (Hypothesizing after the results are known)
5. Lack of randomisation and blinding

norecpa.no/concerns



Reporting

Planning



We cannot improve our research by
better reporting alone...



[reddit.com](#)

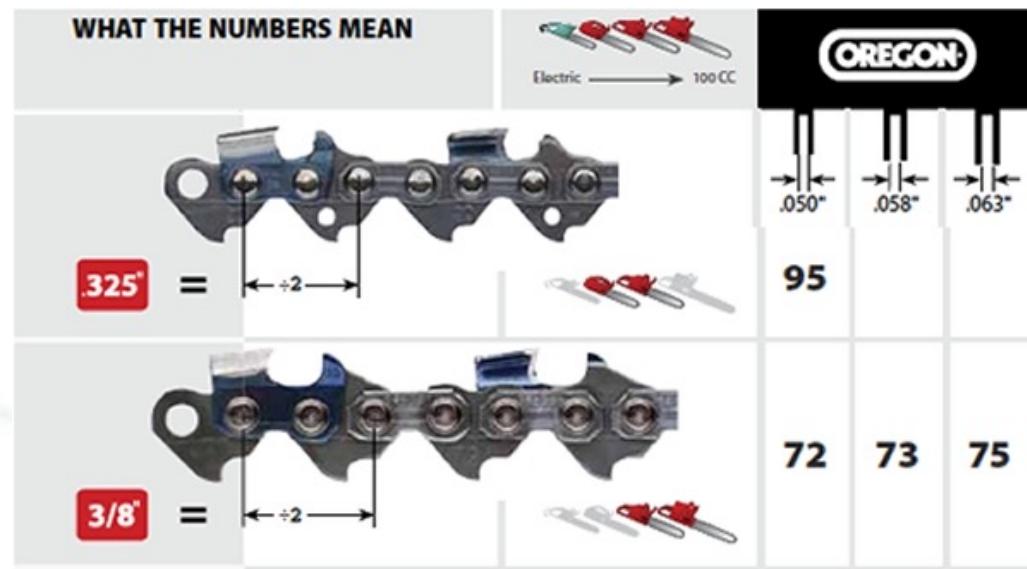
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The easy parts of design and reporting:



arborist101.com

- Chainsaw
 - Blade characteristics
 - Sparkplug type
 - Petrol/oil mixture
 - Service history
- Angle of cut in tree
- Length of tree logs



Critical issues behind the scenes that may not get reported:

- Experience of the workers
- Inspection for signs of rot and to decide felling direction
- Additional equipment (winch, chains, straps, wedges)
- Routines and equipment for sharpening the chain
- Clearing-up and transport of logs
- Health and safety precautions – clothing, onlookers
- **Division of labour and costs**

Starts long before the actual work.



How do others achieve reproducibility?



<https://www.meonuk.com/runway-markings-explained>



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...and precision in a variable environment?



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10-15 checklists even on short routine flights



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Checklists

- Reduce risk of **forgetting** to carry out vital actions
- Ensure checks are carried out in the **correct sequence**
- Encourage **cooperation** and **cross-checking** between crew members
- Make sure that everyone is "**on the same page**"

Too late to read the checklists when you have ARRIVED!

