



FELASA introduction

Accreditation Board of HM

AALAS-FELASA WG on HMR

Jan-Bas Prins President of FELASA

History of FELASA

- Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations
- Established in 1978: GV-SOLAS, LASA, Scand-LAS
- Since 1991: observer status at CoE/ EU levels
- Membership is not open to individuals, but to laboratory animal science associations of good standing of nations in Europe
- Currently: 19 constituent associations representing 27 countries + 3 with observer status

Member associations

- AFSTAL - France
- AISAL – Italy
- ARSAL – Romania
- BaltLASA – Latvia, Lithuania
- BCLAS – Belgium
- CLASA – Czech republic
- CroLASA -Croatia
- GV-SOLAS – Germany, Austria
- HLASA – Hungary
- HSBLAS - Greece
- **ILAF – Israel**
- LASA – United Kingdom, Ireland
- LASA-Turkey
- NVP – Netherlands
- Scand-LAS – Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Estonia
- SECAL – Spain
- SGV- Switzerland
- SLASA – Serbia
- SPCAL – Portugal
- ESLAV – European Society of Lab Animal Vets (observer)
- PolLASA – Poland (observer)
- Rus-LASA – Russia (observer)

FELASA's mission

- Represent common interests of constituent LAS associations
- Advance and co-ordinate the development of all aspects of LAS and practice in Europe
- Act as a focus for the exchange of information about LAS amongst European states
- Establish and maintain appropriate links with national, international or governmental bodies as well as other organisations concerned with LAS
- Promote the recognition and consultation of FELASA as the specialist European body on LAS and welfare
- Organise joint scientific meetings of the constituent associations

Organisation: Board of Management

- Composed of 1 to 2 representatives of the Constituent, Affiliated, and Observer Associations
- Takes all decisions
- Only one vote per Constituent Association
- Meetings: twice per year (different locations across Europe)

Organisation: Executive Committee

- Elected by the Board
- Members not entitled to vote at Board meetings
- Meetings as needed (average 4 times per year)
- Carries out the decisions adopted by the Board

President ('13-'14): Jan-Bas Prins

Treasurer: Hanna-Marja Voipio

VP Working Groups: Ann-Christine Eklof

VP International Liaisons: Nicholas Kostomitsopoulos

President-elect: Heinz Brandstetter

Secretary: Ana-Isabel Santos

VP European Affairs: Thierry Decelle

FELASA and European relations



THE EUROPEAN UNION REFERENCE LABORATORY
FOR ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL TESTING



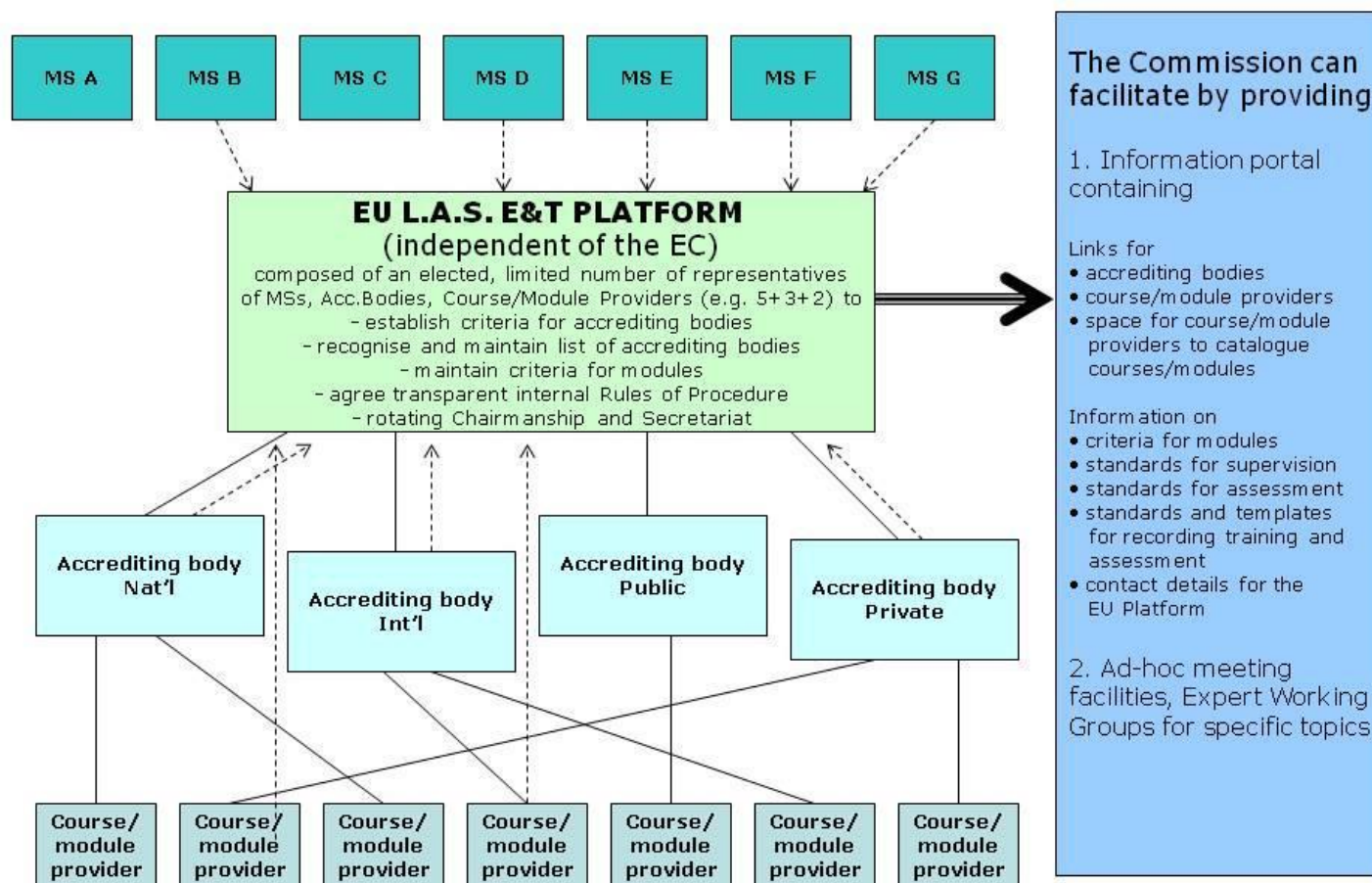
Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council

