

## 執行動物實驗前須具備之基本觀念 及基本技術簡介

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Oct. 22, 2014



## 當你決定要做動物試驗時

### ✓了解你的實驗動物 (生理/行為)

大鼠/小鼠/天竺鼠/倉鼠/兔子/犬/水生動物...

### ✓人員基本訓練

保定/投藥/注射....

### ✓研究人員的責任 (了解法規/規範)

使用動物的道德觀

### ✓人道實驗管理 (4R)

動物實驗精緻化





# Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals

## Eighth Edition



FRANCE

JAPANESE

CHINESE

SPANISH

ENGLISH

KOREAN

THAI

GERMAN




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# 實驗動物使用原則

## 4R觀念 (3R + 1R)

- Replacement (替代)
- Reduction (減量)
- Refinement (精緻化)
- Responsibility (負責)



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## 法規：動物保護法 第十五條

### • 動物之科學應用

Reduction

Replacement

使用動物進行科學應用，應儘量避免使用活體動物，有使用之必要時，應以最少數目為之，並以使動物產生最少痛苦及傷害之方式為之。

Refinement

科學應用後，應立即檢視實驗動物之狀況，如其已失去部分肢體器官或仍持續承受痛苦，而足以影響其生活品質者，應立即以產生最少痛苦之方式宰殺之。

## 動物使用計畫書審查 (IACUC)

### *Refinement*

- 實驗操作
- 人員教育訓練與資格
- 動物疼痛與緊迫評估
- 人道終止/安樂死
- 止痛/麻醉/手術

### *Replacement*

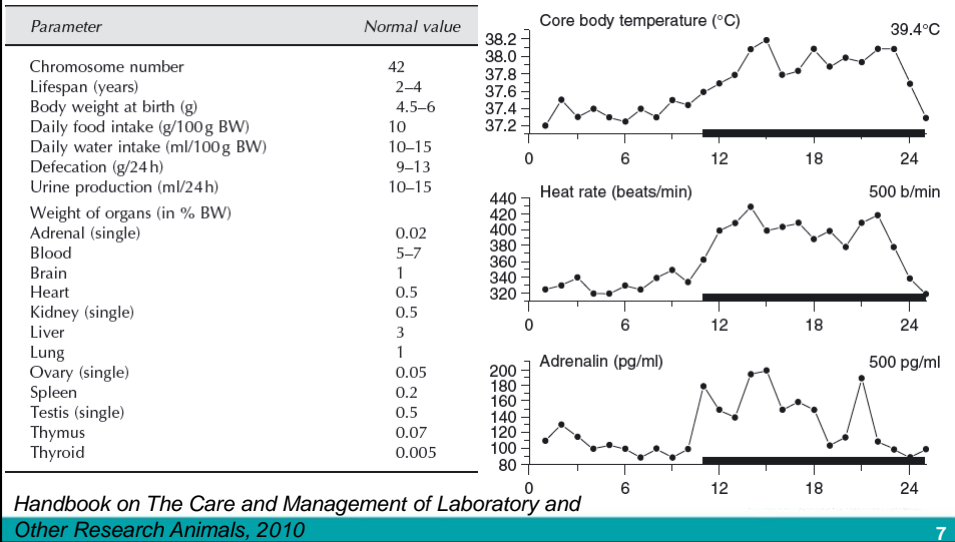
- 計畫評估
- 有無替代方案
- 活體動物使用情形

### *Reduction*

- 實驗設計
- 統計方法(動物數量)
- 活體動物使用情形

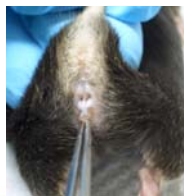
## Standard biological data

Most physiological parameters show a strong circadian variation and are highly responsive to environmental stressors.

