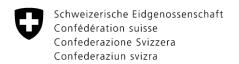
Animal Welfare



Technical information Animal experimentation

Severity degrees 1.04

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A Introduction

This document provides information for the attention of the cantonal authorities responsible for animal experiments, their advisory committees and all persons concerned with animal experiments.

It is intended to serve as a guideline for careful assessment of the severity of animal experiments and the genetic constraints on the animals, in order to allow correct classification of animal experiments in severity categories. It is also intended to promote efforts to find less constraining animal models and experimental procedures and thus to support the implementation of the 3R principles in the longer term.

1 Legal bases

One of the key statements in Swiss animal welfare legislation is that "no person may improperly subject an animal to pain, suffering, harm or fear, or otherwise violate its dignity" (Art. 4 para. 2 of the Animal Welfare Act AWA, SR 455).

In the field of animal experiments, the Act therefore stipulates that animal experiments entailing constraints on the animal (leading to pain, suffering, harm or fear, significantly impairing the animal's general condition or otherwise violating its dignity) must be confined to the indispensable need (Art. 17 AWA and Art. 137 AWO). The Animal Welfare Ordinance AWO (SR 455.1) specifies the conditions for approval of animal experiments. An animal experiment entailing constraints can be approved if the experiment does not exceed the indispensable need and if the weighing of constraint against benefits according to Art. 19 para. 4 of the Animal Welfare Act shows that the experiment is permissible (Art. 140 para. 1 AWO).

For each individual animal experiment and for each genetic constraint on the animals, the degree of constraint the experiment imposes on the animals on which it is conducted is assessed qualitatively and, as far as possible, quantitatively, according to standardised criteria. The classification criteria are listed in <u>Section B General description of severity degrees</u>. The legal basis for this is the severity categories in the Animal Experimentation Ordinance, AEO) (Art. 24 and 25, SR 455.163).

2 Objectives and field of application

In the planning and conducting of animal experiments, persons who conduct or cause such experiments to be conducted must be accountable to themselves and to the authorities for the magnitude of pain, harm, fear and suffering inflicted upon the animals. This also applies to any constraints that the animals suffer as a result of genetic modifications. The pain, harm, anxiety and suffering inflicted on the animals should give cause to question and revise new, existing or routinely used animal models or experimental procedures with a view to their refinement (reduction of constraint). In addition, the possibility of whether the experimental question could be answered wholly or partly by means of alternative methods should be re-examined.

Examples are listed in <u>Section C Animal models by specialty areas and severity degrees</u> under the different severity degrees. They give an initial indication of the classification that might be most appropriate for a particular type of procedure. Animal models and experimental procedures not listed in Section C are classified by analogy, based on the expected constraints on the animals. The absence of information on individual specialty areas (---) means that no generally applied animal models or examples of experimental procedures are known of which are classified in these severity degrees.

The severity degree is determined when an application for a licence to conduct animal experiments is submitted, i.e. before the start of the experiment. The application is assigned the maximum severity to which an animal in the planned experiment is expected to be exposed (prospective severity).

After the experiment has been conducted, the severity degrees for individual animals are recorded according to the actual constraints caused, taking into account any unscheduled events, in the interim or final report for animal experiments (Form-C for animal experiments, point 6; explanatory notes regarding Form-C).

<u>Section D Animal models by specific groups of animal species</u> lists the requirements applying to fish used in animal experiments, where a licence is required.

3 Requirements

- When assigning a severity degree to an animal experiment before it begins, the maximum expected severity is determined by the group undergoing the greatest constraints.
- The classification of an animal experiment before it begins is made on the assumption that the experiment will be conducted optimally (*lege artis*).
- Risk factors are to be taken into account in deciding whether to classify experiments in severity degree 0 or 1. Any procedure that is in itself painless, yet difficult to perform flawlessly, is classed as severity degree 1 if this results prospectively in a low degree of constraint.
- Interventions causing pain must only be conducted with pain relief (Art. 16 AWA). Scientific necessity must be demonstrated in order to use control groups without pain therapy or to withhold pain therapy completely in all animals.

 Pain relief (anaesthesia and analgesia) must be administered according to the latest state of the art. The effect of pain treatment must be monitored continuously and improved if necessary. The combination of opioids with anti-inflammatory agents should be considered. Administration of less potent painkillers must be justified.
 - The partial or complete withholding of pain treatment must result in a higher severity degree.
- 35 Anxiety and stress caused to the animals must be minimised by means of appropriate measures.
- Genetic constraints must also be taken into account when determining the severity degree classification and may result in a higher severity degree.
- 37 The classification criteria listed in <u>Section B General description of severity degrees</u> are used to differentiate between severity categories. The actual severity degree may also be influenced by several other factors, such as:
 - the endpoint of the experiment (termination criteria)
 - the genetic constraint
 - the invasiveness of procedures and interventions
 - the quality of pain therapy
 - the applied dosages
 - the number of times procedures are repeated
 - the duration of the experiment
- If the constraint on the animals is reduced for a model specified in Section D Animal models by specific groups of animal species by means of measures during the experiment, the possibility of classifying the experiment in a lower severity category may be considered.
- If the animal undergoes repeated manipulations during the experiment, the cumulative constraint must be taken into account when assigning the severity degree. The severity degree is not raised if the animal is largely able to recover between repeated manipulations. Repeated blood sampling, as is required in certain models, was taken into consideration in the classification in Section C.

B General description of severity degrees

Constraint caused to animals by interventions or measures in the course of animal experiments (Art. 136 para. 2 AWO, Art. 24 AEO) and caused by genetic modification (Art. 136 para. 2 AWO, Art. 25 AEO) is classed in the following severity categories:

1 Constraint resulting from experimental interventions or measures

- Severity degree 0 No constraint: Procedures and actions performed on animals for experimental purposes that do not inflict pain, suffering or harm on the animals, engender fear or impair their general well-being;
- Severity degree 1 Mild constraint: Procedures and actions performed on animals for experimental purposes that cause short-term mild pain or harm or a mild impairment of general well-being;
- Severity degree 2 Moderate constraint: Procedures and actions performed on animals for experimental purposes that cause short-term moderate or medium to long-term mild pain, suffering or harm, short-term moderate fear or short to medium-term severe impairment of general well-being;
- Severity degree 3 Severe constraint: Procedures and actions performed on animals for experimental purposes that cause medium to long-term moderate pain or severe pain, medium to long-term moderate harm or severe harm, long-term severe fear or a severe impairment of general well-being.

2 Constraint due to genetic modifications

- Severity degree 0 No constraint: Genetic modifications that do not inflict pain, suffering or harm on the animals, engender fear or impair their general well-being;
- Severity degree 1 Mild constraint: Genetic modifications that cause mild pain or harm or a mild impairment of general well-being;
- Severity degree 2 Moderate constraint: Genetic modifications that cause moderate pain, suffering or harm, fear or impairment of general well-being;
- Severity degree 3 Severe constraint: Genetic modifications that cause severe pain, long-term suffering, severe harm, severe fear or a severe impairment of general well-being.

3 Classification criteria

When classifying a procedure in a severity category, any intervention or manipulation conducted on the animal during the procedure and the genetic constraints on the animal must be taken into account. Each animal experiment must be considered individually.

Factors associated with the procedure include:

- type of manipulation and handling;
- type of pain, suffering, anxiety or (permanent) injury caused by the procedure, its intensity, duration and frequency and the use of multiple techniques;
- cumulative suffering during a procedure;
- restriction of natural behaviour, including restrictions in accommodation, housing and care standards;
- animal species and genotype, genetic constraints;
- degree of development, age and sex of the animal;
- methods to reduce or eliminate pain, suffering and anxiety, including improvements in accommodation, housing, care conditions and habituation;
- if possible, endpoints without pain, suffering or other constraint.

C Animal models by specialty area and severity degree

1 Housing and feeding

1.1 Housing and feeding - Severity degree 0

Housing	Housing meeting the minimum requirements of animal welfare legislation
	Examples
	Preference studies with various qualities of litter (for improvements in housing conditions)
	Housing of rats in accordance with animal welfare legislation for ethological observations
Feeding	Feeding with physiological diet without falling short of the minimum requirements of animal welfare legislation or weight loss of up to 5% of initial body weight within 2 weeks in adult animals
	Examples
	Palatability tests of selected physiological diets or beverages with free access to water
	Differing feed compositions to test ponderal development in fattening pigs
Deprivation	Food deprivation , e.g. overnight, with subsequent compensatory possibilities or euthanasia
	Example
	Adult mice and rats max. 15 hours

1.2 Housing and feeding - Severity degree 1

Housing	Housing falling slightly short of the minimum requirements of animal welfare legislation, no other deviations from the minimum requirements
	Examples
	Solitary holding without sensory deprivation max. 7 days
	Mice and rats in groups in metabolic cages (e.g. grid floor or below the minimum area) with possibility of withdrawal and occupation max. 7 days
	Dogs in suspension belt for up to 4 hours
	Holding of dogs in groups without exercise for max. two weeks
Feeding	Unphysiological diet without manifest clinical symptoms or food deprivation for weight loss
	Examples
	High-fat diet in mice for max. 8 weeks

