Reproducible Preclinical Research and Medical Ethics

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



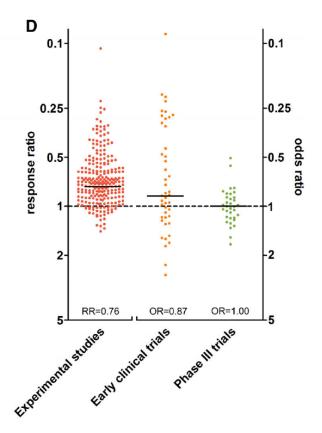


Most novel therapies which are highly effective in preclinical models fail when tested in clinical trials. In some fields attrition = 100 %

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

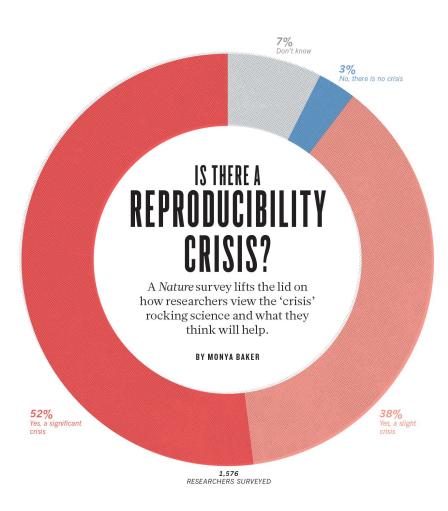
Schmidt-Pogoda A, Bonberg N, Koecke MHM, Strecker JK, Wellmann J, Bruckmann NM, Beuker C, Schäbitz WR, Meuth SG, Wiendl H, Minnerup H, Minnerup J.

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?

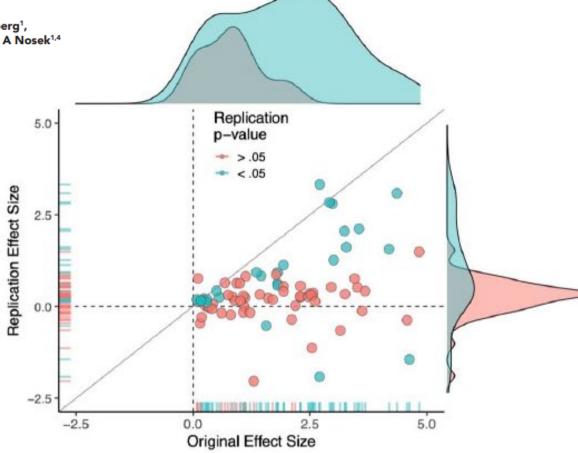
Respondents were asked to rate 11 different approaches to improving reproducibility in science, and all got ringing endorsements. Nearly 90% — more than 1,000 people — ticked "More robust experimental design" "better statistics" and "better mentorship".





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}









tackle pharmaceutical pollution s.164

the best way to measure health care 1.165



Let's think about cognitive bias

The human brain's habit of finding what it wants to find is a key problem for research. Establishing robust methods to avoid such bias will make results more reproducible ver since I first learned about confirmation bias I've been see-

Reproducibility: Seek out stronger science

Monya Baker

Nature 537, 703-704



Fewer numbers, better science

Scientific quality is hard to define, and numbers are easy to look at. But bibliometrics are warping science — encouraging quantity over quality. Leaders at two research institutions describe how they do things differently.





IS BECOMING A CRUCIAL PART OF LAB LIFE.

Metrics for ethics

Focus on perceived working conditions could help graduate

Acknowledging and Overcoming Nonrepa in Basic and Preclinical Research

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nature

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NATURE | NEW S

Missing mice: gaps in data plague animal resea

Reports of hundreds of biomedical experiments lack essential information.

An open mind on open data

The move to make scientific findings transparent can be a major boon to research, but it can be tricky to embrace the change.

Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of

neuroscience

Kathorino S. Buttonl. 2. John D. A. Jo

Repetitive flaws

Strict guidelines to improve the reproducibation of experiments are a welcome move.

₹rom next week, scientists who submit grant applications to National Institutes of Health (NIH) will be asked to take more care. As part of an increasing drive to boost the rel of research, the NIH will require applicants to explain the sci premise behind their proposals and defend the quality of their mental designs. They must also account for biological variable example, by including both male and female mice in planned s and describe how they will authenticate experimental materia as cell lines and antibodies.

These demands are timely sensible and if researchers have following the advice of their scientific societies, will sound fa Over the past year, a string of organizations have published the

but fewer jobs on

antibiotic resistance as



schools to train responsible researchers.

Reality check on reproducibility

results. Resean NATURE | NEWS

s there a reprodut the readers of Nat Muddled meanings hamper efforts to fix current levels of repro

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Believe it or not: how much

Hide results to seek the truth

to thwart bias, urge Robert MacCoun and Saul Perlmutter.

rely on published data on po drug targets?

Low statistical power in biomedical science: a review of three human research domains

Scientific method: Statistical errors

P values, the 'gold standard' of statistical validity, are not as reliabl

Confidence in precumeat research

Raise standards for preclinical cancer research

C. Glenn Begley and Lee M. Ellis propose how methods, publications and incentives must change if patients are to benefit.

"85% of health research is wasted."

lecades, model organisms have provided an ortant reductionist approach for understanding mechanistic basis of human diseases. With

making strides in their efforts to understand and for the complexity of the microbiome in rodent me (see page 114)

DUE DILIGENCE, OVERDUE

Perrin S (2014) Nature 407:423-

Results of rigorous animal tests by the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Therapy Development Institute (ALS T are less promising than those published. All these compounds have disappointed in human testing.