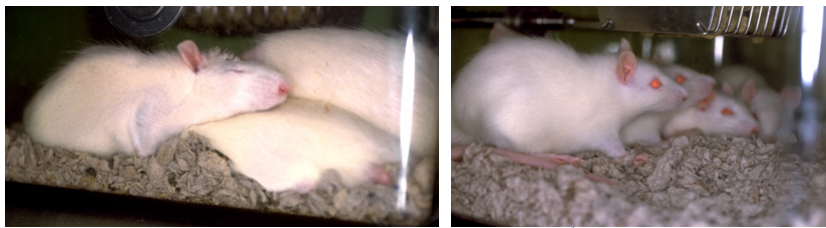


## C57BL/6JNarl "B6" or "Black 6"

- C57BL/6 Micro- , anophthalmia
- Hydrocephalus
- Malocclusion
- Barbering (♀ > ♂)
- Ulcerative dermatitis (♀ = ♂)
- Vaginal septa



## Know what is normal



These animals look well

## 常見緊迫因子

生理性緊迫	心理性緊迫	環境性緊迫
受傷	恐懼	保定
手術	焦慮	噪音
疾病	無聊	異味
飢餓	孤單	棲息地
脫水	分離	生態
炎症	變更常規工作	人類
腫瘤		其他品種動物
		化學藥劑
		費洛蒙

## 造成實驗動物緊迫之常見因素



### 動物飼養環境：

- 不恰當或多變化的溫/溼度或照明
- 不適當的籠具大小
- 噪音
- 更換籠具過度頻繁
- 不清潔的食物及飲水
- 缺乏正面的外來刺激/無聊
- 被同伴唾棄
- 不專業的操作

### 實驗設計：

- 飢餓或脫水
- 不適當的裝籠
- 差勁的技術
- 抓取動物失敗
- 不適當保定
- 剝奪社會性
- 長期無法解除的疼痛
- 頻換操作步驟及操作人員

Common Stress leading to Distress

## Distress痛苦

- 動物無法對外在或內在stressor逃避或適應，且此經驗對其安寧與福祉造成負面影響之狀況
- 引起動物distress 的原因- 如異常餵食方式, 剝奪食後理毛的行為, 不適當的接觸, 胃腸不適, 高血壓, 免疫抑制等
- 評估動物distress狀態不能僅靠單一行為或生理變化評斷

Stress緊迫  
Pain 疼痛



Distress

## Signs of pain 疼痛症狀

Signs associated with Acute pain	Signs associated with chronic pain
Decreased food and water intake	Decreased appetite
Acute weight loss	Chronic weight loss, poor body condition
"Protecting" (guarding) painful area, teeth grinding in some species	Alterations in urinary and bowel activities
Vocalizing, especially on palpating painful area or following movement	Behavioral changes e.g. aggression, withdrawn, hypersensitive, unresponsive
Licking, biting, scratching, or shaking affected area, flinch	Self-mutilation
Restlessness e.g. pacing, repeated lying down and getting up	Increased tear production, porphyrin staining around eyes (particularly in rats)
Lack of or reduced mobility, sleepy	Reduced activity, sleepy
Failure to groom, ruffled fur,	Lack of grooming
Abnormal posture, hunched up	Decreased production
Separation from group, hide	Separation from group
Depression, lack of inquisitiveness	

Use of Experimental animals at Johns Hopkins University, 2002

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## 臨床觀察小技巧

1. 籠邊觀察
2. 觀察飼料及飲水
3. 觀察籠邊及墊料
4. 觀察動物外觀/體態/行為/步伐/活動力
5. 打開籠蓋
6. 抓取動物
7. 觀察動物腹部/背部及反應
8. 觀察動物頭部、尾部、前肢、爪
9. 久配不孕、不生