Food deprivation in adult animals leading to a weight loss of max. 10% of initial body weight within 2 weeks

Deprivation Food deprivation with subsequent compensatory possibilities or euthanasia

Examples

Adult mice and rats max. 24 hours

Adult carnivores max. 24 hours

Adult rabbits max. 12 hours

Roughage in adult ruminants max. 24 hours

Water deprivation during dry feeding with subsequent free access to water or possibility of compensation with wet feed in adult animals

Examples

Adult mice and rats max. 15 hours

Adult carnivores and farm animals max. 15 hours

Adult rabbits max. 6 hours

1.3 Housing and feeding - Severity degree 2

Housing Housing falling distinctly short of the minimum requirements of animal welfare

legislation, or falling slightly short over an extended period

Examples

Isolation housing with sensory deprivation max. 7 days

Mice and rats in groups in metabolic cages with possibility of withdrawal and

occupation max. 14 days

Housing of pigs without occupation max. 2 weeks

Feeding Unphysiological diet with manifest clinical symptoms or weight loss of max. 20% of

initial body weight within 2 weeks in adult animals

Examples

Arteriosclerosis without spontaneous deaths

Diabetes and obesity leading to clinically relevant restrictions of organs/organ systems

or natural behaviour

Deprivation Long-term **food deprivation** with subsequent compensatory possibilities or euthanasia

Examples

Adult mice and rats max. 48 hours

Adult cats max. 24 hours

Adult dogs max. 48 hours

Adult pigs max. 36 hours

Roughage in adult ruminants max. 48 hours

Long-term water deprivation during dry feeding with subsequent free access to water or possibility of compensation in adult animals

Examples

Adult rats and mice max. 18 hours

Adult rats and mice max. 12–23 hours if the period of water deprivation is gradually limited

Adult rabbits max. 12 hours

Adult carnivores and farm animals max. 18 hours

1.4 Housing and feeding - Severity degree 3

Housing	
Feeding	Diets leading to a severe clinical picture
	Examples
	Arteriosclerosis with spontaneous deaths
	Diabetes and obesity with spontaneous deaths
Deprivation	Long-term food or water deprivation
	Examples
	Food deprivation in adult rats >48 hours
	Water deprivation in all adult rats and mice up to 23 hours

2 Experimental reproduction

2.1 Experimental reproduction - Severity degree 0

Breeding and	Experimental marking and genotyping using non-invasive methods
production	Examples
	Marking with dye
	Genotyping by hair sample
Germ cells	Collection of germ cells or embryos for experimental purposes from dead parent animals, including females hormonally pretreated to induce superovulation
	Use of eggs from fish and amphibians if the developing larvae are killed before hatching
	Examples
	Retrieval of eggs from mice
	Collection of embryos from rats
L	

2.2 Experimental reproduction - Severity degree 1

Breeding and production	Experimental marking using invasive methods and tissue collection under anaesthesia for the genotyping of adult animals
	Examples
	Tattooing
	Ear punching
	Microchips in rodents and rabbits, experimental tail tip biopsy up to 0.5 cm
	Toe tip amputation up to the age of 3 weeks
Germ cells	Use of embryos, fetuses or larvae for experimental purposes if they survive the date of birth, hatching or metamorphosis and only mild impairments of the animals are expected

2.3 Experimental reproduction - Severity degree 2

Breeding and	Experimental interventions to regulate reproduction or for genotyping of adult animals
production	Examples
	Vasectomy
	Castration

Germ cells	Use of embryos, fetuses or larvae for experimental purposes if they survive the date of birth, hatching or metamorphosis and only moderate impairments of the animals are expected
	Collection of germ cells or non-viable developmental stages for experimental purposes from living parent animals (all species including Xenopus)
	Examples

Mouse strains produced using oncogenes, if the termination criteria are selected accordingly

Chemical and radiation-induced mutagenesis for the production of animal lines with defects

2.4 Experimental reproduction - Severity degree 3

Breeding and production	
Germ cells	

3 Fetuses and premature animals

3.1 Fetuses and premature animals - Severity degree 0

Sample collection	Euthanasia of fetuses or premature animals in the last third of gestation or development for the collection of body fluids, tissues, organs or body parts by methods in conformity with the Animal Protection Act (including reptiles and birds)
	Where tissue is collected from fetuses whose mother has been put under deep anaesthesia and is euthanized within 5 to 10 minutes after the onset of anaesthesia, this is classed as euthanasia without pretreatment
Surgical interventions	
Feeding	
Reproductive toxicology	

3.2 Fetuses and premature animals - Severity degree 1

Sample collection	Collection of fluids or tissue resulting in mild impairment of the young animals' further development
	Examples
	Venous blood collection in premature calves
Surgical interventions	
Feeding	Restriction of food/energy intake to investigate developmental influences on adult diseases with mild impairments of the foetus or premature animal
Reproductive toxicology	

3.3 Fetuses and premature animals - Severity degree 2

Sample collection	Collection of fluids or tissue resulting in moderate impairment of the young animals' further development
	Examples
	Collection of blood from premature small laboratory rodents or rabbits resulting in tissue damage and loss
	Tail tip amputation for blood collection in small laboratory rodents

Surgical	Intrauterine interventions on the foetus
interventions	Example
	Intrauterine use of instruments (ECG, EEG recordings) in a ruminant foetus in utero
Feeding	Restriction of food/energy intake to investigate developmental influences on adult diseases with moderate impairments of the foetus or premature animal
Reproductive toxicology	Testing of substances for teratological effects resulting in moderate consequences
	Examples
	Substances causing malformations with moderate constraint but not leading to death

3.4 Fetuses and premature animals - Severity degree 3

Sample collection	Collection of fluids or tissue resulting in severe impairment of the animals' further development or death/abortion.
Surgery	
Feeding	Restriction of food/energy intake to investigate developmental influences on adult diseases with severe impairments of the foetus or premature animal
Reproductive toxicology	Testing of substances for teratological effects resulting in severe consequences Examples Abortion Severe malformations with or without fatal consequences

4 Mutants with a significant clinical pathological phenotype

4.1 Mutants with a significant clinical pathological phenotype - Severity degree 0

Breeding and production	Genetically modified line (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) used for animal experiments without an impaired phenotype
	and
	Genetically modified lines whose well-being is likely to be impaired not by the genetic modification but by the animal experiment
	Examples
	Reporter lines such as EGFP-expressing lines
	Conditional and non-induced inducible genetically modified lines
Animal model in the experiment	Mutants (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) without any clinically manifest diseases, disorders or abnormalities.

4.2 Mutants with a significant clinical pathological phenotype - Severity degree 1

Breeding and production	Genetically modified line (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) with a mildly impaired phenotype
	Examples
	Deafness
	Blindness
	Dental abnormalities not affecting feed intake
	Isolated gait abnormalities
	Mild coordination disorders
	Immunodeficient animals in SPF housing
Animal model in the experiment	Mutants (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) with mild clinically manifest diseases, disorders or abnormalities
	Examples
	Immunodeficient mice in SPF housing
	Obese mouse without diabetes mellitus
	Rats with hypertension

4.3 Mutants with a significant clinical pathological phenotype - Severity degree 2

Breeding and Genetically modified lines (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) with a production moderately impaired phenotype	
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	Examples
	Alzheimer's disease
	Parkinson's disease
Animal model in the experiment	Mutants (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) with clinically manifest diseases and/or disorders which are compensated by means of appropriate therapeutic measures
	Examples
	Obese mouse with diabetes mellitus
	Muscular atrophy
	Spontaneous diabetes mellitus

4.4 Mutants with a significant clinical pathological phenotype - Severity degree 3

Breeding and production	Genetically modified lines (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) with a severely impaired phenotype
	Examples
	Mammary carcinoma
	Colitis
	Osteoporosis
	Kidney diseases
	Atherosclerosis
	Aging
	Arthritis
	Skeletal abnormalities
	Motor restrictions
	Acetylcholinesterase
	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
	Experimental allergic encephalomyelitis
	Huntington's chorea
Animal model in the experiment	Mutants (spontaneous mutation or genetically altered) with severe clinically manifest diseases or disorders without therapy to reduce constraint
	Examples
	Autoimmune arthritis
	Knockout animals with severe failure symptoms

Harlequin mouse with cardiovascular disorders

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

Frontotemporal lobar degeneration

5 Collection of samples and surgical interventions

5.1 Collection of samples and surgical interventions - Severity degree 0

Collection of samples

Sampling of blood, saliva or urine (non-invasive) without sedation, at intervals and frequencies or in volumes imposing no constraint on the animals (no prolonged restraining measures, no other interventions or previous administrations of test substances)

Collection of body fluids, tissues, organs, or body parts under deep general anaesthesia directly followed by euthanasia in animals not previously subjected to any intervention

Examples

Collection of blood samples from the ear vein of the rabbit, twice with an interval of 14 days, 3 ml on each occasion

Single non-invasive swabs of body cavities

Surgical interventions

Single injection of small volumes s.c. and i.v. (species-specific), including repeated injections at long intervals (at least 24 hours)

