

How to plan studies well

norecopa.no/CBMR

Adrian Smith adrian.smith@norecopa.no

Norecopa

Norway's National Consensus Platform for the

Three Rs: Replacement, Reduction and Refinement

and a source of global 3R resources



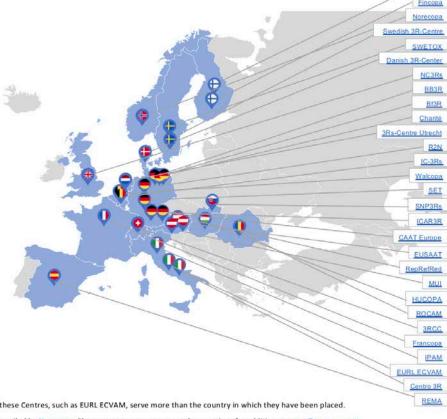
https://norecopa.no



European network of 3R Centres established in 2018

- many with money for 3R research

Interactive map: norecopa.no/3REuropeOverview



Please note that some of these Centres, such as EURL ECVAM, serve more than the country in which they have been placed.

This overview has been compiled by Norecopa. Please report any errors or send suggestions for additions to post@norecopa.no Designed by PresentationGo.com. Flags from flaticon.com



Content of this webinar (30 mins + Q&A)

- 'How to plan studies well': am I suggesting that you are not? An introduction to the topic and some personal views
- Where to go for more information
- Disclosure: I have written many of the webpages I will present, but most of them are links to other peoples' work, and were collected for teaching scientists and for managing lab animal facilities.
 - Novo Nordisk are among the sponsors who financed the building of Norecopa's current website
- What's missing, and how you can help

The views expressed in this webinar are my own and not necessarily those of Norecopa.



Swiss survey highlights potential flaws in animal studies

Poor experimental design and statistical analysis could contribute to widespread problems in reproducing preclinical animal experiments.

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: August 30, 2005 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124



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NATURE | NEWS FEATURE

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

Survey sheds light on the 'crisis' rocking research.

Monya Baker

25 May 2016 | Corrected: 28 July 2016

More than 70% of researchers have tried and failed to reproduce another scientist's experiments, and more than half have failed to reproduce their own experiments. Those are some of the telling figures that emerged from *Nature*'s survey of 1,576 researchers who took a brief online questionnaire on reproducibility in research.

Avoidable waste in the production and reporting of research evidence

Iain Chalmers, DSc 🔌 🖂 🏻 Prof Paul Glasziou, RACGP

Published: June 15, 2009 DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(09)60329-9



Frequently highlighted causes of the "reproducibility crisis"

- 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

norecopa.no/concerns





norecopa.no / TextBase / Science Fictions

Science Fictions

By Stuart Ritchie

Record number: 139853

An insider's view of science reveals why many scientific results cannot be relied upon – and how the system can be reformed.

Science is how we understand the world. Yet failures in peer review and mistakes in statistics have rendered a shocking number of scientific studies useless - or, worse, badly misleading. Such errors have distorted our knowledge in fields as wide-ranging as medicine, physics, nutrition, education, genetics, economics, and the search for extraterrestrial life. As Science Fictions makes clear, the current system of research funding and publication not only fails to safeguard us from blunders but actively encourages bad science - with

Stuart Ritchie's own work challenging an infamous psychology experiment helped spark what is now widely known as the "replication crisis," the realization that supposed scientific

truths are often just plain wrong. Now, he reveals the very human biases, misunderstandings, and

sometimes deadly consequences.

Science Fictions 1 How FRAUD, BIAS, NEGLIGENCE, and **HYPE Undermine the** Search for Truth STUART RITCHIE



norecopa.no/textbase/science-fictions



norecopa.no / Meetings / Meetings Calendar

norecopa.no/meetings/meetings-calendar

Webinar and Meetings calendar

November 2020

- > Aquatic Animal Welfare Conference 2020 7, 2-6 November 2020 (virtual event)
- > Improving the reproducibility of cell line research @, webinar, 3 November 2020
- > FSVO/UFAW/HSA Online Symposium: Humanely Ending the Life of Animals 7, 3-4 November 2020
- > Symposium and Workshop: Replacing Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS) in Research and Testing [2*],
 Munich, 3-4 November 2020
- > EARA Media Training Workshop (for Spain) , online workshop, 4 November 2020
- > ABSA 63rd Annual Biosafety and Biosecurity Conference , 4 6 November 2020 (virtual event)
- > EARA Media Training Workshop (for Switzerland) [27], online workshop, 5 November 2020
- > Minipigs in translational immunosafety assessment , webinar, 5 November 2020
- > Responsible Research 101 Course: 9-19 November 2020 🗷
- > Anaesthesia, analgesia and surgery in mice and rats 🚜, online/Stockholm, 9-13 November 2020
- > Do's and don'ts in rodent surgery aseptic technique , webinar, 10 November 2020
- > EPAA Annual Conference 7, 10 November 2020 (virtual event)
- > Fondamenti di Gestione di un Moderno Stabulario per Roditori , webinar in Italian, 10-11 November 2020





Two frustrations:

We can solve the reproducibility crisis by

 courses in Experimental Design that focus primarily on elimination of bias and the more "mathematical" aspects (e.g. randomisation, experimental units, blinding, statistical methods)

nature human behaviour

Perspective | Open Access | Published: 10 January 2017

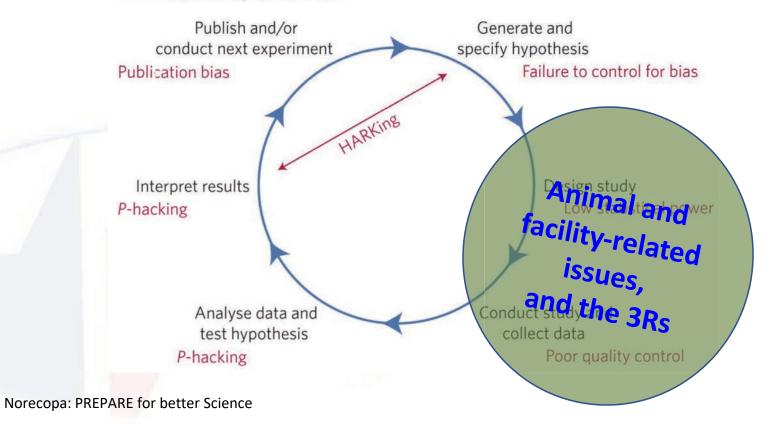
A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò ☑, Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis

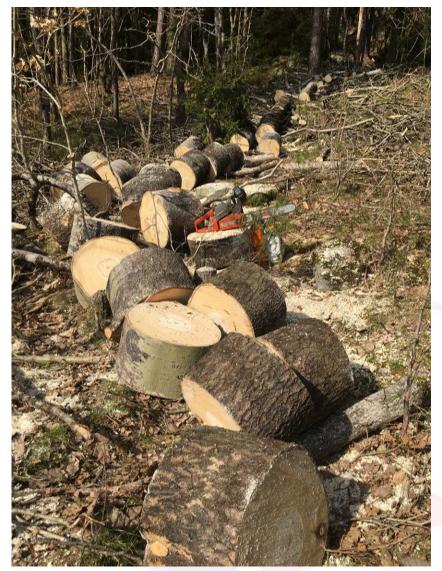
Nature Human Behaviour 1, Article number: 0021 (2017) | 33k Accesses | 518 Citations | 2593 Altmetric | Metric

Figure 1: Threats to reproducible science.