532 | NATURE | VOL 483 | 29 MARCH 2012

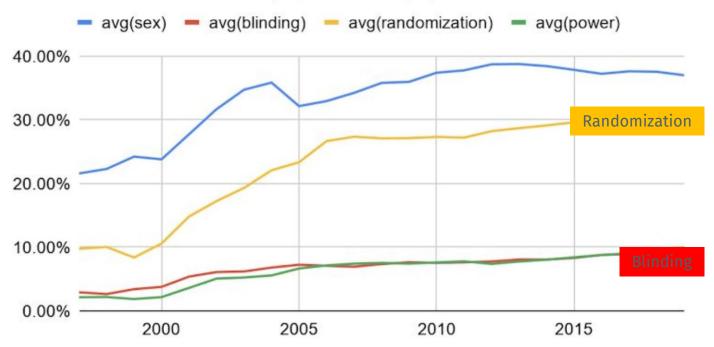
Preclinical studies often are not robust, key findings can not be reproduced, and translation into effective therapies in patients fails

- 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. Percent of papers addressing rigor criteria



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

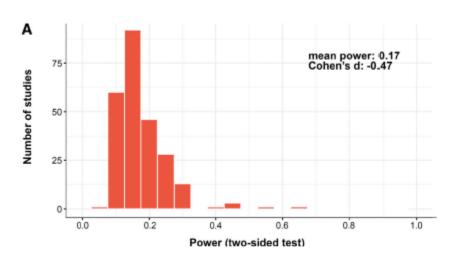


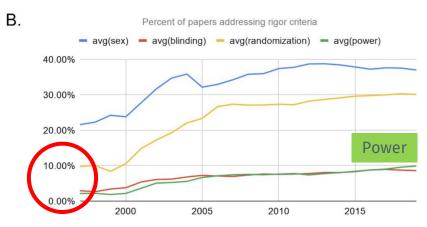
Preclinical studies have exceedingly low statistical power, hence false positive and false negative results are frequent, and effect sizes are overestimated (if there there is a true effect)

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.





doi: 10.1016/j.isci.2020.101698



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.

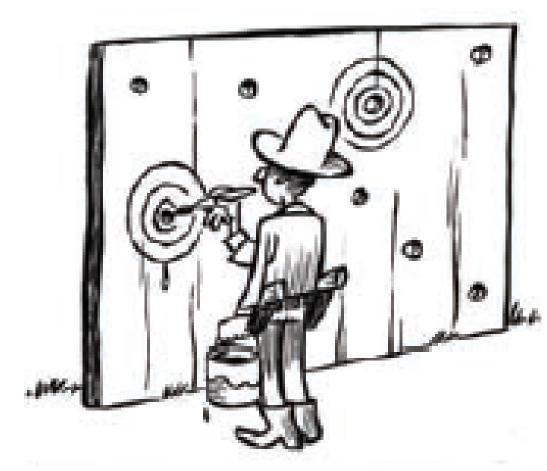
E.g. by

- 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
- ex-cluding, combining, or splitting treatment groups postanalysis
- including or excluding covariates postanalysis
- stopping data exploration if an analysis yields a significant p-value
- Perfoming 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

Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Ruud Wetzels, Denny Borsboom, Han L. J. van der Maas, and Rogier A. Kievit University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Perspectives on Psychological Science 7(6) 632–638 © The Author(s) 2012 Reprints and permission: sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav DOI: 10.1177/1745691612463078



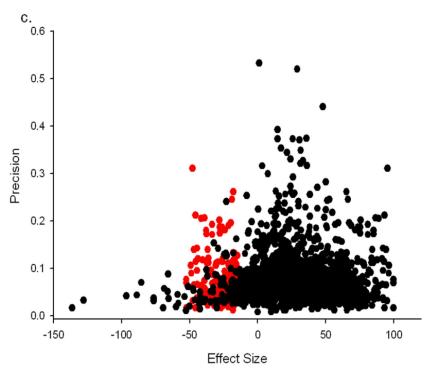
Publication bias: 'positive' results are overrepresented in the literature

OPEN @ ACCESS Freely available online

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."



PLoS Biol. 2010; 8 e1000344

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



PLoS Biol. 2018;16:e2006343. doi: 10.1371/journal.pbio.2006343

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 Yarborough¹*, 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

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.

Mark Yarborough [™] & Ulrich Dirnagl



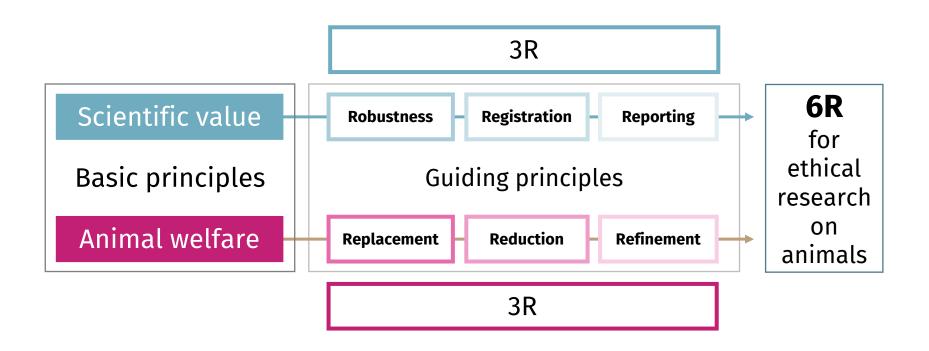


3 Rs are conspicuously incomplete

- 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



Slide download: https://bit.ly/dirnagljena2022



