



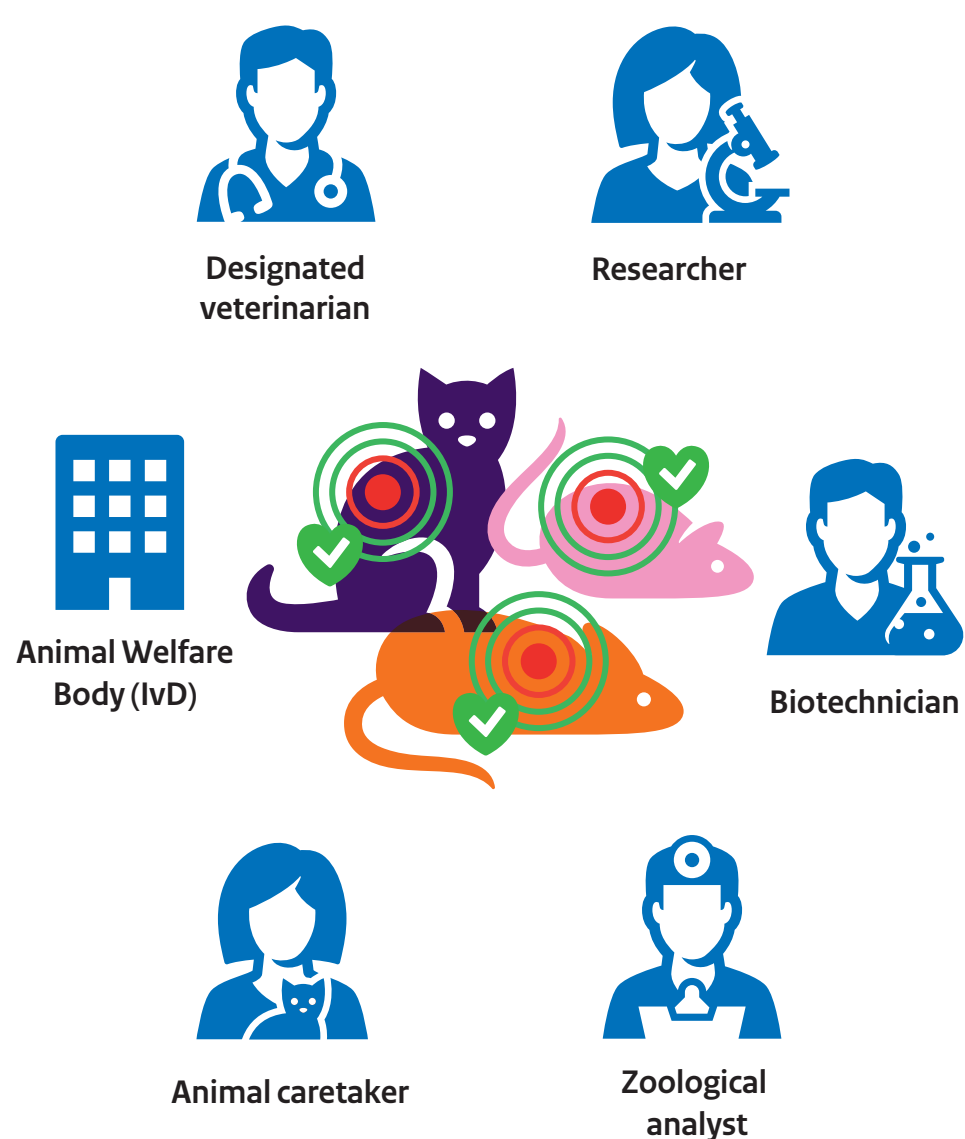
Prevention, recognition, and management of pain in laboratory animals



This CoP Prevention, recognition, and management of pain is intended for anyone involved in the design, assessment, conduct and supervision of animal procedures.

