

	Inventaris Wob-verzoek W17-05								
		wordt verstrekt				weigeringsgronden			
nr.	document NTS 2016320	reeds openbaar	niet	geheel	deels	10.1.c	10.2.e	10.2.g	11.1
1	Aanvraagformulier				x		x	x	
2	NTS initieel				x	x			
3	NTS aangepast				x	x			
4	NTS definitief	x							
5	Projectvoorstel				x	x		x	
6	Bijlage beschrijving dierproeven 1				x	x		x	
7	Bijlage beschrijving dierproeven 2				x	x		x	
8	Bijlage beschrijving dierproeven 3				x	x		x	
9	Bijlage beschrijving dierproeven 1 aangepast				x	x		x	
10	Bijlage beschrijving dierproeven 3 aangepast				x	x		x	
11	Ontvangstbevestiging				x		x	x	
12	Verzoek om aanvullende informatie				x	x	x	x	
13	Antwoord op verzoek om aanvullende informatie				x	x	x	x	
14	DEC advies				x		x	x	
15	Advies CCD aan bestuur		x						x
16	Beschikking				x	x	x	x	



Aanvraag Projectvergunning Dierproeven Administratieve gegevens

- U bent van plan om één of meerdere dierproeven uit te voeren.
- Met dit formulier vraagt u een vergunning aan voor het project dat u wilt uitvoeren. Of u geeft aan wat u in het vergunde project wilt wijzigen.
- Meer informatie over de voorwaarden vindt u op de website www.zbo-ccd.nl of in de toelichting op de website.
- Of bel met 0900-2800028 (10 ct/min).

1 Gegevens aanvrager

1.1	Heeft u een deelnemernummer van de NVWA? <i>Neem voor meer informatie over het verkrijgen van een deelnemernummer contact op met de NVWA.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ja > Vul uw deelnemernummer in 90500	<i>320 AUD g0500 20154+Z</i>
1.2	Vul de gegevens in van de instellingsvergunninghouder die de projectvergunning aanvraagt.	Naam instelling of organisatie Naam van de portefeuillehouder of diens gemachtigde KvK-nummer	BioXpert B.V. [REDACTED] 54838134
1.3	Vul de gegevens van het postadres in. <i>Alle correspondentie van de CCD gaat naar de portefeuillehouder of diens gemachtigde en de verantwoordelijke onderzoeker.</i>	Straat en huisnummer Postbus Postcode en plaats IBAN Tenaamstelling van het rekeningnummer	Nistelrooise Baan [REDACTED] 5374RE Schaijk NL72RABO0183605888 BioXpert BV
1.4	Vul de gegevens in van de verantwoordelijke onderzoeker.	(Titel) Naam en voorletters Functie Afdeling Telefoonnummer E-mailadres	[REDACTED] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dhr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mw. [REDACTED] Viroclinics Biosciences B.V. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
1.5	(Optioneel) Vul hier de gegevens in van de plaatsvervangende verantwoordelijke onderzoeker.	(Titel) Naam en voorletters Functie Afdeling Telefoonnummer E-mailadres	[REDACTED] <input type="checkbox"/> Dhr. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mw. [REDACTED] Viroclinics Biosciences B.V. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

1.6	(Optioneel) Vul hier de gegevens in van de persoon die er verantwoordelijk voor is dat de uitvoering van het project in overeenstemming is met de projectvergunning.	(Titel) Naam en voorletters Functie Afdeling Telefoonnummer E-mailadres	<input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dhr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mw.
1.7	Is er voor deze projectaanvraag een gemachtigde?	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja > Stuur dan het ingevulde formulier Melding Machtiging mee met deze aanvraag <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nee	

2 Over uw aanvraag

2.1	Wat voor aanvraag doet u?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nieuwe aanvraag > Ga verder met vraag 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Wijziging op (verleende) vergunning die negatieve gevolgen kan hebben voor het dierenwelzijn Vul uw vergunde projectnummer in en ga verder met vraag 2.2 <input type="checkbox"/> Melding op (verleende) vergunning die geen negatieve gevolgen kan hebben voor het dierenwelzijn Vul uw vergunde projectnummer in en ga verder met vraag 2.3
2.2	Is dit een <i>wijziging</i> voor een project of dierproef waar al een vergunning voor verleend is?	<input type="checkbox"/> Ja > Beantwoord dan in het projectplan en de niet-technische samenvatting alleen de vragen waarop de wijziging betrekking heeft en onderteken het aanvraagformulier <input type="checkbox"/> Nee > Ga verder met vraag 3
2.3	Is dit een <i>melding</i> voor een project of dierproef waar al een vergunning voor is verleend?	<input type="checkbox"/> Nee > Ga verder met vraag 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ja > Geef hier onder een toelichting en ga verder met vraag 6

3 Over uw project

3.1	Wat is de geplande start- en einddatum van het project?	Startdatum Einddatum	1 - 3 - 2016 1 - 3 - 2021
3.2	Wat is de titel van het project?	Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients	
3.3	Wat is de titel van de niet-technische samenvatting?	Procedure training en analyse van neurovirulentie van uitgescheiden poliovirus in OPV gevaccineerde vrijwilligers	
3.4	Wat is de naam van de Dierexperimentencommissie (DEC) aan wie de instellingsvergunninghouder doorgaans haar projecten ter toetsing voorlegt?	Naam DEC Postadres E-mailadres	WIL Research <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

4 Betaalgegevens

- 4.1 Om welk type aanvraag gaat het?
- Nieuwe aanvraag Projectvergunning € 1441 Legere
 Wijziging € Legere
- 4.2 Op welke wijze wilt u dit bedrag aan de CCD voldoen.
- Via een eenmalige incasso
 Na ontvangst van de factuur
- Bij een eenmalige incasso geeft u toestemming aan de CCD om eenmalig het bij 4.1 genoemde bedrag af te schrijven van het bij 1.2 opgegeven rekeningnummer.*

5 Checklist bijlagen

- 5.1 Welke bijlagen stuurt u mee?
- Verplicht**
- Projectvoorstel
 Niet-technische samenvatting
- Overige bijlagen, indien van toepassing**
- Melding Machtiging

6 Ondertekening

- 6.1 Print het formulier uit, onderteken het en stuur het inclusief bijlagen via de beveiligde e-mailverbinding naar de CCD of per post naar:
- Centrale Commissie Dierproeven
Postbus 20401
2500 EK Den Haag
- Ondertekening door de instellingsvergunninghouder of gemachtigde (zie 1.7). De ondergetekende verklaart:
- dat het projectvoorstel is afgestemd met de Instantie voor Dierenwelzijn.
 - dat de personen die verantwoordelijk zijn voor de opzet van het project en de dierproef, de personen die de dieren verzorgen en/of doden en de personen die de dierproeven verrichten voldoen aan de wettelijke eisen gesteld aan deskundigheid en bekwaamheid.
 - dat de dieren worden gehuisvest en verzorgd op een wijze die voldoet aan de eisen die zijn opgenomen in bijlage III van richtlijn 2010/63/EU, behalve in het voorkomende geval de in onderdeel F van de bijlage bij het bij de aanvraag gevoegde projectvoorstel gemotiveerde uitzonderingen.
 - dat door het ondertekenen van dit formulier de verplichting wordt aangegaan de leges te betalen voor de behandeling van de aanvraag.
 - dat het formulier volledig en naar waarheid is ingevuld.

Naam	[REDACTED]
Functie	Vergunninghouder
Plaats	Schaijk
Datum	18 2 - 2016
Handtekening	[REDACTED]

11 MRT 2016



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www.biopxpert.nl

Aan: Centrale Commissie Dierproeven
Postbus 20401
2500 EK Den Haag

Datum: 10 maart 2016

Betreft: Aanvraag projectvergunning Dierproeven AVD905002016412 en AVD905002015320

Geachte heer / mevrouw,

Bijgaand namens [REDACTED] de getekende aanvraag Projectvergunning Dierproeven AVD905002016412 met als titel: *Uittesten van levend verzwakte influenza vaccins in muizen en fretten.*

Tevens Projectvergunning Dierproeven AVD905002015320 met als titel: *Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients.*

Deze aanvraag is eerder met de beveiligde e-mailverbinding ingediend.

Met vriendelijke groet,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



Format

Niet-technische samenvatting

- Dit format gebruikt u om uw niet-technische samenvatting te schrijven
- Meer informatie over de niet-technische samenvatting vindt u op de website www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl.
- Of neem telefonisch contact op. (0900-2800028).

1 Algemene gegevens

1.1 Titel van het project	Procedure training en analyse van neurovirulentie van poliovaccin batches en van uitgescheiden poliovirus in OPV gevaccineerde vrijwilligers
1.2 Looptijd van het project	5 jaar
1.3 Trefwoorden (maximaal 5)	Polio, vaccin, neurovirulentie, veiligheid

2 Categorie van het project

2.1 In welke categorie valt het project. <i>U kunt meerdere mogelijkheden kiezen.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fundamenteel onderzoek <input type="checkbox"/> Translationeel of toegepast onderzoek <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wettelijk vereist onderzoek of routinematische productie <input type="checkbox"/> Onderzoek ter bescherming van het milieu in het belang van de gezondheid <input type="checkbox"/> Onderzoek gericht op het behoud van de diersoort <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hoger onderwijs of opleiding <input type="checkbox"/> Forensisch onderzoek <input type="checkbox"/> Instandhouding van kolonies van genetisch gemodificeerde dieren, niet gebruikt in andere dierproeven
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3 Projectbeschrijving

3.1 Beschrijf de doelstellingen van het project (bv de wetenschappelijke vraagstelling of het wetenschappelijk en/of maatschappelijke belang)	Infecties met het poliovirus kunnen leiden tot permanente verlamming en andere blijvende gevolgen hebben voor mensen die ermee geïnfecteerd raken. Vanaf 1988 is er een wereldwijd initiatief opgestart die erop is gericht om infecties met het poliovirus uit te roeien. Hiertoe zijn op grote schaal veel vaccinatieprogramma's uitgevoerd die tot een flinke afname van het aantal gevallen heeft geleid. Uitroeien tot 0%, het laatste stapje, is het moeilijkst. Hiertoe is het noodzakelijk dat naast de beschikbare vaccins nieuwe vaccins ingezet worden. Poliovaccins moeten uitgebreid getest worden op hun veiligheid teneinde het optreden van verlamming door vaccinatie tot een minimum te beperken. Hiervoor zijn testen ontwikkeld die uitgevoerd worden in muizen. Voor toelating van nieuwe medicijnen (incl. vaccins) tot de Europese markt dienen deze een regulatoir pad te volgen teneinde geregistreerd te kunnen worden voor humaan gebruik. Voor Europa is het de EMA (European Medicin Agency) die als wettelijke autoriteit toe ziet
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	<p>op deze procedure. Onderdeel van een registratieprocedure zijn klinische trials waarin veiligheid en werkzaamheid van de medicijnen in ontwikkeling wordt vastgesteld. De opzet van deze klinische trials is gebonden aan (volg link) Directive 2001/20/EC.</p> <p>De doelstelling van het project is tweeledig:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primair is het bepalen van de mate van neurovirulentie van poliovaccins en van poliovirusse die uitgescheiden worden door vrijwilligers die gevaccineerd zijn met (nieuw) poliovaccin. 2. Secondair is de vereiste training van technisch personeel op de toedieningsmethode in muizen en de klinische score van de muizen volgens WHO instructies welke nodig is voor het uitvoeren van de primaire doelstelling
3.2	Welke opbrengsten worden van dit project verwacht en hoe dragen deze bij aan het wetenschappelijke en/of maatschappelijke belang?
3.3	Welke diersoorten en geschatte aantalen zullen worden gebruikt?
3.4	Wat zijn bij dit project de verwachte negatieve gevolgen voor het welzijn van de proefdieren?
3.5	Hoe worden de dierproeven in het project ingedeeld naar de verwachte ernst?
3.6	Wat is de bestemming van de dieren na afloop?
4.1	<p>Vervanging</p> <p>Geef aan waarom het gebruik van dieren nodig is voor de beschreven doelstelling en waarom proefdiervrije alternatieven niet gebruikt kunnen worden.</p>

4.2 **Verminderung**

Leg uit hoe kan worden verzekerd dat een zo gering mogelijk aantal dieren wordt gebruikt.

Het aantal te gebruiken dieren per test wordt voorgeschreven door de standaardprocedure van de WHO. Deze is op basis van grondig onderzoek tot stand gekomen om met zo min mogelijk dieren een zo groot mogelijke zekerheid van de test te bewerkstelligen. Daarnaast is goede training zoals beschreven in het project noodzakelijk om het aantal benodigde dieren te minimaliseren.

4.3 **Verfijning**

Verklaar de keuze voor de diersoort(en). Verklaar waarom de gekozen diermodel(len) de meest verfijnde zijn, gelet op de doelstellingen van het project.

De muissoorten die gebruikt worden zijn als beste geselecteerd uit meerdere beschikbare transgene muisstammen en voorgeschreven door de WHO. De WHO heeft met deze muissoort het model gestandaardiseerd en deze wereldwijd geldende standaardisatie met bijbehorende intensieve training gegeven door één specifiek instituut kan als belangrijke verfijning worden gezien.

Vermeld welke algemene maatregelen genomen worden om de negatieve (schadelijke) gevolgen voor het welzijn van de proefdieren zo beperkt mogelijk te houden.

Uitgebreide training leidt tot gekwalificeerd personeel en verminderen van de negatieve gevolgen voor het dierenwelzijn. Met het trainingsprogramma wordt alleen aangevangen als vaststaat dat het daadwerkelijk testen van vaccinbatches en/of fecesmonsters binnen 6 maanden na afronden van de training kan beginnen. Handelingen vinden waar mogelijk dan wel wenselijk onder verdoving plaats.

De dieren worden dagelijks gecontroleerd op welzijn.

Er zijn humane eindpunten vastgesteld die gebruikt worden om de negatieve gevolgen voor het welzijn van de proefdieren te minimaliseren. Bij het bereiken van deze humane eindpunten zullen die dieren uit de proef genomen worden middels euthanasie.

5 In te vullen door de CCD

Publicatie datum

Beoordeling achteraf

Andere opmerkingen



Format

Niet-technische samenvatting

- Dit format gebruikt u om uw niet-technische samenvatting te schrijven
- Meer informatie over de niet-technische samenvatting vindt u op de website www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl.
- Of neem telefonisch contact op. (0900-2800028).

1 Algemene gegevens

1.1 Titel van het project	Testen van veiligheid van poliovaccins en van uitgescheiden poliovirussen in gevaccineerde individuen in het muizenmodel
1.2 Looptijd van het project	5 jaar
1.3 Trefwoorden (maximaal 5)	Polio, vaccin, verlamming, veiligheid

2 Categorie van het project

2.1 In welke categorie valt het project.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fundamenteel onderzoek <input type="checkbox"/> Translationeel of toegepast onderzoek <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wettelijk vereist onderzoek of routinematische productie <input type="checkbox"/> Onderzoek ter bescherming van het milieu in het belang van de gezondheid <input type="checkbox"/> Onderzoek gericht op het behoud van de diersoort <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hoger onderwijs of opleiding <input type="checkbox"/> Forensisch onderzoek <input type="checkbox"/> Instandhouding van kolonies van genetisch gemodificeerde dieren, niet gebruikt in andere dierproeven
<i>U kunt meerdere mogelijkheden kiezen.</i>	

3 Projectbeschrijving

3.1 Beschrijf de doelstellingen van het project (bv de wetenschappelijke vraagstelling of het wetenschappelijk en/of maatschappelijke belang)	Infecties met het poliovirus kunnen leiden tot permanente verlamming en andere blijvende gevolgen voor mensen die ermee geïnfecteerd raken. Vanaf 1988 is er een wereldwijd initiatief opgestart die erop is gericht om infecties met het poliovirus uit te roeien. Hiertoe zijn op grote schaal vaccinatieprogramma's uitgevoerd die tot een flinke afname van het aantal gevallen hebben geleid. Uitroeien tot 0%, het laatste stapje, is het moeilijkst. Hiertoe is het noodzakelijk dat naast de beschikbare vaccins nieuwe vaccins ingezet worden waaronder verbeterde varianten van levend verzwakte vaccins. Laatstgenoemde vaccins moeten uitgebreid getest worden op veiligheid om het optreden van verlamming door vaccinatie tot een minimum te beperken. Deze verlamming wordt veroorzaakt als gevolg van een infectie in de hersenen door het vaccin, dit noemen we neurovirulentie. Om dit uit te zoeken zijn testen ontwikkeld die uitgevoerd worden in muizen. Voor toelating van nieuwe medicijnen (incl. vaccins) tot de Europese markt dienen
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	<p>deze geregistreerd te worden voor humaan gebruik. Voor Europa is het de EMA (European Medicin Agency) die als wettelijke autoriteit toe ziet op deze procedure. Onderdeel van een registratieprocedure zijn klinische studies waarin veiligheid en werkzaamheid van de medicijnen in ontwikkeling wordt vastgesteld. De opzet van deze klinische studies is gebonden aan de Europese richtlijn: (volg link) Directive 2001/20/EC.</p> <p>De doelstelling van het project is tweeledig:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primaire doelstelling is het bepalen van de mate van neurovirulentie van poliovaccins en van poliovirusseren die uitgescheiden worden door individuen die gevaccineerd zijn met (nieuw) poliovaccin. 2. Secundaire doelstelling is de vereiste training van technisch personeel op de toedieningsmethode in muizen en de klinische score van de muizen volgens instructies van de Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie (WHO) welke nodig is voor het uitvoeren van de primaire doelstelling.
3.2	Welke opbrengsten worden van dit project verwacht en hoe dragen deze bij aan het wetenschappelijke en/of maatschappelijke belang?
3.3	Welke diersoorten en geschatte aantallen zullen worden gebruikt?
3.4	Wat zijn bij dit project de verwachte negatieve gevolgen voor het welzijn van de proefdieren?
3.5	Hoe worden de dierproeven in het project ingedeeld naar de verwachte ernst?
3.6	Wat is de bestemming van de dieren na afloop?