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表一 疼痛程度評估表 (大鼠)		資料來源 農委會		
	評估項目	輕微疼痛	中度疼痛	嚴重疼痛
體重 (不包含暫時性體重減輕)	* <b>體重</b> * <b>食物/飲水消耗</b>	*體重減少原體重的10%以下 *72小時內攝食正常量的40-75%	*體重減少原體重的10-25% * <b>72小時內攝食低於正常量的40%以下</b>	*體重減少原體重的 <b>25%以上</b> *7天內攝食低於正常量的40%，或食慾不振超過72小時
外觀	* <b>身體姿勢</b> * <b>毛髮豎起情形</b>	* <b>短暫的拱背</b> ，特別是在投藥後 *部分毛髮豎起	* <b>間歇性拱背</b> * <b>明顯皮毛粗糙</b>	* <b>持續性的拱背</b> * <b>明顯皮毛粗糙</b> ，並伴隨其他症狀如拱背、遲鈍反應及行為
臨床症狀	* <b>呼吸</b> * <b>流涎</b> * <b>震顫</b> * <b>痙攣</b> * <b>沉鬱、臥倒</b>	*正常 *短暫的 *短暫的 *無 *無	* <b>間歇性的呼吸異常</b> * <b>間歇性的弄濕下顎附近的皮毛</b> * <b>間歇性的</b> * <b>間歇性的(每次10分鐘以下)</b> * <b>短暫的(1小時以下)</b>	* <b>持續性的呼吸困難</b> * <b>持續性弄濕下顎附近的皮毛</b> * <b>持續性的</b> * <b>持續性的(若每次超過10分鐘以上，則建議安樂死)</b> * <b>持續超過1小時以上(若每次超過3小時以上，則建議安樂死)</b>
無刺激時一般行為	* <b>社會化行為</b>	* <b>與群體有對等的互動</b>	* <b>與群體的互動較少</b>	* <b>沒有任何的互動</b>
對刺激的反應	* <b>受刺激時行為反應</b>	* <b>變化不大</b>	* <b>受刺激時會有較少的反應(如：被人捉拿)</b>	* <b>對刺激或外部行為無任何的反應</b>

表五 疼痛程度評估表 (兔子)		資料來源 農委會		
	評估項目	輕微程度	中等程度	嚴重程度
體重	* <b>體重</b> * <b>食物/飲水消耗</b>	*體重減少原體重的10%以下 *72小時內攝食正常量的40-75%	*體重減少原體重的10-25% *72小時內攝食低於正常量的40%以下，或食慾不振超過48小時	* <b>體重減少原體重的25%以上</b> *7天內攝食低於正常量的40%以下，或食慾不振超過72小時
外觀	* <b>皮毛狀況</b> * <b>身體姿勢</b>	*正常 * <b>短暫的拱背</b> ，特別是在投藥後	* <b>皮毛無光澤</b> ，較少整理毛髮 * <b>間歇性的拱背</b>	* <b>明顯皮毛粗糙</b> ， <b>完全不整理毛髮</b> ，並伴隨其他症狀如拱背、遲鈍反應及行為 * <b>持續性的拱背</b>
臨床症狀	* <b>呼吸</b> * <b>流涎</b> * <b>震顫</b> * <b>痙攣</b> * <b>沉鬱、臥倒</b>	*正常 *短暫的 *短暫的 *無 *無	* <b>間歇性的呼吸異常</b> * <b>間歇性的弄濕下顎附近的皮毛</b> * <b>間歇性的</b> * <b>間歇性的(每次10分鐘以下)</b> * <b>短暫的(30分鐘以下)</b>	* <b>持續性呼吸困難</b> * <b>持續性的弄濕下顎附近的皮毛</b> * <b>持續性</b> * <b>持續性(若每次超過10分鐘以上，則建議安樂死)</b> * <b>持續30分鐘以上(若每次超過1小時以上，則建議安樂死)</b>
無刺激時一般行為	* <b>社會化行為</b> * <b>發聲狀況</b>	* <b>與群體有對等的互動</b>	* <b>與群體的互動較少</b>	* <b>沒有任何的互動行為</b> * <b>發出類似悲傷痛苦的叫聲</b>
對刺激的反應	* <b>受刺激時行為反應</b>	* <b>正常反應</b>	* <b>受刺激時亦壓抑行為反應</b>	* <b>對刺激或外部行為無任何反應</b>



