

Reproducible Preclinical Research and Medical Ethics

Culture of Care and Responsible Research, Jena 10.3.2022 (online)



@dirnagl

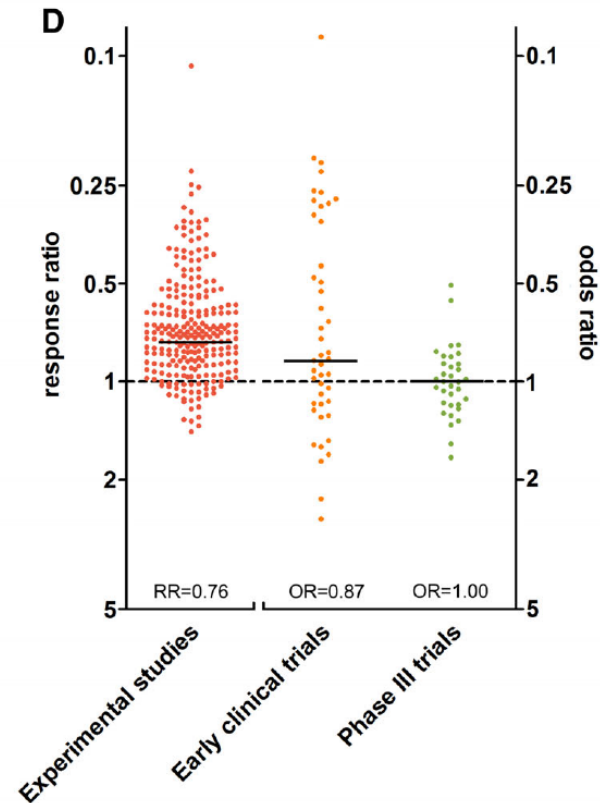
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Most novel therapies which are highly effective in preclinical models fail when tested in clinical trials. In some fields attrition = 100 %

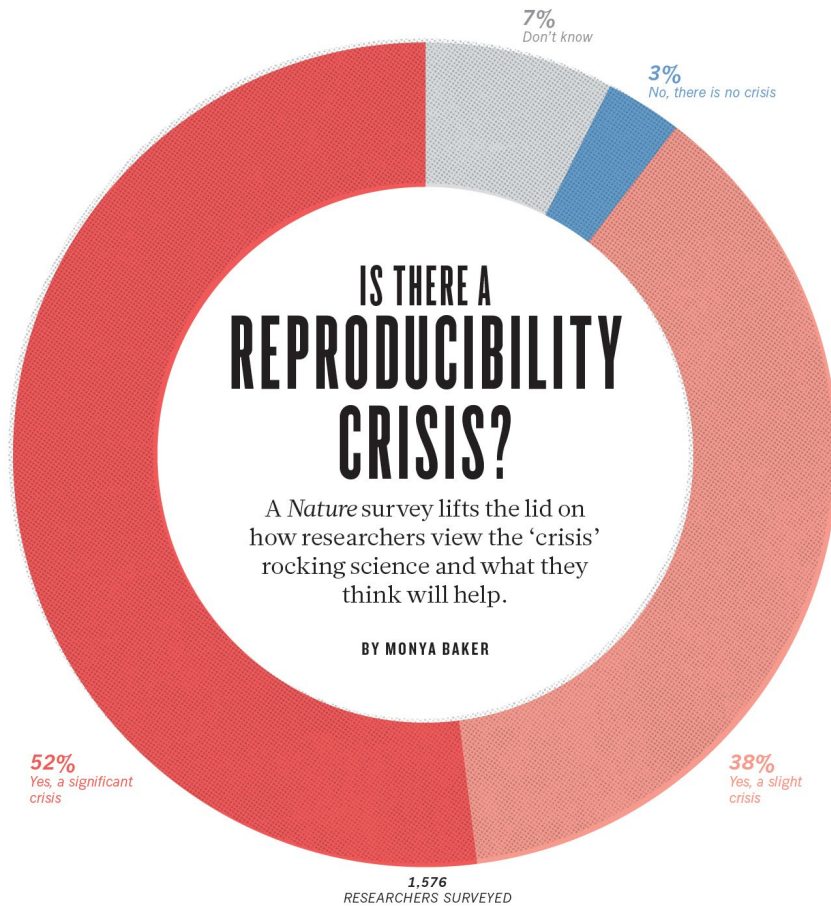
Why Most Acute Stroke Studies Are Positive in Animals but Not in Patients: A Systematic Comparison of Preclinical, Early Phase, and Phase 3 Clinical Trials of Neuroprotective Agents