From: A manifesto for reproducible science



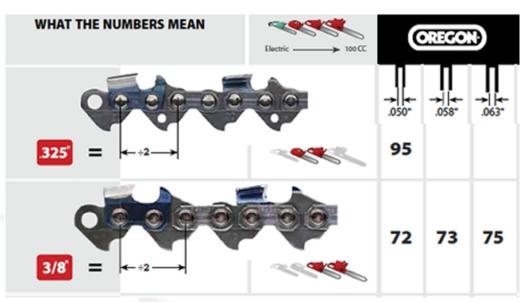




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The easy parts of design and reporting:



arborist101.com

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



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Critical issues, behind the scenes:

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

These issues may never get reported.





Two frustrations:

We can solve the reproducibility crisis by

2) better reporting!!



reddit.com



Reporting guidelines are not new

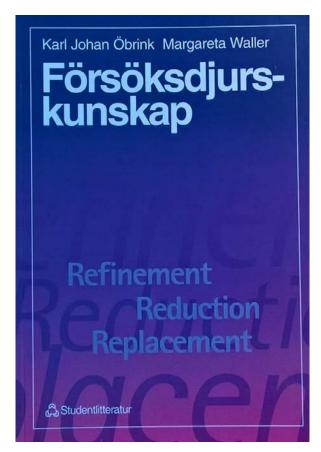
- Guidelines for specification of animals and husbandry methods when reporting the results of animal experiments (GV-SOLAS, 1985)
- Reporting animal use in scientific papers (Jane Smith et al.), 1997
- Öbrink & Rehbinder: Animal definition: a necessity for the validity of animal experiments? *Laboratory Animals*, 2000
- Guidelines for reporting the results of experiments on fish (2000)
- ARRIVE Guidelines, 2010 (Kilkenny et al., NC3Rs) and ARRIVE v.2 2019
- Gold Standard Publication Checklist, 2010 (SYRCLE)
- Institute for Laboratory Animal Research, NRC, 2011
- Instructions to authors, in many journals
 e.g. Nature's Reporting Checklist



bmc.uu.se/digitalAssets/139/c_139643-l_3-k_kjo.jpg

Karl Johan Öbrink 1918-1998

Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



norecopa.no/textbase/foersoeksdjurskunskap

1996

Hurni 1969, quoted in Öbrink and Rehbinder

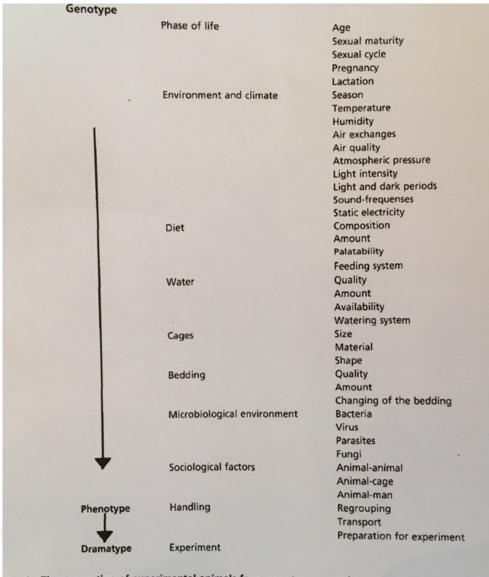
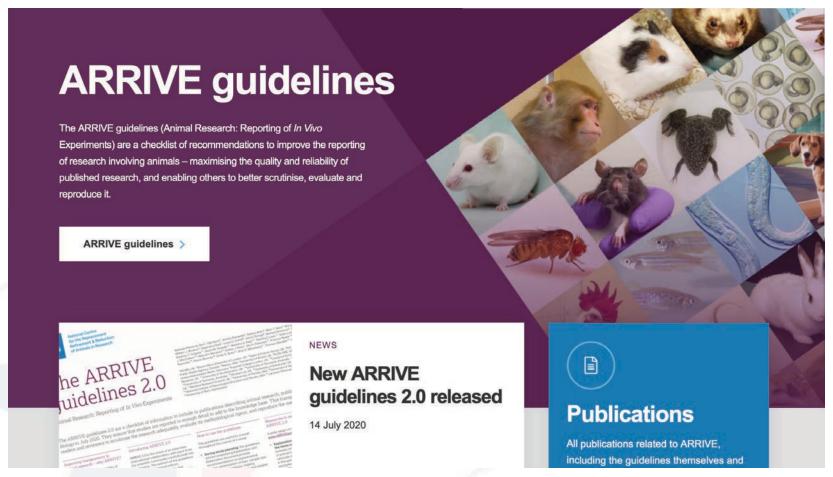


Fig 6 The generation of experimental animals from genotype over phenotype to dramatype

arriveguidelines.org



PLOS BIOLOGY

norecopa

OPEN ACCES

The ARRIVE guidelines 2.0: Updated guidelines for reporting animal research

Nathalie Percie du Sert 🖪, Viki Hurst, Amrita Ahluwalia, Sabina Alam, Marc T. Avey, Monya Baker, William J. Browne, Alejandra Clark, Innes C. Cuthill, Ulrich Dirnagl, Michael Emerson, Paul Garner, Stephen T. Holgate, [...]. Hanno Würbel [view all]

Published: July 14, 2020 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000410

journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.3000410

ARRIVE (2010) 'endorsed by more than a thousand journals' but

'only a small number of journals actively enforce compliance'

(Swiss study in 2016: 51% of researchers publishing in journals that had endorsed ARRIVE had never heard of them)

'Important information as set out in the ARRIVE guidelines is still missing from most publications sampled:

randomisation 30-30%
blinding 20%
sample size justification <10%
all basic animal characteristics <10%'

'It is likely that the level of resource required from journals and editors currently prohibits the implementation of all the items of the ARRIVE guidelines'



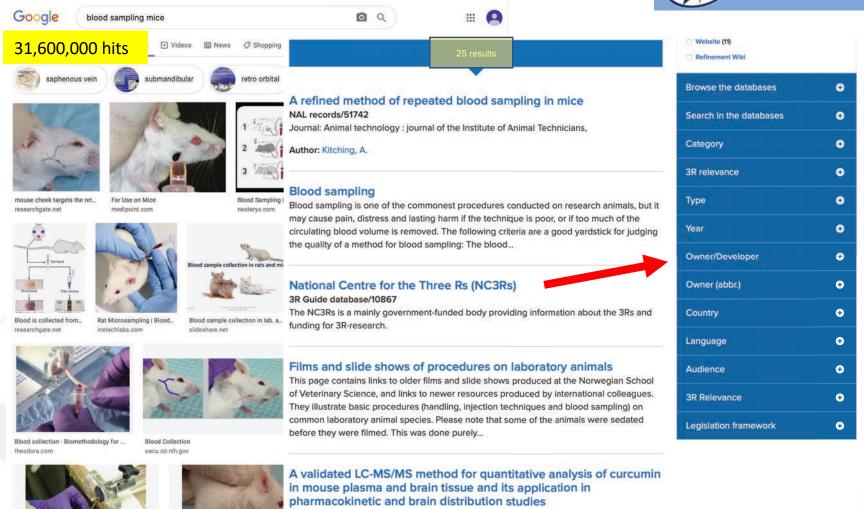
Where can we find guidelines for good planning?

