### **Focus on Severe Suffering**



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# **RSPCA Animals in Science Department**

- Promotes
  - Replacement
  - Reductions in numbers and suffering and
  - Improvements in welfare while animal use continues
- Helps ensure robust ethical review that effectively challenges whether and how animals are used



### Aims of this session

# Provide support, information and inspiration to help you reduce – or ideally avoid – severe suffering

Main focus on disease models

- Resources produced by RSPCA and with partner organisations –
   IAT, LASA, LAVA
- Practical case studies
- Panel discussion









- Competent authorities
- Animal Welfare Bodies
- Persons with responsibilities under Articles 24 and 25 (attending veterinarians, staff responsible for ensuring information access, training and competency etc)
- National Committees
- Scientists
- Animal technologists
- NGOs
- National 3Rs centres





# 'Severe suffering' - definition

# In the UK and EU, animals in 'severe' procedures are likely to experience:

- severe pain, suffering or distress
- long-lasting moderate pain, suffering or distress, or
- severe impairment to their wellbeing or general condition

#### **Equivalent severity classifications in other countries:**

- USA: Category E
- Canada: D or E
- Australia/NZ: death as endpoint or severe physiological challenge



### Why severe suffering?

All laboratory animal suffering is a concern, but reducing and avoiding 'severe' suffering should be a top priority

- Ethical and animal welfare benefits
- Legal requirements to minimise suffering
- Scientific benefits better welfare means better science

10%

of animals used in experiments worldwide experience 'severe' suffering\*

10m

animals across the world experience severe suffering each year\* +1m

procedures involving severe suffering each year within UK and EU\*\*



### Causes of severe suffering

#### Three main reasons:

- 1. Some procedures or 'models' are likely to cause severe suffering
- 2. A combination of less severe factors can lead to increased overall suffering: 'cumulative severity'
- 3. Where animals die, this may involve severe suffering including both unexpected mortality, and 'death as an endpoint'



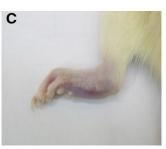


### Potentially severe procedures

- Batch potency testing of vaccines and other biologics
- Infectious disease models with severe symptoms, e.g. some vaccine development
- Studies of diseases that cause severe suffering in humans, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, sepsis, spinal cord injury
- Some regulatory toxicology tests, e.g. acute toxicology, ecotoxicity









## **Expert working groups**

Cancer	Cardiovascular studies	Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis (EAE)
Ischaemic stroke	Liver fibrosis	Neuropathic pain
Rheumatoid arthritis	Seizures, convulsions and epilepsy	Sepsis
Spinal cord injury	Vaccine potency tests	Vaccine studies using non- human primates

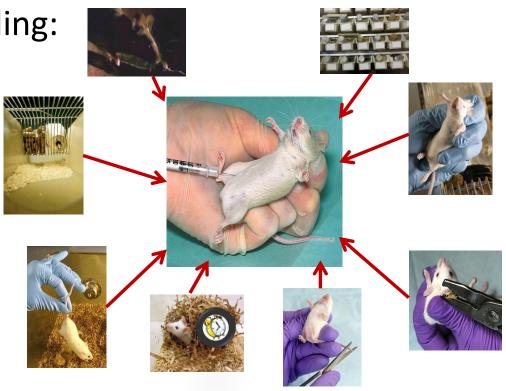
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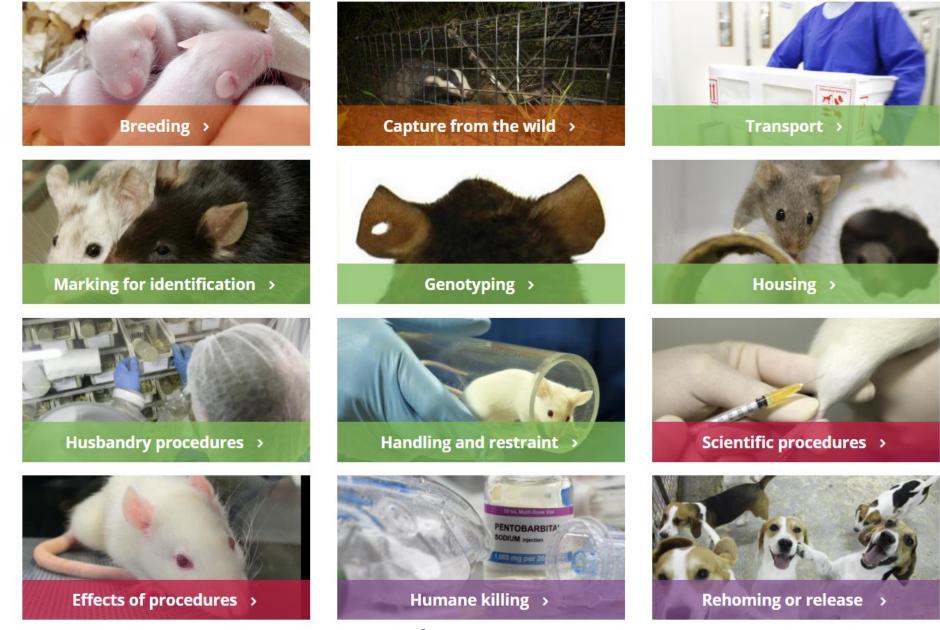