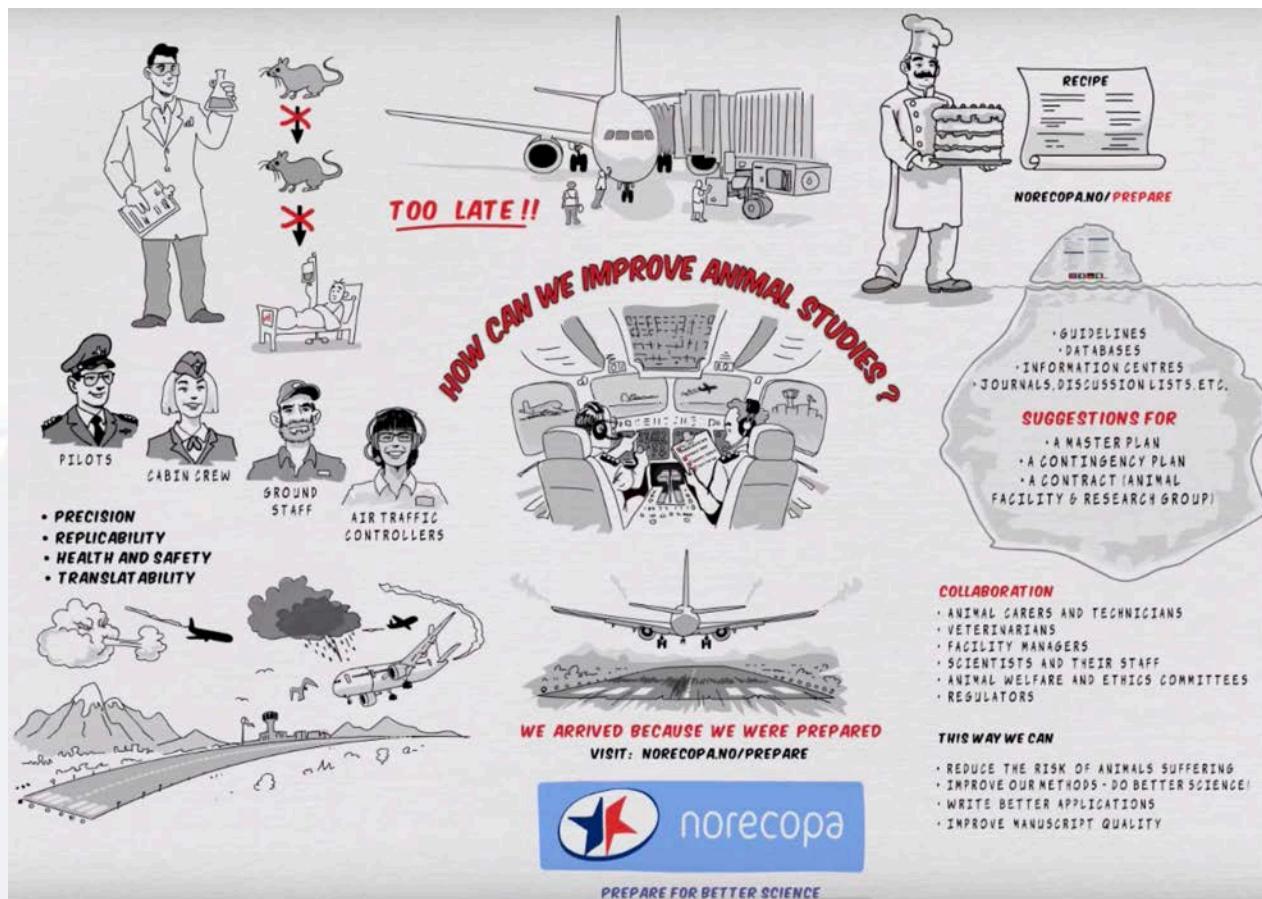


colourbox.com

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norecopa.no/PREPARE/film

3-minute cartoon film

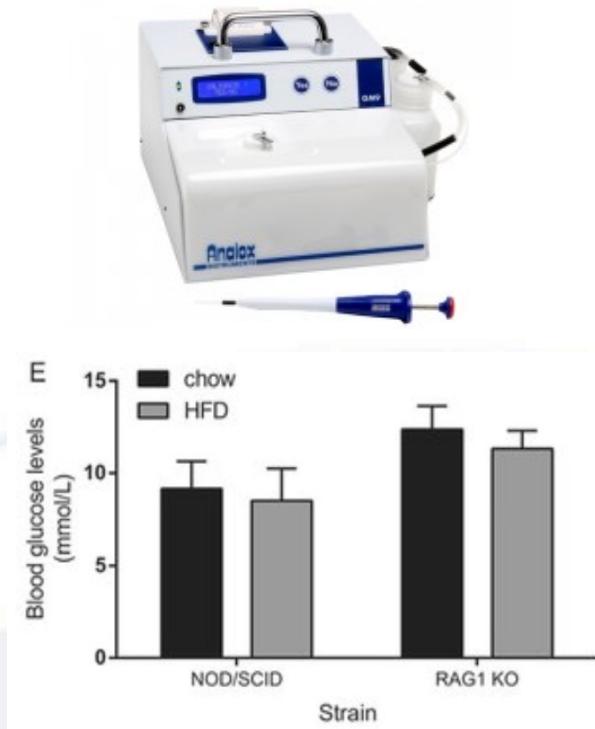


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The scientist



The mouse

Breeding
New social groups
Transportation
Acclimation to research facility
Allocation to experimental group
Adaptation to new diet
Handling and immobilisation

Blood sampling

often also:
injections, gavaging, surgery
pain and distress
developing illness and death



Stress caused by capture and handling



News > Science

Scores of scientific studies based on mice thrown into doubt because they were

Mice picl
naturally

Ian Johnstor



nc3rs.org.uk/3rs-resources/mouse-handling

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Artefacts caused by poor administration techniques



Photo: NMBU

- *Are you sure that your injection ends up in the same place each time?*
- *Are the injections painful?*
- *Are they realistic? (intramuscular injections in small animals)*

Disposable needles are designed to be used only once!