of 22 September 2010

on the protection of animals used for
scientific purposes

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/home_en.htm

EU FRAMEWORK FOR A MODULAR TRAINING COURSE ACCREDITATION FOR DIRECTIVE 2010/63/EU



Working groups: guidelines

- Ethical review
- Health monitoring recommendations - several species
- Production and nomenclature of transgenics
- Quality systems
- Refinement of genotyping methods
- Rodent identification
- Severity: classification and statistical reporting
- Standardisation of enrichment
- ~~(Training and education: Categories A, B, C, D)~~
- Revision of education and training – 2010/63/EU
- Veterinary care (joint with ESLAV, ECLAM)



Working groups: in progress

- AALAS-FELASA
 - Liaison body
 - Harm-benefit analysis of animal studies
 - Health monitoring reporting (rodents)
- Cephalopods: Guidelines for the care and use
- Genotyping - quality
- Glossary of clinical signs
- Revision of guidelines for health monitoring of non-human primates
- Transport of animals
- Zebra fish: housing, husbandry, and health monitoring recommendations



Accreditation Boards

- Accreditation Board for training and education in laboratory animal science
- Accreditation Board for health monitoring labs and programmes

Accreditation board for health monitoring programmes and testing laboratories - Accreditation b - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.felasa.eu/accreditation-boards/accreditation-board-for-health-monitoring-programmes-and-testing-labor/

AVG Zoeken Veilig Do Not Track Weer Facebook

Favorites VAZ - FuwaVAZ Online m... De procedure stap voor st... Home - JANVIER LABS Charles River Laboratories... Overheid.nl - Dossier Medical Research Council... Animals in science statisti...

Main Accreditat... JOINT HSBLAS/ESLAV/ECL... New Tab

Home Links About us Contact Login

felasa

Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations

Working GroupsRecommendationsPolicy DocumentsAnnouncementsAccreditation BoardsSearchBoard of Management

Accreditation board for education and training

>> FELASA accredited courses

Accreditation board for health monitoring programmes and testing laboratories

>> FELASA accredited laboratories

Accreditation board for health monitoring programmes and testing laboratories

Composition

Chair

>> Werner Nicklas

Members

>> Adrian Deeny (health monitoring programmes / diagnostic labs)
>> Piet Dierckx (health monitoring programmes)
>> Ricardo Feinstein (health monitoring programmes / diagnostic labs)
>> Alberto Gobbi (health monitoring programmes / diagnostic labs)
>> Brunhilde Ilgen-Wicke (health monitoring programmes)
>> Petra Kirsch (diagnostic labs)
>> Patri Vergara (health monitoring programmes)

The accreditation system

The definition of the health status of the animals used in research is one of the key points in order to assess the results obtained from animal experiments reliably as well as obtain reproducible experimental results. FELASA has a long tradition for issuing guidelines on health monitoring of breeding and experimental colonies. Recommendations

Internet | Protected Mode: On 100%

Letters to the Editor

FELASA Guidelines for the Accreditation of Health Monitoring Programmes and for Testing Laboratories involved in Health Monitoring

We would like to draw the attention of the readers of this journal to 'Guidelines for the Accreditation of Health Monitoring Programmes and for Testing Laboratories involved in Health Monitoring', which have been prepared by a Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations (FELASA) Working Group.