Schmidt-Pogoda A, Bonberg N, Koecke MHM, Strecker JK, Wellmann J, Bruckmann NM, Beuker C, Schäbitz WR, Meuth SG, Wiendl H, Minnerup H, Minnerup J.

ANN NEUROL 2020;87:40-51



90 % of researchers surveyed by Nature think they are experiencing a ,reproducibility crisis‘



THE CAUSE

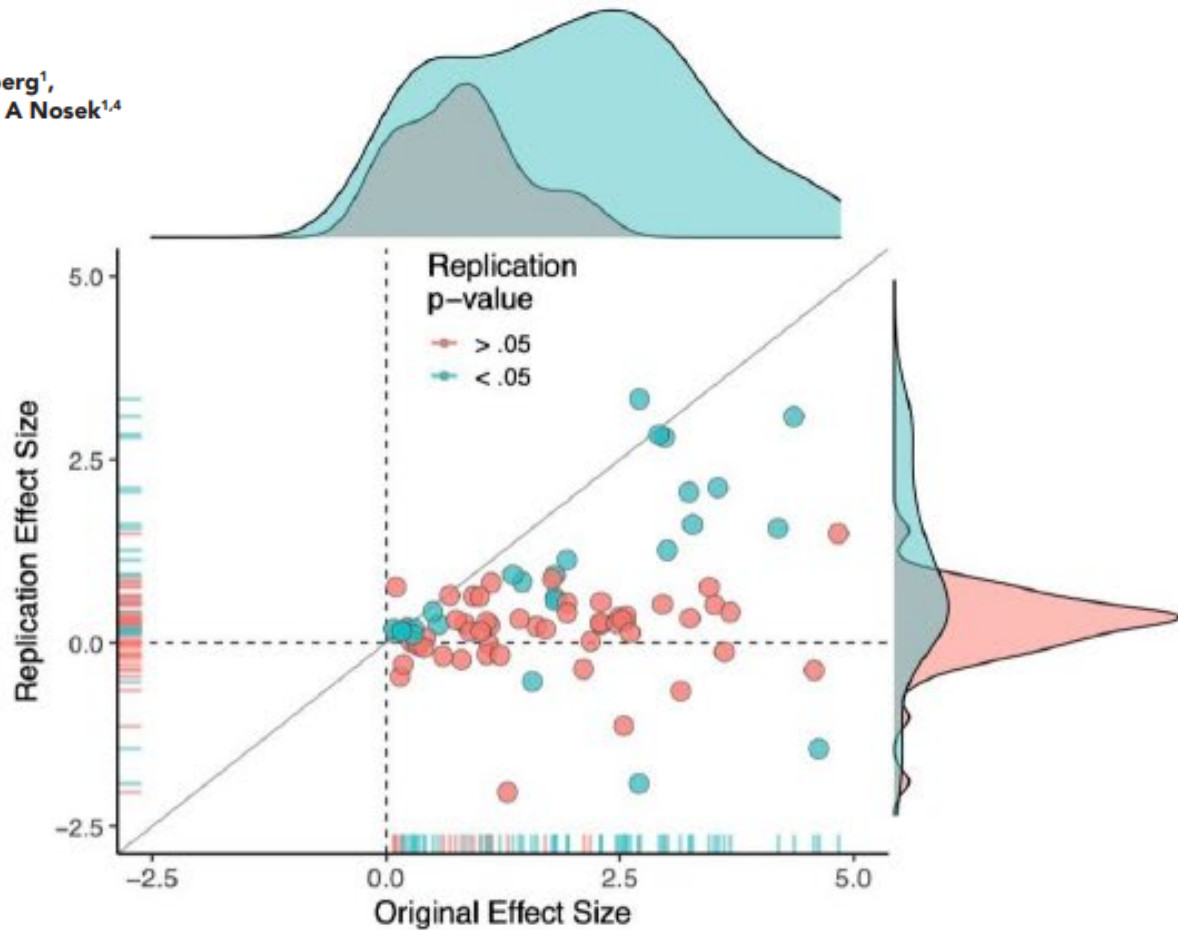
The survey asked scientists what led to problems in reproducibility. More than 60% of respondents said that each of two factors — pressure to publish and selective reporting — always or often contributed. More than half pointed to insufficient replication in the lab, poor oversight or low statistical power.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Respondents were asked to rate 11 different approaches to improving reproducibility in science, and all got ringing endorsements. Nearly 90% — more than 1,000 people — ticked “More robust experimental design” “better statistics” and “better mentorship”.

