A ‘road map’ towards ending severe suffering
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Abstract
Revision of the EU Directive controlling experiments on animals has focused attention on the need to reduce animal suffering in scientific procedures. Classification of levels of suffering into mild, moderate and severe and the need to report annual levels of severity has provided added impetus to the drive to refine the most severe models and procedures, as has greater recognition that high levels of suffering impact on an animal’s physiological responses, increasing variability of experimental data. So ending severe suffering is a desirable goal for scientific, ethical and legal reasons.

This is therefore an excellent time to look at the sources and nature of suffering within the research context (to perform a ‘severity audit’), to evaluate the effectiveness of current refinement practices and to seek more effective ways of avoiding or minimising all unnecessary pain and psychological distress experienced by animals. Central to the success of such an initiative is a receptive institutional culture and a robust and challenging ethical review process.

This poster will outline the key questions and practical considerations that establishments need to address in order to reduce suffering for all animals and to work towards ending severe suffering.

Analysis
Perform an in-house ‘severity audit’ of all protocols, procedures and ‘models’. Establish where there is the potential for severe suffering (prospective assessment) and then what actual severity is experienced by individual animals (retrospective assessment).

Evaluation
For procedures where severe suffering occurs, ask:
1. Why the procedure is used and what factors contribute to it being severe?
2. Is severe suffering really necessary to achieve the scientific objective?
3. What proportion of animals in each protocol, procedure or ‘model’ experienced severe suffering?
4. What refinements are already in place, how effective these are and whether there is potential for further application of the 3Rs?
5. Look at why severe suffering occurs and what current approaches are used to avoid it.
6. Define obstacles
   Establish what the impact of ending severe suffering would be
7. Overcome obstacles
   Set out a plan to overcome issues and to end severe suffering

Define Obstacles
What are the scientific obstacles to ending severe suffering? Set these out clearly and assess the genuine impact of stopping severe protocols, procedures or ‘models’.

The Road Map Process
Every establishment should ensure there is a process to achieve the following for severe ‘models’ or procedures:

1. Culture
   Establish and maintain a progressive, open minded and caring research culture
2. Analysis
   Establish to what extent severe suffering occurs
3. Evaluation
   Look at why severe suffering occurs and what current approaches are used to avoid it
4. Define obstacles
   Establish what the impact of ending severe suffering would be
5. Overcome obstacles
   Set out a plan to overcome issues and to end severe suffering

Overcome Obstacles
Take an alternative approach e.g.: Use a non-severe model
Re-frame the research question to avoid a severe model
Use a mechanism-based approach rather than a disease-model approach

Apply Refinement e.g.: Refine every element of the lifetime experience of the animal
Establish, validate and implement humane endpoints

An institutional ‘culture of care’ an essential prerequisite of effective implementation of the ‘Road Map’. Components of such a culture include:

1. A collective responsibility and accountability for the welfare of animals, shared by all staff.
2. Demonstrable commitment to high standards of housing, care and welfare above the legal minimum from senior management.
3. Internal openness including the ability to raise, share and resolve concerns.
4. Support for ‘Named Persons’ (such as Animal Care and Welfare Officers, Veterinary Surgeons, Information and Training and Competency Officers).
5. A robust framework for training, assessment of competence and continued professional development of all staff.
6. Effective and well-supported institutional ethical review of scientific work.
7. An effective ethics or animal care and use committee, e.g. the Animal Welfare and Ethical Review Body (AWERB) in the UK.

“what would happen if severe suffering was banned tomorrow?”

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