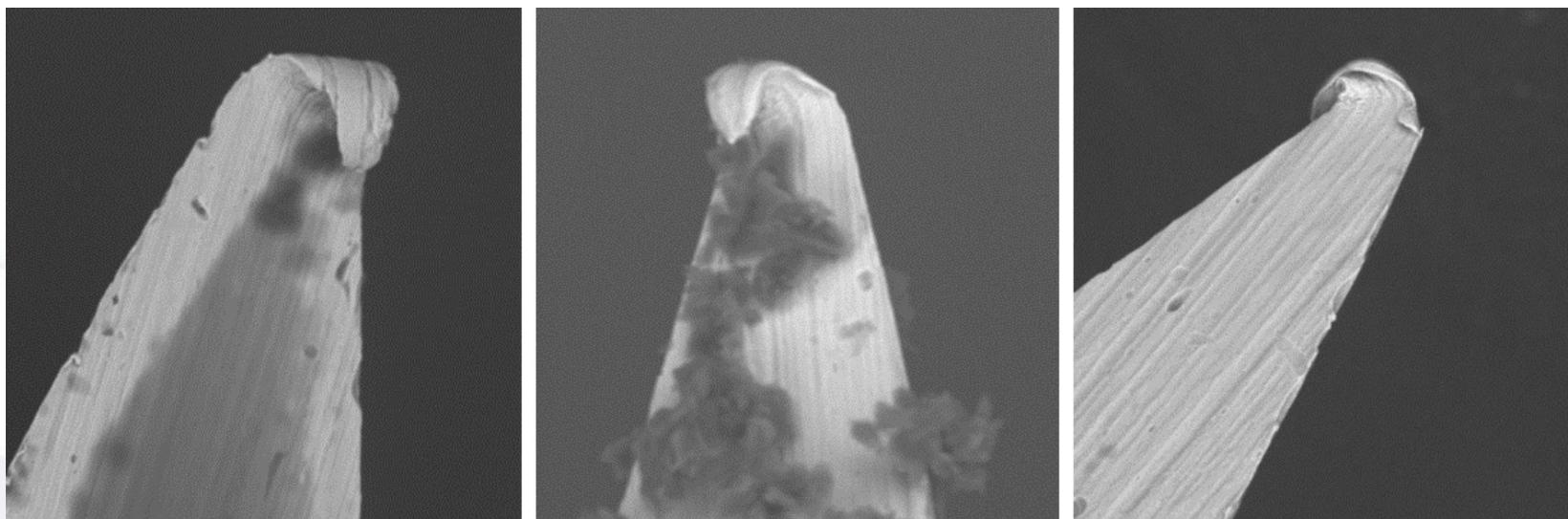


Photo: AstraZeneca

nc3rs.org.uk/news/re-use-needles-indicator-culture-care



'A simple' case: a researcher wants a blood sample



medipoint.com/html/for_use_on_mice.html



[theodora.com/rodent_laboratory/
blood_collection.html](http://theodora.com/rodent_laboratory/blood_collection.html)



vimeo.com/486368886

photo:NMBU

The best blood sampling techniques are those where you can:

- ✓ see the blood vessel
- ✓ regulate the amount of blood you remove
- ✓ stop the bleeding easily (including internal bleeding)
- ✓ avoid damage to the surrounding tissue
- ✓ collect samples rapidly, to avoid artefacts due to mechanical stress, temperature changes, differing lengths of sampling time



While we are waiting for the scientific evidence...

Carol M. Newton (1925-2014)



