



POZIVNICA

Zagreb, 13.06.2024.

Pozivamo vas da sudjelujete u online događaju pod nazivom ***Genetically altered animals through the lens of Directive 2010/63/EU***, koji organizira Slovensko društvo za laboratorijske živali (SDLŽ/SLAS) u suradnji sa CroLASA.

Događaj će se održati online **02. srpnja 2024. s početkom u 14:00 sati i završetkom u 16:00 sati.**

Predavačica: dr. Belen Pintado, Španjolska

Belén Pintado, a Doctor in Veterinary Medicine, started her research specialization in reproductive biotechnology in the 80's. After a post-doctoral period at the USDA she specialized in transgenics, back in Spain she joined the National Institute of Agricultural Research, focusing her activity on the generation of animal models through genetic modification. She has collaborated as an external advisor of the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture regarding genetically altered animals and at present, she is director of the Transgenesis core facility of 2 research institutes of the Spanish National Council of Research in Madrid. She is a past president of FELASA and coauthor of many FELASA WG reports on transgenic animals.

Kratak sadržaj predavanja:

The main goal of the workshop is to help understand the explicit provisions of Directive 2010/63/EU regarding Genetically Altered Animals. It will focus on the Framework for genetically altered animals under Directive 2010/63/EU on the Protection of Animals Used for Scientific Purposes released by the European Commission (2022; <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2779/499108>).

Participants are encouraged to watch a FELASA webinar prepared by Belen on this subject beforehand (<https://felasa.eu/Announcements/id/59>) so that they can actively participate in the interactive online workshop with numerous quizzes addressing the following subject:


- Creation of a Genetically Altered (GA) model: from founder to an “established” GA line
- Maintenance of an established GA line with or without harmful phenotype
- Invasive genotyping
- Project Application: When do I need one and why?
- How to make the statistical report: What to report and when, i.e. continued use and reuse, and the difference between the annual and 5-year reports?

Događaj je besplatan* i održat će se na engleskom jeziku. Molimo sve zainteresirane da se prijave za događaj do **30. lipnja 2024.** Svoju prijavu pošaljite na e-mail adresu info@crolasa.com. Uz svoju prijavu naznačite želite li primiti potvrdu.

*Kotizacija sudjelovanje je besplatna za registrirane članove CroLASA-e ili SLAS-a s plaćenom

članarinom Društva za 2024. godinu, kao i za sve ostale zainteresirane kolege. Potvrda o sudjelovanju s bodovima za kontinuirani profesionalni razvoj (CPD) bit će besplatno dostavljena registriranim članovima na zahtjev nakon webinaru. Za nečlanove Certificati s CPD bodovima bit će isporučeni uz uplatu od 25 EUR po predavanju na račun Društva.

Veselimo se zajedničkom susretu,


Dr sc. Sara Trnski Levak
tajnica CroLASA


Dr.sc. Maja Lang Balija
predsjednica CroLASA

Key areas of culture of care

Appropriate behaviour and attitude towards animal research from all key personnel

- Management and staff should have a good level of knowledge surrounding animal care and use, and any issues that may be caused by the use of animals in research. There should be a commitment to providing high standards of animal welfare. Individual attitudes should be positive and proactive with regards to animal welfare and humane science.

A corporate expectation of high standard with respect to the legal, welfare 3Rs and ethical aspects of animal use

- This should be promoted through all levels of the establishment to allow for high standards of animal welfare. There should be established animal welfare policies in place and all animals should be provided with a high standard of veterinary and technical care by fully trained staff.

Shared responsibility towards animal care, welfare, and use

- Whilst responsibility towards animal welfare should be shared to ensure the highest standards possible, it should not allow individual responsibility to be forgotten.

A pro-active approach towards improving standards

- Improving standards of welfare and care should be a constant in the minds of all staff, as opposed to only reacting to problems when they arise

Effective communication throughout the establishment

- Communication surrounding animal welfare, issues that have arisen, and the effect of these on science should be effective, open, and honest. Staff should have the confidence to communicate any issues they may have, and all concerns should be dealt with positively. There should be no 'blame culture' towards individuals who raised concerns and all communication should be two-way.

Understanding of the importance of compliance

- All staff, particularly those who work directly with animals, should understand what compliance procedures are in place, how they are put in place, and the importance of them.

Those with specified roles understand their tasks and responsibilities

- Staff should be fully trained and have a good level of knowledge surrounding their tasks and responsibilities, and exactly what their job entails. Whilst this is particularly important for those working and caring for the animals directly, it is also true for management staff.

Care staff and veterinarians are respected and listened to

- Care staff and vets are directly involved in the care and welfare of lab animals and are an important part of an establishment. They should be empowered and supported throughout the establishment they are working in.

Recognition of high standards of work

- Ensuring staff feel appreciated, encouraged, and rewarded for being conscientious and showing high levels of care will promote culture of care through an establishment. If staff feel appreciated, burnout and compassion fatigue will likely be less common, benefitting not only animal welfare, but human welfare.