- Bibliographic databases are often not used adequately (poor overlapping between the databases)
- Too few scientists are aware of the specialist 3R-databases
- Scientists rarely use "3R" words when they write titles/abstracts/keywords for their papers
- Databases rarely flag papers with explicit 3R terms
- We have no single "Journal of 3R-resources"

Search for 'blood sampling mice' on Google and Norecopa.

NAL records/51632







"All I need is a blood sample..."







theodora.com/rodent_laboratory/blood_collection.html



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 shock, metabolic changes due to differing storage times before centrifugation, etc.
- ✓ agree that they are feasible in the time available

norecopa.no/more-resources/blood-sampling



Artefacts and unnecessary suffering caused by poor technique



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)



What if we can't find guidelines for best practice?

Apply critical anthropomorphism (empathy + an objective, knowledge-based consideration of what is likely to be significant to the animal)

Carol M. Newton (1925-2014)



National Library of Medicine

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The three S's

- Good Science
- Good Sense
- Good Sensibilities

norecopa.no/3S

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Some of the content of norecopa.no

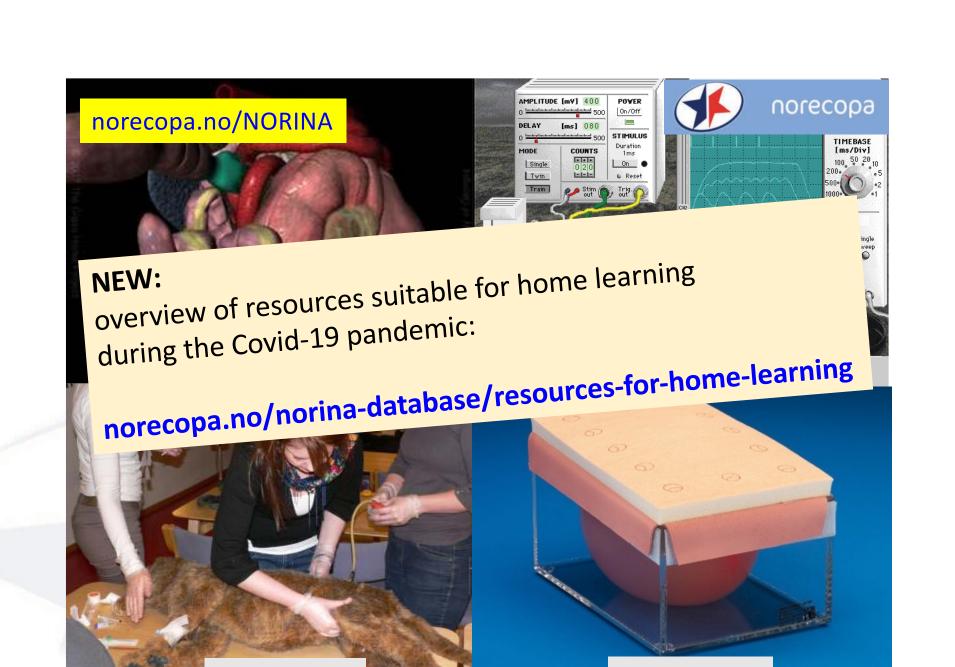
- Embedded databases, among others:
 - NORINA (2,700 animal alternatives in teaching)
 - TextBase (1,500 books on Laboratory Animal Science)
 - 3R Guide (390 guidelines for animal research)
 - EU Commission datasets of 3R resources and training courses
- A Refinement Wiki
- Webpages for two European networks (3R Centres & Culture of Care)
- The PREPARE guidelines for planning animal studies
- A Webinars and Meetings Calendar
- Overview of courses in Laboratory Animal Science
- Newsletters (7-8 per year in English)

All searchable by one search engine and its filters









rescuecritters.com

limbsandthings.com



norecopa.no/education-training/homemade-educational-materials



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





Rat s.c. injection Norecopa 1,380 views



ANATOMÍA DE LA RAT

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

Anatomia de la rata Norecopa 977 views





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



Testing anaesthetic depth in the chicken Norecopa 598 views



Blood collection from the saphenous vein in the mouse



Blood san

Norecop



Blood sampling from the pig



Intravenous injection in a rabbit



Lifting a rabbit



Subcutaneous injection in the rabbit Norecopa 1,479 views



Subcutaneous injection in the chicken Norecopa 1,806 views



Immobilisation of the rabbit Norecopa 2,072 views





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.



Advanced Anaesthesia for Surgical or Prolonged Procedures (EU21)

Guidance for individuals who, during their work with animals, anaesthetise them for surgical or other painful procedures, or will anaesthetise them for other procedures for longer than 15 minutes.



Principles of Surgery (EU22)

Guidance on the principles of pre-operative animal assessment and care, preparations for surgery including equipment preparation and aseptic technique and the principles of successful surgery.



Procedures With Care

A series of tutorials to assist you to develop your skills in the administration of substances and applying best practice in aseptic surgical techniques in laboratory rodents.



Laboratory Animal Science Webinars

A collection of webinars on a variety of topics presented by members of our development team.

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researchanimaltraining.com



ENVIRONMENT

New ENV website >

European Commission > Environment > Chemicals > Animals used for scientific purposes



Animals used for scientific purposes







Accessing accurate, relevant and up-to-date information on the Three Rs is a challenge for all those involved in the care and use of animals.

Information, especially on an area which is overwhelmed with rapid and continuous scientific developments, is never static. The environment of data sources and providers are constantly evolving. New players and tools appear while existing ones disappear, are superseded or are no longer maintained. This makes it particularly challenging to ensure that the latest information on the "Three Rs" reaches the right audiences, in the right format and at the right time.

Directive 2010/63/EU on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes requires, as a legal obligation, to apply the Three Rs in all aspects of the care and use of animals. Furthermore, a number of roles under the Directive have a specific responsibility in ensuring information on the Three Rs are made available for those who need it. Equally, several categories of personnel as well as Animal Welfare Bodies or National Committees, should take the opportunities to capture and disseminate new Three Rs innovations for the benefit of the wider user community, science and animals.

To address these challenges, the EU Member States together with all key stakeholder organisations were tasked by the Commission with investigating practical ways in which the obligation for application of the "Three Rs" can be fully realised. The objectives were to develop an understanding of the responsibilities of different persons as a source for, or as a receiver of information and the obligation to disseminate Three Rs information at all levels from global to European as well as at national, regional, local, establishment and individual level.

The outcome is a "Working Document on the Availability of Information on the Three Rs" presenting "Three Rs" information sources and search tools, offering good practice on reporting, communication exchange and information sharing, as well as identifying recommendations for future work.