5.2 Collection of samples and surgical interventions - Severity degree 1

Sample collection

Lege artis collection of blood, tissue, faeces or urine, with or without sedation, at intervals and frequencies imposing mild short-term constraint on the animals with non-toxic doses of test substances, slightly prolonged reduced housing conditions

Examples

Several blood samples from the tail vein, saphenous vein or sublingual vein in the mouse and rat within 24 hours

Skin biopsies

Perfusion of small rodents under terminal surgical anaesthesia

Surgical interventions

I.v. or i.p. injections in sedated animals by catheter or tube and substances introduced into the body such as enemas

Implants and permanent accesses that can be created and used by means of a minimally invasive (superficial) procedure

Examples

Repeated iv or sc injection of small volumes (species-specific)

Insertion of cannulae into peripheral blood vessels

Subcutaneous injection of tumour tissue

Single subcutaneous implantations of osmotic minipumps and transponders

Subcutaneously channelled venous catheters

5.3 Collection of samples and surgical interventions - Severity degree 2

Sample collection

Sampling of blood in volumes and at intervals and frequencies causing moderate short-term constraint on the animals; percutaneous urine collection, collection of tissue samples (cells or fluid), peritoneal washing of naïve animals under general anaesthesia. Sampling of body fluids (in relatively large quantities, in relatively large numbers or at relatively short intervals) after administration of pharmacologically active substances (no toxic doses, no other interventions, no prolonged restraining measures)

Examples

Repeated daily collection of blood samples from the tail vein in rats over five days to determine the course of hormone levels

Surgical interventions

Repeated injections at short intervals (several times within 24 hours)

Implants and permanent accesses that have to be created by means of a deep surgical procedure or causing mild long-term constraint on an animal

Examples

Chronic iv catheters, duodenal infusion cannula, hepatic portal vein catheter, gastric tube or chronic intragastric infusion cannula

Intraperitoneal or intravenous osmotic minipumps

Gavage

Telemetry transmitters

Implanted iv catheters with pumps in a jacket worn by dogs

Implantation of indwelling catheters in ventricles of the brain, or of electrodes in the brain, if the animals retain their freedom of movement

Attachment of implants on the intact locomotor apparatus which do not cause any restriction of movement

5.4 Collection of samples and surgical interventions - Severity degree 3

Sample collection Surgical interventions Implants and permanent accesses that have to be created by means of a deep surgical procedure and causing severe long-term strain on an animal Examples Attachment of implants on the locomotor apparatus or other large implants that restrict movement (e.g. dorsal skinfold chamber in mice) Implantation of catheters in the abdominal aorta or bile duct Implantation of an arterial blood-pressure catheter in the aortic arch via the left carotid artery or in the abdominal aorta via the femoral artery Implantation of a combination of a venous and arterial catheter

6 Gnotobiology

6.1 Gnotobiology - Severity degree 0

Immunology of commensals

Experimental animals (except guinea pigs) under gnotobiotic conditions after colonisation of germ-free animals by socialisation with pathogen-free animals which are either monocolonised or have a limited, defined (gnotobiotic) microbiota

6.2 Gnotobiology - Severity degree 1

Immunology of commensals

Colonisation of germ-free animals with non-pathogenic bacteria which, however, may cause a mild temporary pathology in germ-free animals

Examples

Caecal enlargement without further pathologies such as raised diaphragm

Colonisation by gastric tube

6.3 Gnotobiology - Severity degree 2

Immunology of commensals

Infection/colonisation with pathogenic bacteria, colonisation with non-pathogenic bacteria which may cause a short-term moderate or long-term mild pathology in germ-free animals

Examples

Infection/colonisation with pathogenic or opportunistic pathogenic bacteria

Caecal enlargement with induced pathologies such as female sterility in guinea pigs

6.4 Gnotobiology - Severity degree 3

Immunology of commensals

Infection/colonisation with pathogenic bacteria, colonisation with non-pathogenic bacteria which may cause a short-term severe or long-term moderate pathology in germ-free animals

7 Microbiology and parasitology

7.1 Microbiology and parasitology - Severity degree 0

Infections Asymptomatic infection with opportunistic micro-organisms (non commensal) or

parasites

Examples

Pseudomonas

Blood supply for parasites

7.2 Microbiology and parasitology - Severity degree 1

Infections Infections without symptoms or with short-term mild clinical symptoms

Examples: Bacteria

Induction of localised bacterial dermatitides by various organisms

Examples: Viruses

Subclinical forms of Sendai virus infections in the mouse

Spumavirus infection or feline immunodeficiency virus infection

Examples: Parasites

Infestation of carnivores with intestinal stages of cestodes

Mild infections with causative organisms of intestinal parasitoses (Giardia, Coccidia,

Trichostrongylideae, hookworm)

Mild infections with causative organisms of parasitoses of the tissue and blood

(Fasciola hepatica, Trichinella, Toxoplasma, Neospora, Plasmodium)

Mild to moderate infestations with ectoparasites without repetition (incl. ticks, fleas or

flies in rabbits or pigeons)

Blood supply for parasites

The host suffers mild, short-term strain due to the parasites.

Examples

Exposure of the anaesthetised host to mosquitoes

Rabbit ear with 20 ticks for 2 hours

7.3 Microbiology and parasitology - Severity degree 2

clinical symptoms

Examples: Bacteria

Induction of bacterial vaginitis in the mouse or rat

Implantation of a tissue chamber which is subsequently completely colonised by bacteria

Models with induced endotoxin shock in laboratory rodents under sedation, with euthanasia while still under sedation

Examples: Viruses

Demonstration of delayed hypersensitivity reaction in choriomeningitis virus infection by footpad swelling

Production of seed virus for the preparation of tick-borne encephalitis virus antigen

Examples: Parasites

Infections with pathogenic doses of lungworms (e.g. large lungworm, Dictyocaulus viviparous), tissue parasites (e.g. metacestodes of Echinococcus) and blood protozoa (e.g. trypanosomes (including Trypanosoma brucei, Leishmania and Trypanosoma cruzi), Babesia, Plasmodium)

Blood supply for parasites

The host is either repeatedly infested with the same parasite, or is infested once but with several different parasites, leading to moderate strain on the host

The animal is held in a contention system, the parasite burden is low

Examples

Repeated infestation of cattle with horn fly (one infestation per week until decrease in efficacy)

Production of ticks on cattle

Exposure of a non-anaesthetised host for up to one hour with no possibility of avoidance and with a maximum parasite count of 100 female mosquitoes

7.4 Microbiology and parasitology - Severity degree 3

Infections

Infections characterised by progressive or chronic severe clinical symptoms

Examples: Bacteria

Models with infections for screening new antibiotics

Models with induced endotoxin shock in conscious animals

Efficacy tests of vaccines in accordance with Ph. Eur. (incl. equine glanders, swine erysipelas)

Demonstration of toxin in routine diagnostics and inspection of foodstuffs (Clostridia, tetanus, botulism, blackleg, gaseous gangrene)

Examples: Viruses

Intracerebral infection of the mouse with LCM virus (lymphocytic choriomeningitis)

Efficacy tests of vaccines (tests of antigenic efficacy) in accordance with Ph. Eur. (incl. rabies, parvovirus, distemper, influenza, foot-and-mouth disease)

Examples: Parasites Infections with high doses of Fasciola hepatica in sheep, lungworms, tissue parasites (e.g. metacestodes of Echinococcus), blood protozoa (trypanosomatids, Plasmodium, Babesia spp.) or ectoparasites in immunodepressed animals (incl. mange mites) Blood supply for parasites Severe infection with possible wounds Examples Massive parasite burden

Intestinal parasites in sheep

8 Immunology

8.1 Immunology - Severity degree 0

Transplantations	For the severity classification of transplantation with regard to the surgical intervention, see also Section 11 Surgery
Cellular reactions	
Autoimmune reactions	
Asthma	
Immunisation	
Immunity	
Inflammation	 -
Arthritis	

8.2 Immunology - Severity degree 1

Transplantations	Interventions causing mild short-term pain or injury and low-grade local changes without disturbances of body function or general condition
	Examples
	Subcutaneous transplantations of organs without physiological function in the recipient animals
	Transplantation of mouse hearts subcutaneously behind the ear of recipient mice
	Transfer of immune cells into a recipient animal with or without mild temporary pathology
	Donor animals euthanized under deep anaesthesia after the surgical intervention
Cellular reactions	Experiments inducing low-grade local tissue reactions without disturbances of body function or general condition
	Examples
	Local graft-versus-host reaction
	Delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH, Jones Mote reaction)
	<u> </u>

Autoimmune reactions	
Asthma	
	Examples
	Bronchoscopy, broncho-alveolar lavage or pulmonary function test in the anaesthetised animal
	Advanced passive cutaneous anaphylaxis
	Induction of eosinophilia by repeated intraperitoneal administration of polymyxin B
Immunisation	
	Examples
	Subcutaneous immunisation with adjuvants not inducing granulomas
	Intradermal immunisation without adjuvant
Immunity	Application of inactivated bacteria, viruses or parasites (or constituents thereof) without subsequent challenge to test the immune response, with exclusively low-grade short-term local inflammatory reaction (no foot injection)
	Examples
	Application of vaccines (incl. equine influenza, parvoviroses, equine virus abortion) for subsequent testing of immunogenicity
	Validation of a viral vaccine in field trials
Inflammation	Experiments inducing low-grade local tissue reactions without disturbances of body function or general condition
	Examples
	Arachidonic acid test on the mouse ear
Arthritis	Collagen-II-induced arthritis or adjuvant arthritis with low-grade local tissue changes without clinical symptoms such as redness or swelling of a toe or foot