## Performing a Clinical Exam

Performance of a clinical exam should include:

Observations of animal **behavior, appearance, and posture** to assess:

- Signs of pain or distress
- Clinical condition and homeostasis

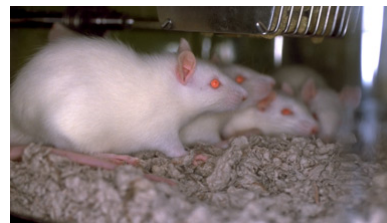
Measurements of clinical parameters, e.g., body temperature, clinical chemistries.

## Observations

From the Cage Exterior



Cage Wirelid Off



*Tip: Observe a cage of normal animals for a comparison.*

## General assessment

### Body Condition (BC) Score

- A rodent's body condition can be evaluated by using a **standardized scoring system from 1 (emaciated) to 5 (obese)**.
- Set clear performance parameters (include in protocol?): Examples ...
  - BC1 = Requires immediate euthanasia**
  - BC 2 = Requires veterinary consultation
  - BC 3 = Perfect!**
  - BC 4 = Disease? Over feeding?  
Wrong feed?
  - BC 5 = Potentially serious weight gain.



#### BC 1

Mouse is emaciated.  
 • Skeletal structure extremely prominent;  
 little or no flesh cover.  
 • Vertebrae distinctly segmented.



#### BC 2

Mouse is underconditioned.  
 • Segmentation of vertebral column evident.  
 • Dorsal pelvic bones are readily palpable.



#### BC 3

Mouse is well-conditioned.  
 • Vertebrae and dorsal pelvis not prominent;  
 palpable with slight pressure.



#### BC 4

Mouse is overconditioned.  
 • Spine is a continuous column.  
 • Vertebrae palpable only with firm pressure.



#### BC 5

Mouse is obese.  
 • Mouse is smooth and bulky.  
 • Bone structure disappears under flesh and subcutaneous fat.

Lab Animal Science, Vol 49, No 3, 319-323

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## 法規：動物保護法 第十七條

- **動物保護法第十七條**：科學應用後，應立即檢視實驗動物之狀況，如其已失去部份肢體器官或仍持續承受痛苦而足以影響其生存品質者，應立即以**產生最少痛苦之方式**宰殺之。



1. 瞭解什麼是動物實驗的終點
2. 評估動物實驗的終點 (end points)

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## 為什麼要設置實驗的終點 (end points)

### Humane endpoint 人道終點

- 避免動物呈現痛苦、垂死、組織自體溶解
- 避免死後被籠內其他同類啃食
- 解決動物遭受嚴重疼痛
- 取得更多的組織或生物標本
- 可透過完整的屍體解剖更進一步了解動物的生理狀態，有助於實驗之進行

## 人道終止時機之訂定

為了提前終止動物所無法忍受之疼痛及焦慮，機構內/研究人員有必要在設計實驗時，**事先規劃**出動物試驗操作結束的尺度和時間點，稱之為人道終止時機。

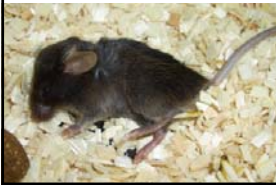
**目的：降低動物受苦**

人道終止時機之建立及落實執行：

動物飼養人員、研究人員、獸醫師

## 執行安樂死的時機

- 動物體重減輕、消瘦、成長期動物未增重
- 喪失食慾
- 虛弱(無法進食或飲水)
- 瀕死
- 無法有效控制的疼痛、自殘行為
- 感染、疾病
- 過度的腫瘤增長、四肢無法行走
- 明顯的器官功能損傷、預後不佳
- 實驗終結



## 常見的動物飼養管理缺失

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 飼育環境           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 動物房與實驗室無區隔</li> <li>- 無法維持恆定飼育環境</li> <li>- 飼育環境清潔衛生不良</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 動物照顧           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 動物空間不足</li> <li>- 安樂死方式不適當</li> <li>- 例假日無人值班</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## 基本操作技術簡介



## 對動物進行基本操作之前

During administration mice should be protected from pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm or at least pain and distress shall be kept to a minimum.