The main conclusions of the report include:

- · Education and training of personnel involved in the care and use of animals should include guidance on how and where to search, obtain and share up-to-date information on the Three Rs.
- · All those with responsibilities under the Directive need to keep up to date on Three Rs developments and promote and apply their uptake as appropriate within their establishment.
- · Systems should be in place from information providers to ensure that information is easily accessible, regularly updated and relevant information disseminated to appropriate personnel. This may be facilitated within an establishment by the person responsible for ensuring staff have access to relevant information, and by the Animal Welfare Body. National Committees should consider how to ensure information on the Three Rs is best made available, perhaps through a national centre or repository.
- Although there are extensive databases on alternatives, particularly in the field of toxicology and other safety evaluations, information on the remaining two Rs (Reduction and Refinement) should be further developed. Similarly, improved databases for Three Rs within fundamental research would be helpful.
- · Information on new developments and applications of the Three Rs should be more widely available, and scientific publications and funding bodies should be encouraged to report these.

Presentations given during the Expert Working Group meeting

Roles under the Directive





Legislation and implementation

The "Three Rs" and alternative approaches

Replacement, Reduction and Validation, acceptance and

EU activities to advance

Member State activities to advance alternatives

Finding and distributing

Key resources

Search Tools

Portals and web-sites

Other resources and organisations

Statistics and Non-technical >

Opinions of EU Expert Committees

Related topics

Events

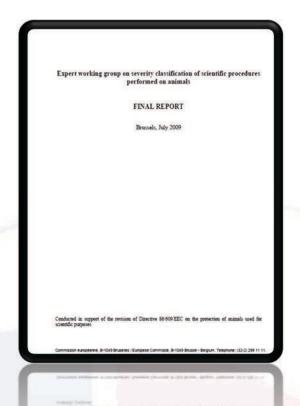
Publications

Links

Contact Us

ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals





Expert Working Group report on severity classification

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

From **3R-Guide** (390 guidelines for animal research and testing): norecopa.no/3r-guide





Guidance on the severity classification of procedures involving fish

Report from a Working Group convened by Norecopa

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

performed on animal

FINAL REPORT

ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicale/fap_animals/pdf/ report_ewg.pdf

aducted in support of the revision of Directive \$6.609/EEC on the protection of animals used for

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

Laboratory Animals, 45: 219-224, 2011 norecopa.no/categories



How should we assess the severity of procedures in experimental animals and how should we judge the impact of refinements?

Positive interactions,
eg "tickling"
environment

Injection

Surgery

Time

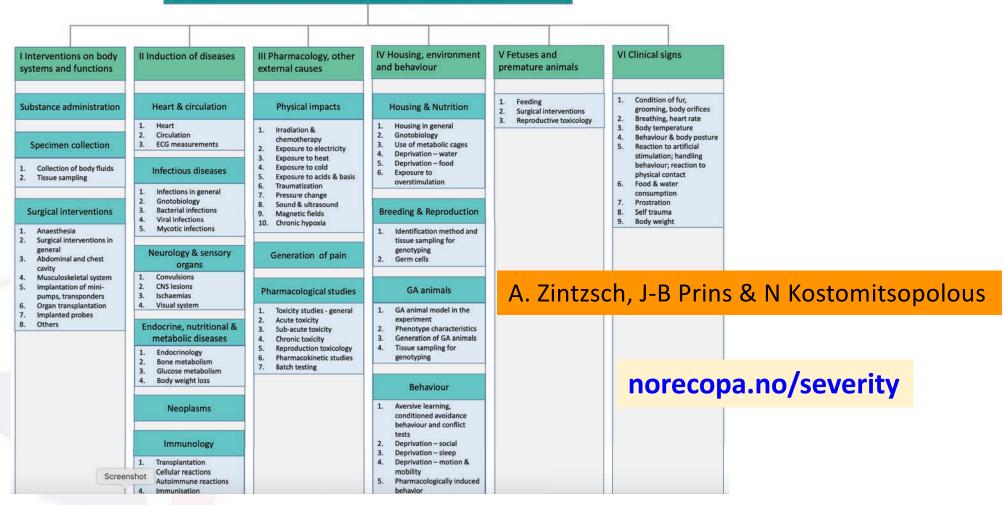
Professor Paul Flecknell - Newcastle University and Flaire Consultants



researchanimaltraining.com/articles/webinar-how-should-we-assess-the-severity-of-procedures-in-experimental-animals-and-the-impact-of-refinements



COMPILATION OF SEVERITY CLASSIFICATIONS ACROSS EUROPE



Neglected Factors in Pharmacology and Neuroscience Research: Biopharmaceutics, Animal Characteristics, Maintenance, Testing Conditions

By Claassen, Volkert

Record number: 13335 (legacy id: 6153)

The objective of this book $\underline{\mathbb{C}}^{\bullet}$ is to indicate those variables which in general may need a better control. Examples, gathered from the literature, are presented to illustrate the impact that those neglected variables may have on various characteristics. The book presents a series of representatives studies from a broad field of interest so that insight can be obtained about the potential effects of these parameters in experimental outcomes. In this way, an impetus should be given to the critical consideration of test design and limitations of conclusions from experimental results. In part, the book is written as a reaction to frustrations endured during pharmacological research of many years' standing, and therefore the choice of examples from the literature is largely related to this discipline. As pharmacological research is to a large extent based on the other life sciences, this volume may be of interest to a much broader audience. This may certainly



be of interest to a much broader addictive. This may certainly be the case for pharmacokineticists and toxicologists for whom drugs are the main object of study. This book may also help to improve test designs for biochemists and physiologists, not only when using drugs as tools in their experiments, but also to improve generally the control of animal using drugs as tools in their experiments, but also to improve generally the control of animal characteristics and test conditions. This book is Volume 12 in a series entitled *Techniques in the Behavioral and Neural Sciences*.

Comments & References: First Edition. 496 pages. Paperback. A review is available in Laboratory Animals . April 1996, Volume 30 (2).

Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



Review:

'This book is essential reading for anybody that wishes to take the problem of experimental variability seriously. There are no magic cures offered for experimental problems, but there are many explanations offered within this book. A worthwhile addition to any library.'

norecopa.no/textbase/neglected-factors-in-pharmacology-and-neuroscience-research-biopharmaceutics-animal-characteristics-maintenance-testing-conditions

DEPART guidelines for osteoarthritis research

3R Guide database/74528

DEPART is a set of planning guidelines which emphasise specific issues that may be particularly relevant in pre-clinical studies of osteoarthritis.

CCAC Guidelines on transgenic animals

3R Guide database/10676

Topics covered include investigator and animal care committee responsibilities, proposals to create new or use existing strains, accounting, containment, reporting, responsibility of the CCAC and literature references.

Supplier: Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC)

Guidelines for biosafety laboratory competency

3R Guide database/10778

AAALAC International cites these guidelines as one of its reference resources.

Guidelines on Adequate Veterinary Care

3R Guide database/10688

This paper, written by ACLAM, an organisation consisting of veterinarians specialising in laboratory animal medicine, is a detailed description of adequate veterinary care and is intended to be applied to animals used, or intended to be used, in research, teaching or testing.