8.3 Immunology - Severity degree 2

Transplantations	Transplantations of organs without physiological function in the recipient animals (with the exception of subcutaneous localisation)
	Examples
	Second heart transplantation into the abdominal cavity
	Transplantation of islet cells under the kidney capsule
	Models with skin grafting, without severe restriction of movement

	Transfer of immune cells causing transient clinical disease in the recipient animal
Immunity	Application of inactivated bacteria, viruses or parasites (or constituents thereof) without subsequent challenge to test the immune response, with significant inflammatory reaction
Cellular reactions	Experiments inducing medium-grade local tissue reactions with transient disturbances of body function or general condition
Autoimmune reactions	
Asthma	Examples
	Models without respiratory distress
	Accumulation of leukocytes in the lungs after inhalation of allergens and inflammatory mediators in the sensitised animal
	Accumulation of leukocytes in the peritoneum after intraperitoneal administration of allergens and inflammatory mediators in the sensitised animal
	Whole-body plethysmography
Immunisation	Examples
	Subcutaneous immunisation of rabbits, mice, rats or guinea pigs using Freund's complete adjuvant (or adjuvant with comparable high mineral oil content), no administration into the foot
	Intradermal immunisation with or without adjuvant
	Immunisation with small amounts of antigen, directly under the splenic capsule (operation) or into a lymph node, under general anaesthesia
	Tuberculin reaction after intracutaneous injection into a foot
Inflammation	Inflammation causing medium-grade local tissue reactions with transient disturbances of body function or general condition
	Examples
	Induced peritoneal macrophages for longer than 3 days (with administration of painkillers during the experiment)
	Air pouch model in the rat
	Screening of anti-inflammatory agents in mouse strains with spontaneously occurring autoimmune disease (MRL lpr/lpr mice)
	All models with acute paw oedema with the exception of CFA application using paw volume as measurement criterion and with <6 hours test duration
	Psoriasis model: Oxazolone-induced DTH (delayed type hypersensitivity) in the ears of mice (redness, oedema, inflammation)

Arthritis	Experiments inducing medium-grade local tissue reactions with transient disturbances of body function or general condition
	Examples
	Randall-Selitto test
	Adjuvant arthritis with euthanasia of animals if weight-bearing capacity of a leg is restricted
	Collagen-II-induced arthritis with symptoms in more than one toe on a foot
	Euthanasia of the animal within 14 days after inducing the arthritis

8.4 Immunology - Severity degree 3

Cellular Expering reactions Example of which is a content of the	tion of limb after allotransplantation y transplantation eas transplantation ments inducing generalised tissue rejection reactions
Rejecti Kidney Pancre Cellular Experii reactions Examp	tion of limb after allotransplantation y transplantation eas transplantation ments inducing generalised tissue rejection reactions ples
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reactions Examp	ples
Examp	
Conor	alised graft-versus-host reactions
Genera	
•	ments inducing generalised inflammatory reactions in the body
reactions Examp	ples
Acute a	and recurring experimental allergic encephalomyelitis
Mercui	ry-induced glomerulonephritis
Experi	mental uveoretinitis
Transn	mitted rheumatoid arthritis
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ation of inactivated bacteria, viruses or parasites (or constituents thereof) with quent challenge (immunogenicity tests) to test the immune response
Examp	ples
	nza leading to severe clinical symptoms such as a drop in body temperature to grees or below in mice
LCMV	i.c. (lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus)
Asthma Exam p	ples

	Triggering of anaphylaxis
	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (triggering of endotoxin shock in the conscious animal)
Immunisation	Any immunisation of animals with autologous tissue that leads to autoimmune disease if the experiment is not terminated prematurely, EAE model with MOG peptide immunisation
Inflammation	Inflammation causing medium to long-term moderate or severe pain and suffering as well as injury
	Examples
	Pertussis pleuritis in rats and mice
	Relapsing encephalomyelitis model, without euthanasia of the animals during the first episode
	Models of acute hind paw oedema including CFA injection <7 days
	DSS- and TNBS-induced colitis
	T-cell transfer for colitis induction
Arthritis	Arthritis with severe clinical symptoms and/or long-term constraint after induction of arthritis
	Examples
	Adjuvant arthritis with inflammation and/or swelling of an entire paw or ankylosis
	Collagen-II-induced arthritis with clinical symptoms
	Carragheen arthritis model
	Arthritis induction in inbred mouse strains with Borrelia spirochetes
	Autoimmune arthritis
	Arthritis induced by xenogenic or autologous collagen-II with symptoms such as inflammation and/or swelling of an entire paw

9 Pharmacology and toxicology

9.1 Pharmacology and toxicology - Severity degree 0

Pharmacokinetics	
Toxicology	
Batch testing	

9.2 Pharmacology and toxicology - Severity degree 1

Pharmacokinetics

Examples

Administration of substances and blood sampling in freely mobile rats and mice at intervals of several minutes to hours by venous catheter, with replacement of the sampled blood volumes by plasma expander or donor blood, with or without a stay in the metabolic cage <7 days

Steady state measurement by infusion in freely mobile rats by vascular catheter, without a stay in the metabolic cage

Steady state measurement by infusion in the dog, in a suspension belt for <4 hours, with or without a bladder catheter

Application of test substance in non-toxic doses followed by euthanasia of the animals (drug-receptor binding *ex vivo*, tissue level by autoradiography)

Toxicology

Tolerance studies which are expected to cause transient mild reactions, local or systemic, and do not cause substantial strain on the animals owing to the mode of administration or sample collection routes

Examples

Genetic toxicity tests

Batch testing

Studies which are expected to cause transient mild reactions, local or systemic, and cause only mild strain on the animals owing to the mode of administration or sample collection routes

Examples

Application of vaccine batches for subsequent testing of immunity in accordance with Ph. Eur.

9.3 Pharmacology and toxicology - Severity degree 2

Pharmacokinetics

Studies which are expected to cause transient moderate or chronic mild reactions, local or systemic, and do not cause severe strain on the animals owing to the mode of administration or sample collection routes

Examples

Administration of test substance and blood sampling in freely mobile rats at intervals of several minutes to hours by venous catheter, without replacement of the sampled blood volumes by plasma expander or donor blood, with or without a stay in the metabolic cage for max. 14 days

Measurement of substance concentration in the brain or cisterna magna in the rat, using the microdialysis method or chronically implanted cannula in the cisterna magna

Freely mobile rat with bile fistula <4 days

Skin resorption in the mini pig (<30 days metabolic cage, indwelling catheter)

Toxicology

Tolerance studies which are expected to cause transient moderate or chronic mild reactions, local or systemic, and do not cause severe strain on the animals owing to the mode of administration or sample collection routes (no lethality expected)

Examples

Acute toxicity tests and acute tolerance tests in dogs

Subacute and subchronic toxicity tests

Range finding studies with rodents, rabbits and dogs

Bioaccumulation tests in fish

Chronic toxicity tests/carcinogenicity tests with oral administration of test substances

Reproductive toxicology tests

Toxicokinetics with oral administration of the test substance and collection of body fluids

Batch testing

Studies which are expected to cause transient moderate or chronic mild reactions, local or systemic, and do not cause severe strain on the animals owing to the mode of administration or sample collection routes

9.4 Pharmacology and toxicology - Severity degree 3

Pharmacokinetics Studies causing long-term moderate to severe pain and injury

Examples

- Rats with bile fistulas or lymph fistulas with significantly restricted freedom of movement

Toxicology

Tolerance studies that cause long-term moderate to severe pain and injury or are expected to cause death

Examples

same test models as under SG2 with expected severe effects

Batch testing

Batch testing that causes long-term moderate to severe pain and injury or is expected to cause death

Example

- Abnormal toxicity
- Efficacy tests of vaccine batches (tests of antigenic efficacy)
- Tests of the biological activity of growth hormone in hypophysectomised rats

10 Pain

10.1 Pain - Severity degree 0

Pain ---

10.2 Pain - Severity degree 1

Pain Experiments causing mild short-term pain at the pain detection threshold with slight tissue swelling

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Examples

Plantar test, Von Frey filament test or Randall-Selitto test without inflammation or neuropathy (Hargreaves method)

Hot plate test or cold plate test

Tail flick test

Tail immersion test

10.3 Pain - Severity degree 2

Pain Experiments causing short-term moderate pain or medium to long-term mild pain

Examples

Formalin test inducing nocifensive reactions lasting not longer than 60 minutes

Local subcutaneous capsaicin injection

Paclitaxel and toxin-induced neuropathy

Writhing test with < 0.2 ml 2% acetic acid or 0.4 ml 1% aqueous acetic acid

All models with acute paw oedema (e.g. subcutaneous zymosan A) with withdrawal as measurement criterion