National Library of Medicine

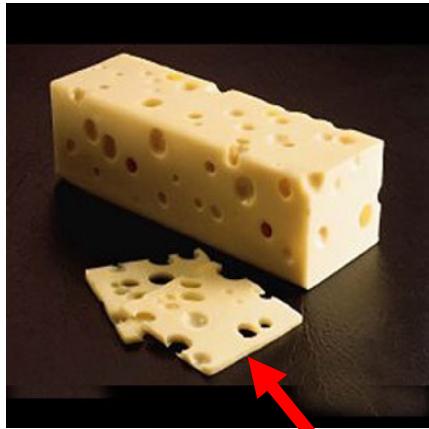
The three S's

- *Good Science*
- *Good Sense*
- *Good Sensibilities*

<https://norecopa.no/3S>

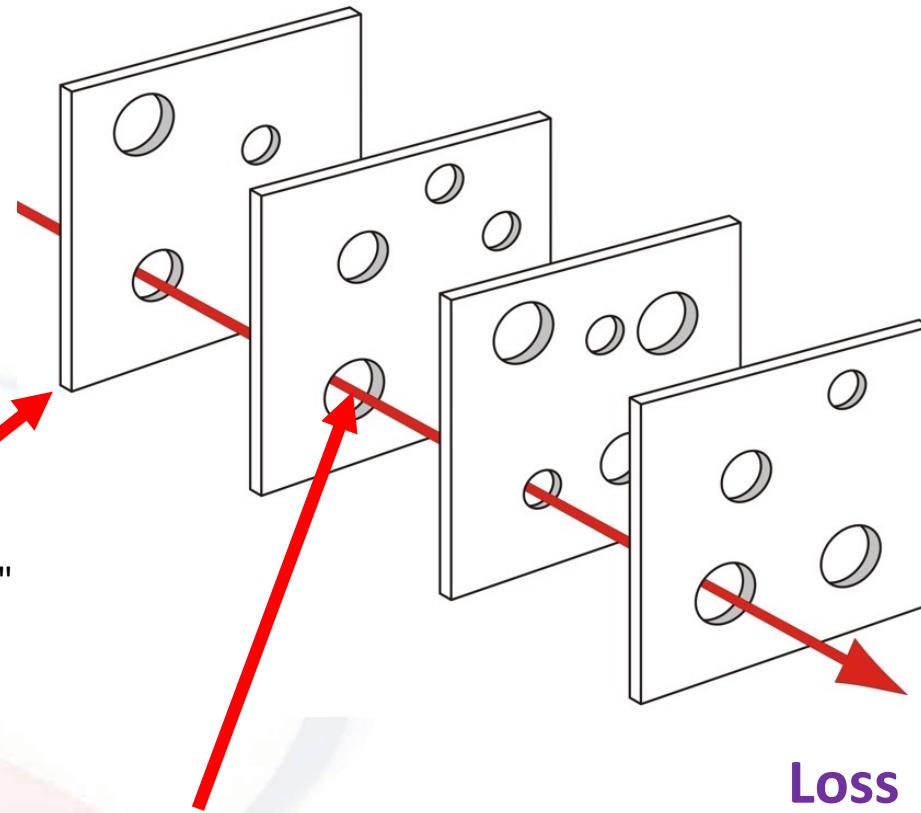
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Threat and Error Management



eaugallecheese.com/Swiss-Cheese

"Layer of defence"
or redundancy



[wikipedia.org/wiki/Swiss_cheese_model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swiss_cheese_model)



Contingency and redundancy

***Anything that can go wrong, will go wrong* (Murphy's Law)
when it's least convenient (Sod's Law)**



Photo: NMBU



Culture of Care

The International Culture of Care Network
norecopa.no/coc

A demonstrable commitment, throughout the establishment, to improving:

- animal welfare
- scientific quality
- care of staff
- transparency for all stakeholders, including the public

It goes beyond simply complying with the law!



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Communication and the Culture of Care

Penny Hawkins, RSPCA Research Animals Department
on behalf of the International Culture of Care Network*

Effective two-way communication between scientists and animal technologists is essential for a good Culture of Care.
The European Commission suggests the 'development of formal and informal communication channels, for mutual benefit with respect to science and animal welfare'.
Here are some examples from International Culture of Care network members

Regular meetings

Scheduled meetings for scientists, animal technologists, vets, unit managers and AWERB members



Regular refresher/update meetings for all organised by NTCO



Special events

Duo-talks: researcher talks about their science, and animal technologists talk about techniques and animal care within the project



ELH organises an informal meeting for all, in which anyone can raise welfare issues



Building communication into existing processes

Each study has a pre-start and wash-up meeting involving everybody



Three Rs improvements reported to AWERB & shared at external user meetings



Other ideas

A 'boxless' event: anyone can submit 'out of the box' ideas to improve practice



A staff survey for all e.g. how much do you agree with statements such as 'in our group we listen to each others' ideas about animal welfare'



*norecopa.no/culture-of-care





"because we've always done it that way"

"as often as necessary"

"there are no alternatives"

Closely related to a culture of care is the concept of

a **Culture of Challenge** (Louhimies, 2015).

Look for the acceptable, rather than choosing the accepted.



PREPARE encourages scientists to collaborate with animal carers and technicians from Day 1

- they have a right to know and will be more motivated
- they know the possibilities (and limitations) in the animal facility
- they often possess a large range of practical skills and are good at lateral thinking
- they know the animals best
- the animals know them best
- lack of involvement creates anxiety, depression and opposition to animal research, as well as limiting creativity which might improve the experiments



Prepare

Original Article

PREPARE: guidelines for planning animal research and testing

Adrian J Smith¹, R Eddie Clutton², Elliot Lilley³, Kristine E Aa Hansen⁴ and Trond Brattelid⁵

Abstract
There is widespread concern about the quality, reproducibility and translatability of studies involving research animals. Animal experiments are being scrutinized more closely than ever before, and there is a growing demand for guidance on how to plan animal experiments, despite the fact that this is the logical place to start ensuring quality. In this paper we present the PREPARE guidelines: Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence. PREPARE covers the three broad areas which determine the quality of the preparation for animal studies: formulation, dialogue between scientists and the animal facility, and quality control of the various components in the study. Some topics overlap and the PREPARE checklist should be adapted to suit specific needs, for example in field research. Advice on use of the checklist is available on Norecopa website, with links to guidelines for animal research and testing, at <https://norecopa.no/PREPARE>.