CCAC Guidelines on antibody production

3R Guide database/10638

The Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) produced guidelines on antibody production in 2002.

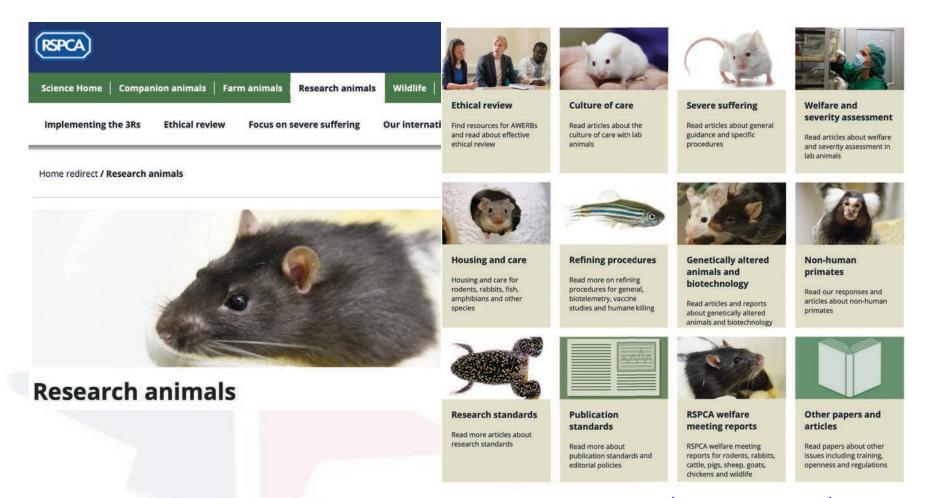
Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



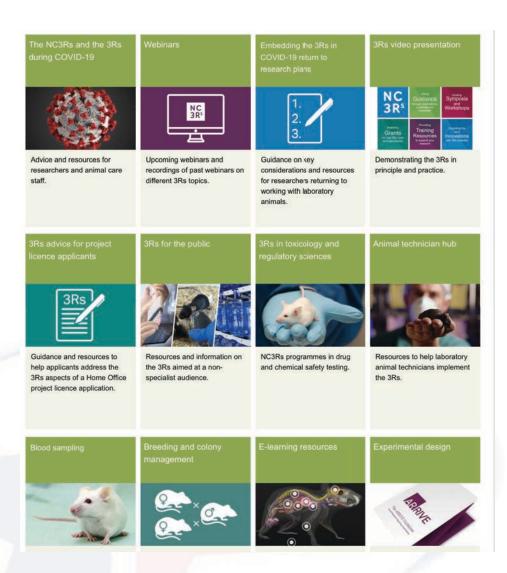
From the 3R Guide database



Guideline collections on other 3R Centre websites



Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science science.rspca.org.uk/sciencegroup/researchanimals



Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



nc3rs.org.uk/3rs-resources

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



Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



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

Koenig 101017.pdf

- > 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	Adrian Smith	Norecopa	2020
reproducibility and animal welfare			
PREPARE before you ARRIVE: Good	Adrian Smith	Norecopa	2019
reporting relies on good planning			
Animal-free testing and humans-on-a-chip:	Leopold Koenig	TissUse GMBH,	2017
How far have we come? ♂		Berlin, Germany	
Nordic 3R-Centres: What can we offer? 🗷	Tom Bengtsen	Denmark's 3R-	2017
		Center	
Prize-winning 3R activity in Norway ♂	Gøril Eide	University of	2017
		Tromsø, Norway	
Have the 3Rs made any difference? ♂	Elliot Lilley	RSPCA, UK	2017
THE REST OF THE REST OF THE PARTY (1997)	L		

Guidelines for research using fish

Please also see the PREPARE guidelines for planning and conducting animal research and testing.

- > Revised version of Appendix A of the "European Convention for the protection of animals used for scientific purposes". The revision came into force on 15 June 2007 and contains speciesspecific guidelines for a number of fish species.
- > Guidelines for the severity classification of procedures on fish
- > Wootten R (2005) Species-specific provisions for fish in the European Convention for the protection of animals used for experimental and scientific purposes (presentation at a meeting in Oslo in May 2005)
- Griffin G (2005) Canadian Guidelines for the care & use of fish in research, teaching and testing (presentation at a meeting in Oslo in May 2005)
- Johansen R., Needham JR, Colquhoun D., Poppe TT & Smith AJ. (2006): Guidelines for health and welfare monitoring of fish used in research. Laboratory Animals 40(4): 323-340 @
- > Considerations for a European animal welfare standard to evaluate adverse phenotypes in teleost fish [2]*
- > Guidelines for the Use of Fishes in Research (2004) American Fisheries Society (AFS)
- > Ostrander GK (2000) The Laboratory Fish. Academic Press, Baltimore, USA.
- > Poole T (1999) UFAW Handbook on the Care and Management of Laboratory Animals. Volume 2: Amphibious & Aquatic Vertebrates & Advanced Invertebrates. Blackwell Science.
- > DeTolla LJ et al. (1995) Guidelines for the Care and Use of Fish in Research @ILAR Journal 37 (4)
- > Borski RG, Hodson RJ (2003) Fish Research and the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee

 ILAR journal 44 (4)
- Brattelid T, Smith AJ (2000) Guidelines for reporting the results of experiments using fish
 Laboratory Animals 34 131-135
- > The welfare of farmed fish at slaughter (concerns about carbon dioxide use) (HSUS report)
- > Schaeffer et al. (1992) The Care and Use of Amphibians, Reptiles and Fish in Research Scientists for Animal Welfare (SCAW)
- > <u>Documents for laypeople on ethics committees</u> Royal Society for the Protection of Animals (RSPCA), UK

Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



norecopa.no/fish/guidelines



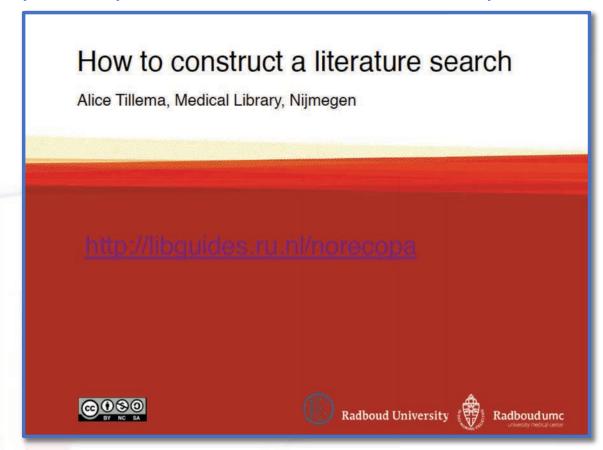


norecopa.no/species



Alice Tillema, Radboud University: How to construct a literature search

http://norecopa.no/how-to-construct-a-literature-search.pdf





How to Search: An Overview

1. Define the Questions

Note all possible keywords and subject headings to include in your literature search, those which are related to your research, as well as those related to the 3Rs.

2. Select Appropriate Databases

Selecting the appropriate databases is critical; you will need to search in more than one database and to tailor your keywords, subject headings, and search strategies to each specific database.