Chemically induced sub-acute pain model

Writhing test with 0.25 ml aqueous suspension of phenyl-p-benzoquinone 0.02%

10.4 Pain - Severity degree 3

Pain Experiments causing severe pain with severe impairment of mobility, with dehydration

and weight loss or automutilation and autotomy behaviour

Examples

Bone cancer pain

Chronic constriction injury (CCI) of the sciatic nerve, spinal nerve ligation and spared nerve injury (SNI) without autotomy

11 Surgery

11.1 Surgery - Severity degree 0

Surgery

For the severity classification of the immunological aspects of transplantation, see also Section 8 Immunology

11.2 Surgery - Severity degree 1

Surgery

Minor surgical and other interventions (minor tissue trauma) under general or local anaesthesia with minor postoperative pain, suffering and impairment of general condition

Examples

Skin biopsies

Insertion of cannulae into peripheral blood vessels Subcutaneously channelled venous catheters

Surgery under general anaesthesia without recovery

Vasectomy in mice and rats

11.3 Surgery - Severity degree 2

Surgery

Surgical and other interventions on animals under general anaesthesia with moderate postoperative pain, suffering or disturbance of general condition

Examples

Laparotomy, laparoscopy such as ovariectomy, hysterectomy, unilateral nephrectomy, splenectomy, creation of gastric fistula in rat and dog

Xenopus oocyte recovery max. 2x, 2nd collection terminal

Craniotomy

Orchidectomy and neutering in the female animal

Lymphadenectomy

Thyroidectomy, hypophysectomy with hormonal substitution

Attachment of implants on the intact locomotor apparatus

Orthopaedic surgery with effective stabilisation and wound care

Plastering of limbs for the study of muscular atrophy

Organ transplantation with effective treatment of rejection

11.4 Surgery - Severity degree 3

Surgery

Surgical and other interventions under general anaesthesia with severe or chronic postoperative pain, suffering or disturbance of general condition

Examples

Creation of unstable fractures

Back, pelvic and intervertebral disc surgery

Joint transplantation

Induction of infections in bone and joint structures

Transplantation of a functional internal organ

Intestinal resection

Hepatectomy 86%

One kidney, two clips

Opening of the chest, thoracotomy, intercostal thorax access, thoracoscopy

Laparotomy (in the dam) with *in utero* electroporation in the last third of gestation with subsequent carrying to full term and birth of the litter

Attachment of implants on the locomotor system if this leads to a restriction of movement Restriction of function

12 Heart and circulation

12.1 Heart and circulation - Severity degree 0

Heart	Examples
	Monitoring ECG by non-invasive methods, leading to no or minimal impairment in habituated animals
Circulation	Examples
	Oxygen measurement using pulse oximeter

12.2 Heart and circulation - Severity degree 1

Heart	Examples
	Models with ECG recordings in the conscious dog after administration of test substances in non-toxic doses
	Preterminal infarction models in the anaesthetised animal and euthanasia while under anaesthesia
	Reperfusion models in the anaesthetised animal and euthanasia while under anaesthesia
Circulation	Examples
Circulation	Examples Models with invasive arterial blood-pressure measurements by means of catheters previously inserted under anaesthesia in practically freely mobile animals, with the exception of abdominal arterial catheters

12.3 Heart and circulation - Severity degree 2

Heart	Examples
	Models with telemetric heart-rate measurements in the conscious animal by means of catheters/transmitters implanted in the abdominal cavity, without clinical insufficiency
Circulation	

12.4 Heart and circulation - Severity degree 3

Heart	Models resulting in clinical insufficiency or interventions that may cause severe pain, extreme anxiety or death of the animal
	Examples
	Testing of cardiac support devices

	Induction of clinically manifest cardiac insufficiency, myocardial infarction or endocarditis
	Models with telemetric blood-pressure measurements in the conscious animal by means of catheters/transmitters implanted in the abdominal cavity
	Models with experimentally induced hypertension in the animal
Circulation	Examples
Circulation	Examples Goldblatt rats with organ failure
Circulation	·
Circulation	Goldblatt rats with organ failure

13 Endocrinology

13.1 Endocrinology - Severity degree 0

Endocrinology	
Bone metabolism	Examples Administration of vital stains with known innocuous properties in the drinking water or food for the study of dental or osseous development <i>ex vivo</i>
Glucose metabolism	Fasting (water <i>ad libitum</i>) of adult animals of at least normal weight for max. 3 hours followed by a small blood sample Examples Fasting Plasma Glucose (FPG) test
Exercise	Testing the coordination skills of animals Examples Grip test Voluntary wheel exercise, e.g. with defined resistance variation and/or variable rod distances with or without positive reinforcement

13.2 Endocrinology - Severity degree 1

Endocrinology	Administration of the test substance with subsequent blood sampling once or at intervals and frequencies imposing only mild short-term constraint, or euthanasia for the determination of hormone concentrations in the blood
Bone	Examples
metabolism	Determination of ossification or bone resorption <i>ex vivo</i> in the rat, after repeated administration of the test substance p.o.
	Determination of ossification in the mouse by marking of matrix synthesis, after repeated substance administration p.o.
Glucose metabolism	Test methods with applications and blood samples at intervals and frequencies imposing mild short-term constraint on the animals, under slightly prolonged reduced housing conditions
	Examples
	Measurement with injection or gavage of a metabolic substrate or hormone followed by successive blood sampling over a few hours
	Oral or intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test (OGTT, IGTT)
	Intraperitoneal insulin sensitivity test (IPIST)

Exercise	Short-term forced exercise causing mild strain, without overexertion and without electrical stimulation
	Examples
	Treadmill exercise using air-puff
	Calorimetric wheel, after adequate adaptation to the experimental situation
	Wheel exercise causing moderate strain, e.g. with defined resistance variation and/or variable rod distances and with negative reinforcement

13.3 Endocrinology - Severity degree 2

Endocrinology	Models giving rise to clinically manifest endocrine disturbances in the animal, with suitable treatment
	Examples
	Hypophysectomy
	Adrenalectomy
	Thyroidectomy
	Parathyroidectomy
	Spontaneous diabetes mellitus with clinical findings
	Obese mouse with diabetes mellitus
	Lesions of the vagus nerve
	Streptozocin
Bone metabolism	Examples
	Ovariectomised rats for induction of bone-matrix loss
Glucose metabolism	Test methods with applications and blood samples at intervals and frequencies imposing moderate short-term constraint on the animals, under slightly prolonged reduced housing conditions
	Examples
	Euglycemic clamps
	Hypoglycemic clamps with subsequent euthanasia
Exercise	Forced exercise causing moderate strain without overexertion
	Examples
	Treadmill exercise with electrical stimulation up to max. 1mA/sec. without exhaustion

13.4 Endocrinology - Severity degree 3

Endocrinology	Models giving rise to severe clinically manifest endocrine disturbances in the animal (decompensation) without suitable treatment (hormone substitution)
	Examples
	Hypophysectomy
	Adrenalectomy
	Thyroidectomy
	Parathyroidectomy
	Alloxan diabetes
	Hyperthyroidism
	Hypercorticism
Bone metabolism	Long-term models giving rise to severe skeletal deformations or fractures in the animal
Glucose metabolism	
Exercise	Examples
	Treadmill exercise to exhaustion by means of electrostimulation
	VO ₂ max or endurance test on a treadmill

14 Tumours

14.1 Tumours - Severity degree 0

Tumours ---

14.2 Tumours - Severity degree 1

Tumours

Models with subcutaneous endogenous tumours if the experiment is terminated before the tumour (owing to its size and location) leads to an impairment of general condition and no cytostatics are administered.

Examples

Passage of primary tumours and tumour cell lines

Breeding and maintenance of transgenic or knock-out models of cancer

14.3 Tumours - Severity degree 2

Tumours

Models with induction or transplantation of tumours or with spontaneous tumour development, which are treated with experimental therapies. Experiments are terminated before cancer cachexia or other progressive lethal disease or clinically manifest functional (incl. endocrine) or behavioural disturbances (due to the size, location or other properties of the tumour, or to metastasis) occur in the animal. Weight loss max. 15%.

Examples

Tests of experimental therapies in transplantation models of cancer and in transgenic or knock-out models of cancer

14.4 Tumours - Severity degree 3

Tumours

Models with induction or transplantation of tumours, or with spontaneous tumour development, which cause cancer cachexia or other progressive lethal disease, or which are not discontinued before clinically manifest functional (incl. endocrine) disturbances (due to the size, location or other properties of the tumour, or to metastasis) occur in the animal. Weight loss max. 20%.