4 Drie V's

4.1	<p>Vervanging Geef aan waarom het gebruik van dieren nodig is voor de beschreven doelstelling en waarom proefdiervrije</p>	<p>Er zijn laboratoriumtesten beschikbaar die het mogelijk maken om zonder gebruik van proefdieren de veiligheid van poliovaccins te onderzoeken. Echter, deze methoden kunnen niet als alternatief worden gebruikt omdat ze onvoldoende gevoelig zijn. De in dit project beschreven testprocedure is de enige die door de WHO als veiligheidstest geaccepteerd wordt.</p>
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alternatieven niet
gebruikt kunnen worden.

4.2 **Verminderen**

Leg uit hoe kan worden
verzekerd dat een zo
gering mogelijk aantal
dieren wordt gebruikt.

Het aantal te gebruiken dieren per test wordt voorgeschreven door de standaardprocedure van de WHO. Deze is op basis van grondig onderzoek tot stand gekomen om met zo min mogelijk dieren een zo groot mogelijke zekerheid van de test te bewerkstelligen. Daarnaast is goede training van biotechnisch personeel zoals beschreven in het project noodzakelijk om het aantal benodigde dieren voor de veiligheidstesten te minimaliseren.

4.3 **Verfijnen**

Verklaar de keuze voor de
diersoort(en). Verklaar
waarom de gekozen
diermodel(len) de meest
verfijnde zijn, gelet op de
doelstellingen van het
project.

De muissoorten die gebruikt worden zijn als beste geselecteerd uit meerdere beschikbare transgene muisstammen en voorgeschreven door de WHO. De WHO heeft met deze muizensoort het model gestandaardiseerd en deze wereldwijd geldende standaardisatie met bijbehorende intensieve training gegeven door één specifiek instituut kan als belangrijke verfijning worden gezien.

Vermeld welke algemene
maatregelen genomen
worden om de negatieve
(schadelijke) gevolgen
voor het welzijn van de
proefdieren zo beperkt
mogelijk te houden.

Uitgebreide training leidt tot gekwalificeerd personeel en verminderen van de negatieve gevolgen voor het dierenwelzijn. Met het trainingsprogramma wordt alleen aangevangen als vaststaat dat het daadwerkelijk testen van vaccinbatches en/of patiënten materiaal binnen 6 maanden na afronden van de training kan beginnen. Handelingen vinden waar mogelijk dan wel wenselijk onder verdoving plaats.

De dieren worden dagelijks gecontroleerd op welzijn.

Door de WHO zijn humane eindpunten vastgesteld die gebruikt worden om de negatieve gevolgen voor het welzijn van de proefdieren te minimaliseren. Bij het bereiken van deze humane eindpunten zullen die dieren uit de proef genomen worden middels euthanasie.

5 In te vullen door de CCD

Publicatie datum

Beoordeling achteraf

Andere opmerkingen



Form

Project proposal

- This form should be used to write the project proposal for animal procedures.
- The appendix 'description animal procedures' is an appendix to this form. For each type of animal procedure, a separate appendix 'description animal procedures' should be enclosed.
- For more information on the project proposal, see our website (www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl).
- Or contact us by phone (0900-2800028).

1 General information

1.1 Provide the approval number of the 'Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority'.	90500
1.2 Provide the name of the licenced establishment.	BioXpert
1.3 Provide the title of the project.	Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients

2 Categories

2.1 Please tick each of the following boxes that applies to your project.	<input type="checkbox"/> Basic research
	<input type="checkbox"/> Translational or applied research
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulatory use or routine production
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research into environmental protection in the interest of human or
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research aimed at preserving the species subjected to procedures
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Higher education or training
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forensic enquiries
	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of colonies of genetically altered animals not used in other animal procedures

3 General description of the project

3.1 Background

Describe the project (motivation, background and context) with respect to the categories selected in 2.

- For legally required animal procedures, indicate which statutory or regulatory requirements apply (with respect to the intended use and market authorisation).
- For routine production, describe what will be produced and for which uses.
- For higher education or training, explain why this project is part of the educational program and describe the learning targets.

Introduction

Polioviruses can cause a subclinical or mild illness, aseptic meningitis, or paralytic poliomyelitis (spinal or bulbar paralysis) in humans. Recovery from poliovirus infection can be prolonged and incomplete, with

extremities remaining weak and prone to develop atrophy.

There are currently huge efforts by the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners to complete global polio eradication. Polioviruses (types 1, 2 and 3) could be the next eradicated human pathogens after Variola virus (causative agent of smallpox) which was declared eradicated by the WHO in 1980. The application of two types of poliovaccine, namely Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) has resulted in the significant decline in poliomyelitis cases caused by wild poliovirus in recent years. IPV is safe but less effective than OPV. OPV, which is live-attenuated poliovirus, has the drawback that there are rare cases of poliomyelitis related to the use of classical live-attenuated OPV because during replication in the human gut after vaccination the vaccine virus could revert to the neurovirulent wild-type phenotype. Reverted OPV may cause disease and may even spread from-human-to-human. For instance, in 1999 Poliovirus type 2 could be declared eradicated because it was not detected in 2 consecutive years, but in 2009 it re-emerged causing outbreaks which appeared to involve reverted OPV2 vaccine virus.

Originally, both IPV and OPV were trivalent preparations, including the 3 types of poliovirus. Part of the eradication strategy is the switch from trivalent OPV to bivalent OPV (bOPV), since bOPV would be more efficacious. Future vaccinations will also include monovalent OPV when other serotypes will be eradicated. Also, because of the reversion to neurovirulent wild-type polio (VAPP; vaccine associated paralytic poliomyelitis), future strategies will include an OPV to IPV switch.

New generation OPVs, which are constructed to be more genetically stable than the classical OPVs formulations require assessment of safety in clinical trials*. In order to minimize the risk of VAPP (vaccine associated paralytic poliomyelitis), part of the safety testing includes analysis of poliovirus present in stool samples of vaccine inoculated volunteers. Reversion of vaccine derived, replicating polioviruses to wild-type/neurovirulent strains needs to be carefully monitored in order to determine the safety profile of these vaccine formulations.

*As a matter of course, the concerning OPV formulation will have been first tested directly in the WHO mouse NVT before it is used in the clinical trial

Safety testing of polio vaccines (main purpose of the present project proposal)

Release of (monovalent, bivalent, trivalent) OPV batches requires testing for neurovirulence to ensure safety for human use, following WHO guidelines (WHO, 1990, WHO Technical Report Series No. 800). For this purpose, the monkey neurovirulence test (NVT) has been used for over 50 years (Contreras et al., 1988, J Biol Stand; Furesz & Contreras, 1993, Dev Biol Stand). Since the use of non-human primates has become increasingly difficult due to a multitude of reasons (ethical, economical, availability), the WHO initiated a project in the early 1990s to evaluate the suitability of poliovirus receptor (CD155) transgenic mice for OPV neurovirulence testing, resulting in a test procedure covering all poliovirus serotypes that is part of WHO recommendations for production and control of OPV (WHO, Expert Committee on Biological Standardization, 2012). The test is based on behavioural observations of groups of [REDACTED] transgenic mice inoculated intraspinally with either a test vaccine or a standardized WHO reference material (Dragunsky, Bulletin of the WHO, 2003), the procedure of which is laid down in a Standard Operating Procedure (WHO SOP for neurovirulence testing of Oral Polio Vaccine using [REDACTED] transgenic mice).

The above mentioned WHO mouse NVT is a key test for monitoring the consistency of vaccine production (Wood & Macadam, 1997, Biologicals), and following WHO guidelines is required for each monovalent bulk lot of OPV produced. The WHO NVT (WHO, 1990, WHO Technical Report Series, No.800) is a standardized procedure. If consecutive lots of OPV bulks consistently meet the specifications of the WHO test, there is a high level of assurance that the vaccines will be safe when used for human immunizations (Contreras et al., 1988, J Biol Stand; Furesz & Contreras, 1993, Dev Biol Stand).

Based on the above, the WHO mouse NVT is also selected to screen the stool samples generated in a clinical trial to assess safety and efficacy of genetically stable new generation OPV formulations for the presence of neurovirulent polioviruses. As explained, reversion to wild-type would occur in the human gut (of a volunteer in a clinical trial) and to check for this human stool samples are processed in such a way that the material can be inoculated intraspinally into [REDACTED] transgenic mice, which will then be monitored, like for the direct testing of a vaccine preparation, for neurological signs.

Summary of test articles:

- Classical OPV batches (monovalent, bivalent, trivalent);
- New generation OPV (monovalent, bivalent, trivalent);
- Stool samples from clinical trials (indirect vaccine safety assessment).

The present project proposal includes also training modules that describe procedures to master the intraspinal inoculation procedure in mice (both conventional and [REDACTED] mice) that are required to be able to perform the NVT in the transgenic mouse model.

The WHO has determined that the initial training can only be provided by the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]). The applicant is in good contact with [REDACTED].

Training as well as testing procedures described in the project proposal and the accompanying animal procedure appendices are all taken from the WHO SOP (WHO SOP for neurovirulence testing of Oral Polio Vaccine using [REDACTED] transgenic mice).

The applicant

In the context of the development of vaccine and antiviral formulations against viral infections, the applicant offers various preclinical models that allow testing of these formulations. Once established, these models are subsequently made available to third parties (pharmaceutical companies, academia) to test newly developed vaccines and/or antiviral formulations. These parties use the expertise of the applicant to select the relevant preclinical model that allows appropriate testing of their preparations. In the current project proposal, the applicant is aiming to establish poliovirus vaccine safety testing procedures according to existing WHO procedures.

Admission of newly developed medicines (including vaccines) to the European markets requires following a regulatory path in order to obtain formal registration of these products for human use. For European markets, information on these procedures is available through the EMA (European Medicin Agency). Part of the regulatory path to registration are clinical trials in which safety and efficacy of the products in development are assessed. The design of these clinical trials is described in EU clinical trials Directive 2001/20/EC.

The required training (secondary objective; module 1 and 2) will only commence when a vaccine/stool sample project has been assigned to the applicant in order to circumvent unnecessary (repeat of) training.

3.2 Purpose

Describe the project's main objective and explain why this objective is achievable.

- If the project is focussed on one or more research objectives, which research questions should be addressed during this project?
- If the main objective is not a research objective, which specific need(s) does this project respond to?

The objectives are twofold:

1. Determination of the safety profile of OPV vaccine formulations directly and indirect by stool sample analysis in the context of clinical trials
2. Training of inoculators and clinical observers to master the intraspinal inoculation technique and the [REDACTED] NVT

The primary objective (#1), which is described in module 3, is to determine the safety profile of OPV vaccine formulations directly and indirectly by stool sample analysis in order to assess the neurovirulence of polioviruses secreted by volunteers enrolled in a clinical trial using the [REDACTED] methodology.

This objective is achievable after successful completion of training modules 1 and 2, described in this project as secondary objective.

The applicant has ample experience in several mouse models of viral infections, including influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, and rabiesvirus. Several of these models involve scoring of clinical signs similar to those that are associated with neurovirulent poliovirus infection of mice.

The secondary objective (#2) is addressed in modules 1 and 2 that describe training and qualification of

inoculators to perform the intraspinal inoculation technique that allows subsequent training and qualification on the [REDACTED] NVT according to WHO guidelines as laid down in the WHO SOP also in terms of proper clinical scoring.

This objective is achievable since preliminary training through an external program that is provided by the WHO accredited [REDACTED] in the UK has been completed for the first trainees in the applicant's program. Because in the case of a long period of inoculating and scoring inactivity (greater than 6 months) a requalification of the biotechnicians is required according to the WHO protocol, the training (objective 1) will only commence when a vaccine/stool sample project has been assigned to the applicant in order to circumvent unnecessary (repeat of) training

3.3 Relevance

What is the scientific and/or social relevance of the objectives described above?

Global eradication of polio was initiated in 1988 (350.000 reported cases in 125 countries) and has seriously diminished infection numbers and disease burden up until 2002. However, due to a complex combination of factors (including political, economical, etc.) this program was challenged and the annually reported number of polio cases increased between 2002 and 2006 (WHO bulletin 2007). The eradication program was subsequently modified and intensified: The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) is a public-private partnership led by national governments and spearheaded by the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Its goal is to eradicate polio worldwide, the strategy of which is laid down in the Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan 2013–2018. Failure to eradicate now would result in 200.000 annual polio cases within 5 years and an estimated global burden of 50 billion dollars over a 20 year period (GPEI Report).

The OPV formulations that will be tested directly and indirectly in the present project will be used in the Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan in reaching the goal of GPEI: global eradication of poliovirus, because the WHO mouse NVT must be passed for the release of OPVs for human use.

3.4 Research strategy

3.4.1 Provide an overview of the overall design of the project (strategy).

Within the GPEI program for global eradication of polio, both classical as well as newly developed (more genetically stable) polio vaccine formulations designed to focus on eradication of polioviruses include monovalent, bivalent and trivalent OPV preparations. One such bivalent OPV (bOPV) is currently being tested in clinical trials. The safety testing program includes screening for the occurrence of vaccine strains that revert to neurovirulence. This will be addressed through the analysis of stool samples isolated from bOPV inoculated volunteers for the presence of these revertant polioviruses. The applicant will employ the mouse model established by the WHO for this purpose. The current project which enables these analyses includes training of personnel in order to qualify them to perform the analysis according to WHO procedures.

As testing for vaccine virus revertants to wild type poliovirus was chosen to be assessed through the [REDACTED] NVT procedure, inoculators first have to be trained to master the technique, which is addressed in Modules 1 and 2. Preliminary training involves an external program that is provided by the WHO accredited [REDACTED] in the UK. This preliminary training is also described in the WHO SOP and involves attending the inoculation procedure as performed by qualified personnel, training on clinical scoring of inoculated mice and on analyses methods that are part of the procedure. Upon completion of the preliminary training, trainees are prepared for Modules 1 and 2. This preliminary training has been completed recently by the first trainees of the applicant's program.

3.4.2 Provide a basic outline of the different components of the project and the type(s) of animal procedures that will be performed.

Module 1. Training of inoculators using conventional mice.

Animal procedures: weighing, intraspinal inoculation of indian ink under sedation, euthanasia.

Module 2. Training of inoculators using [REDACTED] mice.

Animal procedures: weighing, intraspinal inoculation of poliovirus containing materials under sedation, daily scoring of clinical signs, euthanasia.

Module 3. Testing of OPV batches and stool samples from clinical trials for OPV safety assessment

Animal procedures: weighing, intraspinal inoculation of poliovirus containing materials under sedation, daily scoring of clinical signs, euthanasia.

3.4.3 Describe the coherence between the different components and the different steps of the project. If applicable, describe the milestones and selection points.

Module 1. Training of inoculators using conventional mice.

Training of personnel on the intraspinal inoculation procedure to achieve competence. For this purpose conventional mice can be used. Competence is achieved and the inoculator is allowed to continue with training in Module 2 when $\geq 90\%$ accuracy is obtained in three consecutive tests.

Module 2. Training of inoculators using [REDACTED] mice.

Continued training of inoculators on intraspinal inoculation of WHO reference materials containing poliovirus serotypes 1 and 3. In addition, clinical scoring of inoculated mice for development of poliovirus disease (paresis and/or paralysis) is recorded to allow assessment of competence according to WHO guidelines. Qualified personnel is allowed to perform the studies of Module 3.