3. Construct the Search Strategies

After developing keyword lists, you will need to develop search strategies, including how to expand and/or narrow your searches. Keep a record of databases and search strategies for protocol submission.

4. Evaluate Search Results

Review and evaluate your results as you go along in order to make modifications to your search strategies.

5. Manage and Report Search Results

After conducting your searches, you will need a way to keep track of the information that you have located, document the process, and create a narrative concerning any refinements, reductions, or replacements identified.

library.ucdavis.edu/guide/animal-alternatives-searching

The EURL ECVAM Search Guide

Can be ordered free of charge from

bookshop.europa.eu





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



SSAGE

There is widespread concern about the quality, reproducibility and translatability of studies involving research animals. Although there are a number of reporting guidelines available, there is very little overarching 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 the Norecopa website, with links to guidelines for animal research and testing, at https://

Keywords

quidelines, planning, design, animal experiments, animal research

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Introduction

scrutiny, for good scientific and ethical reasons. Studies alarming deficiencies in the information provided, 1,2 even after the production and journal endorsement of lines for researchers on how to plan animal experiments about the lack of reproducibility and translatability of laboratory animal research.⁴⁻⁷ This can, for example, contribute towards the failure of drugs when they enter human trials.8 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.9 This has understandably sparked a demand for reduced waste when planning experiments involving 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, Email: adrian.smith@norecopa.no

in our experience, often underestimated by scientists Even small practical details can cause omissions or arte-The quality of animal-based studies is under increasing facts that can ruin experiments which in all other respects have been well-designed, and generate health of papers reporting animal experiments have revealed risks for all involved. There is therefore, in our opinion, an urgent need for detailed but overarching guidereporting guidelines.³ There is also widespread concern which are safe and scientifically sound, address animal

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Norecopa: PREPARE for better Science



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Laboratory Animals, 52(2): 135-141. DOI: 10.1177/0023677217724823

norecopa.no/PREPARE/prepare-checklist





The PREPARE Guidelines Checklist

Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence

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PREPARE¹ 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 st.
- Formulation of the study
 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, and some topic checklist can be adapted to meet special needs, such as field studies. PREPARE includes guidance on facilities, since in-house experiments are dependent upon their quality. The full version of the guideline 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.

Topic	Recommendation			
(A) Formulation of the study				
1. Literature searches	Form a clear hypothesis, with primary and secondary outcomes. Consider the use of systematic reviews. Consider the use of systematic reviews. Assess the relevance of the species to be used, its biology and suitability to answer the experimental questions with the least sufficing and the welfare needs. Assess the reproducibility and translatibility of the project.			
2. Legal issues	Consider how the research is affected by relevant legislation for animal research and other areas, e.g. animal transport, occupational health and safety. Locate relevant guidance documents (e.g. EU guidance on project evaluation).			
3. Ethical issues, harm-benefit assessment and humane endpoints	Construct a lay summary. In dialogue with ethics committees, consider whether statements about this type of research have already been produced. Address the 3Rs (replacement, reduction, refinement) and the 3Ss (good science, good sense,			
	on one seasibilities) Consider pre-registration and the publication of regative readits. Perform a harm-benefit assessment and justify any likely animal harm. Discuss the learning objectives, if the animal use is for educational or training purposes. Another a seven of cassinication is one project. Define objective, easily measurable and unequivocal humane endpoints. Discuss the justification, if any, for death as an end-point.			
Experimental design and statistical analysis	Unisuser prior situres, seasonary prior dearn as an employment. Unisuser prior situres, seasonary prior and significance eves. Define the experimental unit and decide upon animal numbers. Choose methods of randomisation, prevent observer bias, and decide upon indusion and exclusion criteria.			



Topic	Recommendation
	(B) Dialogue between scientists and the animal facility
5. Objectives and timescale, funding and division of labour	□ Arrange meetings with all relevant staff when early plans for the project exist. □ Construct an approximate timescale for the project, indicating the need for assistance with preparation, animal care, procedures and waste disposal/decontamination. □ Discuss and disclose all expected and potential costs. □ Construct a detailed plan for division of labour and expenses at all stages of the study.
6. Facility	Conduct a physical inspection of the facilities, to evaluate building and equipment standards and needs. Discuss staffing levels at times of extra risk.
ation and	Assess the current competence of staff members and the need for further education or training prior to the stroy.
risks,	☐ Perform a risk assessment, in collaboration with the animal facility, for all persons and animals affected
decontamination	Assess, and if necessary produce, specific guidance for all stages of the project. Discuss means for containment, decontamination, and disposal of all items in the study.
	(C) Quality control of the components in the study
9. Test substances and procedures	Provide as much information as possible about test substances. Consider the feasibility and validity of test procedures and the skills needed to perform them.
10. Experimental animals	Decide upon the characteristics of the animals that are essential for the study and for reporting Avoid generation of surplus animals.
11. Quarantine and health monitoring	☐ Discuss the animals' likely health status, any needs for transport, quarantine and isolation, health monitoring and consequences for the personnel.
12. Housing and husbandry	Attend to the animals' specific instincts and needs, in collaboration with expert staff. Discuss acclimatization, optimal housing conditions and procedures, environmental factors and any experimental limitations on these (e.g. food deprivation, solitary bousing).
13. Experimental procedures	Develop refined procedures for capture, immobilisation, marking, and release or rehoming. Develop refined procedures for substance administration, sampling, sedation and anaesthesia, surgery and other techniques.
14. Humane killing, release, reuse or rehoming	□ Consult relevant legislation and guidelines well in advance of the study. □ Define primary and emergency methods for humane Nilling. □ Assess the competence of those who may have to perform these tasks.
15. Necropsy	Construct a systematic plan for all stages of necropsy, including location, and identification of all animals and samples.

- Smith AJ, Clutton RE, Lilley E, Hansen KEA & Brattelid T. PREPARE: Guide lines for Planning Animal Research and Testing. Laboratory Animals, 2017, DOI: 10.1177/0023677217724823.
- Kilkenny 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 | Onorecopa





PREPARE:

Planning Research and Experimental Procedures on Animals: Recommendations for Excellence

PREPARE covers 15 topics:

Formulation of the study

- 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

Maybe the study shouldn't go ahead

Systematic review of published research?