Examples

Experiments with dose escalation

Tumour therapy models with survival endpoints

15 Neurology and behavioural biology

15.1 Neurology and behavioural biology - Severity degree 0

Behavioural observations	Exclusively observation of the animals or collection of data by other non-invasive methods (no protracted coercive measures, no restricted holding conditions, no interventions or administration of test substances)
	Examples
	Orientation test in the hamster
	Optomotor reflex/virtual cliff/visual discrimination tests
	SHIRPA: Primary screen
	Dark-light box with unrestricted choice
	Ultrasound vocalisation recording
	Digging and burying test
Conditioned avoidance behaviour and conflict tests	
Social deprivation	
Exposure to overstimulation	
Pharmacological ly induced behaviour	
Convulsions	
CNS lesions	
Ischaemias	
Leads	

15.2 Neurology and behavioural biology - Severity degree 1

	Examples
Behavioural observations	Observation of the animals or collection of data by other non-invasive methods after administration of pharmacologically active test substances (in non-toxic doses, no other interventions, no protracted coercive measures)

	Determination of the effects of substances in the open-field test, labyrinth tests including Morris water maze, or the staircase test
Conditioned avoidance	Models with stimuli/noxae which are not associated with anxiety and which the animal can successfully avoid
behaviour and conflict tests	Examples
	Passive avoidance test
	Active avoidance test with stimuli intensity <0.5 mA for 1s
	Gfeller-Seifert conflict test and Vogel water lick test with stimuli intensity <0.5 mA for 1s
	Startle response
Social deprivation	Deprivation of social partners (excluding separation of parents and offspring) with olfactory, visual and acoustic contact with conspecifics
	Examples
	Solitary housing of adult rats or adult female mice for max. 7 days
Exposure to	Chronic mild stress
overstimulation	Examples
	Models with frequent alteration of environmental conditions in the rat or mouse
	Repeated holding of laboratory rodents in a small box for one hour
	Circadian rhythm models
Pharmacological ly induced behaviour	
Convulsions	Convulsion experiments which lead to immediate loss of consciousness (complete convulsion), if the animals do not regain consciousness or are euthanased beforehand
	Examples
	Maximum electroshock
CNS lesions	Suppression of defined nuclei or pathways under anaesthesia, without modification of the animals' general condition (including feeding/sleeping/social interactions/anxiety)
	Examples
	Genetically-modified animal models of CNS disorders
Ischaemias	Production of micro-infarcts by established methods, if leading exclusively to short-lasting functional disturbances
	Examples
	Injection of radiolabelled microspheres (micro-embolism or multi-infarct model)

	Rose Bengal model with activation by irradiation
Implanted probes	Preterminal implantation of probes under anaesthesia
Visual system	Examples
	Electroretinography (ERG) using a circular or filament electrode apposed on the cornea surface of anaesthetised animals
	Pupillary light reflex measurement in anaesthetised animals
	Imaging (non-invasive fundus visualisation using a scanning laser ophthalmoscope (SLO), retinal camera or optical coherence tomography (OCT)) in anaesthetised animals
	Intraocular injection (subretinal or intravitreous) in anaesthetised animals
	Laser-induced neovascularisation model

15.3 Neurology and behavioural biology - Severity degree 2

Behavioural observations	
Conditioned avoidance behaviour and	Models with stimuli/noxae which are briefly associated with moderate pain, suffering or anxiety and which the animals can successfully avoid, or which are associated with mild pain, suffering or anxiety which the animals cannot avoid
conflict tests	Examples
	Passive avoidance test
	Active avoidance test with stimuli intensity >0.5 mA for 1s
	Gfeller-Seifert conflict test and Vogel water lick test with stimuli intensity >0.5 mA for 1s
	Shuttle box
	Fear conditioning
Social	Examples
deprivation	Contact call in chicks
	Separation of pair-bonded hamsters
Exposure to overstimulation	
Pharmacological ly induced behaviour	Models with induction of complex modifications in behaviour or physiology
	Examples
	Induction of a flight reflex

Oxotremorine test (tremor and salivation) Reserpine catalepsy Cocaine Amphetamine hyperactivity 5-HTP stereotypies Apomorphine climbing Apomorphine hypothermia Reserpine hypothermia Convulsions Convulsion experiments which do not lead to immediate loss of consciousness, if the animals do not regain consciousness or are euthanased beforehand **Examples** Petit-mal model **CNS** lesions Suppression of defined nuclei or pathways under anaesthesia, with moderate modification of the animals' general condition (including feeding/sleeping/social interactions/anxiety) **Examples** Unilateral 6-OHDA model of Parkinson's disease (Ungerstedt model) Reversible suppression of brain regions by hypothermia Viral models of genetic disorders Lesions of the corticofrontal lobe Suppression of an efferent motor pathway Viral models of genetic disorders Genetically-modified animal models of CNS disorders Electrically or chemically induced CNS lesions Ischaemias Production of ischaemias under anaesthesia by established methods, if the animals show no marked functional disturbances after regaining consciousness **Examples** Levin model in the rat Bilateral carotid ligature in the rat for 30 minutes Pusinelli model for ≤20 minutes Short-term normobaric hypoxia in mice Bilateral carotid ligature in the gerbil for 5 to 30 minutes (depending on the strain)

Implanted probes	Models with chronically implanted catheters/electrodes (including wireless technology) in the skull
	Examples
	Repeated EEG recordings in conscious rats or mice
	Cerebroventricular cannulae in the rat for direct, repeated administration of the test substance into the brain
	Collection of cerebrospinal fluid via cannula in the rat

15.4 Neurology and behavioural biology - Severity degree 3

Behavioural observations	
Conditioned avoidance behaviour and	Behavioural experiments causing severe strain
	Examples
conflict tests	Forced swim test (Porsolt test) in small rodents
	Audiometry in the conscious mouse
	Chronic social instability
	Chronic social defeat
Social deprivation	Total, permanent social isolation (incl. olfactory, optical and acoustic) of individuals of gregarious vertebrate species Solitary housing of young animals up to normal weaning age
Exposure to	Stress models without habituation (adaptation) of the animal to the stimulus
overstimulation	Examples
	Models with frequent changes in the social surroundings in the rat or mouse
	Experimental models in which laboratory rodents are exposed to noise, foot shocks, cold water and immobilisation over 3 weeks, without any rhythm recognisable to the animal
	Depression models
Pharmacological	Examples
ly induced behaviour	Valproic acid animal model of autism
Convulsions	Convulsion experiments which do not lead to complete loss of consciousness (incomplete convulsions), or if the animals regain consciousness after the cessation of the convulsions
	the convaisions

	Administration of spasmogenic doses of PTZ, NMDA, picrotoxin, yohimbine, strychnine or kainate
CNS lesions	Suppression of defined nuclei or pathways under anaesthesia with impairment of the animals' general condition (including feeding/sleeping/social interactions/anxiety)
	Examples
	Models with ablation of relatively large areas of the cerebral cortex
Ischaemias	Production of ischaemias under anaesthesia, if the animals show considerable functional disturbances after regaining consciousness
	Examples
	Occlusion of the A. cerebri media in the rat and mouse (MCAO)
	Permanent unilateral carotid ligature in the gerbil
	All models of cerebral ischaemia with ischaemic episodes lasting >15 minutes (unless specially mentioned beforehand)
Implanted probes	Models with chronically implanted catheters/electrodes (including wireless technology) in the skull, with additional strain
	Examples
	Head fixation with water deprivation

16 Physical impact

16.1 Physical impact - Severity degree 0

Whole-body irradiation	
UV irradiation	
Ultrasound	
Electro-magnetic radiation	
Effects of heat	
Effects of cold	
Chronic hypoxia	

16.2 Physical impact - Severity degree 1

Whole-body irradiation	Irradiation or chemotherapy resulting in immune-incompetence of limited duration with subsequent spontaneous reconstitution Irradiation energy 400–450 rad, depending on strain
UV irradiation	UVA and UVB irradiation of mice Irradiation energy: UVA: 50–100 J/cm², UVB: 50–500 mJ/cm², irradiation time 2–15 minutes
Ultrasound	Measurements in sedated animals with i.v. or i.p. injections of substances Examples Testing of contrast agents by means of sample echography
Electromagnetic radiation	NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) measurements in anaesthetised animals
Effects of heat	
Effects of cold	
Chronic hypoxia	

16.3 Physical impact - Severity degree 2

Whole-body irradiation	Irradiation or chemotherapy with a lethal dose with successful reconstitution of the immune system and total lymphoid destruction
	Examples
	Partial irradiation with immobilisation of the animal using a fixation device
	Whole-body irradiation with successful reconstitution of the immune system, if animals are kept in IVC cages with antibiotic cover (irradiation energy 450–900 rad, depending on strain)
UV irradiation	
Ultrasound	
Electromagnetic radiation	NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) measurements under sedation
Effects of heat	Examples
	Induction of small, localised first or second degree burns under anaesthesia with subsequent pain management for topical treatment with test substances, max. 10% body surface area
Effects of cold	Mice and other small rodents at +4°C to reduce body core temperature to 31°C maximum for metabolic studies, for max. 4 hours on one occasion, free access to water. Rewarming on a heating pad.
Chronic hypoxia	
	Example
	Mice in oxygen tent (100% O_2) with gradual lowering of O_2 concentration within 6 hours to the final O_2 concentration of max. 8%

16.4 Physical impact - Severity degree 3

Whole-body irradiation	Irradiation or chemotherapy with a lethal dose without reconstitution of the immune system
UV irradiation	
Ultrasound	
Electromagnetic radiation	NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) measurements in the conscious, restrained animal