Module 3. Testing of OPV batches and stool samples from clinical trials for OPV safety assessment.

In this module, OPV batches and polioviruses secreted by volunteers enrolled in a clinical trial to assess the safety of a OPV preparation are tested for neurovirulence using the [REDACTED] methodology and personnel trained in Modules 1 and 2.

3.4.4 List the different types of animal procedures. Use a different appendix 'description animal procedures' for each type of animal procedure.

Serial number	Type of animal procedure
1	Module 1. Training of inoculators using conventional mice
2	Module 2. Training of inoculators using [REDACTED] mice
3	Module 3. Testing of OPV batches and stool samples from clinical trials for OPV safety assessment
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	



Appendix

Description animal procedures

- This appendix should be enclosed with the project proposal for animal procedures.
- A different appendix 'description animal procedures' should be enclosed for each type of animal procedure.
- For more information, see our website (www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl).
- Or contact us by phone (0900-2800028).

1 General information

1.1 Provide the approval number of the 'Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority'.

90500

1.2 Provide the name of the licenced establishment.

BioXpert

1.3 List the serial number and type of animal procedure.

Serial number

1

Type of animal procedure

Module 1. Training of inoculators using conventional mice

Use the serial numbers provided in Section 3.4.4 of the Project Proposal form.

2 Description of animal procedures

A. Experimental approach and primary outcome parameters

Describe the general design of the animal procedures in relation to the primary outcome parameters. Justify the choice of these parameters.

Preliminary training on evaluation of inoculation procedures, will be carried out in coordination with the [REDACTED] in the UK.

The training procedure is described in and the information provided below is taken from Appendix 2 of the WHO SOP for neurovirulence testing of Oral Polio Vaccine using [REDACTED] transgenic mice, which describes the recommended training program.

In this module, technicians are trained to perform the intraspinal inoculation procedure on conventional mice. In this training program, the inoculation procedure will be performed using Indian Ink in a series of tests involving at least [REDACTED] mice each. Primary readout parameter is Indian Ink distribution as determined by post-mortem analysis of (portions of) the spinal cord. According to the WHO SOP, a trainee is considered competent to pass to the next stage of the training (Module 2) if $\geq 90\%$ of animals are inoculated correctly in each of 3 consecutive tests.

Describe the proposed animal procedures, including the nature, frequency and duration of the treatment. Provide justifications for the selected approach.

The animal procedures are taken/adapted from the WHO SOP.

In this training program the same procedures are used as for the standard NVT, but instead of vaccine, a 10% Indian ink solution (non-toxic and non-irritating, commercially available) is injected to check placement of the needle and assess the extent of diffusion of injected material.

- After delivery of the mice and an acclimatization period of at least 7 days, the animals are weighed, individually marked and their backs are shaved to facilitate inoculation.

- Next, the animals are anaesthetized using a mixture of ketamine/medetomidine (10, resp. 0.4 mg/ml) that will be applied intraperitoneally (i.p.) in a volume between 0.3 and 0.4 ml depending on the weight of the animal.
- After disinfection of the skin a longitudinal incision is made over the thoracic-lumbar regions of the spine.
- Needles and microsyringes will be used according to the specifications of the WHO SOP.
- Spinal inoculation is performed by inserting the needle between the spinous processes of the last thoracic and the first lumbar vertebrae and advancing into the substance of the spinal cord according to the detailed directions described in the SOP.
- Correct needle placement is verified through observation of jerking of one or both hind legs.
- Upon observation of a jerk reaction, 5µl of a 10% Indian ink solution is injected slowly (2 to 5 seconds duration). During injection, jerking of hind legs should be observed.
- Directly after inoculation (within max 5 minutes and while the animal is still under anaesthesia), the animals will be euthanized and the spinal cord will be removed for assessment of inoculation through analysis of the Indian ink distribution.

Describe which statistical methods have been used and which other considerations have been taken into account to minimise the number of animals.

A test size of at least █ animals is required according to the WHO SOP.

B. The animals

Specify the species, origin, estimated numbers, and life stages. Provide justifications for these choices.

Species: ICR mice.

Origin: Registered breeder.

Estimated numbers: The WHO SOP requires at least █ mice per test to be used. According to information provided in the SOP, in order for an inoculator to become competent to perform the procedure ($\geq 90\%$ accuracy in 3 consecutive tests), experience indicates that up to 20 tests may be required. This means █ mice may be required to train one inoculator. Since training of 8 inoculators is estimated to be required to meet the demands for testing in Module 3, █ mice are estimated to be required for this module for training purposes. The actual number of people that will be trained will be carefully determined and will be in line with the amount of work in order to keep the numbers of mice required for training as low as possible. A realistic size of a first project would be the testing of 300 samples, which means that over a non-stop period of about 60 weeks three inoculators will have inoculation events twice a week. Realistically, one inoculator could inoculate not more than █ mice per day (it has been determined that █ Tg mice have to be used for the analysis of one stool sample). Taken together, also in light of continuity, for a project which involves the testing of █ samples, at least █ people will have to be trained as inoculator.

The WHO SOP dictates that this procedure is also used for Maintenance of Competence of qualified personnel: if a qualified inoculator has not completed a test within the previous 3 months they should validate their technique by completing a series of intraspinal inoculations with India ink. Failure to achieve $\geq 90\%$ in a single test with █ animals requires performing the India ink inoculation phase until $\geq 90\%$ accuracy is reached on three consecutive runs. Additionally, each qualified inoculator shall perform a minimum of one India ink inoculation procedure per year. This maintenance program is estimated to require a total of █ animals per year, a total of █ for the project running time of 5 years.

Life stages: ≥ 6 weeks of age, according to the WHO SOP.

C. Re-use

Will the animals be re-used?

No, continue with question D.

Yes > Explain why re-use is considered acceptable for this animal procedure.

Are the previous or proposed animal procedures classified as 'severe'?

No

Yes > Provide specific justifications for the re-use of these animals during the procedures.

D. Replacement, reduction, refinement

Describe how the principles of replacement, reduction and refinement were included in the research strategy, e.g. the selection of the animals, the design of the procedures and the number of animals.

Replacement

Currently, there is no *in vitro* test available for neurovirulence testing of poliovirus (vaccine) strains. The monkey NVT has largely been displaced by the [REDACTED] NVT. In order to train personnel on the intraspinal inoculation procedure, the use of live mice is unavoidable as (training of) the procedure depends on observations that can only be made in live animals.

Reduction

The number of animals to be used in each test ([REDACTED]) is dictated by the WHO SOP, use of lower numbers would jeopardize the objective of the module, i.e. training of inoculators. Proper preliminary training at the [REDACTED] should allow reduction of the number of tests required for a specific trainee to reach competence.

Refinement

The ICR mouse will be used for this module as this is the strain that was used to generate the [REDACTED] strain of mice that is to be used in Modules 2 and 3 of the project.

Explain what measures will be taken to minimise 1) animal suffering, pain or fear and 2) adverse effects on the environment.

Animals will be anesthetized throughout the procedure and euthanized after completion of the procedure. Procedures and equipment to be used will be selected according the WHO SOP in order to minimise animal suffering. No adverse effects on the environment are expected from these training procedures. The studies will be performed in facilities for which destruction procedures for handling of waste have been established.

Repetition and duplication

E. Repetition

Explain what measures have been taken to ensure that the proposed procedures have not already been performed. If applicable, explain why repetition is required.

Repetition is required to train inoculators to be able to adequately perform the [REDACTED] NVT on stool samples from volunteers inoculated with a new bOPV formulation (Module 3).

Accommodation and care

F. Accommodation and care

Is the housing and care of the animals used in experimental procedures not in accordance with Annex III of the Directive 2010/63/EU?

No

Yes > If this may adversely affect animal welfare, describe how the animals will be housed and provide specific justifications for these choices.

G. Location where the animals procedures are performed

Will the animal procedures be carried out in an establishment that is not licenced by the NVWA?

No > Continue with question H.

Yes > Describe this establishment.

Provide justifications for the choice of this establishment. Explain how adequate housing, care and

treatment of the animals will be ensured.

Classification of discomfort/humane endpoints

H. Pain and pain relief

Will the animals experience pain during or after the procedures?

No > Continue with question I.

Yes > Will anaesthesia, analgesia or other pain relieving methods be used?

No > Justify why pain relieving methods will not be used.

Yes > Indicate what relieving methods will be used and specify what measures will be taken to ensure that optimal procedures are used.

The animals are anesthetized throughout the procedure.

I. Other aspects compromising the welfare of the animals

Describe which other adverse effects on the animals' welfare may be expected?

Not applicable as the animals will be euthanized at the end of the procedure.

Explain why these effects may emerge.

n.a.

Indicate which measures will be adopted to prevent occurrence or minimise severity.

n.a.

J. Humane endpoints

May circumstances arise during the animal procedures which would require the implementation of humane endpoints to prevent further distress?

No > Continue with question K.

Yes > Describe the criteria that will be used to identify the humane endpoints.

Indicate the likely incidence.

K. Classification of severity of procedures

Provide information on the expected levels of discomfort and indicate to which category the procedures are assigned ('non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate', 'severe').

Non-recovery, the animals are euthanized immediately after completion of the inoculation procedure.

End of experiment

L. Method of killing

Will the animals be killed during or after the procedures?

No

Yes > Explain why it is necessary to kill the animals during or after the procedures.

The spinal cord is to be removed after euthanization in order to assess accuracy of the inoculation procedure.

Is the proposed method of killing listed in Annex IV of Directive 2010/63/EU?

No > Describe the method of killing that will be used and provide justifications for this choice.

Yes



Appendix

Description animal procedures

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- Or contact us by phone (0900-2800028).

1 General information

1.1 Provide the approval number of the 'Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority'.

90500

1.2 Provide the name of the licenced establishment.

BioXpert

1.3 List the serial number and type of animal procedure.

Serial number

2

Type of animal procedure

Module 2. Training of inoculators using [REDACTED] mice

Use the serial numbers provided in Section 3.4.4 of the Project Proposal form.

2 Description of animal procedures

A. Experimental approach and primary outcome parameters

Describe the general design of the animal procedures in relation to the primary outcome parameters. Justify the choice of these parameters.

Preliminary training on evaluation of inoculation procedures, clinical scoring, documentation and analyses will be carried out in coordination with the [REDACTED] in the UK. Module 1 describes training of the inoculation procedure using Indian ink in conventional mice. When competence of the trainee has been established in Module 1, training continues according to the procedures described in the current module. The training procedure is described in and the information provided below is taken from Appendix 2 of the WHO SOP for neurovirulence testing of Oral Polio Vaccine using [REDACTED] transgenic mice, which describes the recommended training program.

In this module, technicians are trained to perform the intraspinal inoculation procedure on [REDACTED] mice. In this training program, the inoculation procedure will be performed using WHO polio reference materials in multiple doses in a series of tests involving [REDACTED] mice per dose per gender[*] for each strain. The primary readout parameter is scoring of behavioral/clinical observations after inoculation of standardised WHO reference materials. Acceptance/validity criteria have been defined and are described in detail in the WHO SOP.

[REDACTED] mice are transgenic mice carrying a human receptor to poliovirus. Female and male mice show similar expression levels of the receptor but the sensitivity for poliovirus seems slightly different. Male transgenic mice are more likely to develop poliomyelitis than female mice and a higher proportion of males than females die after developing paralysis. Epidemiology studies in humans suggest the same phenomenon; i.e., human males are more susceptible than females to enteroviruses, especially polioviruses (with a male:female ratio between 1.5:1 and 2.5:1, respectively). Therefore, all the developmental studies for the optimization of this WHO mouse NVT are performed with equal numbers of male and female mice (determined in the official SOP) to capture this natural variation and the advantage of doing so is that there will not be a surplus of one or the other sexes].

In the WHO SOP, the training on [REDACTED] mice consists of two independent tests for each of serotypes 1, 2 and 3 (6 tests in total). An organization need only complete the training tests for each serotype once. Training of subsequent inoculators will involve a reduced set of 3 tests, the schedule of which should be agreed with the WHO affiliated reference laboratory.

The first trainee of an institution needs to meet these criteria for each of the two independent tests to be performed for each poliovirus reference strain. As the stool samples to be tested in Module 3 are obtained from volunteers vaccinated with a bOPV vaccine containing poliovirus serotypes 1 and 3, the training will only be performed using WHO reference materials for these strains and therefore a series of 4 tests needs to be completed.

Describe the proposed animal procedures, including the nature, frequency and duration of the treatment. Provide justifications for the selected approach.

The animal procedures are taken/adapted from the WHO SOP.

Intraspinal inoculation

- After delivery of the mice and an acclimatization period of at least 7 days, the animals are weighed, individually marked, randomized according to procedures described in detail in the WHO SOP.
- Prior to inoculation of the test materials, their backs are shaved to facilitate inoculation.
- Next, the animals are anesthetized using a mixture of ketamine/medetomidine (10, resp. 0.4 mg/ml) that will be applied intraperitoneally (i.p.) in a volume between 0.3 and 0.4 ml depending on the weight of the animal.
- After disinfection of the skin a longitudinal incision is made over the thoracic-lumbar regions of the spine.
- Needles and microsyringes will be used according to the specifications of the WHO SOP.
- Spinal inoculation is performed by inserting the needle between the spinous processes of the last thoracic and the first lumbar vertebrae and advancing into the substance of the spinal cord according to the detailed directions described in the SOP.
- Correct needle placement is verified through observation of jerking of one or both hind legs.
- Upon observation of a jerk reaction, 5µl of test material is injected slowly (2 to 5 seconds duration). During injection, jerking of hind legs should be observed.
- Following inoculation the skin incision is closed with a suitable adhesive or by alternative means.
- Ophthalmic ointment will be applied to each eye to prevent desiccation of the cornea.

Clinical observations

- Inoculated animals will be observed for neurological signs of disease at least once per day for 14 days. The clinical stage will be recorded for each individual mouse. Four clinical stages have been defined based on characteristic motor signs:

Table taken from the WHO SOP. Clinical stages of disease used for daily scoring.

Stages	Physical signs		
Normal	Grips the edge of the cage	Walks normally on the grid and on a flat surface	Full ability to move limbs forward
Weak	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	Walks normally on a grid or flat surface	Full ability to move limbs forward
Paresis/Partial paralysis	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	Limb falls through the grid more than once while walking steadily forward and/or toes curl repeatedly while walking on a flat surface	At least a partial ability to move limb forward
Paralysis	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	No use of limb on grid or flat surface	Inability to move the limb forward

- In borderline cases where it difficult to decide between stages, the lower score is assigned, because here the term "borderline" is not used for uncertainty about welfare/un-welfare of the animal; two consecutive borderline decisions with the higher score (paresis/paralysis) as outcome would have

significant impact on the interpretation of the data with possible false rejection of a life-saving vaccine batch. Therefor, WHO SOP describes that only the advanced motor disorders of paresis and paralysis can be considered as reliable stages for determining the acceptability of a test vaccine. At the end of the test, on day 14, the animal should be scored as either Normal (0) or Paralyzed (1). The latter are defined as those that:

1. Showed a paralysis clinical score in any limb
 2. Showed a paresis clinical score on 2 consecutive days
- Animals which are scored as paresis on 2 consecutive days or paralysis for one day may be euthanized (humane endpoints, see J)
 - All surviving animals will be euthanized on day 14.
 - Collected data are submitted to the WHO affiliated reference laboratory for assessment.

Describe which statistical methods have been used and which other considerations have been taken into account to minimise the number of animals.

For each reference test material, a test size of █ animals per dose per gender is required according to the WHO SOP.

B. The animals

Specify the species, origin, estimated numbers, and life stages. Provide justifications for these choices.

Species: █ mice.

Origin: Registered breeder.

Estimated numbers: The WHO SOP requires █ mice/dose/gender to be used, therefore per trainee the training for one strain requires at least:

█ mice x 2 (#independent tests) x 2 (#dose) x 2 (#gender) = █ mice per reference material to be used.

To complete training for serotypes 1 and 3, this means at least █ mice are required to train one inoculator. Since training of subsequent inoculators requires a reduced number of 3 tests, these subsequent trainings require at least (█) = █ mice. For 7 additional trainees the estimated number of required mice is at least █ = █. In all cases the applicant will determine very carefully how many people will have to be trained in order to get a project assigned and for the continuity. Criteria for invalidity and repeat tests have been defined and are provided in the WHO SOP and are assumed to require █ mice (see also I).

Adding up the numbers above and assuming three re-tests per serotype per inoculator trainee (█) the total estimated number of animals to be used for this module is (█ =) █.

Life stages: ≥ 6 weeks of age, according to the WHO SOP.

C. Re-use

Will the animals be re-used?

No, continue with question D.

