

Understanding the lengthy process to replace the Draize test

Marlous Kooijman

M.KOOIJMAN@UU.NL

Dirk van der Zwan, Ellen Moors, Huub Schellekens, Marko Hekkert

EUSAAT 2012



Universiteit Utrecht

Background of PhD project

- Aim: Elucidating why only a few of the alternatives have replaced animal tests
 - Provide points of departure to speed up the replacement of animal tests
 - Gain insight in dynamics of change of highly institutionalized practices



Source: whyhomeschool.blogspot.nl

This project

Draize eye irritation test in rabbits by

innovative methods

Single exploratory case study

Innovation literature





Source: occupyforanimals.org

Source: newbusinessintel.com

Innovation theory

- INNOVATION ≠ GOOD IDEA
- INNOVATION = good idea + developing + testing + experimenting + creating support etc.

Framework to analyze technological change:

Technological Innovation System (TIS) APPROACH (Hekkert et al, 2007)

Study of 7 key processes over time:

- 1. Experimentation
- 2. Knowledge development
- 3. Knowledge diffusion
- 4. Guidance of the search
- 5. Market formation
- 6. Resource mobilization
- 7. Counteracting resistance to change





Institutional theory

- TIS focuses on emergence of technologies
- INSTITUTIONS ('the rules of the game') are also important
 - **3 pillars of institutions** (Scott, 2008)
 - 1. Regulative rules (e.g. rules, laws, sanctions)
 - 2. Normative rules (e.g. norms and values)
 - 3. Cognitive rules (e.g. shared conceptions of reality)



Method

Qualitative event history analysis

EVENTS related to:

- Key processes of the TIS
- Institutional pillars

NARRATIVE Data gathering

- Desk research
- Triangulation in 11 semi-structured interviews

Institutionalization of the Draize test

Draize test adoption in regulation in 1960s

Testing in rabbits

Subjective scoring

Variable results

Only available method

Turned out to be successful

The rise of the TIS

Anti-Draize campaign in 1980

Created momentum
Change in normative rule: Conducting the Draize test
was not longer taken for granted

Increased activity in all key processes

Development of alternatives became large-scale operation

Several alternatives were developed



Momentum vanished

1985 -1993: Momentum faded

Use of alternatives as pre-screen and occupational hazard purposes

Development of alternatives took long

Normative rule that it was too challenging to replace
the successful Draize test gradually prevailed over
public concerns

Activity in all key processes declined



Institutional pressure

1993 -1998: Increased institutional pressure

Regulative rule concerning a ban on animal testing for cosmetics adopted by EU

Increased activity in many key processes including 6 multi-laboratory validation studies

None of the alternatives (30) were approved

Deadline of the ban was missed

Continuing Institutional pressure

1998 -2003: Continuing institutional pressure

Deadline ban was missed and postponed 3 times
Regulative rules concerning approval of alternatives
too challenging?

Draize test was reference

Alternatives should predict eye irritation at least as good as the Draize test

Zero tolerance with regard to false-negatives



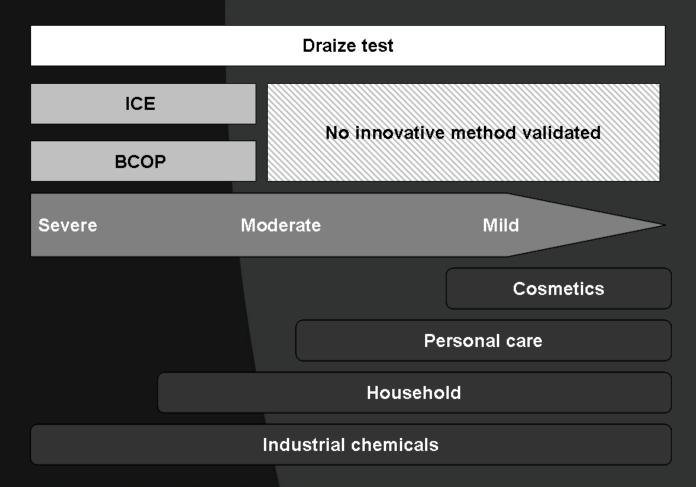
Tiered testing

2003-2009: Implementation of two alternatives

New regulative rule: a ban that **phased out** essential safety tests **before** alternatives are **formally** validated

Revision of cognitive rule: tiered testing
Retrospective analysis results validation studies 2 tests
validated for moderate to severe eye irritation
Implementation in OECD guidelines

Current situation





Conclusions

Innovation = DIFFICULT

Technology development is important

Main barriers originate in the rules

- Regulative embedding of the Draize test
- Normative: the believe in the Draize test
- Cognitive rule to aim for a single test to replace the Draize test

Institutionalization create high barriers to change Political and public pressure are key for replacing animal tests



"The difficulty lies, not in the new ideas, but in escaping from the old ones, which ramify, for those brought up as most of us have been, into every corner of our minds."

John Maynard Keynes, 1935

