

MICROSAMPLING: LESS IS MORE

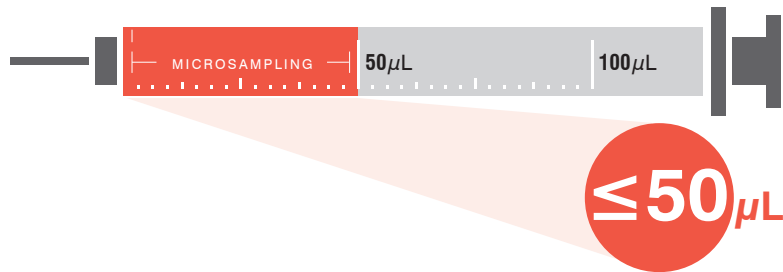


Efficacy and safety assessments require blood collection from study animals to gather data on the effects of a drug compound.



WHAT IS IT?

It is a method to collect a very small amount of blood, typically $\leq 50 \mu\text{L}$ (ICH S3A Q&A document).



ENDPOINTS

Microsampling has been validated for numerous endpoints:

BIOANALYSIS

PHARMACODYNAMICS

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

ANTI-DRUG ANTIBODIES

BIOMARKERS

IMMUNOTOXICOLOGY

BENEFITS



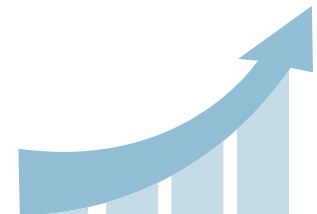
Scientific

- Improves modelling of individual animal effects
- Relates toxicology effects to exposure for individual animals
- More accurate understanding of the TK profile through exposure data for a single animal.
- Smaller blood volumes can offer advantages in the clinical setting



Ethical

- Achieves 2 of the 3Rs
- **Reduction:** Eliminates the need for satellite animals
 - **Refinement:** Less invasive sampling for animals



Economic

- Fewer animals dosed = less drug needed
- Fewer animals on study = less animal husbandry and study handling
- Blood volume is available for other investigations
- Combining endpoints allows you to run fewer studies