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

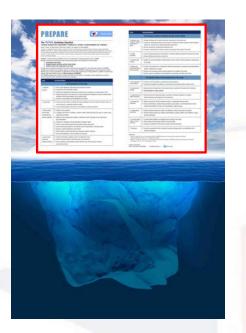
- 9. Test substances and procedures
- 10. Experimental animals
- 11 Quarantine and health monitoring
- 12 Housing and husbandry
- 13. Experimental procedures
- 14 Humane killing, release, reuse or rehoming
- 15 Necropsy

Items in pink are not typically highlighted in reporting guidelines



In addition to the checklist, much more information is available on:

norecopa.no/PREPARE





norecopa.no/PREPARE





Harm-Benefit Assessment

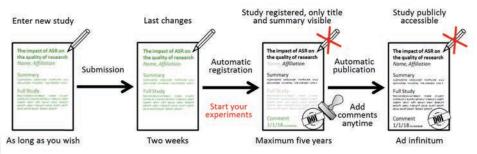
An evaluation of the likely sources and level of suffering of a planned procedure, followed by an assessment of the potential benefits of the research weighed against these harms, lies at the heart of legislation in the EU and elsewhere. Advice on how to conduct a harmbenefit analysis is available here. A framework for severity assessment and severity classification amount must be established and justified. The likely adverse effects of each procedure should be described, along with their likely incidence and methods of recognising them, with indications of how these effects can be mitigated by implementing refinement. This necessitates the involvement of personnel with the relevant expertise to recognise, assess and reduce animal suffering, especially severe suffering. Guidance on this is available on the RSPCA website a. Specific justification of all unalleviated animal



Pre-registration of a study

Prevents p-hacking and HARKING Encourages the publication of negative results Ensures a detailed description of the study





PRECLINICAL**TRIALS**.EU

International register of preclinical trial protocols



Pre-registration of animal research

The pre-registration of protocols for animal research is gaining momentum, enabling peer review and as part of the work to reduce bias:

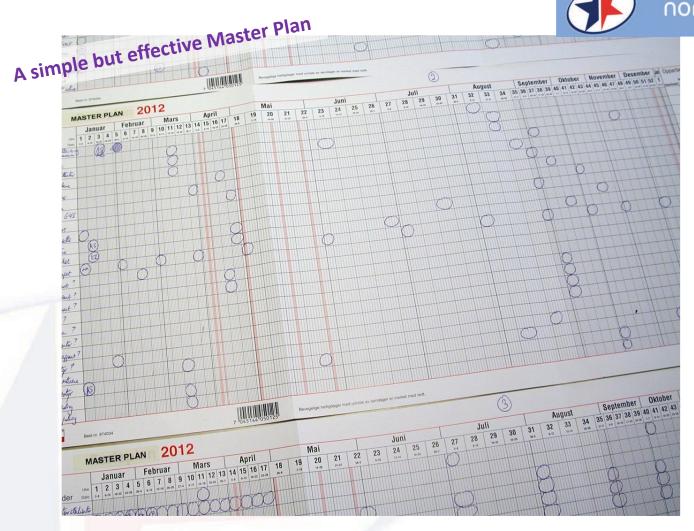
- > Preclinicaltrials.eu
- > The Animal Study Registry (animal study registry.org) , Germany (see also Bert et al., 2019)
- > PROSPERO :: An international prospective register of systematic reviews, established by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) in the UK
- > Should preclinical studies be registered? (Anderson & Kimmelman, 2015)
- > Further advice on protocol registration &

Depositories for online protocols

- > Protocol Exchange r from Nature.com
- > protocols.io 🗗
- > protocol-online.org
- > Open Wetware 🗗

https://norecopa.no/prepare/4-experimental-design-and-statistical-analysis







A contract between the animal facility and the research group

The division of labour and responsibilities

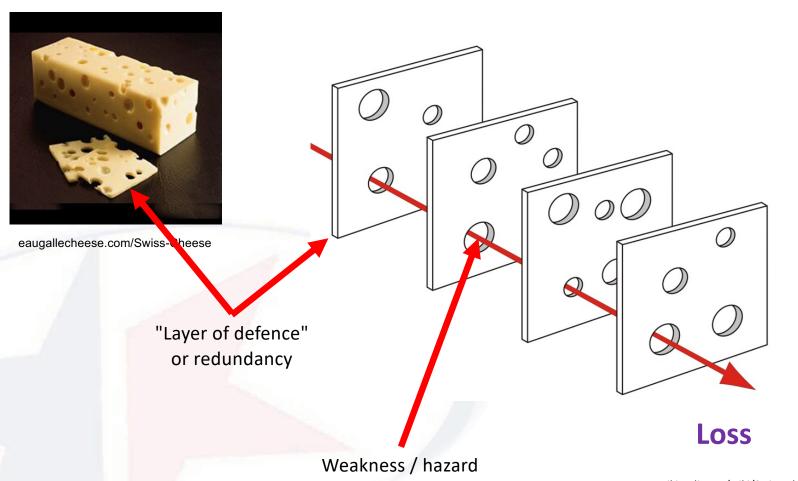
Clarifying all stages of the experiment

Ensuring that all necessary data are recorded

	Animal	Researcher	Not
	facility		applicable
Animal:			
Arrival date			
Species			
Strain/stock and substrain			
Supplier (full name and address) or bred on the premises			
Number and sex			
Age, weight, stage of life cycle on arrival			
Pre-treatment (surgical or medical) from supplier			
Quality (e.g. SPF, germ-free, gnotobiotic, conventional)			
Acclimation time before the start of the experiment			
Time and duration of fasting (with/without water and bedding)			
Environment:			
Type of housing: barrier/conventional			
Temperature (mean ± variation)			
Light schedule			
Relative humidity (mean ± variation)			
Number of air changes in the animal room/cabinet per hour			
Environmental enrichment			
Housing:			
Free-range, shelf, cabinet, isolator			
Cage type and size			
Number and method of distribution of animals per cage			
		1	

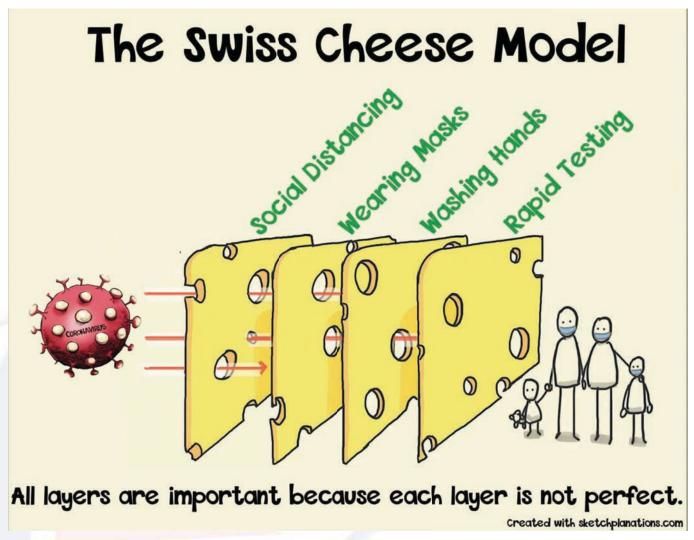


Threat and Error Management



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wikipedia.org/wiki/Swiss_cheese_model



twitter.com/jkwan_md/status/1313328317718843394/photo/1



Contingency and redundancy

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



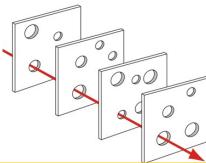
Photo: NMBU



A Contingency Plan, based upon risk assessment

- Access to emergency services (police, fire, medical and veterinary help, security guards, personnel transport in cases of acute illness)
- Means of communication with staff members at all levels
- SOPs for acute illness, including





These need

- bites
- corrosive injuries
- and forms for reporting such injuries
- Firefighting, evacuation of personnel and animals
- Access to specialist services (e.g. ventilation system, plumbing, electrical installations, suppliers of equipment)
- Routines in cases of power failure, water leaks and (if applicable) natural disasters such as flooding
- Routines for emergency killing of animals
- Routines in cases of threats to the facility or personnel

https://norecopa.no/prepare/6-facility-evaluation/master-plan-and-sops/contingency-plan

Temporary staff at weekends and holidays



Those who plan animal studies should ask relevant questions about quality assurance of the animal facility itself

The AAALAC Program Description Template is a good checklist for the facility as a whole https://www.aaalac.org/program-description



Disclosure:

I have prepared for and managed an animal facility with AAALAC accreditation for 10 years

No other connection to AAALAC International





Program Description

- **Animal Care and Use Program**
- Animal environment, Housing and Managemen
- **Veterinary Care**
- **Physical plant** D.

