

Ethical Issues for Life Sciences, and Research Involving Animals as Research Subjects

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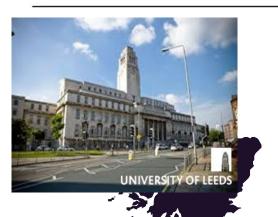






My 40yr research animals sciences career

























MAKERERE UNIVERSITY

@lewisd99

Animal research can raise strong emotions







Animal Rights Activists Make Off With One Hundred Mutant Mice

Animal rights activists ruined years of important research on diseases such as autism and schizophrenia



Pensioner's body reburied after animal rights graverobbing



▲ The coffin of Gladys Hammond is carried into St Peter's church, Yoxall, for reburial, nearly two years after her body was stolen by animal-rights extremists. Photo: AP/David Jones.

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Huge range of stakeholders & opinions

- Public
- Patients & patient advocacy grps
- Clinicians
- Science and scientists
- Individual researchers
- Animal care colleagues
- Veterinarians

- Animal welfare organisations
- Animal rights activists
- Governments
- Institutions, Organisations & Industry
- Financially dependant

- For many, conditional acceptors
- Opinions change
- Influenced by time, events, culture, religion, species, approach, society.....

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Four differing perspectives:



- The 'anything goes' view: value therefore no further ethical justification;
- The 'on balance justification' view: morally justified if take reasonable steps to minimise costs to animal;
- The 'moral dilemma' view: will always be wrong by neglecting humans or animals;
- The 'abolitionist' view: no moral justification for causing harms to animals.

https://www.nuffieldbioethics.org/publications/animal-research

- Competing human and animal interests;
- Animal vs human "rights" & moral status;
- Rights of species & sentience;

The principal actors: Research animals















Rattus norvegicus



Sus scrofa dom.



Canis Iupus

ANIMALS CANNOT GIVE INFORMED CONSENT



Tragelaphus strepsiceros



(My) Research Animal Scientist perspective



"Practice of performing operations on live animals for the purpose of experimentation or scientific research"

- Is the use of animals necessary?
- Similar knowledge via other means?
- Is all scientific knowledge worthwhile? What would happen if didn't have it?
- Can we do things differently to minimise harms & maximise benefits?
- Who benefits & how?
- Are the benefits realisable & when?
- Do the benefits always have to outweigh the harms?
- Can an economic or career benefit justify using animals?
- Professional obligations & values;
- Is application of the 3Rs or 5Fs sufficient?

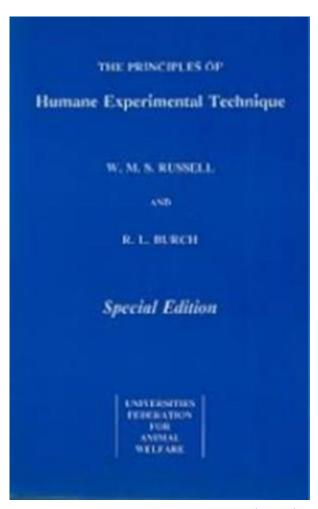
Minimising harms: Five Freedoms (1965)



- Freedom from hunger or thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour
- 2. Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area
- 3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment
- 4. Freedom to express (most) normal behaviour by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind
- 5. Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering

Minimising Harms to research animals: Principles of Humane Experimental Technique





Russell & Burch (1959)

Replacement Refinement Reduction

- Societal
- Legal
- Moral

Do we have to use animals at all? (Replacement)

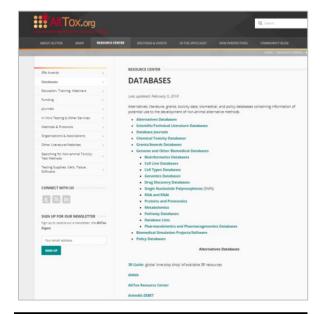


Complete (Ultimate aim)

- Computer models
- Databases
- Human cell cultures and tissues

Partial

- Animal tissues and cultures
- Invertebrates
- Immature/embryonic vertebrates







If do, MUST optimise animal numbers (Reduction)



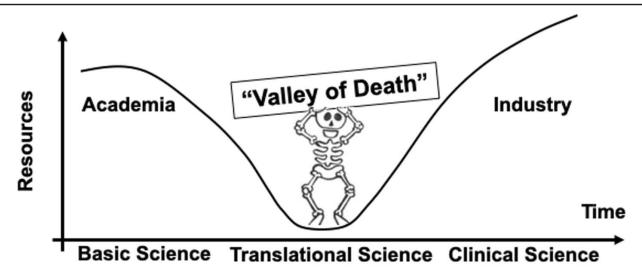
- Optimisation of animal numbers
- Robust statistical & experimental design
- Multiple data collection / Longitudinal studies
- Previous control
- Pilot studies



Critical to minimise harms (Refinement)

- Model, species;
- Life-time experience: breeding, housing & husbandry;
- Refined procedures & techniques, including handling;
- Peri-operative analgesia;
- Habituation & training;
- Early recognition & pro-active intervention;
- Robust humane endpoints;
- Afterwards.