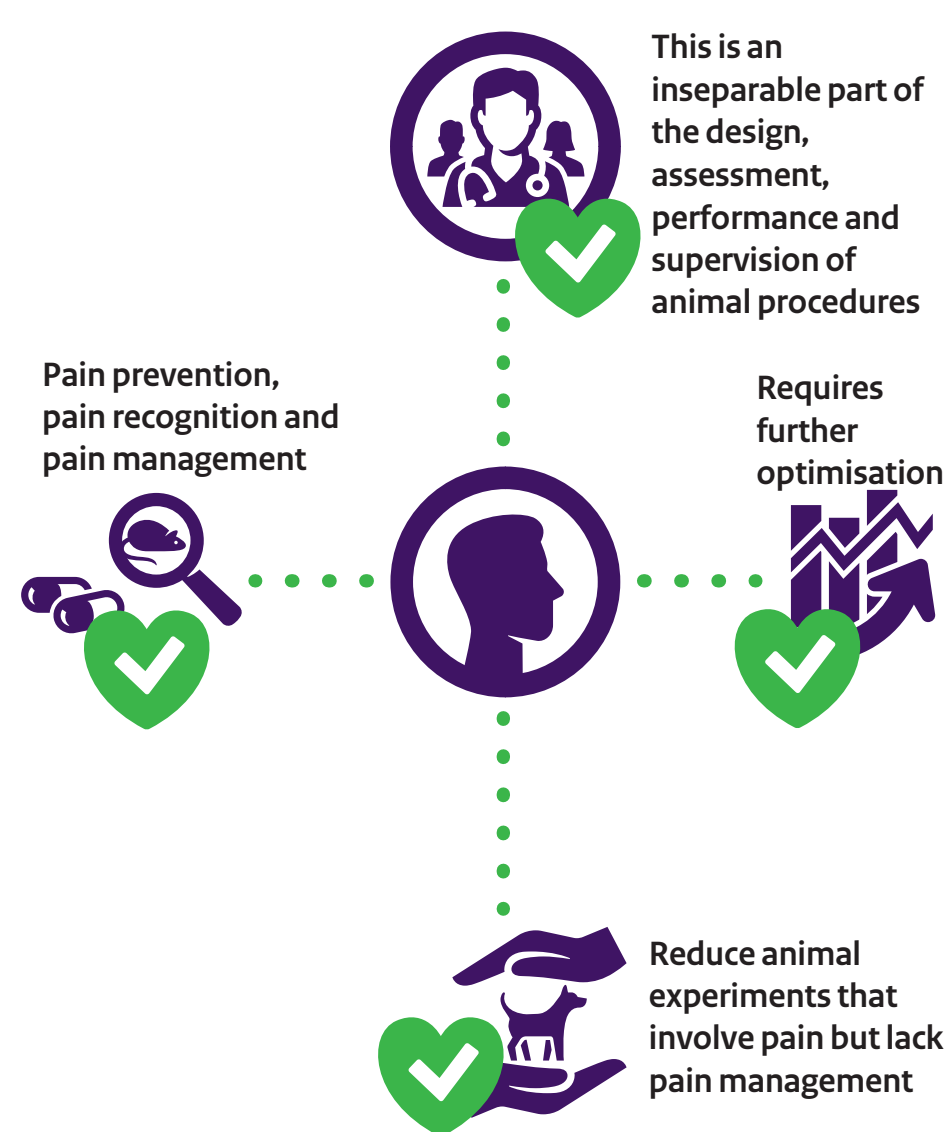
More information : english.ncadierproevenbeleid.nl

Parties involved



Ambition

To minimise all forms of pain in animal procedures



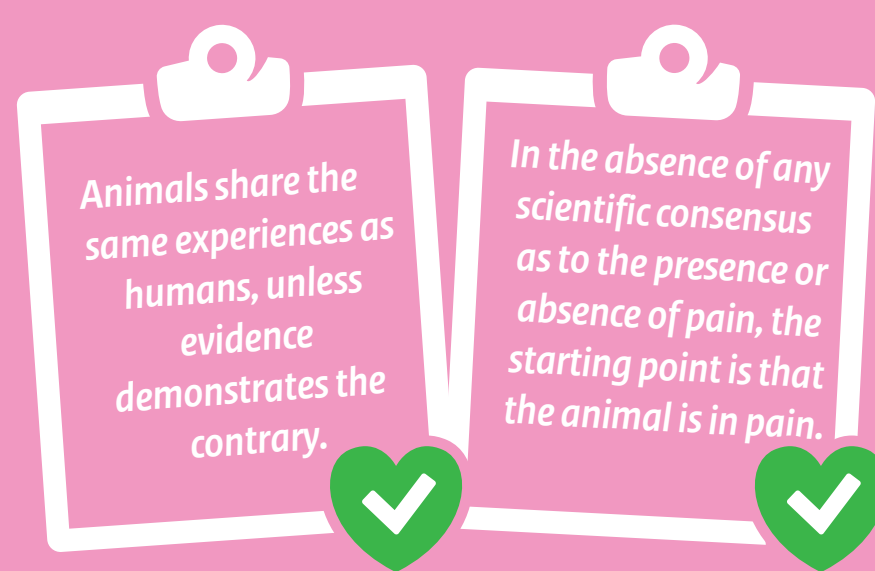
Best-efforts obligation

All parties involved have an obligation within their specific roles to keep the distress experienced by the animal, including in terms of pain, to a minimum. This requires significant efforts of all those involved.

