

Conflict of Interest

Use of animal models for the development and approval for <u>medical</u> <u>devices</u> and for education of surgeons

External Advisor/ Trainer and Animal Welfare Officer @Medizinisches Kompetenzzentrum c/o HCx Consulting GmbH <u>Medizin im Grünen</u>

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Responsible PrecliniX: Enhancing Evidence Generation through the 6Rs Framework

Refinement session: Ethical and practical considerations for responsible research using animals

Natascha Drude, PhD 7th November 2023



FIN3R Annual Symposium



Improving the quality and translatability of biomedical research through the 3Rs principle



Aus Forschung wird Gesundheit



QUEST Center for Responsible Research

12/13/2023







BIH QUEST Center for Responsible Research



12/13/2023

Support and accompany project, meta-analytic assessment and continuous refinement of processes

Reproducibility crisis and the lack of translation



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Kane PB, Kimmelman J. Is preclinical research in cancer biology reproducible enough? Elife. 2021 Dec 7;10:e67527. doi: 10.7554/eLife.67527.





Failure to connect two worlds, or rather multiple reasons for translational attrition?

- Complexity
- Someone else was there already: Low hanging fruits have been picked
- Lack of robustness and transparency of preclinical research results
- Lack of robustness and transparency of clinical study results
- Lack of resources (including time!)

Seyhan Translational Medicine Communications (2019) 4:18 https://doi.org/10.1186/s41231-019-0050-7

Translational Medicine Communications

REVIEW

Lost in translation: the valley of death across preclinical and clinical divide – identification of problems and overcoming obstacles

Attila A. Seyhan^{1,2}



Credit: B. MELLOR





Open Access

Non-reproducibility as an indicator for cutting edge research?

True

Unlikely results

How a small proportion of false positives can prove very misleading

False

False positives

Typical Experiment

Are you studying something that is rather unlikely (cutting edge?)

False positives: $5\% (\alpha = 0.05)$

False negatives: 20% (β = 0.80 \rightarrow power)

1. Of hypotheses				
interesting				
enough to test,				
perhaps one in				
ten will be true.				
So imagine tests				
on 1,000				
100 of which				
ure true.				



The new
true
3. Not knowing
what is false and
what is not, the
researcher sees
125 hypotheses as
true, 45 of which
are not.
I ne negative
results are much
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published.

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Replication versus Non-replication

Commentary



Rethinking research reproducibility

Ulrich Dirnagl^{1,2}

What does it mean if you do not replicate? Original results false positive? Replication false negative?

Does successful replication mean that the original results were correct? Could both results be false positives?

Was the study technically competent?

Hidden moderators





Systematic error, intentional or unintentional, within the research process

The quality of the study is determined not by the prevention of bias itself, but by the <u>degree to which bias is avoided</u> and <u>possible bias is addressed</u>

There is no one-size-fits-all solution to avoid distortion



Systematic error, intentional or unintentional, within the research process

The quality of the study is determined not by the prevention of bias itself, but by the <u>degree to which bias is avoided</u> and <u>possible bias is addressed</u>





12 13.12.2023 Cartoon: Practical Psychology https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQKhAue2Js0

Hypothesis-driven research -gut feeling and expectations



https://sketchplanations.com/survivorship-bias-silent-evidence Stephen Sigler, Nature May 1989



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How to minimize risk of bias? Do we really measure what we want to measure?

<u>Internal validity</u> refers to how far measurements in an experiment reflect causal conclusions or mechanisms

Proper experimental design will aim for high internal validity reducing potential risks of bias



Illustration by Dirk Jan-Hoek (CC-BY), via www.bayesianspectacles.org



Common figure to understand validity and reliability





Unreliable, But Valid





Both Reliable & Valid

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Reliable, Not Valid

Which experiment is valid?