Keywords guidelines, planning, design, animal experiments, animal research
Date received: 5 April 2017; accepted: 27 June 2017

Introduction
The quality of animal-based studies is under increasing scrutiny, for both scientific and ethical reasons. Studies of particular animal experiments have revealed alarming deficiencies in the information provided,^{1,2} even after the production and journal endorsement of reporting guidelines.³ There is also widespread concern about the lack of reproducibility and translatability of laboratory animal research.^{4,5} This can, for example, contribute towards the failure of drugs when they enter human trials.⁶ These issues come in addition to other concerns, not unique to animal research, about publication bias, which tends to favour the reporting of positive results and can lead to the acceptance of claims as fact.⁷ This has understandably sparked a demand for reduced, refined and replaced animal experiments in animals.^{10–12} Reporting guidelines alone cannot solve the problem of wasteful experimentation, but thorough planning will increase the likelihood of success and is an important step in the implementation of the 3Rs of Russell & Burch (replacement, reduction, refinement).¹³ The importance of attention to detail at all stages is,

in our experience, often underestimated by scientists. Even small practical details can cause omissions or artefacts that can ruin experiments which in all other respects may be well designed and pose a low health risk for all involved. There is therefore in our opinion an urgent need for detailed but overarching guidelines for researchers on how to plan animal experiments which are safe and scientifically sound, address animal

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Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science

PREPARE:

Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence

PREPARE covers 15 topics:

Formulation of the study

1. Literature searches
2. Legal issues
3. Ethical issues, harm-benefit assessment and humane endpoints
4. Experimental design and statistical analysis

Dialogue between scientists and the animal facility

5. Objectives and timescale, funding and division of labour
6. Facility evaluation
7. Education and training
8. Health risks, waste disposal and decontamination

Methods

9. Test substances and procedures
10. Experimental animals
11. Quarantine and health monitoring
12. Housing and husbandry
13. Experimental procedures
14. Humane killing, release, reuse or rehoming
15. Necropsy

Items in pink are
not typically
highlighted in
reporting guidelines



PREPARE



The PREPARE Guidelines Checklist

Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence

Adrian J. Smith¹, R. Eddie Clutton², Elliot Lilley³, Kristine E. Aa. Hansen⁴ & Trond Brattelid⁵

¹Norecopa, c/o Norwegian Veterinary Institute, P.O.Box 730 Sentrum, 0106 Oslo, Norway; ²Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Easter Bush, Midlothian, EH25 9RG, U.K.; ³Research Animals Department, Science Group, RSPCA, Wilemsthorpe Way, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 9RS, U.K.; ⁴Section of Experimental Biomedicine, Department of Production Animal Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, P.O. Box 8146 Dep., 0033 Oslo, Norway; ⁵Division for Research Management and External Funding, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, 5020 Bergen, Norway.

PREPARE consists of planning guidelines which are complementary to reporting guidelines such as ARRIVE². PREPARE covers the three broad areas which determine the quality of the preparation for animal studies:

1. Formulation of the study
2. Dialogue between scientists and the animal facility
3. Quality control of the components in the study

The topics will not always be addressed in the order in which they are presented here, an checklist can be adapted to meet special needs, such as field studies. PREPARE includes 5 facilities, since in-house experiments are dependent upon their quality. The full version of the website, with links to global resources, at <https://norecopa.no/PREPARE>.

The PREPARE guidelines are a dynamic set which will evolve as more species- and situation-specific guidelines are produced, and as best practice within Laboratory Animal Science progresses.

Three Rs!

Topic	Recommendation
(A) Formulation of the study	
1. Literature searches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Form a clear hypothesis, with primary and secondary outcomes. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the use of systematic reviews. <input type="checkbox"/> Decide upon databases and information specialists to be consulted, and construct search terms. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assess the relevance of the species to be used, its biology and suitability to answer the experimental question with the least suffering and no welfare losses. <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the reproducibility and translatability of the project.
2. Legal issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consider how the research is affected by relevant legislation for animal research and other areas, e.g. animal transport, occupational health and safety. <input type="checkbox"/> Locate relevant guidance documents (e.g. EU guidance on project evaluation).
3. Ethical issues, harm-benefit assessment and humane endpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Construct a lay summary. <input type="checkbox"/> In dialogue with ethics committees, consider whether statements about this type of research have already been produced. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Address the 3Rs (replacement, reduction, refinement) and the 3Ss (good science, good sense, good sensitivity). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consider pre-registration and the publication of negative results. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perform a harm-benefit assessment and justify any likely animal harm. <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss the learning objectives, if the animal use is for educational or training purposes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allocate a severity classification to the project. <input type="checkbox"/> Define objective, easily measurable and unequivocal humane endpoints. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discuss the justification, if any, for death as an end-point.
4. Experimental design and statistical analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consider pilot studies, statistical power and significance levels. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Define the experimental unit and decide upon animal numbers. <input type="checkbox"/> Choose methods of randomisation, prevent observer bias, and decide upon inclusion and exclusion criteria.