Yes > Explain why re-use is considered acceptable for this animal procedure.

Are the previous or proposed animal procedures classified as 'severe'?

No

Yes > Provide specific justifications for the re-use of these animals during the procedures.

D. Replacement, reduction, refinement

Describe how the principles of replacement, reduction and refinement were included in the research strategy, e.g. the selection of the animals, the design of the procedures and the number of animals.

Replacement

Currently, there is no *in vitro* test available for neurovirulence testing of poliovirus (vaccine) strains. The monkey NVT has largely been displaced by the █ NVT. In order to train personnel on the intraspinal inoculation procedure, the use of live mice is unavoidable as (training of) the procedure

depends on observations that can only be made in live animals.

Reduction

The number of animals to be used in each test is dictated by the WHO SOP, use of lower numbers would jeopardize the objective of the module, i.e. training of inoculators. The number of animals are determined by careful statistical analysis based on data obtained from many developmental studies for the optimization of the protocol. Proper preparatory training at the [REDACTED] and in Module 1 should allow reduction of the number of tests required for a specific trainee to reach competence.

Refinement

An important refinement factor lies in the fact the whole procedure is described in detail in a standard operating procedure (SOP) of the WHO, the quality is assured by the use of standard virus preparations, the mice can only be obtained from a supplier assigned by WHO and the training of personnel is solely in the hands of [REDACTED].

In the past decades several different strains of mice transgenic for the poliovirus receptor have been generated showing different expression levels of the poliovirus receptor in different compartments (central nervous system, digestive tract). The [REDACTED] mouse has been designated by WHO as the most suitable strain and will be used for this module. This strain of mice will also be used in Module 3 of the project.

Explain what measures will be taken to minimise 1) animal suffering, pain or fear and 2) adverse effects on the environment.

Animals will be anesthetized throughout the inoculation procedure. Humane endpoints for the follow-up period in which the animals may develop clinical signs of paresis and/or paralysis have been defined in order to minimise suffering (see J).

Procedures and equipment to be used will be selected according the WHO SOP in order to minimise animal suffering. No adverse effects on the environment are expected from these training procedures. The studies will be performed in DM-II facilities for which destruction procedures for handling of waste have been established.

Repetition and duplication

E. Repetition

Explain what measures have been taken to ensure that the proposed procedures have not already been performed. If applicable, explain why repetition is required.

Repetition is required to train inoculators to be able to adequately perform the [REDACTED] NVT on stool samples from volunteers inoculated with a new bOPV formulation (Module 3).

Accommodation and care

F. Accommodation and care

Is the housing and care of the animals used in experimental procedures not in accordance with Annex III of the Directive 2010/63/EU?

No

Yes > If this may adversely affect animal welfare, describe how the animals will be housed and provide specific justifications for these choices.

G. Location where the animals procedures are performed

Will the animal procedures be carried out in an establishment that is not licenced by the NVWA?

No > Continue with question H.

Yes > Describe this establishment.

Provide justifications for the choice of this establishment. Explain how adequate housing, care and

treatment of the animals will be ensured.

Classification of discomfort/humane endpoints

H. Pain and pain relief

Will the animals experience pain during or after the procedures?

No > Continue with question I.

Yes > Will anaesthesia, analgesia or other pain relieving methods be used?

No > Justify why pain relieving methods will not be used.

Yes > Indicate what relieving methods will be used and specify what measures will be taken to ensure that optimal procedures are used.

The animals are anesthetized throughout the inoculation procedure. For the post-inoculation 14 day follow-up period, humane endpoints have been defined (see below). Post-operative analgesia will not be applied because there is a very minimal risk for pain from the operation wound and paresis and paralysis are not associated with pain. Analgesia would not be necessary and when it would be applied it could obscure/interfere with the read out of the model.

I. Other aspects compromising the welfare of the animals

Describe which other adverse effects on the animals' welfare may be expected?

The following adverse effects that impair the animals' welfare are described in the WHO SOP and can be expected to occur.

1. Death due to anesthesia, normally resulting in the animal not recovering from inoculation;
2. Death due to inoculation trauma;
3. Animals that show traumatic paresis/paralysis that appears within 24 hours after the inoculation where the paralysis does not progress. This is not applicable in cases where the animal recovers after the initial trauma. In this case the animal is scored according to the normal procedure.
4. Injury or death (worst case) as a direct result of fighting or injury;
5. Other non-identified causes of death where a relationship with poliovirus clinical progression is not evident;

Of note, this Module 2 describes the training required to optimize the skills of the inoculator so that this person is able to perform the actual NVT (Module 3). This training is also meant to reduce the chance that a test would have to be repeated. If more than 5% of animals are excluded for the reasons noted above the test should be repeated.

Explain why these effects may emerge.

See above.

Indicate which measures will be adopted to prevent occurrence or minimise severity.

For each of the above described adverse effects, the following measures are available:

1. Anesthesia is carefully dosed according to weight (see A)
2. Use of personnel trained and qualified for the inoculation procedure in Module 1. Severity is minimised by euthanasia of severely traumatized animals.
3. Use of personnel trained and qualified for the inoculation procedure in Module 1.
4. Daily observations and individual housing of animals when necessary. Euthanasia in case of severe injuries considered to be lethal, as judged by trained personnel.

N.A. Post-mortem analysis will be performed, this may result in identification of potential preventive measures.

J. Humane endpoints

May circumstances arise during the animal procedures which would require the implementation of humane endpoints to prevent further distress?

No > Continue with question K.

Yes > Describe the criteria that will be used to identify the humane endpoints.

[same numbering as used in "I" and "J"]

1. not applicable (very acute, death under anesthesia);
2. The WHO SOP describes the inoculation procedure in detail with great attention for animal welfare aspects. Briefly, if the needle is inserted into the correct position, one or both hind legs should jerk. The number of attempted needle insertions will not exceed three. Once a jerk reaction is observed, the sample is injected slowly over a period of 2 to 5 seconds to minimize pressure caused by the entry of the injection volume while avoiding mechanical trauma caused by needle movement. The injection may be conducted by either one or two persons depending on whether one person can simultaneously position the needle and push the syringe plunger with ease. Where this proves difficult, or where the number of animals with mechanical inoculation trauma is high, a second person should be employed to push the plunger while the needle is held firmly in place by the first. During injection of the test material mice should exhibit jerks of the hind legs, and in some cases, twisting of the rear half of the body may be observed.

If the mouse is showing abnormal reflexes the mouse will be euthanized directly while still being under anesthesia

3. If the paralysis does progress the mouse will be euthanized.
4. The injury will be evaluated and if the injury is not severe the mouse may be placed in a separate cage
5. If an animal would show clinical signs that can not be related to the treatment (inoculation or poliovirus infection) like respiratory distress, the animal will be euthanized.

Additional information adapted from the WHO SOP related to the poliovirus infection:

Animals that show a paralysis clinical score in any limb or a paresis clinical score on 2 consecutive days are considered to have reached a point of no return (humane endpoint) and will be euthanized.

Physical signs for paralysis are:

- Unable to grip the edge of the cage.
- No use of limb on grid (e.g. a cage lid) or flat surface.
- Inability to move the limb forward.

Physical signs for paresis are:

- Unable to grip the edge of the cage.
- Limb falls through the grid (e.g. a cage lid) more than once while walking steadily forward and/or toes curl repeatedly while walking on a flat surface.
- At least a partial ability to move limb forward.

Indicate the likely incidence.

Depending on the neurovirulence of the WHO reference materials that will be used for inoculation and the available information on the use of those strains in a multi-laboratory study (Dragunsky et al., Bulletin of the WHO, 2003), the incidence is summarized in the following table:

Reference material	Incidence	
	Low dose	High dose
WHO/I (serotype 1)	up to 31%	up to 94%
WHO/III (serotype 3)	up to 57%	up to 97%

K. Classification of severity of procedures

Provide information on the expected levels of discomfort and indicate to which category the procedures are assigned ('non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate', 'severe').

Intraspinal inoculation: moderate

Clinical follow-up period: moderate due to the application of humane endpoints

End of experiment

L. Method of killing

Will the animals be killed during or after the procedures?

No

Yes > Explain why it is necessary to kill the animals during or after the procedures.

As these animals have been infected with poliovirus, they cannot be used for other purposes.

Is the proposed method of killing listed in Annex IV of Directive 2010/63/EU?

No > Describe the method of killing that will be used and provide justifications for this choice.

Yes



Appendix

Description animal procedures

- This appendix should be enclosed with the project proposal for animal procedures.
- A different appendix 'description animal procedures' should be enclosed for each type of animal procedure.
- For more information, see our website (www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl).
- Or contact us by phone (0900-2800028).

1 General information

1.1 Provide the approval number of the 'Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority'.	90500				
1.2 Provide the name of the licenced establishment.	BioXpert				
1.3 List the serial number and type of animal procedure. <i>Use the serial numbers provided in Section 3.4.4 of the Project Proposal form.</i>	<table><thead><tr><th>Serial number</th><th>Type of animal procedure</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>3</td><td>Module 3. Testing of stool samples from clinical trials for bOPV safety assessment</td></tr></tbody></table>	Serial number	Type of animal procedure	3	Module 3. Testing of stool samples from clinical trials for bOPV safety assessment
Serial number	Type of animal procedure				
3	Module 3. Testing of stool samples from clinical trials for bOPV safety assessment				

2 Description of animal procedures

A. Experimental approach and primary outcome parameters

Describe the general design of the animal procedures in relation to the primary outcome parameters. Justify the choice of these parameters.

After training in Modules 1 and 2, inoculators will now be used to analyse stool samples from volunteers inoculated with a new bOPV formulation in the context of a clinical trial. Analysis is aimed at determining the neurovirulence of vaccine virus that is secreted in faeces. Upon purification by chloroform extraction, samples of these test materials will be intraspinally inoculated and assessed against reference materials for the occurrence of clinical signs using a clinical scoring system (primary readout parameter). The involved procedures are described in and the information provided below is taken from the WHO SOP for neurovirulence testing of Oral Polio Vaccine using [REDACTED] transgenic mice.

Describe the proposed animal procedures, including the nature, frequency and duration of the treatment. Provide justifications for the selected approach.

The animal procedures are taken/adapted from the WHO SOP.

Intraspinal inoculation

- After delivery of the mice and an acclimatization period of at least 7 days, the animals are weighed, individually marked, randomized according to procedures described in detail in the WHO SOP.
- Prior to inoculation of the test materials, their backs are shaved to facilitate inoculation.
- Next, the animals are anesthetized using a mixture of ketamine/međetomidine (10, resp. 0.4 mg/ml) that will be applied intraperitoneally (i.p.) in a volume between 0.3 and 0.4 ml depending on the weight of the animal.
- After disinfection of the skin a longitudinal incision is made over the thoracic-lumbar regions of the spine.

- Needles and microsyringes will be used according to the specifications of the WHO SOP.
- Spinal inoculation is performed by inserting the needle between the spinous processes of the last thoracic and the first lumbar vertebrae and advancing into the substance of the spinal cord according to the detailed directions described in the SOP.
- Correct needle placement is verified through observation of jerking of one or both hind legs.
- Upon observation of a jerk reaction, 5µl of test material is injected slowly (2 to 5 seconds duration). During injection, jerking of hind legs should be observed.
- Following inoculation the skin incision is closed with a suitable adhesive or by alternative means.
- Ophthalmic ointment will be applied to each eye to prevent desiccation of the cornea.

Clinical observations

- Inoculated animals will be observed for neurological signs of disease at least once per day for 14 days. The clinical stage will be recorded for each individual mouse. Four clinical stages have been defined based on characteristic motor signs:

Table taken from the WHO SOP. Clinical stages of disease used for daily scoring.

Stages	Physical signs		
Normal	Grips the edge of the cage	Walks normally on the grid and on a flat surface	Full ability to move limbs forward
Weak	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	Walks normally on a grid or flat surface	Full ability to move limbs forward
Paresis/Partial paralysis	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	Limb falls through the grid more than once while walking steadily forward and/or toes curl repeatedly while walking on a flat surface	At least a partial ability to move limb forward
Paralysis	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	No use of limb on grid or flat surface	Inability to move the limb forward

- In borderline cases where it difficult to decide between stages, the lower score is assigned, because here the term "borderline" is not used for uncertainty about welfare/un-welfare of the animal; two consecutive borderline decisions with the higher score (paresis/paralysis) as outcome would have significant impact on the interpretation of the data with possible false rejection of a life-saving vaccine batch. Therefor, WHO SOP describes that only the advanced motor disorders of paresis and paralysis can be considered as reliable stages for determining the acceptability of a test vaccine.
- At the end of the test, on day 14, the animal should be scored as either Normal (0) or Paralyzed (1). The latter are defined as those that:
 1. Showed a paralysis clinical score in any limb
 2. Showed a paresis clinical score on 2 consecutive days
- Animals which are scored as paresis on 2 consecutive days or paralysis for one day may be euthanized (humane endpoints, see J)
- All surviving animals will be euthanized on day 14.
- Collected data are subsequently used for statistical analysis as described in detail in the WHO SOP

Describe which statistical methods have been used and which other considerations have been taken into account to minimise the number of animals.

40 animals are required for each test material, according to the WHO SOP adaptation to be used.

B. The animals

Specify the species, origin, estimated numbers, and life stages. Provide justifications for these choices.

Species: [REDACTED] mice.

Origin: Registered breeder.

Estimated numbers[*]: The calculation is mainly based on the stool sample analysis rather than on the number of OPV batch testing, because the number of stool samples to be analysed will by far exceed the number of vaccine batches to be tested. In a first project about 300 stool samples are to be analysed, at

[] animals/sample [] animals will be required at least. Criteria for invalidity and repeat tests have been defined and are provided in the WHO SOP (see also I). Taking this into account and assuming a 15% retest rate, an estimated total of [] animals is required for this module. For vaccine lot/batch testing [] mice are used per vaccine per dose (and a vaccine is tested at two doses). Vaccines could be tested as two test articles per run in comparison to one reference vaccine. We estimate that in the coming 5 years 20 OPVs will be evaluated for which [] animals are required.

Total estimated number: []

Life stages: ≥ 6 weeks of age, according to the WHO SOP.

[*, this information is based on recent communication with the Sponsor of the project, who is consulting poliovirus experts of WHO, []; in the first project 100 volunteers will be included and 8 stool samples will be collected per volunteer. First the viral load is determined by PCR and virus titration. Poliovirus positive samples are then sequenced and it is estimated that in 300 samples mutations may be found and the WHO mouse NVT is then used to determine whether the genetic change is associated with a phenotypic change, i.e. neurovirulence].

C. Re-use

Will the animals be re-used?

- No, continue with question D.
 Yes > Explain why re-use is considered acceptable for this animal procedure.

Are the previous or proposed animal procedures classified as 'severe'?

- No
 Yes > Provide specific justifications for the re-use of these animals during the procedures.

D. Replacement, reduction, refinement

Describe how the principles of replacement, reduction and refinement were included in the research strategy, e.g. the selection of the animals, the design of the procedures and the number of animals.

Replacement

Currently, there is no *in vitro* test available for neurovirulence testing of poliovirus (vaccine) strains. The monkey NVT has largely been displaced by the [] NVT. In order to train personnel on the intraspinal inoculation procedure, the use of live mice is unavoidable as (training of) the procedure depends on observations that can only be made in live animals.

Reduction

The number of animals to be used in each test is dictated by the WHO SOP, use of lower numbers would jeopardize the objective of the module, i.e. training of inoculators. The number of animals are determined by careful statistical analysis based on data obtained from many developmental studies for the optimization of the protocol. Proper preparatory training at the [] and in Module 1 should allow reduction of the number of tests required for a specific trainee to reach competence.

Refinement

An important refinement factor lies in the fact the whole procedure is described in detail in a standard operating procedure (SOP) of the WHO, the quality is assured by the use of standard virus preparations, the mice can only be obtained from a supplier assigned by WHO and the training of personnel is solely in the hands of [].

In the past decades several different strains of mice transgenic for the poliovirus receptor have been generated showing different expression levels of the poliovirus receptor in different compartments (central nervous system, digestive tract). The [] mouse has been designated by WHO as the most suitable strain and will be used for this module. This strain of mice will also be used in Module 3 of the project.

Explain what measures will be taken to minimise 1) animal suffering, pain or fear and 2) adverse effects on the environment.

Animals will be anesthetized throughout the inoculation procedure. Humane endpoints for the follow-up period in which the animals may develop clinical signs of paresis and/or paralysis have been defined in order to minimise suffering (see J).

Procedures and equipment to be used will be selected according the WHO SOP in order to minimise animal suffering. No adverse effects on the environment are expected from these training procedures. The studies will be performed in DM-II facilities for which destruction procedures for handling of waste have been established.