Responsible and robust evidence generation

DFG







Trustworthy:Robust and RigorousUseful:Registration and ReportingEthical:3 (+3) Rs

Strech D, Dirnagl U.; BMJ Open Sci. 2019 Jul 4;3(1):bmjos-2018-000048. doi: 10.1136/bmjos-2018-000048.

Randomization

- Process of **randomly allocating subjects to comparison groups** in a study
- Each subject has the **SAME chance** of receiving each of the possible interventions
- Probability that a subject will receive a particular intervention is **independent** of the probability that any other subject will receive the same intervention
- Random allocation ≠ random sampling
- Equal distribution of the benefits and risks of the interventions





Types of Randomization



Number of participants in each group within a desired ratio (usually "equal")



Limitations in preclinical studies?

Social transfer of pain in rodents



Smith et al., Science 371, 153-159 (2021)

Cage effects







Blinding/ randomization -limitations and feasible strategies





Blinding –limitations?

Preclinical studies often **lack personnel** -often no monitor who would be aware of e.g., potential adverse events



To avoid bias, the mouse was blinded when self-reporting outcomes. Image credit: Lorris Williams.





Other ways to reduce risk of bias:

Automation Quality management Core facilities (outsourcing) Preregistration



Preregistration/ publish your protocol



https://preclinicaltrials.eu/





https://www.animalstudyregistry.org



Registered Reports (Peer-Reviewed) <u>https://www.nature.com/srep/journal-policies/registered-reports</u>

PLOS protocols.io https://plos.org/protocols/ Video: Introduction to protocols.io **Published Peer-Reviewed** Protocols SPRINGERNATURE protocols.io **BIH** QUES Center for Responsible Researc

Internal validity and reliability –outlier management versus attrition/drop out

a priori (preregistration) based on e.g. range of accepted values, physiological range, previous experience

• Need to be applied in a blinded fashion

Inclusion/exclusion criteria based on:

- Animal welfare (severity assessment and humane endpoint)
- Scientific outcome (outlier management)
- Characteristics of the model (genotype, phenotype, stage of disease)

Outlier

• technical (failure); extreme values (i.e., >3 SD), animal attrition

Analysis plan



Attrition/Drop out

Subject "leaves" during a study Reason for attrition? Death? Loss of follow-up?

Are those who leave different from those who remain?



Compared with what?

Control groups:

- Positive and negative control groups?
- Baseline measures possible?

<u>Approved</u> comparator drug/intervention in standard clinical care?

What is the **sample size calculation** based on? Planning and analysis on the level of the **experimental unit**?

• Relevant confounding variables/ effect modifier







How generalisable are your experiments?

Is the targeted mechanism described as causal for the disease in humans?

Correlation or causation?

External validity -generalizability of results

Systematic heterogenization and the "standardization fallacy"

Co-morbidities, different sexes, different strains Secondary outcomes

EXPERT OPINION ON DRUG DISCOVERY 2023, VOL. 18, NO. 11, 1273–1285 https://doi.org/10.1080/17460441.2023.2251886



REVIEW

Check for updates

Mapping strategies towards improved external validity in preclinical translational research

Clarissa F. D. Carneiro 💿, Natascha Drude 💿, Maren Hülsemann 💿, Anja Collazo 💿 and Ulf Toelch 💿

Secondary outcomes/ Flanking experiments Triangulation



Repeating experiments is not enough

Verifying results requires disparate lines of evidence – a technique called triangulation. Marcus R. Munafò and George Davey Smith explain.



Nature 553, 399-401 (2018)

Think clinical translation -similarity of the studied model system to human disease conditions

Are clinical biomarkers or companion diagnostics measured that reflect human conditions?



Miles A. Miller *et al.*, *Sci. Transl. Med.***7**,314ra183-30 13.12.2023 314ra183(2015).DOI:<u>10.1126/scitranslmed.aac6522</u>

Clinical relevance of route of administration

- Bioavailability (pharmacokinetics)
- (Drug) dosing



Hiromichi Yoshimatsu, Kunikazu Ishii, Shinji Yamashita, Journal of Drug Delivery Science and Technology, Volume 58, 2020, 101743, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jddst.2020.101743</u>

How generalisable are your experiments to humans and patients?