Investigating the replicability of preclinical cancer biology

Timothy M Errington^{1*}, Maya Mathur², Courtney K Soderberg¹,
Alexandria Denis^{1†}, Nicole Perfito^{1‡}, Elizabeth Iorns³, Brian A Nosek^{1,4}

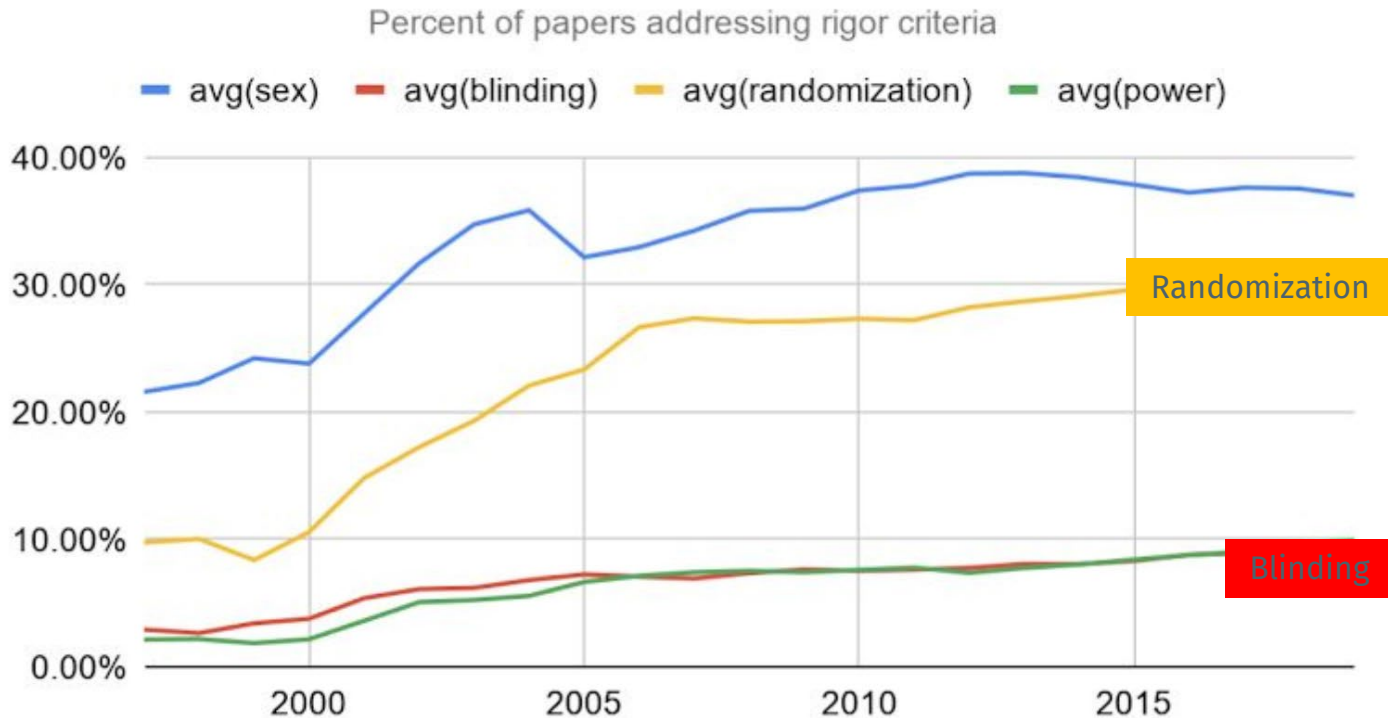


Preclinical studies often are not robust, key findings can not be reproduced, and translation into effective therapies in patients fails

1. Internal validity is low, bias is rampant
2. Statistical power is exceedingly low
3. Questionable statistical practices are frequent
4. Only ,positive‘ resultats are published
(,Publication bias‘)