Repetition and duplication

E. Repetition

Explain what measures have been taken to ensure that the proposed procedures have not already been performed. If applicable, explain why repetition is required.

This is the first time this new OPV formulation will be tested for neurovirulence in stool samples obtained from inoculated volunteers in the context of a clinical trial. Furthermore, the evaluation of OPV batches will also involve unique testing unless under special circumstances peer reviewing is required.

Accommodation and care

F. Accommodation and care

Is the housing and care of the animals used in experimental procedures not in accordance with Annex III of the Directive 2010/63/EU?

No

Yes > If this may adversely affect animal welfare, describe how the animals will be housed and provide specific justifications for these choices.

G. Location where the animals procedures are performed

Will the animal procedures be carried out in an establishment that is not licenced by the NVWA?

No > Continue with question H.

Yes > Describe this establishment.

Provide justifications for the choice of this establishment. Explain how adequate housing, care and treatment of the animals will be ensured.

Classification of discomfort/humane endpoints

H. Pain and pain relief

Will the animals experience pain during or after the procedures?

No > Continue with question I.

Yes > Will anaesthesia, analgesia or other pain relieving methods be used?

No > Justify why pain relieving methods will not be used.

Yes > Indicate what relieving methods will be used and specify what measures will be taken to ensure that optimal procedures are used.

The animals are anesthetized throughout the inoculation procedure. For the post-inoculation 14 day follow-up period, humane endpoints have been defined (see below). Post-operative analgesia will not be applied because there is a very minimal risk for pain from the operation wound and paresis and paralysis are not associated with pain. Analgesia would not be necessary and when it would be applied it could obscure/interfere with the read out of the model.

I. Other aspects compromising the welfare of the animals

Describe which other adverse effects on the animals' welfare may be expected?

The following adverse effects that impair the animals' welfare are described in the WHO SOP and can be expected to occur.

1. Death due to anesthesia, normally resulting in the animal not recovering from inoculation;
2. Death due to inoculation trauma;
3. Animals that show traumatic paresis/paralysis that appears within 24 hours after the inoculation where the paralysis does not progress. This is not applicable in cases where the animal recovers after the initial trauma. In this case the animal is scored according to the normal procedure.
4. Injury or death (worst case) as a direct result of fighting or injury;
5. Other non-identified causes of death where a relationship with poliovirus clinical progression is not evident;

Of note, this Module 2 describes the training required to optimize the skills of the inoculator so that this person is able to perform the actual NVT (Module 3). This training is also meant to reduce the chance that a test would have to be repeated.

If more than 5% of animals are excluded for the reasons noted above the test should be repeated.

Explain why these effects may emerge.

See above.

Indicate which measures will be adopted to prevent occurrence or minimise severity.

For each of the above described adverse effects, the following measures are available:

1. Anesthesia is carefully dosed according to weight (see A)
2. Use of personnel trained and qualified for the inoculation procedure in Module 1. Severity is minimised by euthanasia of severely traumatized animals.
3. Use of personnel trained and qualified for the inoculation procedure in Module 1.
4. Daily observations and individual housing of animals when necessary. Euthanasia in case of severe injuries considered to be lethal, as judged by trained personnel.
5. N.A. Post-mortem analysis will be performed, this may result in identification of potential preventive measures.

J. Humane endpoints

May circumstances arise during the animal procedures which would require the implementation of humane endpoints to prevent further distress?

No > Continue with question K.

Yes > Describe the criteria that will be used to identify the humane endpoints.

[same numbering as used in "I" and "J"]

1. not applicable (very acute, death under anesthesia);
2. The WHO SOP describes the inoculation procedure in detail with great attention for animal welfare aspects. Briefly, if the needle is inserted into the correct position, one or both hind legs should jerk. The number of attempted needle insertions will not exceed three. Once a jerk reaction is observed, the sample is injected slowly over a period of 2 to 5 seconds to minimize pressure caused by the entry of the injection volume while avoiding mechanical trauma caused by needle movement. The injection may be conducted by either one or two persons depending on whether one person can simultaneously position the needle and push the syringe plunger with ease. Where this proves difficult, or where the number of animals with mechanical inoculation trauma is high, a second person should be employed to push the plunger while the needle is held firmly in place by the first. During injection of the test material mice should exhibit jerks of the hind legs, and in some cases, twisting of the rear half of the body may be observed.

If the mouse is showing abnormal reflexes the mouse will be euthanized directly while still being under anesthesia

3. If the paralysis does progress the mouse will be euthanized.

4. The injury will be evaluated and if the injury is not severe the mouse may be placed in a separate

cage

5. If an animal would show clinical signs that can not be related to the treatment (inoculation or poliovirus infection) like respiratory distress, the animal will be euthanized.

Additional information adapted from the WHO SOP related to the poliovirus infection:

Animals that show a paralysis clinical score in any limb or a paresis clinical score on 2 consecutive days are considered to have reached a point of no return (humane endpoint) and will be euthanized.

Physical signs for paralysis are:

- Unable to grip the edge of the cage.
- No use of limb on grid (e.g. a cage lid) or flat surface.
- Inability to move the limb forward.

Physical signs for paresis are:

- Unable to grip the edge of the cage.
- Limb falls through the grid (e.g. a cage lid) more than once while walking steadily forward and/or toes curl repeatedly while walking on a flat surface.
- At least a partial ability to move limb forward.

Indicate the likely incidence.

As there is no information available on the neurovirulence of virus present in the stool samples of volunteers vaccinated with the bOPV formulation that is being analysed, incidence rates are considered likely to be equal to WHO reference materials at most. Depending on the neurovirulence of the WHO reference materials that will be used for inoculation and the available information on the use of those strains in a multi-laboratory study (Dragunsky et al., Bulletin of the WHO, 2003), the incidence is summarized in the following table:

Reference material	Incidence	
	Low dose	High dose
WHO/I (serotype 1)	up to 31%	up to 94%
WHO/III (serotype 3)	up to 57%	up to 97%

K. Classification of severity of procedures

Provide information on the expected levels of discomfort and indicate to which category the procedures are assigned ('non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate', 'severe').

Intraspinal inoculation: moderate

Clinical follow-up period: moderate due to the application of humane endpoints

End of experiment

L. Method of killing

Will the animals be killed during or after the procedures?

No

Yes > Explain why it is necessary to kill the animals during or after the procedures.

As these animals have been infected with poliovirus, they cannot be used for other purposes.

Is the proposed method of killing listed in Annex IV of Directive 2010/63/EU?

No > Describe the method of killing that will be used and provide justifications for this choice.

Yes



Appendix

Description animal procedures

- This appendix should be enclosed with the project proposal for animal procedures.
- A different appendix 'description animal procedures' should be enclosed for each type of animal procedure.
- For more information, see our website (www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl).
- Or contact us by phone (0900-2800028).

1 General information

1.1 Provide the approval number of the 'Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority'.

90500

1.2 Provide the name of the licenced establishment.

BioXpert

1.3 List the serial number and type of animal procedure.

Serial number

1

Type of animal procedure

Module 1. Training of inoculators using conventional mice

Use the serial numbers provided in Section 3.4.4 of the Project Proposal form.

2 Description of animal procedures

A. Experimental approach and primary outcome parameters

Describe the general design of the animal procedures in relation to the primary outcome parameters. Justify the choice of these parameters.

Preliminary training on evaluation of inoculation procedures, will be carried out in coordination with the [REDACTED] in the UK.

The training procedure is described in and the information provided below is taken from Appendix 2 of the WHO SOP for neurovirulence testing of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) using [REDACTED] transgenic mice (Tg mice), which describes the recommended training program.

In this module, technicians are trained to perform the intraspinal inoculation procedure on conventional mice. In this training program, the inoculation procedure will be performed using Indian Ink in a series of tests involving at least [REDACTED] mice each. Primary readout parameter is Indian Ink distribution as determined by post-mortem analysis of (portions of) the spinal cord. According to the WHO SOP, a trainee is considered competent to pass to the next stage of the training (Module 2) if $\geq 90\%$ of animals are inoculated correctly in each of 3 consecutive tests.

Describe the proposed animal procedures, including the nature, frequency and duration of the treatment. Provide justifications for the selected approach.

The animal procedures are taken/adapted from the WHO SOP.

In this training program the same procedures are used as for the standard NVT, but instead of vaccine, a 10% Indian ink solution (non-toxic and non-irritating, commercially available) is injected to check placement of the needle and assess the extent of diffusion of injected material.

- After delivery of the mice and an acclimatization period of at least 7 days, the animals are weighed, individually marked and their backs are shaved to facilitate inoculation.

- Next, the animals are anaesthetized using a mixture of ketamine/medetomidine (10, resp. 0.4 mg/ml) that will be applied intraperitoneally (i.p.) in a volume between 0.3 and 0.4 ml depending on the weight of the animal.
- After disinfection of the skin a longitudinal incision is made over the thoracic-lumbar regions of the spine.
- Needles and microsyringes will be used according to the specifications of the WHO SOP.
- Spinal inoculation is performed by inserting the needle between the spinous processes of the last thoracic and the first lumbar vertebrae and advancing into the substance of the spinal cord according to the detailed directions described in the SOP.
- Correct needle placement is verified through observation of jerking of one or both hind legs.
- Upon observation of a jerk reaction, 5µl of a 10% Indian ink solution is injected slowly (2 to 5 seconds duration). During injection, jerking of hind legs should be observed.
- Directly after inoculation (within max 5 minutes and while the animal is still under anaesthesia), the animals will be euthanized and the spinal cord will be removed for assessment of inoculation through analysis of the Indian ink distribution.

Describe which statistical methods have been used and which other considerations have been taken into account to minimise the number of animals.

A test size of at least █ animals is required according to the WHO SOP.

B. The animals

Specify the species, origin, estimated numbers, and life stages. Provide justifications for these choices.

Species: male and female (50/50) ICR mice.

Origin: Registered breeder.

Estimated numbers: The WHO SOP requires at least █ mice per test to be used. According to information provided in the SOP, in order for an inoculator to become competent to perform the procedure ($\geq 90\%$ accuracy in 3 consecutive tests), experience indicates that up to 20 tests may be required. This means █ mice may be required to train one inoculator. Since training of 8 inoculators is estimated to be required to meet the demands for testing in Module 3, █ mice are estimated to be required for this module for training purposes. The actual number of people that will be trained will be carefully determined and will be in line with the amount of work in order to keep the numbers of mice required for training as low as possible. A realistic size of a first project would be the testing of █ samples, which means that over a non-stop period of about 60 weeks three inoculators will have inoculation events twice a week. Realistically, one inoculator could inoculate not more than █ mice per day (it has been determined that █ Tg mice have to be used for the analysis of one stool sample). Taken together, also in light of continuity, for a project which involves the testing of █ samples, a minimum of four people, but preferably eight people because of the intensive and laborious aspect of the biotechnical work, will have to be trained as inoculator.

The WHO SOP dictates that this procedure is also used for Maintenance of Competence of qualified personnel: if a qualified inoculator has not completed a test within the previous 3 months they should validate their technique by completing a series of intraspinal inoculations with India ink. Failure to achieve $\geq 90\%$ in a single test with █ animals requires performing the India ink inoculation phase until $\geq 90\%$ accuracy is reached on three consecutive runs. Additionally, each qualified inoculator shall perform a minimum of one India ink inoculation procedure per year. This maintenance program is estimated to require a total of █ animals per year, a total of █ for the project running time of 5 years.

Life stages: ≥ 6 weeks of age, according to the WHO SOP.

C. Re-use

Will the animals be re-used?

No, continue with question D.

Yes > Explain why re-use is considered acceptable for this animal procedure.

Are the previous or proposed animal procedures classified as 'severe'?

No

Yes > Provide specific justifications for the re-use of these animals during the procedures.

D. Replacement, reduction, refinement

Describe how the principles of replacement, reduction and refinement were included in the research strategy, e.g. the selection of the animals, the design of the procedures and the number of animals.

Replacement

Currently, there is no *in vitro* test available for neurovirulence testing of poliovirus (vaccine) strains. The monkey NVT has largely been displaced by the [REDACTED] NVT. In order to train personnel on the intraspinal inoculation procedure, the use of live mice is unavoidable as (training of) the procedure depends on observations that can only be made in live animals.

Reduction

The number of animals to be used in each test ([REDACTED]) is dictated by the WHO SOP, use of lower numbers would jeopardize the objective of the module, i.e. training of inoculators. Proper preliminary training at the [REDACTED] should allow reduction of the number of tests required for a specific trainee to reach competence.

Refinement

The ICR mouse will be used for this module as this is the strain that was used to generate the [REDACTED] strain of mice that is to be used in Modules 2 and 3 of the project.

Explain what measures will be taken to minimise 1) animal suffering, pain or fear and 2) adverse effects on the environment.

Animals will be anesthetized throughout the procedure and euthanized after completion of the procedure. Procedures and equipment to be used will be selected according the WHO SOP in order to minimise animal suffering. No adverse effects on the environment are expected from these training procedures. The studies will be performed in facilities for which destruction procedures for handling of waste have been established.

Repetition and duplication

E. Repetition

Explain what measures have been taken to ensure that the proposed procedures have not already been performed. If applicable, explain why repetition is required.

Repetition is required to train inoculators to be able to adequately perform the [REDACTED] NVT on stool samples from volunteers inoculated with a new OPV formulation (Module 3).

Accommodation and care

F. Accommodation and care

Is the housing and care of the animals used in experimental procedures not in accordance with Annex III of the Directive 2010/63/EU?

No

Yes > If this may adversely affect animal welfare, describe how the animals will be housed and provide specific justifications for these choices.

G. Location where the animals procedures are performed

Will the animal procedures be carried out in an establishment that is not licenced by the NVWA?

No > Continue with question H.

Yes > Describe this establishment.

Provide justifications for the choice of this establishment. Explain how adequate housing, care and treatment of the animals will be ensured.

Classification of discomfort/humane endpoints

H. Pain and pain relief

Will the animals experience pain during or after the procedures?

No > Continue with question I.

Yes > Will anaesthesia, analgesia or other pain relieving methods be used?

No > Justify why pain relieving methods will not be used.

Yes > Indicate what relieving methods will be used and specify what measures will be taken to ensure that optimal procedures are used.

The animals are anesthetized throughout the procedure.

I. Other aspects compromising the welfare of the animals

Describe which other adverse effects on the animals' welfare may be expected?

Not applicable as the animals will be euthanized at the end of the procedure.

Explain why these effects may emerge.

n.a.

Indicate which measures will be adopted to prevent occurrence or minimise severity.

n.a.

J. Humane endpoints

May circumstances arise during the animal procedures which would require the implementation of humane endpoints to prevent further distress?

No > Continue with question K.

Yes > Describe the criteria that will be used to identify the humane endpoints.

Indicate the likely incidence.

K. Classification of severity of procedures

Provide information on the expected levels of discomfort and indicate to which category the procedures are assigned ('non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate', 'severe').

Non-recovery, the animals are euthanized immediately after completion of the inoculation procedure.

End of experiment

L. Method of killing

Will the animals be killed during or after the procedures?

No

Yes > Explain why it is necessary to kill the animals during or after the procedures.

The spinal cord is to be removed after euthanization in order to assess accuracy of the inoculation procedure.

Is the proposed method of killing listed in Annex IV of Directive 2010/63/EU?

No > Describe the method of killing that will be used and provide justifications for this choice.

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
--	---



Appendix

Description animal procedures

- This appendix should be enclosed with the project proposal for animal procedures.
- A different appendix 'description animal procedures' should be enclosed for each type of animal procedure.
- For more information, see our website (www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl).
- Or contact us by phone (0900-2800028).

1 General information

1.1 Provide the approval number of the 'Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority'.	90500				
1.2 Provide the name of the licenced establishment.	BioXpert				
1.3 List the serial number and type of animal procedure. <i>Use the serial numbers provided in Section 3.4.4 of the Project Proposal form.</i>	<table><thead><tr><th>Serial number</th><th>Type of animal procedure</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>3</td><td>Module 3. Testing of stool samples from clinical trials for OPV safety assessment</td></tr></tbody></table>	Serial number	Type of animal procedure	3	Module 3. Testing of stool samples from clinical trials for OPV safety assessment
Serial number	Type of animal procedure				
3	Module 3. Testing of stool samples from clinical trials for OPV safety assessment				

2 Description of animal procedures

A. Experimental approach and primary outcome parameters

Describe the general design of the animal procedures in relation to the primary outcome parameters. Justify the choice of these parameters.

After training in Modules 1 and 2, inoculators will now be used to analyse stool samples from volunteers inoculated with a new Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) formulation in the context of a clinical trial. Analysis is aimed at determining the neurovirulence of vaccine virus that is secreted in faeces. Upon purification by chloroform extraction, samples of these test materials will be intraspinally inoculated and assessed against reference materials for the occurrence of clinical signs using a clinical scoring system (primary readout parameter).