Is the primary outcome adequate for the studied disease?

Do I have convergent and discriminant evidence? (Triangulation)



Schmidt-Pogoda, A et al., (2020), Ann Neurol, 87: 40-51 https://doi.org/10.1002/ana.25643

Converging evidence

Different experimental approaches that support the same claim

Discriminant evidence

Exclude similar alternatives



How generalisable are your experiments to humans?



BIH QUEST

Center for Responsible Research

Is the (animal) **model appropriate**? What are we modeling? What are **limitations**?

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Bareham, B., Georgakopoulos, N., Matas-Céspedes, A. et al., Cancer Immunol Immunother 70, 2737–2750 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1007/s00262-021-02897-5

Reverse translation

Understand mechanism and action of successful treatments

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^{13.12.2023} Venniro, M., Banks, M.L., Heilig, M. *et al.* Improving translation of animal models of addiction and relapse by reverse translation. *Nat Rev Neurosci* **21**, 625–643 (2020). <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41583-020-0378-z</u>

The immune system -wildlings to increase external validity

RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE SUMMARY

IMMUNOLOGY

Laboratory mice born to wild mice have natural microbiota and model human immune responses

Stephan P. Rosshart^{*}, Jasmin Herz, Brian G. Vassallo, Ashli Hunter, Morgan K. Wall, Jonathan H. Badger, John A. McCulloch, Dimitrios G. Anastasakis, Aishe A. Sarshad, Irina Leonardi, Nicholas Collins, Joshua A. Blatter, Seong-Ji Han, Samira Tamoutounour, Svetlana Potapova, Mark B. Foster St. Claire, Wuxing Yuan, Shurjo K. Sen, Matthew S. Dreier, Benedikt Hild, Markus Hafner, David Wang, Iliyan D. Iliev, Yasmine Belkaid, Giorgio Trinchieri, Barbara Rehermann^{*}

CD28-superagonist (CD28SA) trial: lifethreatening activation of inflammatory T cells and cytokine storms

Anti-tumor necrosis factor-alpha

(TNF-a) treatment during septic shock ⇒early termination of the study because of harm



No one-size-fits-all



Drude et al. Translational Medicine Communications (2022) 7:24 https://doi.org/10.1186/s41231-022-00130-8 Translational Medicine Communications

REVIEW

Planning preclinical confirmatory multicenter trials to strengthen translation from basic to clinical research – a multi-stakeholder workshop report

COMMENTARY

Open Access

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Finding the best fit for improving reproducibility: reflections from the QUEST Center for Responsible Research

Natascha Drude¹[©], Lorena Martinez-Gamboa¹[©], Tamarinde Haven¹^{*}[©], Constance Holman¹[©], Martin Holst^{1,2}[©], Silke Kniffert¹[©], Sarah McCann¹[©], Torsten Rackoll¹[©], Robert Schulz¹[©] and Arah Weschke¹[©]

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Measurement challenges and causes of incomplete results reporting of biomedical animal studies: Results from an interview study

Till Bruckner^{1,2}, Susanne Wieschowski⊚^{1,2}, Miriam Heider³, Susanne Deutsch⊚⁴, Natascha Drude¹, Ulf Tölch¹, André Bleich³, René Tolba⁴, Daniel Strech^{1,2}*

Science & Society



Introducing quality measures in an academic research consortium

Lessons and recommendation from implementing an ad hoc quality management system for organ model research

Maren Hülsemann^{1,•}⁶, Janine Wiebach¹⁶, Natascha Ingrid Drude¹⁶, Silke Kniffert¹⁶, Laura Behm², Katja Hönzke³, Morris Baumgardt³⁶, Stefan Hippenstiel³, Andreas C Hocke³, Ulrich Dirnagl¹⁶ & Ulf Tölch¹⁶

TRANSPARENT PROCESS



Take home...