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Topic	Recommendation
(B) Dialogue between scientists and the animal facility	
5. Objectives and timescale, funding and division of labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Arrange meetings with all relevant staff when early plans for the project exist. <input type="checkbox"/> Construct an approximate timescale for the project, indicating the need for assistance with preparation, animal care, procedures and waste disposal/decontamination. <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss and disclose all expected and potential costs. <input type="checkbox"/> Construct a detailed plan for division of labour and expenses at all stages of the study.
6. Facility evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a physical inspection of the facilities, to evaluate building and equipment standards and needs. <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss staffing levels at times of extra risk.
7. Education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the current competence of staff members and the need for further education or training prior to the study.
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(C) Quality control of the components in the study	
9. Test substances and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide as much information as possible about test substances. <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the feasibility and validity of test procedures and the skills needed to perform them.
10. Experimental animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decide upon the characteristics of the animals that are essential for the study and for reporting. <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid generation of surplus animals.
11. Quarantine and health monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss the animals' likely health status, any needs for transport, quarantine and isolation, health monitoring and consequences for the personnel.
12. Housing and husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Attend to the animals' specific instincts and needs, in collaboration with expert staff. <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss acclimation, optimal housing conditions and procedures, environmental factors and any experimental limitations on these (e.g. food deprivation, solitary housing).
13. Experimental procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop refined procedures for capture, immobilisation, marking, and release or rehoming. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop refined procedures for substance administration, sampling, sedation and anaesthesia, surgery and other techniques.
14. Humane killing, release, reuse or rehoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consult relevant legislation and guidelines well in advance of the study. <input type="checkbox"/> Define primary and emergency methods for humane killing. <input type="checkbox"/> Assess the competence of those who may have to perform these tasks.
15. Necropsy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Construct a systematic plan for all stages of necropsy, including location, and identification of all animals and samples.

References

1. Smith AJ, Clutton RE, Lilley E, Hansen KEA & Brattelid T. PREPARE: Guidelines for Planning Animal Research and Testing. *Laboratory Animals*, 2017, DOI: 10.1177/0023677217724823.
2. Kilenny C, Browne WJ, Cuthill IC et al. Improving Bioscience Research Reporting: The ARRIVE Guidelines for Reporting Animal Research. *PLoS Biology*, 2010, DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.1000412.

Further information

<https://norecopa.no/PREPARE> | post@norecopa.no | @norecopa

Three versions of the checklist:

1. plain pdf file

PREPARE									
The PREPARE Guidelines Checklist									
Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence									
<p>Adrian J. Smith, R. Eddie Cuttell, Elliot Lilley, Kristine E. Aas, Hansard & Trond Brattstøl <i>Norecopa, c/o Norwegian Veterinary Institute, P.O. Box 1750 Sentrum, 0101 Oslo, Norway; Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Easter Bush, Midlothian, EH25 9RG, UK; Research Animals Department, Science Group, RSPCA, Wiberforce Way, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 9RS, U.K.; Section of Experimental Biomedicine, Department of Production Animal Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, P.O. Box 81146 Dep., 0033 Oslo, Norway; Division for Research Management and External Funding, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, 5020 Bergen, Norway.</i></p> <p>PREPARE consists of planning guidelines which are complementary to reporting guidelines such as ARRIVE. PREPARE covers the three broad areas which determine the quality of the preparation for animal studies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of the study 2. Dialogue between scientists and the animal facility 3. Quality control of the components in the study <p>The topics are numbered sequentially in the order in which they are presented here, and some topics overlap. The PREPARE checklist can be adapted to meet specific needs, such as field studies. PREPARE includes guidance on the management of animal facilities, since in-house experiments are dependent upon their quality. The full version of the guidelines is available on the Norecopa website, with links to global resources, at https://norecopa.no/PREPARE.</p> <p>The PREPARE guidelines are a dynamic set which will evolve as more species- and situation-specific guidelines are produced, and as best practice within Laboratory Animal Science progresses.</p>									
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- Smith AJ, Gutter RE, Ulsga E, Hansen KA & Brattstøl T. PREPARE-Guidelines for Planning Animal Research and Testing. *Lab Anim (Edinb)*. 2017; 51(3): 181-177. doi:10.1177/0023655517724522.
- Kilkenny C, Browne M, Cuthill IC, et al. Improving Research Reporting: The ARRIVE Guidelines for Reporting Animal Research. *PloS Biology*. 2010; 8(6): e100412.