The involved procedures are described in and the information provided below is taken from the WHO SOP for neurovirulence testing of OPV using [REDACTED] transgenic mice.

Describe the proposed animal procedures, including the nature, frequency and duration of the treatment. Provide justifications for the selected approach.

The animal procedures are taken/adapted from the WHO SOP.

Intraspinal inoculation

- After delivery of the mice and an acclimatization period of at least 7 days, the animals are weighed, individually marked, randomized according to procedures described in detail in the WHO SOP.
- Prior to inoculation of the test materials, their backs are shaved to facilitate inoculation.
- Next, the animals are anesthetized using a mixture of ketamine/međetomidine (10, resp. 0.4 mg/ml) that will be applied intraperitoneally (i.p.) in a volume between 0.3 and 0.4 ml depending on the weight of the animal.
- After disinfection of the skin a longitudinal incision is made over the thoracic-lumbar regions of the

spine.

- Needles and microsyringes will be used according to the specifications of the WHO SOP.
- Spinal inoculation is performed by inserting the needle between the spinous processes of the last thoracic and the first lumbar vertebrae and advancing into the substance of the spinal cord according to the detailed directions described in the SOP.
- Correct needle placement is verified through observation of jerking of one or both hind legs.
- Upon observation of a jerk reaction, 5µl of test material is injected slowly (2 to 5 seconds duration). During injection, jerking of hind legs should be observed.
- Following inoculation the skin incision is closed with a suitable adhesive or by alternative means.
- Ophthalmic ointment will be applied to each eye to prevent desiccation of the cornea.

Clinical observations

- Inoculated animals will be observed for neurological signs of disease at least once per day for 14 days. The clinical stage will be recorded for each individual mouse. Four clinical stages have been defined based on characteristic motor signs:

Table taken from the WHO SOP. Clinical stages of disease used for daily scoring.

Stages	Physical signs		
Normal	Grips the edge of the cage	Walks normally on the grid and on a flat surface	Full ability to move limbs forward
Weak	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	Walks normally on a grid or flat surface	Full ability to move limbs forward
Paresis/Partial paralysis	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	Limb falls through the grid more than once while walking steadily forward and/or toes curl repeatedly while walking on a flat surface	At least a partial ability to move limb forward
Paralysis	Unable to grip the edge of the cage	No use of limb on grid or flat surface	Inability to move the limb forward

- In borderline cases where it difficult to decide between stages, the lower score is assigned, because here the term "borderline" is not used for uncertainty about welfare/un-welfare of the animal; two consecutive borderline decisions with the higher score (paresis/paralysis) as outcome would have significant impact on the interpretation of the data with possible false rejection of a life-saving vaccine batch. Therefor, WHO SOP describes that only the advanced motor disorders of paresis and paralysis can be considered as reliable stages for determining the acceptability of a test vaccine.
- At the end of the test, on day 14, the animal should be scored as either Normal (0) or Paralyzed (1). The latter are defined as those that:
 1. Showed a paralysis clinical score in any limb
 2. Showed a paresis clinical score on 2 consecutive days
- Animals which are scored as paresis on 2 consecutive days or paralysis for one day may be euthanized (humane endpoints, see J)
- All surviving animals will be euthanized on day 14.
- Collected data are subsequently used for statistical analysis as described in detail in the WHO SOP

Describe which statistical methods have been used and which other considerations have been taken into account to minimise the number of animals.

■ animals are required for each test material, according to the WHO SOP adaptation to be used.

B. The animals

Specify the species, origin, estimated numbers, and life stages. Provide justifications for these choices.

Species: male and female (50/50) ■ mice.

Origin: Registered breeder.

Estimated numbers[*]: The calculation is mainly based on the stool sample analysis rather than on the number of OPV batch testing, because the number of stool samples to be analysed will by far exceed the

number of vaccine batches to be tested. In a first project about █ stool samples are to be analysed, at █ animals/sample █ animals will be required at least. Criteria for invalidity and repeat tests have been defined and are provided in the WHO SOP (see also I). Taking this into account and assuming a 15% retest rate, an estimated total of █ animals is required for this module.

For vaccine lot/batch testing █ mice are used per vaccine per dose (and a vaccine is tested at two doses). Vaccines could be tested as two test articles per run in comparison to one reference vaccine. We estimate that in the coming 5 years 10 OPVs will be evaluated for which █ = █ animals are required.

Total estimated number: █

Life stages: ≥ 6 weeks of age, according to the WHO SOP.

[*, this information is based on recent communication with the Sponsor of the project, who is consulting poliovirus experts of WHO, █ in the first project 100 volunteers will be included and 8 stool samples will be collected per volunteer. First the viral load is determined by PCR and virus titration. Poliovirus positive samples are then sequenced and it is estimated that in 300 samples mutations may be found and the WHO mouse NVT is then used to determine whether the genetic change is associated with a phenotypic change, i.e. neurovirulence].

C. Re-use

Will the animals be re-used?

No, continue with question D.

Yes > Explain why re-use is considered acceptable for this animal procedure.

Are the previous or proposed animal procedures classified as 'severe'?

No

Yes > Provide specific justifications for the re-use of these animals during the procedures.

D. Replacement, reduction, refinement

Describe how the principles of replacement, reduction and refinement were included in the research strategy, e.g. the selection of the animals, the design of the procedures and the number of animals.

Replacement

Currently, there is no *in vitro* test available for neurovirulence testing of poliovirus (vaccine) strains. The monkey NVT has largely been displaced by the █ NVT. In order to train personnel on the intraspinal inoculation procedure, the use of live mice is unavoidable as (training of) the procedure depends on observations that can only be made in live animals.

Reduction

The number of animals to be used in each test is indicated by the WHO SOP, use of lower numbers would jeopardize the objective of the study. The number of animals are determined by careful statistical analysis based on data obtained from many developmental studies for the optimization of the protocol. Proper preparatory training at the █ and in Modules 1 and 2 should allow us to minimize of the number of tests required to meet the objective.

Refinement

An important refinement factor lies in the fact the whole procedure is described in detail in a standard operating procedure (SOP) of the WHO, the quality is assured by the use of standard virus preparations, the mice can only be obtained from a supplier assigned by WHO and the training of personnel is solely in the hands of █.

In the past decades several different strains of mice transgenic for the poliovirus receptor have been generated showing different expression levels of the poliovirus receptor in different compartments (central nervous system, digestive tract). The █ mouse has been designated by WHO as the most suitable strain and will be used for this module This strain of mice will also be used in Module 3 of the project.

Explain what measures will be taken to minimise 1) animal suffering, pain or fear and 2) adverse effects

on the environment.

Animals will be anesthetized throughout the inoculation procedure. Humane endpoints for the follow-up period in which the animals may develop clinical signs of paresis and/or paralysis have been defined in order to minimise suffering (see J).

Procedures and equipment to be used will be selected according the WHO SOP in order to minimise animal suffering. No adverse effects on the environment are expected from these training procedures. The studies will be performed in DM-II facilities for which destruction procedures for handling of waste have been established.

Repetition and duplication

E. Repetition

Explain what measures have been taken to ensure that the proposed procedures have not already been performed. If applicable, explain why repetition is required.

This is the first time this new OPV formulation will be tested for neurovirulence in stool samples obtained from inoculated volunteers in the context of a clinical trial. Furthermore, the evaluation of OPV batches will also involve unique testing unless under special circumstances peer reviewing is required.

Accommodation and care

F. Accommodation and care

Is the housing and care of the animals used in experimental procedures not in accordance with Annex III of the Directive 2010/63/EU?

No

Yes > If this may adversely affect animal welfare, describe how the animals will be housed and provide specific justifications for these choices.

G. Location where the animals procedures are performed

Will the animal procedures be carried out in an establishment that is not licenced by the NVWA?

No > Continue with question H.

Yes > Describe this establishment.

Provide justifications for the choice of this establishment. Explain how adequate housing, care and treatment of the animals will be ensured.

Classification of discomfort/humane endpoints

H. Pain and pain relief

Will the animals experience pain during or after the procedures?

No > Continue with question I.

Yes > Will anaesthesia, analgesia or other pain relieving methods be used?

No > Justify why pain relieving methods will not be used.

Yes > Indicate what relieving methods will be used and specify what measures will be taken to ensure that optimal procedures are used.

The animals are anesthetized throughout the inoculation procedure. For the post-inoculation 14 day follow-up period, humane endpoints have been defined (see below). Post-operative analgesia will not be applied because there is a very minimal risk for pain from the operation wound and paresis and paralysis are not associated with pain. Analgesia would not be necessary and when it would be applied it could

obscure/interfere with the read out of the model.

I. Other aspects compromising the welfare of the animals

Describe which other adverse effects on the animals' welfare may be expected?

The following adverse effects that impair the animals' welfare are described in the WHO SOP and can be expected to occur.

1. Death due to anesthesia, normally resulting in the animal not recovering from inoculation;
2. Death due to inoculation trauma;
3. Animals that show traumatic paresis/paralysis that appears within 24 hours after the inoculation where the paralysis does not progress. This is not applicable in cases where the animal recovers after the initial trauma. In this case the animal is scored according to the normal procedure.
4. Injury or death (worst case) as a direct result of fighting or injury;
5. Other non-identified causes of death where a relationship with poliovirus clinical progression is not evident;

Of note, this Module 2 describes the training required to optimize the skills of the inoculator so that this person is able to perform the actual NVT (Module 3). This training is also meant to reduce the chance that a test would have to be repeated.

If more than 5% of animals are excluded for the reasons noted above the test should be repeated.

Explain why these effects may emerge.

See above.

Indicate which measures will be adopted to prevent occurrence or minimise severity.

For each of the above described adverse effects, the following measures are available:

1. Anesthesia is carefully dosed according to weight (see A)
2. Use of personnel trained and qualified for the inoculation procedure in Module 1. Severity is minimised by euthanasia of severely traumatized animals.
3. Use of personnel trained and qualified for the inoculation procedure in Module 1.
4. Daily observations and individual housing of animals when necessary. Euthanasia in case of severe injuries considered to be lethal, as judged by trained personnel.
5. N.A. Post-mortem analysis will be performed, this may result in identification of potential preventive measures.

J. Humane endpoints

May circumstances arise during the animal procedures which would require the implementation of humane endpoints to prevent further distress?

No > Continue with question K.

Yes > Describe the criteria that will be used to identify the humane endpoints.

[same numbering as used in "I" and "J"]

1. not applicable (very acute, death under anesthesia);
2. The WHO SOP describes the inoculation procedure in detail with great attention for animal welfare aspects. Briefly, if the needle is inserted into the correct position, one or both hind legs should jerk. The number of attempted needle insertions will not exceed three. Once a jerk reaction is observed, the sample is injected slowly over a period of 2 to 5 seconds to minimize pressure caused by the entry of the injection volume while avoiding mechanical trauma caused by needle movement. The injection may be conducted by either one or two persons depending on whether one person can simultaneously position the needle and push the syringe plunger with ease. Where this proves difficult, or where the number of animals with mechanical inoculation trauma is high, a second person should be employed to push the plunger while the needle is held firmly in place by the first. During injection of the test material mice should exhibit jerks of the hind legs, and in some cases, twisting of the rear half of the body may be observed.

If the mouse is showing abnormal reflexes the mouse will be euthanized directly while still being under anesthesia

3. If the paralysis does progress the mouse will be euthanized.

4. The injury will be evaluated and if the injury is not severe the mouse may be placed in a separate cage

5. If an animal would show clinical signs that can not be related to the treatment (inoculation or poliovirus infection) like respiratory distress, the animal will be euthanized.

Additional information adapted from the WHO SOP related to the poliovirus infection:

Animals that show a paralysis clinical score in any limb or a paresis clinical score on 2 consecutive days are considered to have reached a point of no return (humane endpoint) and will be euthanized.

Physical signs for paralysis are:

- Unable to grip the edge of the cage.
- No use of limb on grid (e.g. a cage lid) or flat surface.
- Inability to move the limb forward.

Physical signs for paresis are:

- Unable to grip the edge of the cage.
- Limb falls through the grid (e.g. a cage lid) more than once while walking steadily forward and/or toes curl repeatedly while walking on a flat surface.
- At least a partial ability to move limb forward.

Indicate the likely incidence.

As there is no information available on the neurovirulence of virus present in the stool samples of volunteers vaccinated with the OPV formulation that is being analysed, incidence rates are considered likely to be equal to WHO reference materials at most. Depending on the neurovirulence of the WHO reference materials that will be used for inoculation and the available information on the use of those strains in a multi-laboratory study (Dragunsky et al., Bulletin of the WHO, 2003), the incidence is summarized in the following table:

Reference material	Incidence	
	Low dose	High dose
WHO/I (serotype 1)	up to 31%	up to 94%
WHO/III (serotype 3)	up to 57%	up to 97%

K. Classification of severity of procedures

Provide information on the expected levels of discomfort and indicate to which category the procedures are assigned ('non-recovery', 'mild', 'moderate', 'severe').

Intraspinal inoculation: moderate

Clinical follow-up period: moderate due to the application of humane endpoints

End of experiment

L. Method of killing

Will the animals be killed during or after the procedures?

No

Yes > Explain why it is necessary to kill the animals during or after the procedures.

As these animals have been infected with poliovirus, they cannot be used for other purposes.

Is the proposed method of killing listed in Annex IV of Directive 2010/63/EU?

No > Describe the method of killing that will be used and provide justifications for this choice.

Yes



> Retouradres Postbus 20401 2500 EK Den Haag

BioXpert BV

[REDACTED]
Nistelrooise Baan 3
5347 RE SCHAIJK
[REDACTED]

**Centrale Commissie
Dierproeven**

Postbus 20401
2500 EK Den Haag
centralecommissiedierproeven.nl
0900 28 000 28 (10 ct/min)
info@zbo-ccd.nl

Onze referentie

Aanvraagnummer
AVD905002015320

Bijlagen

2

Datum 2 maart 2016

Betreft Ontvangstbevestiging aanvraag projectvergunning Dierproeven

Geachte [REDACTED],

Wij hebben uw aanvraag voor een projectvergunning dierproeven ontvangen op 2 maart 2016.

Het aanvraagnummer dat wij aan deze aanvraag hebben toegekend is AVD905002015320. Gebruik dit nummer wanneer u contact met de CCD opneemt.

Wacht met de uitvoering van uw project

Als wij nog informatie van u nodig hebben dan ontvangt u daarover bericht. Uw aanvraag is in ieder geval niet compleet als de leges niet zijn bijgeschreven op de rekening van de CCD. U ontvangt binnen veertig werkdagen een beslissing op uw aanvraag. Als wij nog informatie van u nodig hebben, wordt deze termijn opgeschort. In geval van een complexe aanvraag kan deze termijn met maximaal vijftien werkdagen verlengd worden. U krijgt bericht als de beslisperiode van uw aanvraag vanwege complexiteit wordt verlengd. Als u goedkeuring krijgt op uw aanvraag, kunt u daarna beginnen met het project.

Factuur

Bijgaand treft u de factuur aan voor de betaling van de leges. Wij verzoeken u de leges zo spoedig mogelijk te voldoen, zodat we uw aanvraag in behandeling kunnen nemen. Is uw betaling niet binnen dertig dagen ontvangen, dan kan uw aanvraag buiten behandeling worden gesteld. Dit betekent dat uw aanvraag niet beoordeeld wordt en u uw project niet mag starten.

Meer informatie

Heeft u vragen, kijk dan op www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl. Of neem telefonisch contact met ons op: 0900 28 000 28 (10 ct/minuut).

Met vriendelijke groet,

Centrale Commissie Dierproeven

Deze brief is automatisch aangemaakt en daarom niet ondertekend.