Preclinical studies have low internal validity (Selection-, performance-, attrition- und and many other biases are insufficiently controlled)

B.

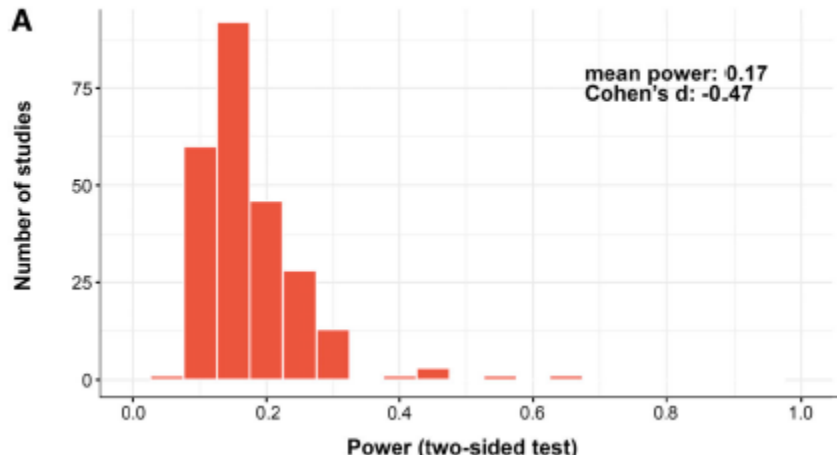


Rigor and transparency in reporting of preclinical research
(Analysis of 1.6 million papers 1997 – 2019)

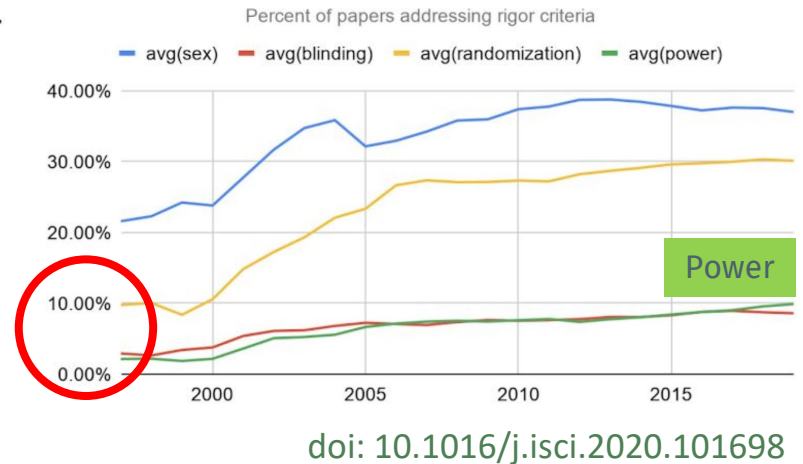
Preclinical studies have exceedingly low statistical power, hence false positive and false negative results are frequent, and effect sizes are overestimated (if there is a true effect)

Schmidt-Pogoda A, Bonberg N, Koecke MHM, Strecker JK, Wellmann J, Bruckmann NM, Beuker C, Schäbitz WR, Meuth SG, Wiendl H, Minnerup H, Minnerup J.