Effects of heat	Induction of small, localised first or second degree burns under anaesthesia with subsequent pain management for topical treatment with test substances, max. 20% body surface area
Effects of cold	Mice and other small rodents at +4°C to reduce body core temperature to 31°C maximum for metabolic studies, for longer than 4 hours on one occasion, free access to water. Rewarming on a heating pad
Chronic hypoxia	Mice in oxygen tent (100% O_2) with gradual lowering of O_2 concentration within 2 hours to the final O_2 concentration of max. 8%

D Animal models by specific groups of animal species

17 Fish in breeding facilities and laboratory animal facilities

17.1 Fish in breeding facilities and laboratory animal facilities - Severity degree 0

Physical influences and husbandry	Manipulation of temperature, photoperiod, water chemistry or stocking density etc., to which the fish can adapt without significant impairment
	Examples
	Addition of inert markers to water
	Gradual changes in chemical and physical water parameters
Feeding	Modified diets to which the fish can adapt without significant physiological impairments, and withdrawal of food for a short interval without weight loss
	A precondition is that the diet must meet the full nutritional needs of the animals.
	Examples
	Addition of inert markers to diet
	Food withdrawal in adult salmonids for up to 24 hours
Catching and handling	
Marking	
Collection of	Removal of organs and tissues, including blood collection, after euthanasia
samples	Examples
	Collection of tissue samples for hormone or gene expression analysis
	Studies of functions in freshly isolated organs or cells
Toxicology	Application via water of pharmacologically inactive substances or active substances with known innocuous effects, if administered in a manner, quantity and frequency causing no stress for the animals
	Examples
	Vehicle control and reference groups to which no substances are administered
Genetically modified	Maintenance and raising of morphants, mutants or genetically modified (transgenic) animals with no clinically detectable adverse phenotypes
organisms	Examples
	Phenotypes with different pigmentation or stripe patterns that have no effect on social interaction with conspecifics

Behavioural biology	Non-invasive observation without disturbing the animal, with no previous treatment
	Examples
	Release experiments in bodies of water with physiological water quality
	Orientation in T-maze with rewarding of the correct choice by food
Infectiology and immunology	Asymptomatic infection with opportunistic micro-organisms or parasites

17.2 Fish in breeding facilities and laboratory animal facilities - Severity degree 1

Physical influences and husbandry Manipulation of temperature, photoperiod, water chemistry or stocking density etc. such that a mild physiological disturbance may be expected during the adaptation period in fish and causing only a mild impairment of general condition Examples Changes in recommended stocking density for a limited time period Modified diets which are imbalanced or lack essential nutrients and are expected to cause metabolic changes outside the normal range, with mild clinically detectable impairments of general condition Examples Long-term administration of high-fat and low-protein diets Catching and handling Restriction of mobility for up to 24 hours, manipulations causing short-term mild pain or impairment of general condition Examples Catching with a net, trap or net bag Very brief manipulation out of water Transfer between containers with very short exposure to air Tight restraint for up to 1 hour Repeated or frequent weighing and measuring Catching by means of anaesthesia; immobilisation Egg collection by stripping anaesthetised female fish, without exposure to air Non-invasive imaging procedures with appropriate sedation or anaesthesia Intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration of substances in volumes appropriate to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to another"		
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Tight restraint for up to 1 hour Repeated or frequent weighing and measuring Catching by means of anaesthesia; immobilisation Egg collection by stripping anaesthetised female fish, without exposure to air Non-invasive imaging procedures with appropriate sedation or anaesthesia Intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration of substances in volumes appropriate to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to		Very brief manipulation out of water
Repeated or frequent weighing and measuring Catching by means of anaesthesia; immobilisation Egg collection by stripping anaesthetised female fish, without exposure to air Non-invasive imaging procedures with appropriate sedation or anaesthesia Intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration of substances in volumes appropriate to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to		Transfer between containers with very short exposure to air
Catching by means of anaesthesia; immobilisation Egg collection by stripping anaesthetised female fish, without exposure to air Non-invasive imaging procedures with appropriate sedation or anaesthesia Intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration of substances in volumes appropriate to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to		Tight restraint for up to 1 hour
Egg collection by stripping anaesthetised female fish, without exposure to air Non-invasive imaging procedures with appropriate sedation or anaesthesia Intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration of substances in volumes appropriate to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to		Repeated or frequent weighing and measuring
Non-invasive imaging procedures with appropriate sedation or anaesthesia Intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration of substances in volumes appropriate to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to		Catching by means of anaesthesia; immobilisation
Intramuscular or intraperitoneal administration of substances in volumes appropriate to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to		Egg collection by stripping anaesthetised female fish, without exposure to air
to the size and species of animal Exposure of conscious fish to air for longer than "transfer from one water container to		Non-invasive imaging procedures with appropriate sedation or anaesthesia
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Marking Marking that causes little to no strain or marking that causes short-term mild pain or impairment of general condition **Examples** Marking by means of non-toxic and non-aversive dyes in the water Tagging of anaesthetised fish with a filament in the distal portion of the tail fin Application of external telemetry devices causing only minor impairment of normal behaviour Insertion of a telemetry device into the stomach by oral gavage under general anaesthesia, where the device does not have a significant effect on physiological function Dye marking behind the eye under anaesthesia Tail clipping for marking/DNA sampling Collection of **Examples** samples Repeated blood samples (total <10% of circulating volume) Blood sampling under anaesthesia. Volume and techniques depend on age, size and species. Anaesthesia and manipulation with exposure to air Removal of a small number of scales from anaesthetised fish for genotyping or age determination purposes Egg collection by stripping anaesthetised female fish, without exposure to air Surgery Interventions on the animal under general anaesthesia with negligible or short-term mild post-intervention pain, suffering or impairment of general condition. **Examples** Euthanasia of the animal at the end of the intervention while still under anaesthesia (preterminal experiment) Subcutaneous transplantations of organs without physiological function in the recipient animals Infliction of minor injuries causing mild transient impairment, e.g. minor mucous membrane abrasions or skin lesions Gastric lavage under anaesthesia Genetically Maintenance and raising of morphants, mutants or genetically modified (transgenic)

modified organisms

animals causing mildly impaired phenotypes

Examples

Mutations causing mild disturbances of normal behaviour.

Genetic constructs producing GFP expression under promoter control and affecting social interaction with conspecifics

	Constiguily modified enimals with alterations in blood livids
	Genetically modified animals with alterations in blood lipids
	Mutations affecting vision
Behavioural biology	Behavioural studies with stimuli which are associated with mild pain, suffering or anxiety and which the animals cannot immediately avoid.
	Examples
	Induction of stimuli briefly associated with negligible pain or suffering, which the animal can immediately successfully avoid (e.g. artificial predator with possibility of escape)
	Optokinetic response test
	Behavioural studies with positive reinforcement
	Passive avoidance test
	Conditioning with bitter-tasting food
	Short-term exposure to an artificial predator where immediate escape to a refuge is not possible
	Deprivation of social partners or short-term solitary housing of gregarious species
	Testing of substance efficacy in the open-field test
	Models with frequent alteration of environmental conditions, such as circadian rhythm models
Toxicology	Application of test substances in non-lethal doses followed by euthanasia of the animals or termination of the experiment in the event of mild clinical symptoms
	Examples
	Determination of drug-receptor binding ex vivo
	Determination of tissue levels by radiography
	Application of substances causing transient mild reactions, local or systemic, with no additional strain owing to the mode of administration or sample collection routes
	Performance of pELS tests in the early (pre-embryonic) life stage, causing mild impairment at later stages
Disease models	Models causing clinically manifest short-term mild impairment in the animal and models where the animals are euthanased on the onset of clinically detectable changes.
Infectiology and immunology	Infections or immune responses where only short-term, mild clinical symptoms or impairments of general condition are expected.
	Examples
	Ectoparasites or endoparasites in host fish, causing mild or transient irritation

Application of inactivated parasites, bacteria or viruses (or constituents thereof) expected to cause only low-grade local inflammatory reactions; no repeated exposure or treatment

Local graft-versus-host reactions

Irradiation or chemotherapy resulting in immune-incompetence of limited duration with subsequent spontaneous reconstitution

Cancer

Tumour models causing no or short-term mild impairment of general condition, where the termination criteria exclude severe or chronic strain and where no cytostatics or other pharmacologically active substances are administered simultaneously.