***Most common restrainers for mice and rats***

## Handling and Restraint

**Handling stress**- represents an experimental variable and should be minimized.

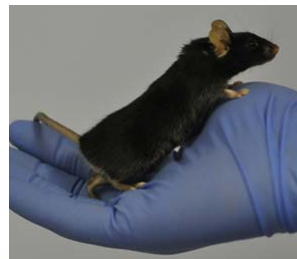


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## Handling and Restraint

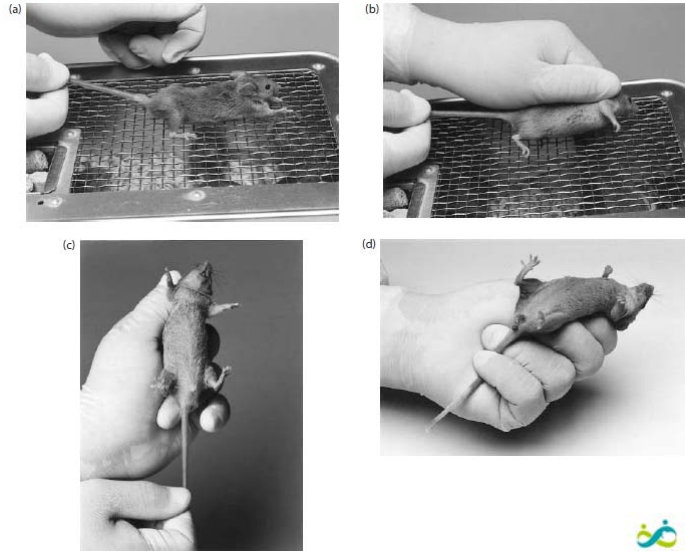
- **Training and experience:**  
handlers and animals
- **Observing the animal's response**

Animals with a positive response to handling are generally curious and will voluntarily approach the handler to investigate and interact.



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## Double handed manual restraint



## Hand Restraint in Mice



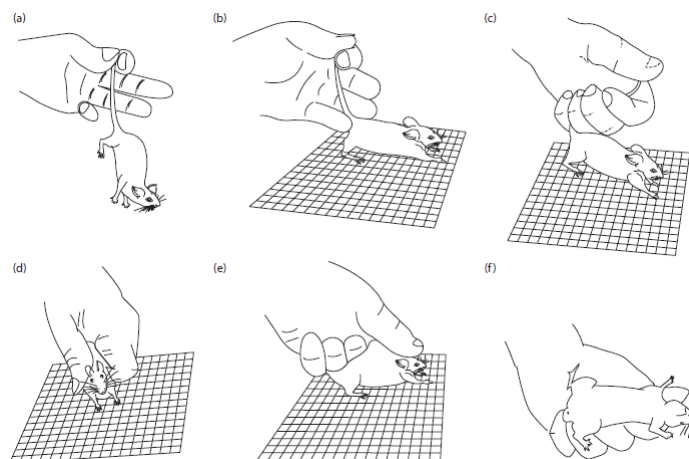
Correct positioning of both the handler and animal is necessary to achieve quick and secure restraint.