FELASA has a long tradition of publishing recommendations on health monitoring of breeding and experimental colonies of rodents and rabbits,¹ and also for other species such as dogs, cats and pigs, non-human primates, and small ruminants. They describe the methods to be used, frequency of sampling, sample size and organisms to be monitored. These recommendations are now widely used and breeders or users commonly report on health monitoring of their animal colonies, using the phrase 'in accordance with FELASA recommendations'.

It has been the intention of FELASA, through guidelines, to establish working procedures for a FELASA accreditation process of health monitoring programmes and for testing laboratories involved in health monitoring. An accreditation board will assess compliance with these guidelines. FELASA accreditation should be viewed as complementary to other quality systems, for example as described for diagnostic laboratories by Homberger *et al.*² and for animal units by Howard *et al.*³

The Accreditation Board evaluates programmes after voluntary application for accreditation. Official FELASA accreditation can be given to health monitoring schemes and/or to laboratories if they conform to the quality standards described in the FELASA recommendations, as assessed by the Accreditation Board.

Only health monitoring programmes (related to defined microbiological units) or diagnostic laboratories that have been accredited by FELASA are entitled to use the term 'FELASA-accredited'.

Guidelines have been prepared by a FELASA Working Group that define the operation of FELASA accreditation of health monitoring programmes for laboratory animal units, and of FELASA accreditation of testing laboratories involved in health monitoring. These guidelines can be downloaded from the FELASA Internet sites (www.felasa.eu) together with application forms.

The FELASA accreditation process emphasizes the scientific relevance of procedures implemented, competency of staff, interlaboratory/proficiency testing of laboratories and appropriate procedures for managing animals submitted for health monitoring, whereas many other accreditation schemes emphasize the use of a robust quality system and validated test systems.

Ultimately, these guidelines aim at promoting further standardization of laboratory animals by increasing the significance and reliability of health monitoring reports through FELASA accreditation of health monitoring programmes and testing laboratories.

W Nicklas

Microbiological Diagnostic, German Cancer Research Centre, Heidelberg 69120, Germany
Email: W.Nicklas@dkfz-heidelberg.de
DOI: 10.1258/la.2009.009086

FELASA Working Group Accreditation Board for Health Monitoring

Members: W Nicklas¹ (Convenor), A Deerny², P Dierckx³, A Gobbi⁴, B Ilgen-Wilke⁵ and M Seidelin⁶
¹GV-SOLAS, ²LASA, ³BCLAS, ⁴AISAL, ⁵SGV and ⁶Scand-LAS

REFERENCES

- 1 Nicklas W, Baneux P, Boot R, *et al.* Recommendations for the health monitoring of rodent and rabbit colonies in breeding and experimental units. Recommendations of the Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations (FELASA) Working Group on Health Monitoring of Rodent and Rabbit Colonies. *Lab Anim* 2002;36:20–42
- 2 Homberger FR, Boot R, Feinstein R, Kornrup-Hansen A, van der Logt J. FELASA guidance paper for the accreditation of laboratory animal diagnostic laboratories. *Lab Anim* 1999;33(suppl 1):S119–S138
- 3 Howard G, van Hest H, Guillen J, Bacon B, Joffe R, Ritzkes-Haefliger M. Report of the FELASA Working Group on evaluation of quality systems for animal units. *Lab Anim* 2004;38:103–18

Temporary inhalation anaesthesia in experimental pigs

Effective outcomes in surgical research using experimental animals are dependent on anaesthetic techniques.^{1,2} For operations with minimal operative stress, such as intraoral punch biopsy in minipigs, we generally perform the operation under deep sedation using intramuscular injection of a combination of medetomidine (120 µg/kg) and ketamine (10 mg/kg), because it is easier than applying general anaesthesia. However, it is difficult to control anaesthetic depth using this procedure alone. It causes hyperalgesia and perioperative awakening. These problems delay research progress. Therefore, we made a simple and temporary anaesthesia device for use under deep sedation in the pig. This device was made up of a 500 mL beaker (Iwaki Pyrex®, Asahi Techno Glass, Tokyo, Japan), three gauzes (30 × 30 cm) and a cut-off surgical glove; 5 mL of sevoflurane (sevofrane®, Abbott, Tokyo, Japan) was then added to this device (Figure 1). The device covered the pig maxilla, nose and mandible. The inhalation anaesthetic agent did not leak because it was fitted to the animal's nose using the surgical glove (Figure 2). When there is insufficient muscular relaxation under deep sedation using medetomidine and ketamine, for example when a blink is recognized, we use this