Work in the spirit of AAALAC, even if not accredited!

III. Veterinary Care	
III. Veterinary Care A. Animal Procurement and Transportation	•
Animal Program Animal Program Animal Program Animal Program But and Transportation	29
2. Transportation of A	29
Animal Procurement Transportation of Animals Preventive Medicine Animal Biosecurity Quarantine and Stability	29
1. Animal Biosecurit	29
2. Quarantine and Status	29
Separation by Health State	29
C. Clinical Care and Management	30
Surveillance, Diagnosis, T.	30
Emergency Care	30
Emergency Care	30
4. Diagnostic Resources 5. Drug Storage and Control D. Surgery	31
Drug Storage and Control Surgery Pre-Surgical Planning	31
1 D	32
D. Surgery 1. Pre-Surgical Planning 2. Surgical Facilities	32
Pre-Surgical Planning Surgical Facilities Surgical Procedures	
Surgical Facilities Surgical Procedures Aseptic Technique.	33
3. Surgical Procedures 4. Aseptic Technique 5. Intraoperative Monitoring	33
Intraoperative Monitoring	33







"because we've always done it that way"

"as often as necessary"

"there are no alternatives"

A 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!

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.



Communication and the Culture of Care

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

essential for a good Culture of Care

Here are some examples from International Culture of Care network members

Regular meetings

Scheduled meetings for scientists, animal technologists, vets, unit

members

J.J.J.J. managers and AWERB

Regular refresher/update meetings for all organises

Special events

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

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



Building communication into existing processes

Each study has a prestart and wash-up meeting involving everybody

Three Rs improvements reported to AWERB &

shared at external user



Other ideas A 'boxless' event: anyone

can submit 'out of the box' ideas to improve practice









Encourage collaboration 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



Collaboration on the road to better preclinical research

October 6, 2020 / PLoS ONE Guest Blogger / Guest Post





https://everyone.plos.org/2020/10/06/prepare



norecopa.no/PREPARE/film

a 3-minute cartoon film





Another option to spread good practice:

norecopa.no/wiki

The Refinement Wiki



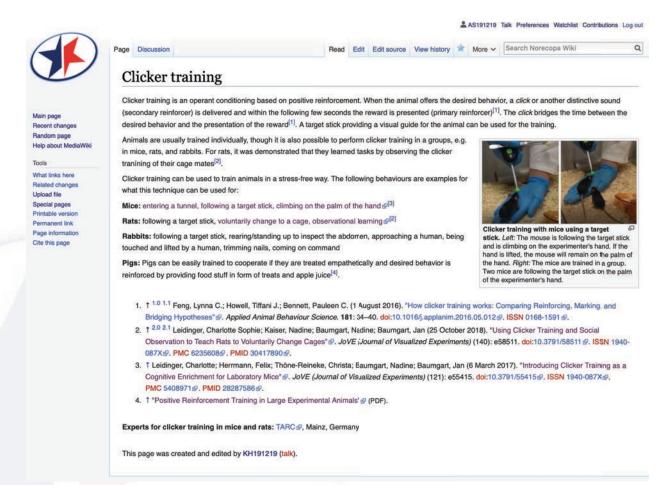
Many good ideas on refinement are posted on discussion forums, but never get published.

Designed to be

- a portal for rapid publication and dissemination of these ideas
- a place to identify experts or potential collaborators



wiki.norecopa.no



CIRS-LAS Portal

Critical incident reporting system in laboratory animal science



Operating principles



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Recent incidents

Injury of the mesentery by vertebral kyphoplasty

Mouse neonates exposed to CO2

Animal escapes during transportation

Kidney damage in mouse after surgery on heating mat

Soft tissue implant in rabbit



Summary





1. PLAN, in collaboration with animal care staff from day one and consult the guidelines: be PREPARED



2. WRITE a good manuscript, showing that you have been aware of the potential causes of irreproducibility, and with enough detail that scientists can evaluate the model



3. FLAG any advances you have made within the 3Rs, preferably in the title or abstract (or write a separate method paper)



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

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





Help others plan better!

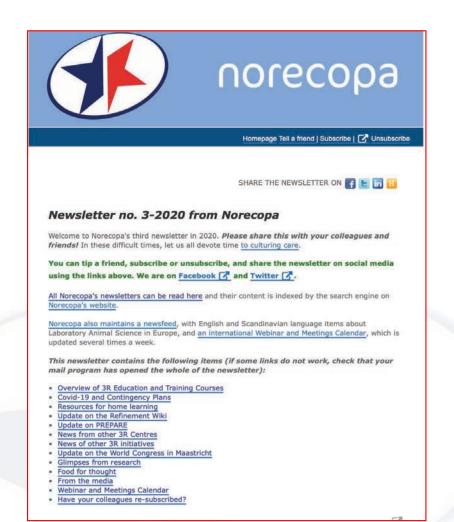


Published later in:

Photo: NMBU

"Saphenous vein puncture for blood sampling of the mouse, rat, hamster, gerbil, guinea-pig, ferret and mink"

Not necessarily a high-impact factor journal.



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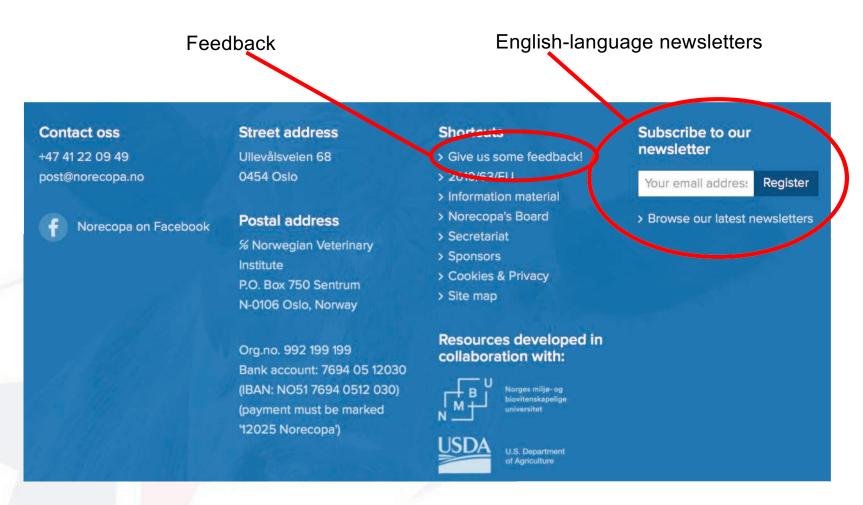
English-language newsletters

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Illustration photos: colourbox.com

