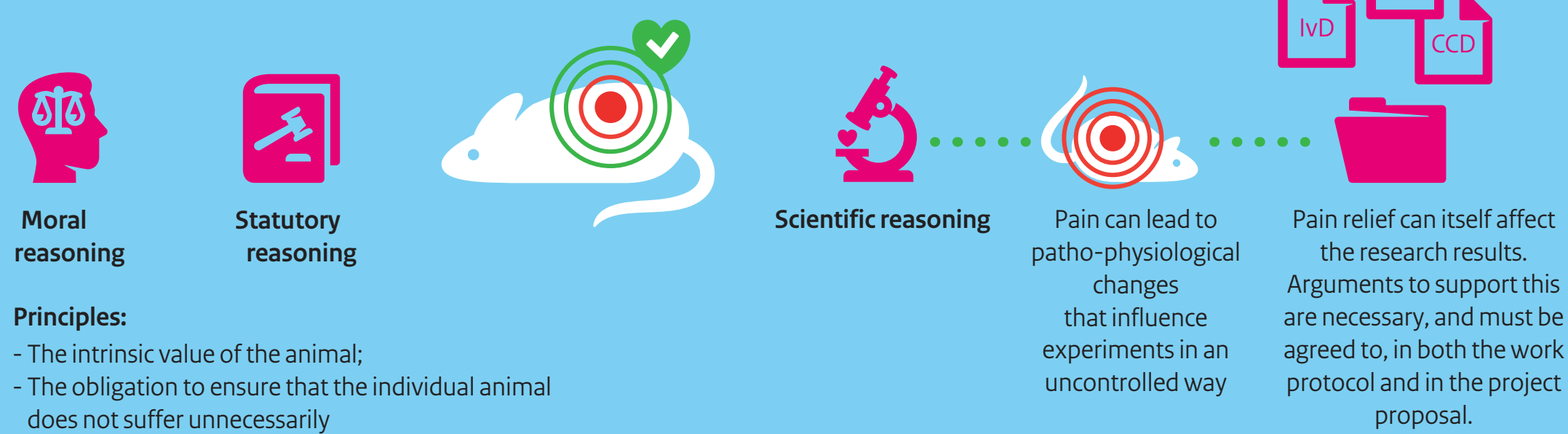


As little pain as possible for the animal

Analogy/precaution

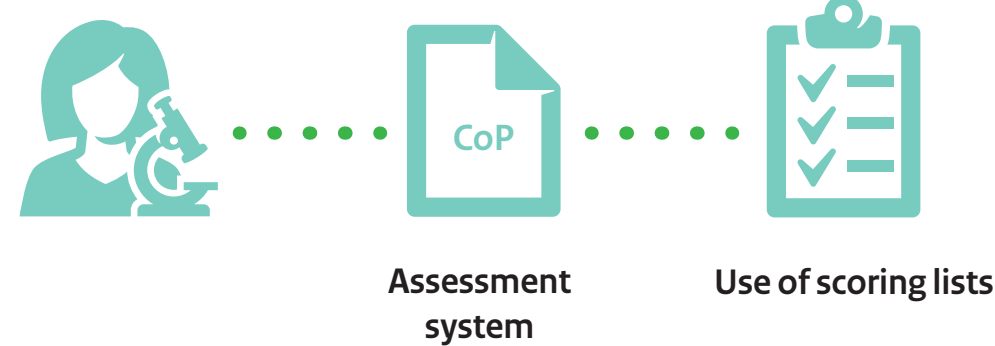


Pain management: when to apply/not to apply?



Pain recognition

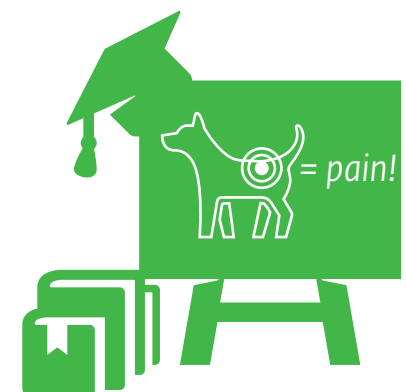
A step-by-step pain recognition process, properly prepared, is necessary and includes: knowledge of species specific factors, standardised observation process, appropriate to the respective phases of the animal procedure and with minimal effect on the behaviour of the animal.



Pain prevention and management: more than just the administering of an analgesic



Education



All persons engaged in the prevention, recognition and management of pain should have the most up-to-date knowledge in this field and the relevant skills.

The licensee must ensure that staff receive a sufficient level of continuing education.

A humane endpoint (HEP)

A HEP should be applied to prevent or terminate unnecessary suffering:

- a) if the upper limit described for an experiment is exceeded;
- b) if the scientific endpoint has been reached; or
- c) if the scientific endpoint can no longer be achieved while the animals are experiencing pain/distress