- Pre-clinical studies neither reproducible, reliable & translatable
- 95% drugs entering Clinical trials fail: efficacy, safety, models
- 100,000,000+ animals p.a.
- Risks
- Costs
- Focus on profit: rare diseases & diseases of the Emerging World

Animal welfare factors affecting reproducibility, reliability & translatability.

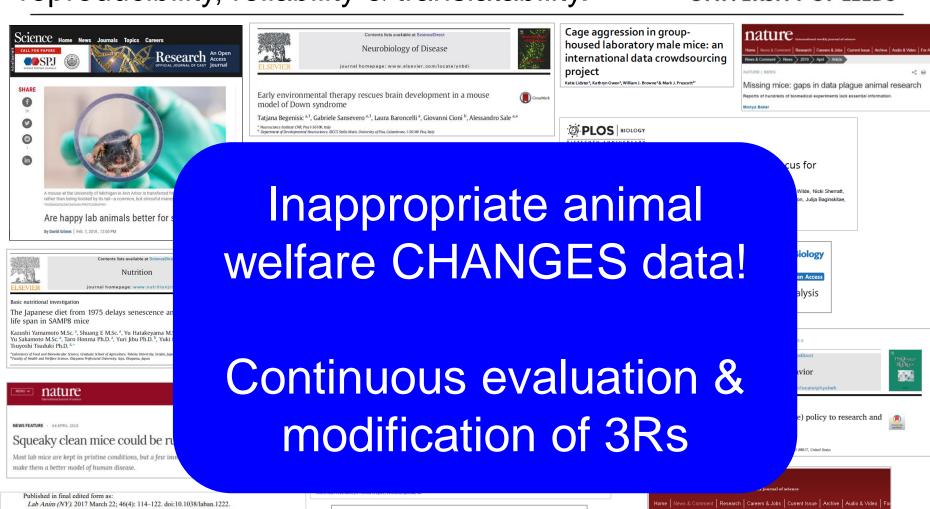


Male researchers stress out rodents

potentially skewing study results

Alla Katsnelson

Rats and mice show increased stress levels when handled by men rather than women.



A big-data approach to understanding metabolic rate and

June K. Corrigan, Deepti Ramachandran, Yuchen He, Colin Palmer, Michael J. Jurczak,

Bingshan Li, Randall H. Friedline, Jason K. Kim, Jon J. Ramsey, Louise Lantier,

Mouse Metabolic Phenotyping Center Energy Balance Working Group

response to obesity in laboratory mice

Owen P. McGuinness, Alexander S. Banks,

doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/839076

https://youtu.be/GB5BSzPsLsw

Department of Veterinary Pathobiology at the University of Missouri in Columbia, Missouri

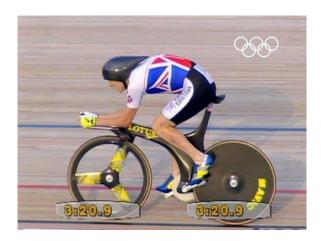
Microbiota and reproducibility of rodent models

Craig L Franklin and Aaron C Ericsson

Cumulative effect of individual Refinements



Single large step



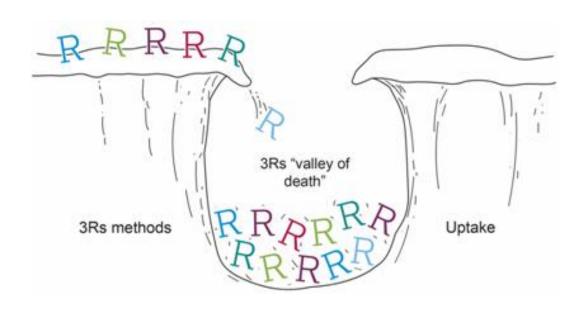


Multiple small steps

- Redesign saddle
- Lighter tyres
- Aerodynamic helmets
- Suit design
- Nutrition
- Psychological support
- Heat pads between races
- Physiotherapy/massage gel
- Own comfortable pillows
- Hand washing

Limited Global uptake & application of 3Rs





- Varying legal & ethical requirements
- Knowledge & understanding
- Historical knowledge
- Own previous research



Role of the IACUC



- Animal, Institution & public voice
- Active & inclusive participation- different roles & responsibilities
- Is it necessary?
- All steps to minimise harms & maximise benefits
- Application of 3Rs
- Appropriately resourced
- Appropriate experimental & statistical design
- Application of learning from previous studies
 - Institutional Culture of Care

Institutional Culture of Care



Commitment of EVERYBODY to:

- Providing highest quality of animal welfare & application of 3Rs;
- Scientific quality;
- Care of Staff;
- > Transparency for stakeholders.
- Appropriate attitudes and behaviours
- Institutional expectation- top down
- Shared & individual responsibility
- Pro-active approach
- Empowered animal care staff & vets
- All voice and concerns listened to



Questions or comments? Please get in touch

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