## Hand Restraint in Rat

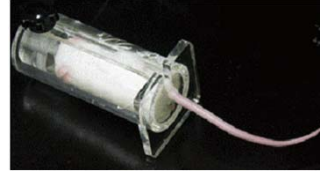
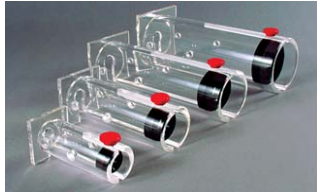


## Single handed restraint





## Device Restraint





## Animal identification


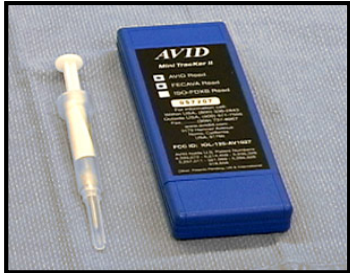
➤ *Temporary identification*

➤ *Permanent identification*

## Tattooing



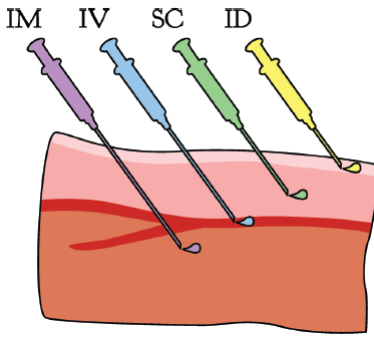
## Microchip transponders



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## Routes of Administration



IM   IV   SC   ID

Intradermal (ID)  
Intramuscular (IM)  
Intravenous (IV)  
Subcutaneous (SC)

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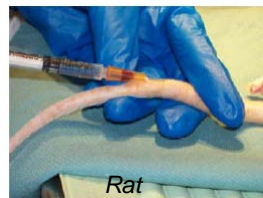
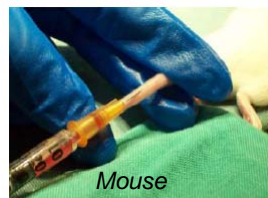
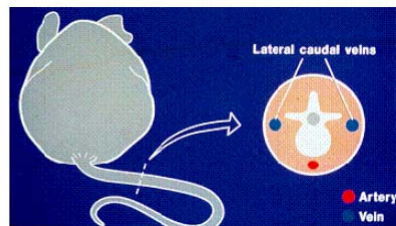
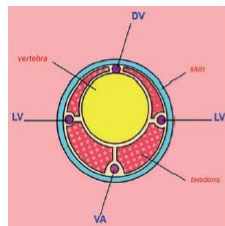
## IV injection



- **Volume Recommendations**  
volume recommendations (ml) for acute intravenous fluid administration in adult mice (average 20 g) is **0.2ml**
- The most common site for intravenous (IV) injection is the **tail vein**. Recommended needle sizes are <25 gauge.

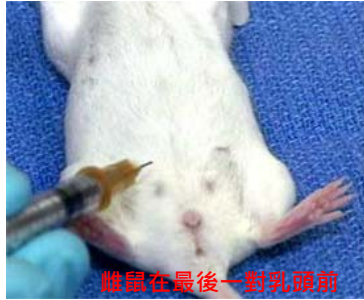


## Tail vein injection in the mouse and rat



## IP injection

- Locate the point of entry for the needle.



The syringe must be discarded and the procedure started again, because the substance to be administered has been contaminated and is not suitable for injection.