- Assess compliance with FELASA guidelines
- Programme should be regarded as complementary to for example quality systems for:
 - Diagnostic laboratories
 - Animal units

W. Nicklas, *Lab Animals* 44:69-70, 2010



Federation of European Laboratory Animal Science Associations

Working Groups

Recommendations

Policy Documents

Announcements

Accreditation Boards

Search

Board of Management

Working groups - present

» AALAS - FELASA liaison body

» AALAS - FELASA working group on harm-benefit analysis of animal studies

» AALAS - FELASA working group on health monitoring of rodents

» Genetic quality assurance and genetic monitoring of laboratory murines

» Glossary of clinical signs

» Revision education and training recommendations towards 2010/63/EU

» Revision of guidelines for health monitoring of non-human primates

» Severity: classifications and statistical reporting

» Zebra fish: housing, husbandry, and health monitoring recommendations

Working groups - past

AALAS - FELASA working group on health monitoring of rodents

Synopsis

Transfer of rodents between institutions for research purposes occurs continuously between animal facilities in the United States, Europe and worldwide. The logistics involved in these transfers become complex due to the scientific value of the animals, the legal hurdles that need to be addressed for inter-nation/country shipments, and the possibility of transmitting unwanted microbiological agents between institutions.

At the European level, FELASA has issued health monitoring recommendations for rodents that are widely followed in Europe and this has resulted in harmonization of practices and better quality of the animals used. It may be anticipated that the positive impact the recommendations have had on intra-European countries could be expanded to the international community as detailed by experts in this arena at the 2011 AALAS Meeting. A consensus on minimum health monitoring recommendations and presentation format which can be applied for international transfer of rodents is anticipated to protect the welfare of animals and facilitate the transfer process thereby saving resources.

Composition

- » Kate Corning - Pritchard (AALAS)
- » Ricardo Feinstein (FELASA)
- » Jeff Goodwin (AALAS)
- » Werner Nicklas (FELASA)
- » Jan-Bas Prins (FELASA)
- » Lila Riley (AALAS)
- » Ann-Christine Eklöf (FELASA liaison officer)
- » Kim Saunders (AALAS liaison officer)

Documents

AALAS-FELASA WG on Health monitoring of rodents

- Review current practices of rodent transfer
- Review literature on health monitoring results after transfer and during quarantine
- Review prevalence of pathogens in different geographical areas
- **Propose a general HM-reporting format**
- Propose the way information on pathology should be included
- Recommend interpretations and measures to be taken by recipient institutions under different common scenarios

Example: import by a German academic institute 2011-2012

- Number of imports from:
 - USA/ Canada $n = 23$
 - Europe $n = 58$
- Definition of microbiological unit
 - USA 16/23 (69%)
 - Europe 34/58 (59%)
- No positive / total no of animals tested
 - USA 18/23 (78%)
 - Europe 54/58 (93%)

Agents tested

	USA	Europe
Viruses	23/23 (100%)	57/58 (98%)
Bacteria	13/23 (56%)	56/58 (97%)
Parasites	22/23 (96%)	57/58 (98%)

Example: import by a German academic institute 2011-2012

- Historical results
 - USA 14/23 (61%)
 - Europe 40/58 (69%)
- Housing systems
 - USA 18/23 (78%)
 - Europe 18/58 (31%)
- Additional information (HM programme)
 - USA 19/23 (83%)
 - Europe 12/58 (21%)