Bijlagen:

- Gegevens aanvraagformulier
- Factuur

Gegevens aanvrager

Uw gegevens

Deelnemersnummer NVWA: 90500
Naam instelling of organisatie: BioXpert BV
Naam portefeuillehouder of
diens gemachtigde: [REDACTED]
KvK-nummer: 54838134
Straat en huisnummer: Nistelrooise Baan 3
Postcode en plaats: 5347 RE SCHAIJK
IBAN: NL72RABO0183605888
Tenaamstelling van het
rekeningnummer: BioXpert BV

Gegevens verantwoordelijke onderzoeker

Naam: [REDACTED]
Functie: [REDACTED]
Afdeling: Viroclinics Biosciences B.V.
Telefoonnummer: [REDACTED]
E-mailadres: [REDACTED]

Gegevens plaatsvervangende verantwoordelijke onderzoeker

Naam: [REDACTED]
Functie: [REDACTED]
Afdeling: Viroclinics Biosciences B.V.
Telefoonnummer: [REDACTED]
E-mailadres: [REDACTED]

Gegevens verantwoordelijke uitvoering proces

Naam: [REDACTED]
Functie: [REDACTED]
Afdeling: Scientific support
Telefoonnummer: [REDACTED]
E-mailadres: [REDACTED]

Over uw aanvraag

Wat voor aanvraag doet u? Nieuwe aanvraag
 Wijziging op een (verleende) vergunning die negatieve gevollen kan hebben voor het dierenwelzijn
 Melding op (verleende) vergunning die geen negatieve gevallen kan hebben voor het dierenwelzijn

Over uw project

Geplande startdatum: 1 maart 2016
Geplande einddatum: 1 maart 2021
Titel project: Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients
Titel niet-technische samenvatting: Procedure training en analyse van neurovirulentie van uitgescheiden poliovirussen in OPV gevaccineerde vrijwilligers
Naam DEC: WIL Research
Postadres DEC: [REDACTED], The Netherlands
E-mailadres DEC: [REDACTED]

Betaalgegevens

De leges bedragen: € 1.441,-
De leges voldoet u: na ontvangst van de factuur

Checklist bijlagen

Verplichte bijlagen:

- Projectvoorstel
- Beschrijving Dierproeven
- Niet-technische samenvatting

Overige bijlagen:

- DEC-advies

Ondertekening

Naam:

[REDACTIE]

Functie:

Vergunninghouder

Plaats:

Schaijk

Datum:

18 februari 2016



> Retouradres Postbus 20401 2500 EK Den Haag

BioXpert BV

[REDACTED]
Nistelrooise Baan 3
5347 RE SCHAIJK
[REDACTED]

**Centrale Commissie
Dierproeven**
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centralecommissiedierproeven.nl
0900 28 000 28 (10 ct/min)
info@zbo-ccd.nl

Onze referentie
Aanvraagnummer
AVD905002015320
Bijlagen
2

Datum 2 maart 2016
Betreft Factuur aanvraag projectvergunning Dierproeven

Factuur

Factuurdatum: 2 maart 2016

Vervaldatum: 1 april 2016

Factuurnummer: 16700320

Omschrijving	Bedrag
Betaling leges projectvergunning dierproeven	€ 1.441,00
Betreft aanvraag AVD905002015320	

Wij verzoeken u het totaalbedrag vóór de gestelde vervaldatum over te maken op rekening NL41RBOS 056.999.6317 onder vermelding van het factuurnummer en aanvraagnummer, ten name van Centrale Commissie Dierproeven, Postbus 93144, 2509 AC te 's Gravenhage.



> Retouradres Postbus 20401 2500 EK Den Haag

BioXpert B.V.

Nistelrooise Baan 3
5374 RE Schaijk

Datum 22 maart 2016
Betreft Aanvulling Aanvraag projectvergunning dierproeven

Geachte [REDACTED],

Op 2 maart 2016 hebben wij uw aanvraag voor een projectvergunning dierproeven ontvangen. Het gaat om uw project "Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients" met aanvraagnummer AVD905002015320. In uw aanvraag zitten voor ons nog enkele onduidelijkheden. In deze brief leest u wat wij nog nodig hebben en wanneer u een beslissing kunt verwachten.

Welke informatie nog nodig

Wij hebben de volgende informatie van u nodig om uw aanvraag verder te kunnen beoordelen:

Niet technische samenvatting

De Niet technische samenvatting bij uw aanvraag bevat teveel termen die te moeilijk zijn voor het brede publiek (bijvoorbeeld neurovirulentie). De term WHO zou de eerste keer voluit geschreven moeten worden. Daarnaast vragen wij u de titel te vereenvoudigen. Het ongerief voor de dieren beschreven in de NTS komt niet volledig overeen met wat is beschreven in de aanvraag (terminaal ongerief is wel beschreven in de aanvraag maar niet in de NTS). Ook verzoeken wij u de aantallen in de NTS en de aanvraag met elkaar in overeenstemming te brengen (In de NTS noemt u voor modulen 2 en 3 een totaal aantal dieren van [REDACTED], terwijl het aantal in de aanvraag op [REDACTED] uitkomt). Graag ontvangen wij een Niet technische samenvatting die voldoet aan de eisen. Deze eisen kunt u vinden op onze website www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl.

Onduidelijkheden in projectvoorstel

- 1) Kunt u voor module 1 en 3 vermelden of u mannelijke dieren, vrouwelijke dieren danwel dieren van beide geslachten zult gebruiken. Indien u enkel dieren van 1 geslacht gebruikt, kunt u dit dan onderbouwen?

- 2) In module 1 noemt u een aantal van 4 inoculators dat nodig is om de [REDACTED] samples van module 3 te kunnen testen, maar u beschrijft ook dat u 8 inoculators wilt gaan trainen (met bijbehorend aantal dieren). Kunt u dit verhelderen?

3) In module 3 beschrijft u dat u verwacht 20 OPVs te zullen testen in de komende 5 jaar, terwijl de berekening van het aantal dieren ([REDACTED] [REDACTED]) rekening houdt met 10 OPVs. Kunt u het aantal dieren bevestigen?

Datum
22 maart 2016>
Onze referentie
Aanvraagnummer
AVD905002015320

4) In module 3 schrijft u onder vermindering over de training van de inoculators. Dit lijkt een copy-paste fout te zijn van module 2. Kunt u de vermindering specifiek maken voor module 3?

Zonder deze aanvullende informatie kan de beslissing nadelig voor u uitvallen omdat de gegevens onvolledig of onduidelijk zijn.

Opsturen binnen veertien dagen

Stuur de ontbrekende informatie binnen veertien dagen na de datum van deze brief op. U kunt dit aanleveren via NetFTP. Stuurt u het per post op, gebruik dan het formulier dat u bij deze brief krijgt.

Wanneer een beslissing

De behandeling van uw aanvraag wordt opgeschort tot het moment dat wij de aanvullende informatie hebben ontvangen. Als u goedkeuring krijgt op uw aanvraag, kunt u daarna beginnen met het project.

Meer informatie

Heeft u vragen, kijk dan op www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl. Of neem telefonisch contact met ons op: 0900 28 000 28 (10 ct/minuut).

Met vriendelijke groet,

Centrale Commissie Dierproeven

Deze brief is automatisch aangemaakt en daarom niet ondertekend.

Bijlage:

- formulier Melding Bijlagen via de post

To: CCD
Postbus 20401
2500 EK Den Haag

Date: 30 maart 2016
RE: Aanvullende vragen voor projectvergunning dierproeven AVD905002015320, afgegeven d.d.
22 maart 2016.

Cc: [REDACTED]
IvD BioXpert B.V.

Geachte leden van de Centrale Commissie Dierproeven,

Op 22 maart 2016 ontvingen we uw aanvullende vragen op projectaanvraag AVD905002015320, getiteld 'Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients'. In uw brief stelt u de volgende vragen:

Vraag NTS: "De Niet technische samenvatting bij uw aanvraag bevat teveel termen die te moeilijk zijn voor het brede publiek (bijvoorbeeld neurovirulentie). De term WHO zou de eerste keer voluit geschreven moeten worden. Daarnaast vragen wij u de titel te vereenvoudigen. Het ongerief voor de dieren beschreven in de NTS komt niet volledig overeen met wat is beschreven in de aanvraag (terminaal ongerief is wel beschreven in de aanvraag maar niet in de NTS). Ook verzoeken wij u de aantallen in de NTS en de aanvraag met elkaar in overeenstemming te brengen (In de NTS noemt u voor modulen 2 en 3 een totaal aantal dieren van [REDACTED], terwijl het aantal in de aanvraag op [REDACTED] uitkomt). Graag ontvangen wij een Niet technische samenvatting die voldoet aan de eisen. Deze eisen kunt u vinden op onze website www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl."

Antwoord NTS: De NTS is aangepast op basis van de suggesties van de CCD. Het aantal van module 2 en 3 is inderdaad [REDACTED] en is als zodanig aangepast. De nieuwe versie van de NTS is toegevoegd.

Vraag 1 projectvoorstel: "Kunt u voor module 1 en 3 vermelden of u mannelijke dieren, vrouwelijke dieren danwel dieren van beide geslachten zult gebruiken. Indien u enkel dieren van 1 geslacht gebruikt, kunt u dit dan onderbouwen?"

Antwoord vraag 1 projectvoorstel: De richtlijnen van de WHO stellen dat in alle gevallen gelijke aantallen mannelijke en vrouwelijke dieren gebruikt dienen te worden. Dit is wel beschreven in module 2, maar is ook van toepassing voor module 1 en 3. Dit is aangepast in beide modules.

Module 1: "Species: male and female (50/50) ICR mice"

Module 2: "Species: male and female (50/50) [REDACTED] mice"

Vraag 2 projectvoorstel: "In module 1 noemt u een aantal van 4 inoculators dat nodig is om de 300 samples van module 3 te kunnen testen, maar u beschrijft ook dat u 8 inoculators wilt gaan trainen (met bijbehorend aantal dieren). Kunt u dit verhelderen?"

Antwoord vraag 2 projectvoorstel: We zijn het eens dat de genoemde aantallen van inoculators verwarring geven. Vooral de laatste zin waar 4 genoemd wordt in plaats van 8. Naar blijkt is een deel van de laatste zin weggevallen en deze is aangepast naar: Taken together, also in light of continuity, for a project which involves the testing of 300 samples, a minimum of four people, but preferably eight people because of the intensive and laborious aspect of the biotechnical work, will have to be trained as inoculator.

Vraag 3 projectvoorstel: "In module 3 beschrijft u dat u verwacht 20 OPVs te zullen testen in de komende 5 jaar, terwijl de berekening van het aantal dieren ([] = [] dieren) rekening houdt met 10 OPVs. Kunt u het aantal dieren bevestigen?"

Antwoord vraag 3: Het klopt dat het aantal te testen OPVs (20) niet overeenkomt met het aantal in de berekening (10). Het aantal te testen OPVs staat abusievelijk op 20, maar dit moet 10 zijn. Dit is aangepast in de tekst.

Vraag 4 projectvoorstel: "In module 3 schrijft u onder vermindering over de training van de inoculators. Dit lijkt een copy-paste fout te zijn van module 2. Kunt u de vermindering specifiek maken voor module 3?"

Antwoord vraag 4 projectvoorstel: Het is inderdaad zo dat hier een verkeerde copy-paste is toegepast. In de bijgevoegde nieuwe versie van module 3 is dit aangepast naar: The number of animals to be used in each test is indicated by the WHO SOP, use of lower numbers would jeopardize the objective of the study. The number of animals are determined by careful statistical analysis based on data obtained from many developmental studies for the optimization of the protocol. Proper preparatory training at the [] and in Modules 1 and 2 should allow us to minimize the number of tests required to meet the objective.

Wij hopen dat de hierboven genoemde antwoorden en eventuele aanpassingen in de relevante documenten voor u voldoende zijn voor de beoordeling van AVD905002015320.

Met vriendelijke groet,

[REDACTED]
Vergunninghouder BioXpert B.V.

Format DEC-advies

A. Algemene gegevens over de procedure

1. Aanvraagnummer: 15-25 = AVD 90500 2015 320
2. Titel van het project: Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polioviruses in OPV recipients
3. Titel van de NTS: Procedure training en analyse van neurovirulentie van uitgescheiden poliovirussen in OPV gevaccineerde vrijwilligers
4. Type aanvraag:
 - nieuwe aanvraag projectvergunning
 - wijziging van vergunning met nummer
5. Contactgegevens DEC:
 - naam: DEC-WIL Research Europe
 - telefoonnummer contactpersoon: [REDACTED]
 - mailadres contactpersoon: [REDACTED]
6. Adviestraject (data dd-mm-jjjj):
 - ontvangen door DEC: 09.10.2015
 - aanvraag compleet: 09.10.2015 (initieel)
 - in vergadering besproken: 02.11.2015 en 08.02.2016
 - anderszins behandeld: vragen gesteld op 20.10.2015, 26.10.2015 en 5.11.2015
 - termijnonderbreking(en) van / tot: 5.11.2015 tot 15.01.2016
 - besluit van CCD tot verlenging van de totale adviestermijn met maximaal 15 werkdagen: n.v.t
 - aanpassing aanvraag: 20.10.2015 en 15.-1.2016
 - advies aan CCD: 08.02.2016
7. Eventueel horen van aanvrager
 - Datum: 2.11.2015
 - Plaats: 's Hertogenbosch
 - Aantal aanwezige DEC-leden: 7
 - Aanwezige (namens) aanvrager: verantwoordelijke onderzoeker

- Strekking van de vraag / vragen: o.a. beschrijving ongerief, benoeming humane eindpunten, verwijzing wetgevende instantie.
- Strekking van het (de) antwoord(en): de vertegenwoordiging van de aanvrager heeft afdoende antwoord kunnen geven.
- Het horen van de aanvrager heeft geleid tot aanpassing van de aanvraag

8. Correspondentie met de aanvrager

- Datum: 20.10.2015
 - Strekking van de vraag / vragen
 1. Verzocht werd om nadere onderbouwing, met referenties, van de rol - in het regulatoire parcours - van de bepaling van de neurovirulente potentie van ontlassingmonsters van, met een nieuw oraal poliovaccin behandelde, vrijwilligers; daarbij werd ook gevraagd naar details van de voorbehandeling van deze monsters, voordat deze intraspinaal aan de muizen werden toegediend.
 2. Gevraagd werd naar *in vitro* tests die de vigerende test zouden kunnen vervangen.
 3. Gevraagd werd naar nadere beschrijving van het ongeriefclassificatie
 4. Gevraagd werd de te gebruiken anesthesie nader te specificeren.
 5. Gevraagd werd om de schatting van de dieraantallen nader te specificeren.
 - Datum antwoord: 21.10.2015
 - Strekking van het (de) antwoord(en):
 1. De onderzoeker heeft de vragen beantwoord en de aanvraag/appendices conform de antwoorden aangepast.
- Datum: 26.10.2015
 - Strekking van de vraag / vragen
 1. Gevraagd werd om verduidelijking van de beschrijving van het ongerief
 2. Gevraagd werd om een volledig ingevuld aanvraagformulier
 3. Gevraagd werd om beschikbaarheid tijdens de geplande DEC vergadering.
 - Datum antwoord: 29.10.2015
 - Strekking van het (de) antwoord(en):
 1. De onderzoeker heeft de vragen beantwoord en de aanvraag/appendices conform de antwoorden aangepast.
- Datum: 5.11.2015
 - Strekking van de vraag / vragen

Gevraagd werd naar

- een ondertekend aanvraagformulier, waaruit blijkt dat de aanvraag is afgestemd met de IvD

- aan te geven hoe wordt gezekerd, dat de procedures die uitgevoerd worden voor training van personeel, ook inderdaad gebruikt worden voor de uitvoering van neurovirulentietesten in de projectperiode
 - nadere omschrijving van de aard van het verwachte ongerief
 - nadere omschrijving van de humane eindpunten.
 - Datum antwoord: 15.01.2016
 - Strekking van het (de) antwoord(en):
 1. Alle vragen worden naar tevredenheid beantwoord.
 2. Het trainingsprogramma zal pas starten nadat opdracht is verkregen
 3. De projectaanvraag, modules en NTS zijn op de gevraagde punten aangepast.
9. Eventuele adviezen door experts (niet lid van de DEC) n.v.t.
- Aard expertise
 - Deskundigheid expert
 - Datum verzoek
 - Strekking van het verzoek
 - Datum expert advies
 - Expert advies

B. Beoordeling (adviesvraag en behandeling)

1. Het project is vergunningplichtig (dierproeven in de zin der wet)
2. De aanvraag betreft een nieuwe projectvergunningsaanvraag
3. De DEC is competent om hierover te adviseren op grond van haar expertise op het gebied van wettelijk verplicht onderzoek
4. Vanwege betrokkenheid bij het betreffende project is een aantal DEC-leden, met het oog op onafhankelijkheid en onpartijdigheid, niet betrokken bij de advisering: n.v.t.