## Positioning mouse head down will cause viscera to fall towards diaphragm (away from injection site).

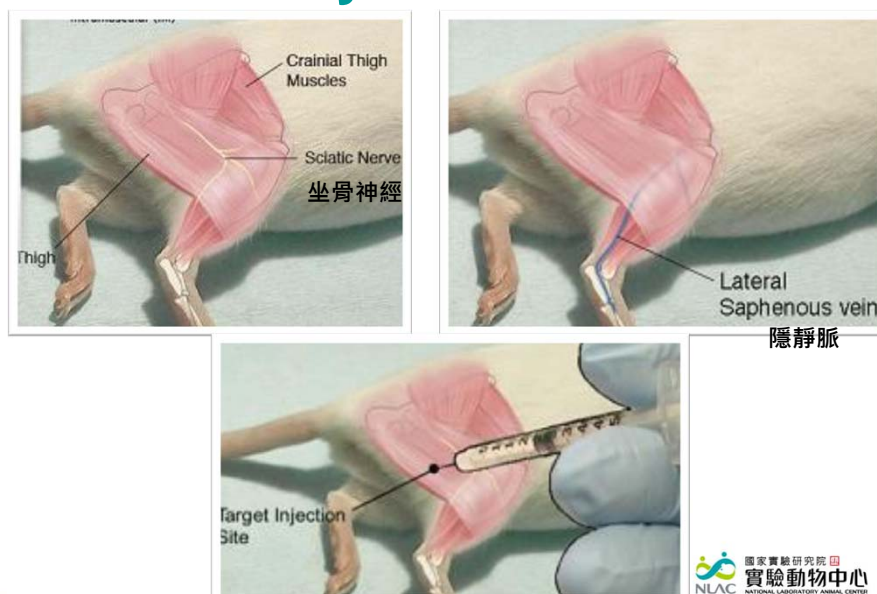
- If **yellowish** fluid → bladder.
- If a **greenish** brown fluid → in the intestine or the cecum.
- If **blood** enters the syringe, a blood vessel has been entered.



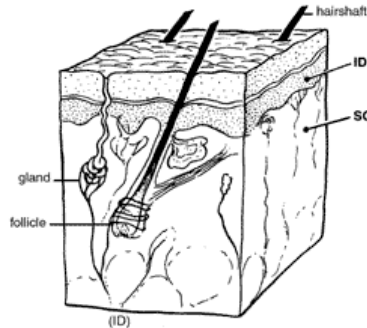
## IM injection

- **Intramuscular** injections are generally given in the **hindlimbs**, the forelimbs, or the muscles of the back. The most desirable site is a large muscle mass
  - the quadriceps muscle group
  - avoid the **sciatic nerve** and the **femoral vein**, artery, and nerve located deep within the tissues near the femur.

## Anatomy of hindlimbs

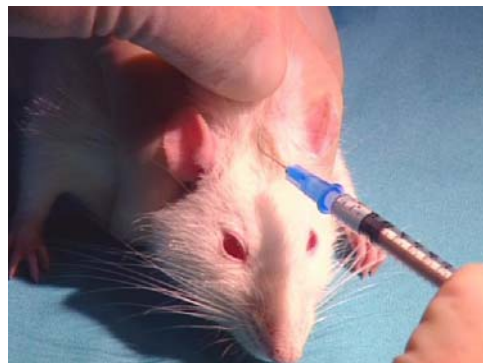
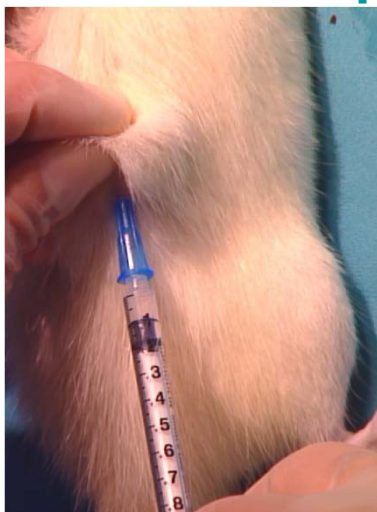


## Subcutaneous injection



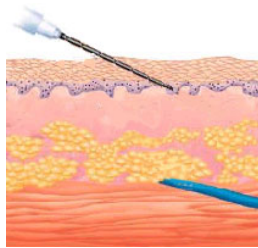
- **More vascular** loose tissue between the skin and the underlying muscles. Large volumes of fluid should be given subcutaneously rather than intradermally, for more rapid absorption.

## Subcutaneous injection in Rats



## ID injection

- The volume of the injection should be limited to **0.1-0.2 ml** per site to avoid tissue trauma.
- A properly performed intradermal injection will result in a small, round skin bleb.