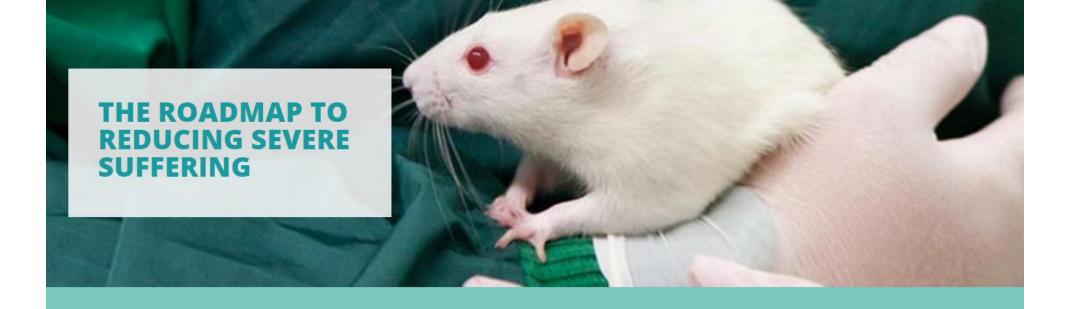
Apart from experimental procedures, animals experience many other **life events** – including:

- transport
- marking for identification
- capture
- handling
- restraint
- laboratory housing and husbandry
- humane killing





focusonseveresuffering.co.uk/lifetime experiences

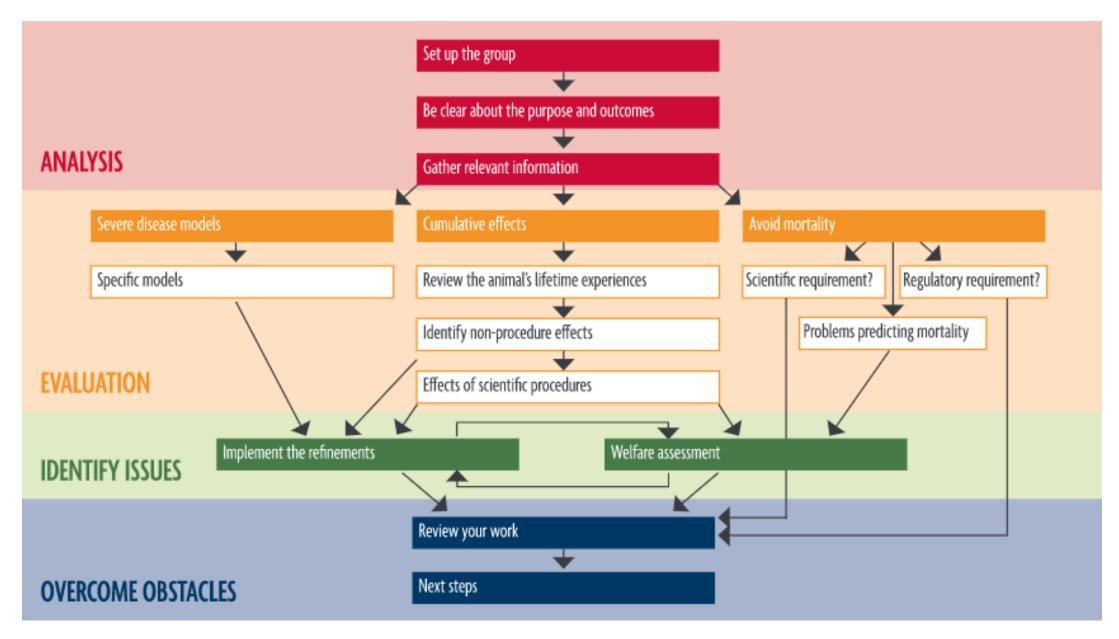


The 'Roadmap' is a practical exercise to help you focus on procedures in your institution that could cause 'severe' suffering, identify contributing factors and find ways of avoiding or refining these.

A key principle of the Roadmap is an 'audit' of procedures, carried out by an appropriate team of people with different expertise and perspectives.



focusonseveresuffering.co.uk/roadmap



focusonseveresuffering.co.uk/roadmap



### **Events**

International RSPCA Focus on Severe Suffering meetings

- Brussels (2016)
- Berlin (2017)
- Athens (2019)
- Stockholm (2022)

#### Other meetings:

- FELASA: Prague (2019)
- GSK: Stevenage (2019)
- Focus on Fish: online (2020)
- Focus on Fish 2: TBD











### **Ethics**



"Where severe suffering is unavoidable, there should be an exceptionally high level of benefit and likelihood of achievement."

#### **UK Animals in Science Committee**

#### Questions for AWBs or ethics/Animal Care and Use Committees:

- Why is severe suffering needed?
- What is being done to reduce/avoid this?
- Are the benefits sufficiently high to justify the suffering?
- Can you demonstrate that the model is translatable?
- Could the protocol be run with a moderate severity limit?
- What if we said 'no'?



### Progress so far ...



61% reduction

in experimental procedures causing severe suffering in the UK since 2014