Reporting: be transparent about limitations Robustness ≠ box ticking exercise Registration: explore your options

GUIDELINE

Open Access

The ARRIVE guidelines 2.0: Updated guidelines for reporting animal research



Nathalie Percie du Sert^{1*}, Viki Hurst¹, Amrita Ahluwalia^{2,3}, Sabina Alam⁴, Marc T. Avey⁵, Monya Baker⁶, William J. Browne⁷, Alejandra Clark⁸, Innes C. Cuthill⁹, Ulrich Dirnagl¹⁰, Michael Emerson¹¹, Paul Garner¹², Stephen T. Holgate¹³, David W. Howells¹⁴, Natasha A. Karp¹⁵, Stanley E. Lazic¹⁶, Katie Lidster¹⁷, Catriona J. MacCallum¹⁸, Malcolm Macleod¹⁹, Esther J. Pearl¹, Ole H. Petersen²⁰, Frances Rawle²¹, Penny Reynolds²², Kieron Rooney²³, Emily S. Sena¹⁹, Shai D. Silberberg²⁴, Thomas Steckler²⁵ and Hanno Würbel²⁶



Think clinical translation early on What is your next step, if you succeed? What are Go and No/Go Decision criteria?



Thank you!

Please do not hesitate to contact us! <u>QUEST Center for Responsible Research</u>



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Responsible PrecliniX

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Courses and Workshops

Ailyn Bornmüller, MSc

Critical questions to ask to ensure internal validity

- 1. Are measures to avoid risk of bias implemented?
 - Randomization
 - Blinding
 - Inclusion/Exclusion criteria
- 2. Are critical control conditions included?
- 3. Is the primary outcome defined?
- 4. Are Quality control measures in place?
 - Are protocols established, standardized and available for review?



Blinding and Randomization



Research Article 🖞 Open Access 🖾 🔅 🔅

Why Most Acute Stroke Studies Are Positive in Animals but Not in Patients: A Systematic Comparison of Preclinical, Early Phase, and Phase 3 Clinical Trials of Neuroprotective Agents

Antje Schmidt-Pogoda MD 🔀, Nadine Bonberg MSc, Mailin Hannah Marie Koecke, Jan-Kolja Strecker PhD, Jürgen Wellmann PhD, Nils-Martin Bruckmann MD, Carolin Beuker MD, Wolf-Rüdiger Schäbitz MD, Sven G. Meuth MD, PhD, Heinz Wiendl MD, Heike Minnerup MD, MSc, Jens Minnerup MD ... See fewer authors 🔿

First published: 12 November 2019 | https://doi.org/10.1002/ana.25643 | Citations: 28

Neglecting quality criteria contributes to an **overestimation of treatment efficacy** in experimental studies and early clinical trials



...refers to how well the outcome of a study can be expected to apply to other settings, such as other study conditions, animal strains/species.

Translational validity...

...refers to the extent to which a scientific finding can be translated from preclinical to clinical contexts.



Primary (and secondary) Outcome

Should be defined at the time of study design (a priori)

What is your most important measure? (The measure that you use to assess the effect of an intervention)

What did you base your sample size calculation on?

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Examples:

Results Field	Incorrect Examples:	Corrected Examples:
Outcome Measure Title:	"Efficacy"	"Percentage of subjects that experienced a decrease in [measure: PSA] levels greater or equal to 75% at day 30 post-treatment with [drug]"
	"To assess survival"	"median overal survival"; "number of participants alive at 2 years"

https://catalyst.harvard.edu/wpcontent/uploads/regulatory/CTR3_OutcomeMeasures.pdf



Have pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics been investigated?

Route of Administration? What is clinically relevant?

Bioavailability Pharmacokinetics



Haumann, R., Videira, J.C., Kaspers, G.J.L. *et al. CNS Drugs* 2020. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40263-020-00766-w