Further information
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PREPARE



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Three versions of the checklist:

2. fillable pdf file

norecopa.no/PREPARE-Word

The PREPARE Guidelines Checklist

Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence

Adrian J. Smith^a, R. Eddie Clutton^b, Elliot Lilley^c, Kristine E. Aa. Hansen^d & Trond Brattelid^d

^aNorecopa, c/o Norwegian Veterinary Institute, P.O. Box 750 Sentrum, 0106 Oslo, Norway; ^bRoyal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, Easter Bush, Midlothian, EH25 9RG, U.K.; ^cResearch Animals Department, Science Group, RSPCA, Wilberforce Way, Southwater, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 9RS, U.K.;

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The PREPARE guidelines are a dynamic set which will evolve as more species- and situation-specific guidelines are produced, and as best practice within Laboratory Animal Science progresses.

Formulation of the study

1. Literature searches

Form a clear hypothesis, with primary and secondary outcomes.

Text stored in the file

Consider the use of systematic reviews.

Decide upon databases and information specialists to be consulted, and construct search terms.

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PREPARE



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Three versions of the checklist:

3. online version

norecopa.no/PREPARE/Mychecklist

The PREPARE Guidelines Checklist

Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence

Adrian J. Smith^a, R. Eddie Clutton^b, Elliot Lilley^c, Kristine E. Aa. Hansen^d & Trond Brattelid^e

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Create new PREPARE checklist

Open existing checklist

Your auth code for this checklist is **deeb7d** Please save this code so you are able to open your checklist at a later time. You can also bookmark this page.

Topic	Recommendation
(A) Formulation of the study	
1. Literature searches	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Form a clear hypothesis, with primary and secondary outcomes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Consider the use of systematic reviews.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decide upon databases and information specialists to be consulted, and construct search terms.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Assess the relevance of the species to be used, its biology and suitability to answer the experimental questions with the least suffering, and its welfare needs.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Assess the reproducibility and translatability of the project.</p>
2. Legal issues	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Consider how the research is affected by relevant legislation for animal areas, e.g. animal transport, occupational health and safety.</p>

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Note

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3-Ethical issues, harm-benefit assessment and humane endpoints	
3a	Construct a lay summary.
3b	In dialogue with ethics committees, consider whether statements about this type of research have already been produced.
3c	Address the 3Rs (Replacement, Reduction, Refinement) and the 3Ss (Good Science, Good Sense, Good Sensibilities).

5. Have the experiments been carried out before, and is any repetition justifiable?
6. What [approaches to reduce distress](#) have been considered?

3a

Construct a lay summary.

[General principles](#) [For fish researchers](#)

1. Have national or local research ethics committees already produced statements relevant to the research being planned? Consideration should also be paid to the broader context of the research. For example, research directed at increasing the productivity of farming at the expense of (or without improving) individual animal welfare, or wildlife research whose primary aim is population management.

Links to quality guidelines and scientific papers worldwide on e.g. blood sampling, injection volumes, housing and husbandry, analgesia, humane endpoints, experimental design

Assessment and justify any likely animal harm.	
3f	Discuss the learning objectives, if the animal use is for educational or training purposes.
3g	Allocate a severity classification to the project.
3h	Define objective, easily measurable and unequivocal humane endpoints.
3i	Discuss the justification, if any, for death as an end-point.
4-Experimental design and statistical analysis	
Harm-Benefit Assessment	

3. Have the Three S's ([Good Science, Good Sense and Good Sensibilities](#)) been addressed? Sufficient time should be allocated to this point, since two of the three S's are highly subjective, but equally important. The use of commonsense and critical anthropomorphism are justifiably part of the work to assess the impact of research on animals, not least when a scientific evidence base does not exist.
4. Does the proposed study have a clear rationale and scientific relevance, and what will be the next step if the hypothesis is supported or rejected?
5. Have the experiments been carried out before and is any repetition justifiable?
6. What [approaches to reduce distress](#) have been considered?
7. Will the project undergo [pre-registration](#) and will negative results be published, to avoid publication bias?

Many more [links to resources on ethics are available here](#).

Details about pre-registration of animal studies and reporting of critical incidents are to be found in the section on [Experimental Design and Statistical Analysis](#).



The path to better research



Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science

norecopa.no/PREPARE and
ivd-utrecht.nl/en/news/better-animal-research-through-open-science-1

The screenshot shows the ARRIVE guidelines website. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, About, ARRIVE guidelines, Supporters, Resources, Publications, and News. A sidebar on the left lists the 14 items of the ARRIVE guidelines, with '11. Abstract' currently selected. The main content area is titled 'RECOMMENDED SET' and features '11. Abstract'. A callout box for Item 11 states: 'Provide an accurate summary of the research objectives, animal species, strain and sex, key methods, principal findings, and study conclusions.' Below this are tabs for 'Explanation' and 'Examples', with 'Examples' being active. The main text explains the importance of a transparent abstract in increasing manuscript utility and reliability. It also notes potential issues like incomplete or inconsistent information. A separate section provides guidance on maximizing utility by reporting species, sex, strain, methods, results, and conclusions accurately. The 'References' section at the bottom lists two papers: one by Haynes et al. (1990) and another by Hair et al. (2010).