Injections are given into the thick **dermal layer** of the skin.

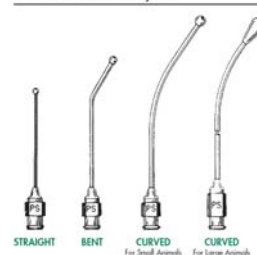


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## Oral Gavage

Four Basic Needle Styles

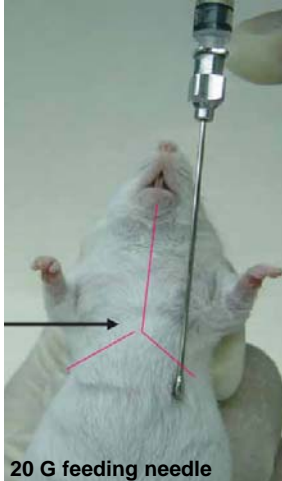



- Feeding needles have a **ball tip** that makes them atraumatic on delicate oral and esophageal tissues and reduces the chance of introducing the needle into the larynx.
- Feeding needles are available in a variety of forms and sizes.

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## Oral Gavage

**20 G feeding needle**

**Gavage must only be performed on awake animals!!!!!!**

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## Reference

<http://www.nc3rs.org.uk>

NC3Rs  
National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement and Reduction of Animals in Research

**NC 3Rs**  
National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement & Reduction of Animals in Research

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NC3Rs microsites

- CRACK IT
- Research Portfolio
- Blood Sampling**
- Information Portal

Partnership microsites

- Common Marmoset Care
- Procedures With Care**

**Funding announcement**

£4.8m is awarded through 20 grants for smart approaches to reduce animal use in science

[find out more...](#)

**Centre News**

**Blog: Into the Dragons' Den**  
The 2013 CRACK IT Challenges have been announced, with up to £1m funding available for each.

**Strategic funding call now open**  
Imaging Technology Development for the 3Rs.

**Asthma expert to become NC3Rs Board Chair**  
Professor Stephen Holgate CBE will chair the NC3Rs board from 1 August 2013.

**NC3Rs e-newsletter - July 2013**  
News on our Fellowships scheme and the first CRACK IT solution to be funded.

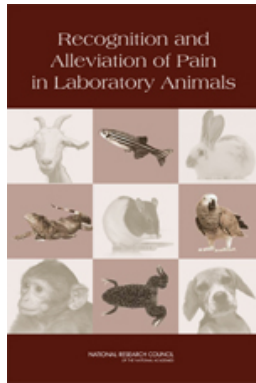
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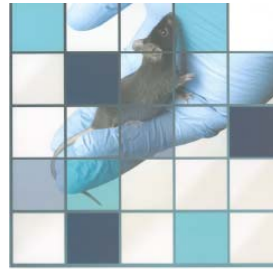


# Reference

Recognition and Alleviation of Pain in Laboratory Animals



實驗動物福祉  
評估並緩解實驗動物的疼痛與痛苦



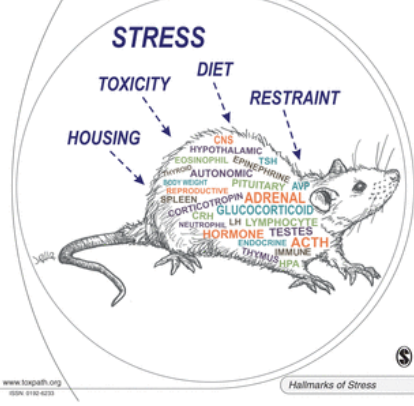
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# 謝謝大家的聆聽！

## TOXICOLOGIC PATHOLOGY

Volume 41  
Number 4  
2013

The Official Publication of the Society of Toxicologic Pathology  
and the British Society of Toxicological Pathologists



www.toxpath.org  
ISSN 0192-4223

Hallmarks of Stress