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doi: 10.1002/ana.25643.



B.



Questionable but frequent statistical practices: p-Hacking

Researchers try out several statistical analyses and/or data eligibility specifications and then selectively report those that produce significant results.

E.g. by

- conducting analyses midway through experiments to decide whether to continue collecting data
- recording many response variables and deciding which to re-port post analysis,
- deciding whether to include or drop outliers postanalyses
- excluding, combining, or splitting treatment groups postanalysis
- including or excluding covariates postanalysis
- stopping data exploration if an analysis yields a significant p-value
- Performing multiple statistical tests without prespecification and reporting only the significant one(s)

"If you torture the data long enough, it will confess to anything "
Darrell Huff *How to Lie With Statistics* (1954).

Questionable but frequent statistical practices: *Hypothesizing after the results are known (HARKING)*



An Agenda for Purely Confirmatory Research

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Han L. J. van der Maas, and Rogier A. Kievit**
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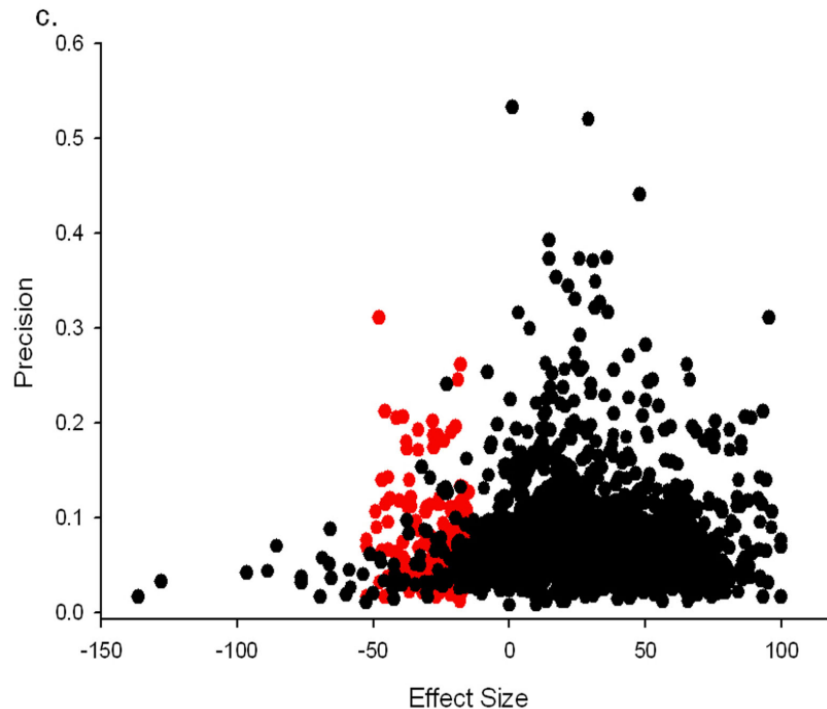
Publication bias: 'positive' results are overrepresented in the literature

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PLoS BIOLOGY

Publication Bias in Reports of Animal Stroke Studies Leads to Major Overstatement of Efficacy

Emily S. Sena^{1,2,3}, H. Bart van der Worp⁴, Philip M. W. Bath⁵, David W. Howells^{2,3}, Malcolm R. Macleod^{1,6*}



"Only ten publications (2%) [of 525] reported no significant effects on infarct volume and only six (1.2%) did not report at least one significant finding."

Preclinical research of low scientific quality is unethical (with respect to animals AND humans!)