C. Beoordeling (inhoud):

1. Het project is:

Wettelijk vereist onderzoek

Uit onderwijskundig oogpunt verantwoord

- 2.** De in de aanvraag aangekruiste doel categorieën zijn in overeenstemming met de hoofddoelstelling(en)
- 3.** De DEC onderschrijft het belang van de doelstelling. Zowel de training van het personeel als het onderzoek naar de aanwezigheid van neurovirulente virussen wordt ingeschat als een essentieel belang
- 4.** De gekozen strategie en experimentele aanpak kunnen leiden tot het behalen van de doelstelling binnen het kader van het project. De onderdelen hebben een logische samenhang en volgorde.
- 5.** De keuze van zowel de wildvorm als transgene muis is regulatoir (WHO) voorgeschreven en wetenschappelijk onderbouwd
- 6.** De verwachte ernst van het ongerief als gevolg van de dierproeven wordt ingeschat als terminaal voor module 1, en als matig voor dieren in module 2 en 3.
- 7.** Er zijn geen methoden die de voorgestelde dierproeven geheel of gedeeltelijk zouden kunnen vervangen. Beschikbare proefdiervrije alternatieven hebben onvoldoende gevoeligheid en voldoen niet aan door WHO gestelde eisen.
- 8.** In het project wordt optimaal tegemoet gekomen aan de vereiste van de vermindering van dierproeven. Zowel de training (competentie) van personeel als het onderzoek aan neurovirulentie van faecesmonsters volgt internationale richtlijnen (WHO) waarin procedures en dieraantallen zijn vastgelegd. Het maximale aantal te gebruiken dieren is realistisch ingeschat. De opdrachtgever beschikt over uitstekende expertise en voldoende informatie om, bij dit wettelijk vereiste onderzoek, te voorkomen dat onnodige duplicatie plaatsvindt.
- 9.** Het project is in overeenstemming met de vereiste van de verfijning van dierproeven en het project is zo opgezet dat de dierproeven zo humaan mogelijk kunnen worden uitgevoerd. Er is geen sprake van belangwekkende milieueffecten.
- 10.** De niet-technische samenvatting is een evenwichtige weergave van het project en begrijpelijk geformuleerd.

D. Ethische afweging:

De centrale morele vraag is: Rechtvaardigt het directe doel (training van personeel en uitvoering van de polio-neurovirulentie test) in het licht van het uiteindelijke doel en de haalbaarheid van het project, het ongerief dat de dieren wordt aangedaan? Het doel van het project betreft het leveren van een bijdrage aan wereldwijd uitroeiing van polio. Dit betreft een maatschappelijk belang. De WHO speelt in de wereldwijde aanpak een coördinerende rol en bewaakt de kwaliteit van stappen (waaronder dierproeven) van partijen hierin. De opdrachtgever is een van de partijen (CRO) die dierproeven uitvoert en heeft hierin ook een economisch belang. De DEC ziet dit project als maatschappelijk relevant in het licht van de verantwoordelijkheid om ziekten waar mogelijk te bestrijden. De DEC is van mening dat de noodzakelijke dierproeven door de opdrachtgever en in de instelling van de aanvrager op professionele wijze kan worden uitgevoerd op een wijze waarbij de belasting van proefdieren zoveel mogelijk wordt beperkt. Een mondiale aanpak van polio vraagt om standaardisering van producten en procedures. De aanvrager heeft grote wetenschappelijke en technische expertise op virologisch gebied en wil de neurovirulentie test aan haar test repertoire toevoegen. Daartoe dient personeel adequaat getraind te worden. Daarom ook is training een onvervreemdbaar onderdeel van de aanvraag. Zowel de training, de eisen waaraan gekwalificeerd personeel moet voldoen, als de uitvoering van de virulentie test zelf, zijn in detail beschreven in SOPs die door de WHO in nauw overleg met internationale experts zijn opgesteld. De DEC beoordeelt de beschrijvingen in de SOPs als zorgvuldig ook naar de proefdieren. Tot slot is in de overwegingen betrokken dat de aanvrager, mede om economische redenen, pas de training van additionele werknemers zal beginnen bij een concrete testopdracht.

E. Advies

1. Advies aan de CCD

De DEC adviseert de vergunning te verlenen

2. Het uitgebrachte advies is gebaseerd op consensus
3. Het advies heeft betrekking op versie 15.01.2016 van de aanvraag

[REDACTED]
Namens de DEC

[REDACTED] voorzitter



Centrale Commissie Dierproeven

> Retouradres Postbus 20401 2500 EK Den Haag

BioXpert BV
[REDACTED]

Nistelrooise Baan 3
5347 RE SCHAIJK
[REDACTED]

**Centrale Commissie
Dierproeven**
Postbus 20401
2500 EK Den Haag
centralecommissiedierproeven.nl
0900 28 000 28 (10 ct/min)
info@zbo-ccd.nl

Onze referentie
Aanvraagnummer
AVD905002015320
Bijlagen
1

Datum 8 april 2016

Betreft Beslissing aanvraag projectvergunning Dierproeven

Geachte [REDACTED],

Op 2 maart 2016 hebben wij uw aanvraag voor een projectvergunning dierproeven ontvangen. Het gaat om uw project "Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients" met aanvraagnummer AVD905002015320. Wij hebben uw aanvraag beoordeeld.

Op 4 en 8 april 2016 heeft u op ons verzoek uw aanvraag aangevuld. Dit betrof een aanpassing van de NTS, uitleg over gebruik van beide geslachten, verheldering dieraantallen, verheldering aantal te testen OPVs en verduidelijking van toegepaste vermindering in bijlage 3. Deze antwoorden waren voldoende.

Beslissing

Wij keuren uw aanvraag goed op grond van artikel 10a van de Wet op de Dierproeven (hierna: de wet). Hierbij gelden de voorwaarden zoals genoemd in de vergunning.

De algemene voorwaarde betreffende het afstemmen van de go/no go momenten met de IvD wordt gesteld om onnodige inzet van dieren in dierproeven te voorkomen.

De algemene voorwaarde betreffende artikel 10, lid 1a van de wet wordt gesteld bij vergunningen met een langere looptijd. Dit om te voldoen aan datgene wat volgt uit dit artikel.

U kunt met uw project "Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients" starten. De vergunning wordt afgegeven van 8 april 2016 tot en met 1 maart 2021.

Overige wettelijke bepalingen blijven van kracht.

Procedure

Bij uw aanvraag heeft u een advies van de Dierexperimentencommissie WIL Research gevoegd. Dit advies is opgesteld op 8 februari 2016. Bij de beoordeling van uw aanvraag is dit advies betrokken overeenkomstig artikel 10a, lid 3 van de wet.

Wij kunnen ons vinden in de inhoud van het advies van de Dierexperimentencommissie. Dit advies van de commissie, nemen wij over, inclusief de daaraan ten grondslag liggende motivering. Met het oog op Art. 10a1 worden algemene voorwaarden toegevoegd. Het DEC-advies en de in de bijlage opgenomen beschrijving van de artikelen van de wet- en regelgeving zijn de grondslag van dit besluit.

Bezoeraar

Als u het niet eens bent met deze beslissing, kunt u binnen zes weken na verzending van deze brief schriftelijk een bezwaarschrift indienen. Een bezwaarschrift kunt u sturen naar Centrale Commissie Dierproeven, afdeling Juridische Zaken, postbus 20401, 2500 EK Den Haag.

Bij het indienen van een bezwaarschrift vragen we u in ieder geval de datum van de beslissing waar tegen u bezwaar maakt en het aanvraagnummer te vermelden. U vindt deze nummers in de rechter kantlijn in deze brief.

Bezoeraar schorst niet de werking van het besluit waar u het niet mee eens bent. Dat betekent dat dat besluit wel in werking treedt en geldig is. U kunt tijdens deze procedure een voorlopige voorziening vragen bij de Voorzieningenrechter van de rechtbank in de woonplaats van de aanvrager. U moet dan wel kunnen aantonen dat er sprake is van een spoedelend belang.

Voor de behandeling van een voorlopige voorziening is griffierecht verschuldigd. Op <http://www.rechtspraak.nl/Organisatie/Rechtbanken/Pages/default.aspx> kunt u zien onder welke rechtbank de vestigingsplaats van de aanvrager valt.

Meer informatie

Heeft u vragen, kijk dan op www.centralecommissiedierproeven.nl. Of neem telefonisch contact met ons op: 0900 28 000 28 (10 ct/minuut).

Centrale Commissie Dierproeven,

[REDACTIE]
ir. G. de Peuter
Algemeen Secretaris

Bijlagen:

-Vergunning

Hiervan deel uitmakend:

-DEC-advies

-Weergave wet- en regelgeving

Projectvergunning

gelet op artikel 10a van de Wet op de Dierproeven

Verleent de Centrale Commissie Dierproeven aan

Naam: BioXpert BV

Adres: Nistelrooise Baan 3

Postcode en plaats: 5347 RE SCHAIJK

Deelnemersnummer: 90500

deze projectvergunning voor het tijdvak 08 april 2016 tot en met 1 maart 2021, voor het project "Procedure training and analysis of neurovirulence of secreted polio viruses in OPV recipients" met aanvraagnummer AVD905002015320, volgens advies van Dierexperimentencommissie WIL Research. De functie van de verantwoordelijk onderzoeker is [REDACTED] Voor de uitvoering van het project is Voorzitter IvD verantwoordelijk.

De aanvraag omvat de volgende bescheiden:

- 1 een aanvraagformulier projectvergunning dierproeven, ontvangen op 2 maart 2016
- 2 de bij het aanvraagformulier behorende bijlagen:
 - a Projectvoorstel, zoals ontvangen per digitale indiening op 4 april 2016;
 - b Niet-technische Samenvatting van het project, zoals ontvangen per digitale indiening op 8 april 2016;
 - c Advies van dierexperimentencommissie d.d. 8 februari 2016, ontvangen op 2 maart 2016.
 - d De aanvullingen op uw aanvraag, ontvangen op 4 en 8 april 2016

Naam proef	Diersoort/ Stam	Aantal dieren	Ernst	Opmerkingen
Module 1. Training of inoculators using conventional mice	Muizen (Mus musculus) / ICR	[REDACTED]	100 % Terminaal	
Module 2. Training of inoculators using [REDACTED] mice	Muizen (Mus musculus) / [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100 % Matig	
Module 3. Testing of stool samples from clinical trials for OPV safety assessment	Muizen (Mus musculus) / [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	100 % Matig	

Voorwaarden

Op grond van artikel 10a1 lid 2 Wod zijn aan een projectvergunning voorwaarden te stellen
 De vergunning wordt verleend onder de voorwaarde dat go/no go momenten worden afgestemd met de IvD.

In artikel 10, lid 1a van de wet, wordt bepaald dat het verboden is een dierproef te verrichten voor een doel dat, naar de algemeen kenbare, onder deskundigen heersende opvatting, ook kan worden bereikt anders dan door middel van een dierproef, of door middel van een dierproef waarbij minder dieren kunnen worden gebruikt of minder ongerief wordt berokkend dan bij de in het geding zijnde proef het geval is. Nieuwe onderzoeken naar alternatieven kunnen tot gevolg hebben dat inzichten en/of omstandigheden van het aangevraagde project in de vergunningsperiode wijzigen, gedurende de looptijd van deze vergunning. Indien bovenstaande zich voordoet dient aanvrager dit in overleg met de IvD te melden bij de CCD. De CCD kan in een dergelijke situatie aan de vergunning nieuwe voorwaarden verbinden en gestelde voorwaarden wijzigen of intrekken.

Voorschriften

Overige wettelijke bepalingen blijven van kracht.

Weergave wet- en regelgeving

Dit project en wijzigingen

Volgens artikel 10c van de Wet op de Dierproeven (hierna de wet) is het verboden om andere dierproeven uit te voeren dan waar de vergunning voor is verleend. De dierproeven mogen slechts worden verricht in het kader van een project, volgens artikel 10g. Uit artikel 10b volgt dat de dierproeven zijn ingedeeld in de categorieën terminaal, licht, matig of ernstig. Als er wijzigingen in een dierproef plaatsvinden, moeten deze gemeld worden aan de Centrale Commissie Dierproeven. Hebben de wijzigingen negatieve gevolgen voor het dierenwelzijn, dan moet volgens artikel 10a5 de wijziging eerst voorgelegd worden en mag deze pas doorvoerd worden na goedkeuren door de Centrale Commissie Dierproeven. Artikel 10b schrijft voor dat het verboden is een dierproef te verrichten die leidt tot ernstige mate van pijn, lijden, angst of blijvende schade die waarschijnlijk langdurig zal zijn en niet kan worden verzacht, tenzij hiervoor door de Minister een ontheffing is verleend.

Verzorging

De fokker, leverancier en gebruiker moeten volgens artikel 13f van de wet over voldoende personeel beschikken en ervoor zorgen dat de dieren behoorlijk worden verzorgd, behandeld en gehuisvest. Er moeten ook personen zijn die toezicht houden op het welzijn en de verzorging van de dieren in de inrichting, personeel dat met de dieren omgaat moet toegang hebben tot informatie over de in de inrichting gehuisveste soorten en personeel moet voldoende geschoold en bekwaam zijn. Ook moeten er personen zijn die een eind kunnen maken aan onnodige pijn, lijden, angst of blijvende schade die tijdens een dierproef bij een dier wordt veroorzaakt. Daarnaast zijn er personen die zorgen dat een project volgens deze vergunning wordt uitgevoerd en als dat niet mogelijk is zorgen dat er passende maatregelen worden getroffen.

In artikel 9 staat dat de persoon die het project en de dierproef opzet deskundig en bekwaam moet zijn. In artikel 8 van het Dierproevenbesluit 2014 staat dat personen die dierproeven verrichten, de dieren verzorgen of de dieren doden, hiervoor een opleiding moeten hebben afgerond.

Voordat een dierproef die onderdeel uitmaakt van dit project start, moet volgens artikel 10a3 van de wet de uitvoering afgestemd worden met de instantie voor dierenwelzijn.

Pijnbestrijding en verdoving

In artikel 13 van de wet staat dat een dierproef onder algehele of plaatselijke verdoving wordt uitgevoerd tenzij dat niet mogelijk is, dan wel bij het verrichten van een dierproef worden pijnstillers toegediend of andere goede methoden gebruikt die de pijn, het lijden, de angst of de blijvende schade bij het dier tot een minimum beperken. Een dierproef die bij het dier gepaard gaat met zwaar letsel dat hevige pijn kan veroorzaken, wordt niet zonder verdoving uitgevoerd. Hierbij wordt afgewogen of het toedienen van verdoving voor het dier traumatischer is dan de dierproef zelf en het toedienen van verdoving onverenigbaar is met het doel van de dierproef. Bij een dier wordt geen stof toegediend waardoor het dier

niet meer of slechts in verminderde mate in staat is pijn te tonen, wanneer het dier niet tegelijkertijd voldoende verdoving of pijnstilling krijgt toegediend, tenzij wetenschappelijk gemotiveerd. Dieren die pijn kunnen lijden als de verdoving eenmaal is uitgewerkt, moeten preventief en postoperatief behandeld worden met pijnstillers of andere geschikte pijnbestrijdingsmethoden, mits die verenigbaar zijn met het doel van de dierproef. Zodra het doel van de dierproef is bereikt, moeten passende maatregelen worden genomen om het lijden van het dier tot een minimum te beperken.

Einde van een dierproef

Artikel 13a van de wet bepaalt dat een dierproef is afgelopen wanneer voor die dierproef geen verdere waarnemingen hoeven te worden verricht of, voor wat betreft nieuwe genetisch gemodificeerde dierenlijnen, wanneer bij de nakomelingen niet evenveel of meer, pijn, lijden, angst, of blijvende schade wordt waargenomen of verwacht dan bij het inbrengen van een naald. Er wordt dan door een dierenarts of een andere ter zake deskundige beslist of het dier in leven zal worden gehouden. Een dier wordt gedood als aannemelijk is dat het een matige of ernstige vorm van pijn, lijden, angst of blijven schade zal blijven ondervinden. Als een dier in leven wordt gehouden, krijgt het de verzorging en huisvesting die past bij zijn gezondheidstoestand..

Volgens artikel 13b moet de dood als eindpunt van een dierproef zoveel mogelijk worden vermeden en vervangen door in een vroege fase vaststelbare, humane eindpunten. Als de dood als eindpunt onvermijdelijk is, moeten er zo weinig mogelijk dieren sterven en het lijden zo veel mogelijk beperkt blijven.

Uit artikel 13d volgt dat het doden van dieren door een deskundig persoon moet worden gedaan, wat zo min mogelijk pijn, lijden en angst met zich meebrengt. De methode om te doden is vastgesteld in de Europese richtlijn artikel 6.

In artikel 13c is vastgesteld dat proefdieren geadopteerd kunnen worden, teruggeplaatst in hun habitat of in een geschikt dierhouderijssysteem, als de gezondheidstoestand van het dier het toelaat, er geen gevaar is voor volksgezondheid, diergezondheid of milieu en er passende maatregelen zijn genomen om het welzijn van het dier te waarborgen.

De Minister heeft vrijstelling ontheffing verleend volgens artikel 13c, die de afwijkende methode van doden op basis van wetenschappelijke motivering ten minste even humaan acht als de in de richtlijn opgenomen passende methoden.