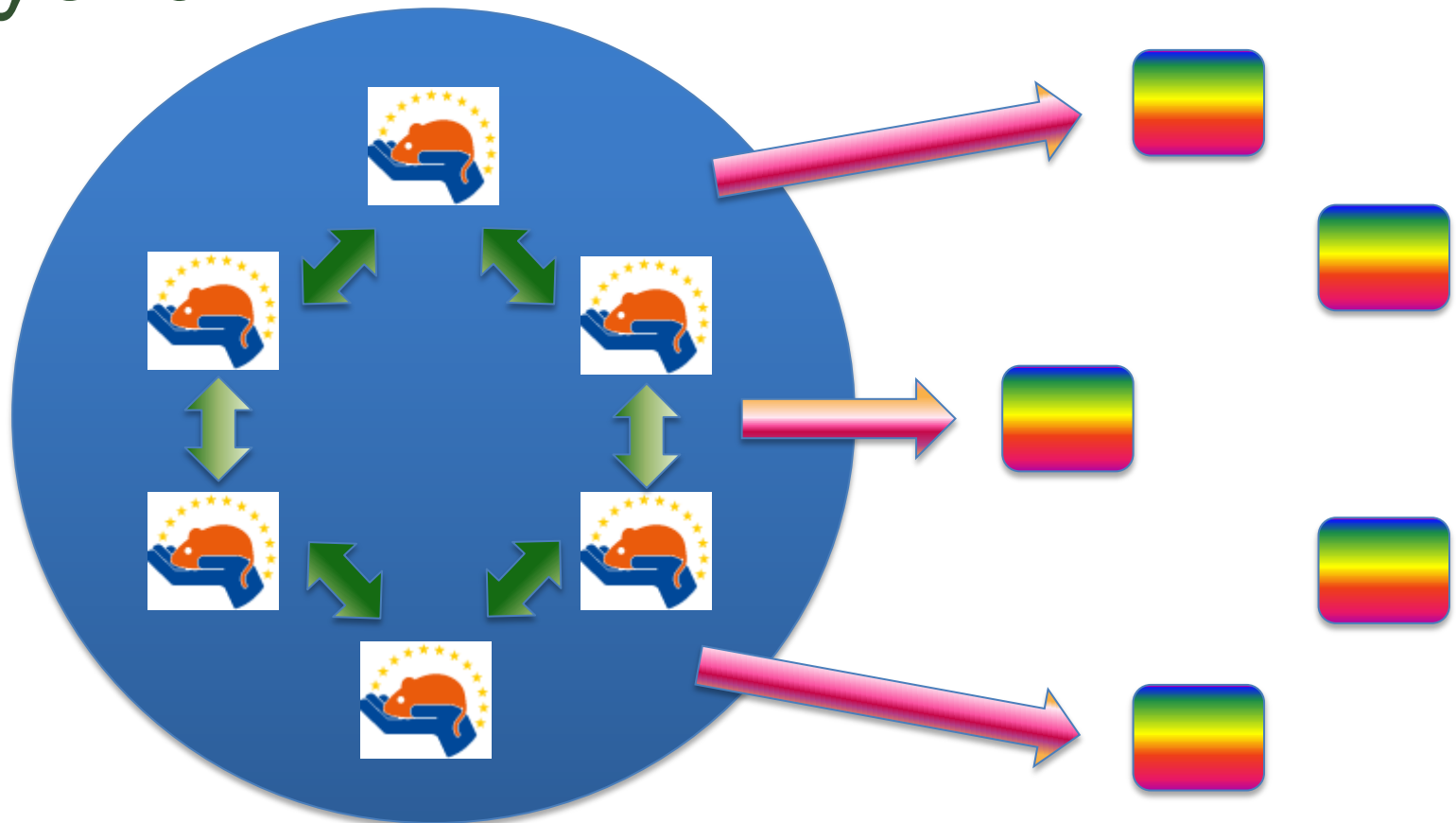
Example: import by a German academic institute 2011-2012

- Contact person
 - USA 17/23 (74%)
 - Europe 20/58 (35%)
- Health reports vs. copies of test reports
 - USA 1/23 (4%)
 - Europe 35/58 (60%)

Transport within and beyond



INFRAFRONTIER
mouse disease models



Agent	Prevalence (compiled, 2013)
MNV	40%
MPV, MVM	~ 1%
MHV	0.4%
TMEV	0.1%
EDIM	0.3%
<i>Helicobacter</i>	13.6%
<i>P. pneumotropica</i>	4.8 (>15) %
Fur mites	4.9%
Pinworms	2.7%

HM-programme

Facility i.e. node

- Microbiological unit
- Sampling
- Test report interpretation
- Health reports
 - FELASA-AALAS - HM-report format

Screening Laboratory

- Sample analyses
- Test reports

Proposals

- Decide on a common health policy (and strategy)
- Risk analysis
 - Local HM-polic(y)ies, programme and reports
 - Physical (unit description)
 - Procedures
- Stratify + set goals
 - Gap analysis and
 - Programme of improvement
 - Design tailor made HM-programmes (per node)
 - Include new technologies (molecular)
 - Include screening of (cage) environment
- Consider accreditation