PERSPECTIVE

The bench is closer to the bedside than we think: Uncovering the ethical ties between preclinical researchers in translational neuroscience and patients in clinical trials

Mark Yarborough^{1*}, Annelien Bredenoord², Flavio D'Abramo^{3,4}, Nanette C. Joyce^{1,5}, Jonathan Kimmelman⁶, Ubaka Ogbogu⁷, Emily Sena⁸, Daniel Strech^{9,10,11}, Ulrich Dirnagl^{10,11}



Preclinical research: Meet patients to sharpen up research

Mark Yarborough  & Ulrich Dirnagl

Shoddy preclinical research is not just bad science – it is unethical. It stalls cures and exposes people to drug trials that cannot work (see, for example, G. Cossu et al. *The Lancet* <http://doi.org/cf29>; 2017). Researchers need a better appreciation of the connection between sloppy results and the consequences to people who have a disease.

 PDF version

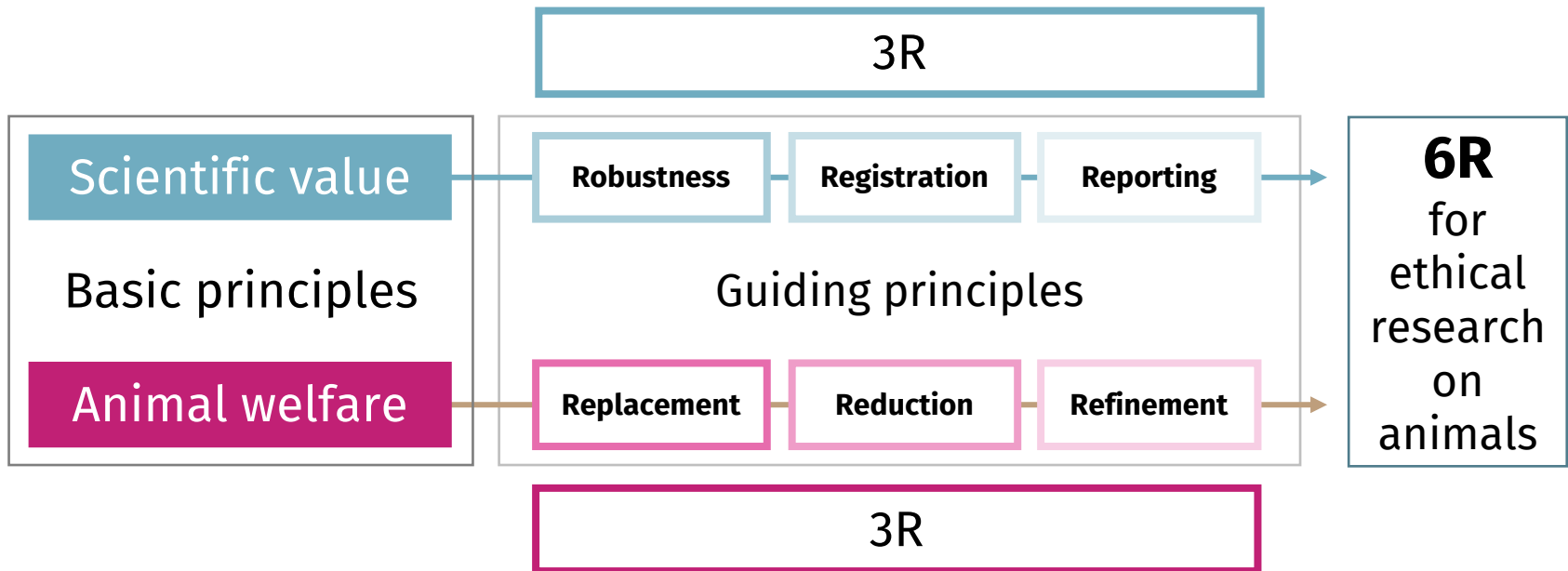
SUBJECTS

DISEASES

3 Rs are conspicuously incomplete

- animal welfare alone does not suffice to make animal research ethical if the research does not have sufficient scientific value
- The scientific value of animal studies strongly decreases if they are not sufficiently robust, if their questions have already been sufficiently addressed or if the results are selectively reported

Conclusion: From 3R to 6R



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