Examples

Transplantation of cancer cells into fish for the purpose of passage of tumours

17.3 Fish in breeding facilities and laboratory animal facilities - Severity degree 2

Physical influences and husbandry	Manipulation of temperature, photoperiod, water chemistry or stocking density etc. such that moderate physiological disturbances may be expected during the adaptation period in fish or causing long-lasting mild disturbances with a low chance of adaptation
Feeding	Modified diets which are imbalanced or lack essential nutrients and are expected to cause metabolic changes outside the normal range, with moderate clinically detectable impairments of general condition which persist after the experimental period
Catching and handling	Manipulations causing transient moderate or chronic mild pain, suffering or anxiety or impairment of general condition without significant restriction of mobility
	Restriction of mobility for up to 1 week
	Examples
	Removal of fish from water for up to 1 minute
	Non-invasive imaging procedures associated with repeated sedation or anaesthesia and removal from water
Marking	Marking which causes transient moderate or chronic mild pain, suffering or anxiety or impairment of general condition
	Examples
	Attachment of external telemetry devices interfering with normal activity or behaviour
	Intramuscular or intraperitoneal implantation of telemetry devices by means of surgical procedures under anaesthesia
Collection of samples	Collection of body fluids in large quantities, in large numbers or at short intervals, or where sample collection is associated with prolonged application of measures causing strain, with or without previous administration of pharmacologically active

substances (no toxic doses, no other severe interventions, no prolonged restraining measures applied previously) **Examples** Frequent blood sampling or collection of volumes greater than physiologically tolerated (>10% of body volume) Urine collection by insertion of a catheter into the bladder and attachment with suture material around the cloaca under anaesthesia Surgery Interventions on the animal under general anaesthesia with short-term moderate or longer-term mild post-intervention pain, suffering or anxiety, short- to medium-term severe impairment of movement/swimming/behaviour or food intake **Examples** Induction of minor wounds or skin lesions Removal of several scales Amputation of fin portions Subcutaneous transplantations of internal organs without physiological function in the recipient animal Genetically Maintenance and raising of morphants, mutants or genetically modified (transgenic) modified animals causing moderately impaired phenotypes organisms Behavioural Behavioural studies with stimuli associated with moderate pain, suffering or anxiety and which the animals can successfully avoid, or associated with mild strain which biology the animals cannot avoid **Examples** Stress models where habituation (adaptation) of the animal to the stimulus occurs, chronic stress through overstimulation Permanent illumination for a prolonged period (up to two weeks) Deprivation of social partners or solitary housing of gregarious species over an extended period Observation of behaviour under the influence of pharmacologically active substances expected to cause a complex modification in behaviour and a mild change in physiology Observation of behaviour under the influence of drugs such as ethanol or serotonin uptake inhibitors Toxicology Application of test substances in non-lethal doses followed by euthanasia of the animals or termination of the experiment in the event of moderate clinical symptoms **Examples** Application of substances or doses which are expected to cause severe reactions but where the animals are euthanased on the onset of clinically detectable changes

Bioaccumulation tests in fish

Dose-finding studies

Chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity tests with administration of the test substance via the feed or water

Reproductive toxicity

Intraperitoneal injection of substances that can cause peritonitis

Performance of pELS tests where the concentrations used in the early (preembryonic) life stage cause moderate impairment at later stages

Disease models

Models causing clinically manifest short-term moderate or longer-term mild impairment in the animal

Examples

Endocrine models such as hypophysectomy with hormone substitution

Alloxan-induced diabetes with insulin treatment

Senescence models with persistent mild or short-term moderate impairment of general condition

Infectiology and immunology

Infections or immune responses where short-term moderate or longer-term mild clinical symptoms or impairment of general condition are expected

Examples

Application of vaccines for tolerance studies, where the termination criteria exclude severe or prolonged strain

Systemic infections of adult fish

Models with induced endotoxin shock under anaesthesia, followed immediately by euthanasia

Models causing an inflammatory reaction

Experiments inducing local tissue reactions with transient disturbances of body function or general condition

Irradiation or chemotherapy in sublethal or lethal doses with reconstitution of the immune system

Cancer

Tumour models causing short-term moderate or long-term mild impairment of general condition; cytostatics or other pharmacologically active substances may be administered simultaneously

Examples

Tumour growth models

Transplantation of cancer cells into fish for the purpose of studying the development of metastasis

Testing of substances with cytostatic properties

17.4 Fish in breeding facilities and laboratory animal facilities - Severity degree 3

Physical influences and husbandry	Manipulation of temperature, photoperiod, water chemistry or stocking density etc. such that severe physiological disturbances may be expected during the adaptation
nusbandi y	period in fish or causing long-lasting moderate disturbances with a low chance of adaptation Examples Saltwater/freshwater challenge outside of normal species-appropriate ranges
	California of the first of the
Feeding	Modified diets which are imbalanced or lack essential nutrients and are expected to cause metabolic changes outside the normal range, with severe clinically detectable impairments of general condition which persist after the experimental period.
Catching and handling	Manipulations causing transient severe or chronic moderate pain or impairment of general condition with or without significant restriction of mobility
	Restriction of mobility over an extended period (more than 1 week)
	Examples
	Removal of fish from water for up to 2 minutes
Marking	Methods of marking fish that are associated with mortality or significant interference with normal behaviour
	Examples
	Certain kinds of jaw tags
	Intraabdominal implantation of active transponders
Collection of samples	Collection of body fluids in relatively large quantities, in large numbers or at short intervals, or where sample collection is associated with prolonged application of measures causing strain, with or without previous administration of pharmacologically active substances, with previous application of toxic doses, other severe interventions or prolonged restraining measures
Surgery	Interventions on the animal under general anaesthesia with short-term severe or chronic moderate post-intervention pain, suffering, anxiety or impairment of general condition
	Examples
	Intestinal resection
	Cardiac resection
	Transplantations of organs with physiological function in the recipient animal
Genetically modified organisms	Maintenance and raising of morphants, mutants or genetically modified (transgenic) animals causing severely impaired phenotypes

Behavioural biology

Behavioural studies with stimuli associated with severe pain, suffering or anxiety which the animals can successfully avoid, or associated with moderate strain where the stimuli are repeatedly applied and the animals cannot avoid them

Examples

Pain studies in adult fish

Models with chronic, frequently changing, moderate stress, with no adaptation occurring

Experimental stress models where stressing events occur over a prolonged period of several weeks without any rhythm recognisable to the animal

Observation of behaviour under the influence of pharmacologically active substances expected to cause a complex modification in behaviour and a moderate to severe change in general condition

Forced swimming test with exhaustion as the endpoint

Toxicology

Application of test substances in lethal or sublethal doses

Examples

Toxicological studies expected to cause severe reactions and mortality

Death as the endpoint

Acute toxicity studies

Performance of pELS tests where the concentrations used *in vitro* in the early (preembryonic) life stage are expected to cause severe impairment at later stages

Disease models

Models causing clinically manifest short-term severe or longer-term moderate impairment in the animal, without suitable treatment

Examples

Models giving rise to long-term moderate endocrine disturbances in the animal (decompensation) without suitable hormone substitution

Senescence models with a long-term moderate or short-term severe impairment of general condition

Studies of diseases that are known to be fatal and whose fatal course cannot be avoided

Models with induction of clinically manifest severe cardiac insufficiency

Infectiology and immunology

Infections or immune responses where short-term severe or longer-term moderate clinical symptoms or impairments of general condition are expected

Examples

Chronic infections of adult fish with chlamydia or tuberculosis, where the termination criteria exclude severe or prolonged strain

Application of vaccines for tolerance studies, where the termination criteria exclude severe or prolonged strain

Infections characterised by progressive disease with lethal outcome

Models of bacterial infections for screening of new antibiotics

Models with induced endotoxin shock in animals allowed to awaken after anaesthesia, or in conscious animals

Application of inactivated parasites, bacteria or viruses (or constituents thereof) expected to cause substantial inflammatory reactions, with subsequent repeated exposure to test the immune response (immunogenicity tests) or subsequent treatment with other substances

Vaccine efficacy testing

Generalised graft-versus-host reactions

Experiments inducing local tissue reactions with disturbances of body function or general condition

Experiments inducing generalised inflammatory reactions such as autoimmune reactions

Mercury-induced glomerulonephritis

Any immunisation of animals with endogenous tissue which gives rise to an autoimmune disease if the experiment is not terminated prematurely

Irradiation or chemotherapy with a lethal dose without reconstitution of the immune system, or with reconstitution resulting in the production of graft-versus-host disease

Cancer

Tumour models causing progressive lethal disease associated with chronic moderate pain, suffering or impairment of general condition; cytostatics or other pharmacologically active substances may be administered simultaneously

Examples

Slow-progressing cancer without premature termination

Therapeutic dose models

Tumour therapy models

Tumours causing cachexia

Invasive bone tumours

Models with ulcerating and necrotising tumors

E Legislation

Tierschutzgesetz (Animal Protection Act, AWA) of 16 December 2005 (SR 455)

As at 1 May 2017

Art. 4 AWA Principles

Art. 16 AWA Painful surgical procedures

Art. 17 AWA Limitation to the indispensable minimum

Art. 19 AWA Requirements

Tierschutzverordnung (Animal Protection Ordinance, AWO) of 23 April 2008 (SR 455.1) As at 20 March 2018

Art. 137 AWO Criteria for assessing the essential measure of animal experiments that entail strain on the animal

Art. 140 AWO Conditions for approval of animal experiments

Ordinance of the FSVO on laboratory animal husbandry, the production of genetically modified animals and the methods of animal experimentation (*Tierversuchsverordnung* (Animal Experimentation Ordinance), AEO; SR 455.163) of 12 April 2010

As at 1 May 2010

Art. 24 AEO Categories of strain resulting from experimental procedures or measures

Art. 25 AEO Categories of strain due to genetic modifications

FEDERAL FOOD SAFETY AND VETERINARY OFFICE