

## **BUSTA 1**

1. Ruolo e funzioni del veterinario designato
2. Cos'è il principio delle 3R
3. Differenza tra Rettore e Direttore Generale delle Università

### **By NC 3 rs**

#### **Key recommendations**

- Laboratories are encouraged to benchmark their practices against the survey results and these recommendations to determine how they might be modified to improve animal wellbeing and scientific quality.
- Researchers and animal care staff should keep themselves informed of published refinement techniques and make preferential use of the most humane training methods whenever possible.
- Before purchasing new chairs, laboratories new to chair restraint should consult with someone familiar with different styles of chairs and chairing procedures and review any recent refinements that might benefit the animals' welfare and the outcome of the research. Commercially available chairs can be customised to improve comfort and choice for the animals and better meet training needs.

F.to La Commissione

## **BUSTA 2**

1. Monitoraggio degli animali in sperimentazione
2. Cosa si intende per affinamento
3. Differenza tra centri interdipartimentali e centri interuniversitari

### **By NC 3 rs**

#### **Key recommendations**

- Researchers using open chairs for restraint procedures should consider switching to the closed box chair – literature suggests this can improve training success, decrease training time and reduce animal stress. With the closed chair, an NHP can be trained to perform each of the steps necessary to voluntarily transfer from the home cage into the chair and to lift its head out of the opening of the chair without the use of pole-and-collar. The decrease in personnel time needed to prepare animals for restraint procedures and the accelerated pace of the science likely will more than recoup the expense of purchasing new chairs.
- Chair-training procedures should be based on operant conditioning and positive reinforcement, not merely passive habituation through repeated exposure. Where negative reinforcement is required, it should be used in combination with positive reinforcement. These techniques are recognized to be the best training methods for the safety of the animals and staff and for minimizing stress.
- Food and fluid restriction should not be necessary for chair restraint training.

F.to La Commissione

## **BUSTA 3**

1. Funzioni dell'OPBA

2. Classificazione del livello di gravità delle procedure

3. Differenza tra Dipartimenti e Facoltà

### **By NC 3 rs**

#### **Key recommendations**

- Laboratories should develop standard operating procedures to increase consistency in animal training, monitoring, and documentation of training efforts.
- Serious consideration should be given to employing dedicated animal trainers, who assume the major responsibility for all of the training of NHPs, or for training all staff who work directly with the animals. Providing such personnel can be a very powerful means of ensuring consistent and effective training practice, which can improve the research outcomes.
- Sufficient time should be allowed pre-study for chair training using positive reinforcement, which will help to minimise the effects of stress on study variables (e.g., enabling greater accuracy in detecting drug-induced changes in toxicology and safety pharmacology studies).
- Consideration should be given to introducing basic training techniques at the breeding or supplying establishment (i.e., before animals arrive at the research facility) or during quarantine periods prior to starting research procedures.

F.to La Commissione