ARRIVE guidelines

Home About ARRIVE guidelines Supporters Resources Publications News

Essential 10

1. Study design

2. Sample size

3. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

4. Randomisation

5. Blinding

6. Outcome measures

7. Statistical methods

8. Experimental animals

9. Experimental procedures

10. Results

Recommended Set

11. Abstract

12. Background

13. Objectives

14. Ethical statement

RECOMMENDED SET

11. Abstract

11 Provide an accurate summary of the research objectives, animal species, strain and sex, key methods, principal findings, and study conclusions.

Explanation Examples

A transparent and accurate abstract increases the utility and impact of the manuscript, and allows readers to assess the reliability of the study [1]. The abstract is often used as a screening tool by readers to decide whether to read the full article or whether to select an article for inclusion in a systematic review. However, abstracts often either do not contain enough information for this purpose [2], or contain information that is inconsistent with the results in the rest of the manuscript [3,4]. In systematic reviews, initial screens to identify papers are based on titles, abstracts and keywords [5]. Leaving out of the abstract information such as the species of animal used or the drugs being tested, limits the value of preclinical systematic reviews as relevant studies cannot be identified and included. For example, in a systematic review of the effect of the MVA85A vaccine on tuberculosis challenge in animals, the largest preclinical trial did not include the vaccine name in the abstract or keywords of the publication, the paper was only included in the systematic review following discussions with experts in the field [6].

To maximise utility, include details of the species, sex and strain of animals used, and accurately report the methods, results and conclusions of the study. Also describe the objectives of the study, including whether it was designed to either test a specific hypothesis or to generate a new hypothesis (see [Item 13 – Objectives](#)). Incorporating this information will enable readers to interpret the strength of evidence, and judge how the study fits within the wider knowledge base.

References

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http://www.theodora.com/rodent_laboratory/blood_collection.html



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SCID-Hu mice immunized with a pneumococcal vaccine produce specific human antibodies and show increased resistance to infection.



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Saphenous vein puncture for blood sampling of the mouse, rat, hamster, gerbil, guineapig, ferret and mink

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Summary

A method is described for blood collection from the lateral saphenous vein. This enables rapid sampling, which if necessary can be repeated from the same site without a need for new puncture wounds. The method is a humane and practical alternative to cardiac and retro-orbital puncture, in species where venepuncture has traditionally been regarded as problematic.

Keywords Saphenous vein; blood sampling; mouse; rat; hamster; gerbil; guineapig; rodent; ferret; mink

The title and summary are critical, because they are often the only parts that are indexed by databases.

Not necessarily a high-impact journal.



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Clicker training

Clicker training is an operant conditioning based on positive reinforcement. When the animal offers the desired behavior, a *click* or another distinctive sound (secondary reinforcer) is delivered and within the following few seconds the reward is presented (primary reinforcer)^[1]. The *click* bridges the time between the desired behavior and the presentation of the reward^[1]. A target stick providing a visual guide for the animal can be used for the training.

Animals are usually trained individually, though it is also possible to perform clicker training in a groups, e.g. in mice, rats, and rabbits. For rats, it was demonstrated that they learned tasks by observing the clicker training of their cage mates^[2].

Clicker training can be used to train animals in a stress-free way. The following behaviours are examples for what this technique can be used for:

Mice: entering a tunnel, following a target stick, climbing on the palm of the hand^[3]

Rats: following a target stick, voluntarily change to a cage, observational learning^[2]

Rabbits: following a target stick, rearing/standing up to inspect the abdomen, approaching a human, being touched and lifted by a human, trimming nails, coming on command

Pigs: Pigs can be easily trained to cooperate if they are treated empathetically and desired behavior is reinforced by providing food stuff in form of treats and apple juice^[4].



Clicker training with mice using a target stick. *Left:* The mouse is following the target stick and is climbing on the experimenter's hand. If the hand is lifted, the mouse will remain on the palm of the hand. *Right:* The mice are trained in a group. Two mice are following the target stick on the palm of the experimenter's hand.

- ↑ ^{1.0 1.1} Feng, Lynna C.; Howell, Tiffani J.; Bennett, Pauleen C. (1 August 2016). "How clicker training works: Comparing Reinforcing, Marking, and Bridging Hypotheses". *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*. 181: 34–40. doi:10.1016/j.applanim.2016.05.012. ISSN 0168-1591.
- ↑ ^{2.0 2.1} Leidinger, Charlotte Sophie; Kaiser, Nadine; Baumgart, Nadine; Baumgart, Jan (25 October 2018). "Using Clicker Training and Social Observation to Teach Rats to Voluntarily Change Cages". *JoVE (Journal of Visualized Experiments)* (140): e58511. doi:10.3791/58511. ISSN 1940-087X. PMC 6235608. PMID 30417890.
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Experts for clicker training in mice and rats: TARC, Mainz, Germany

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