

# A multicenter systematic assessment of Brazilian biomedical science

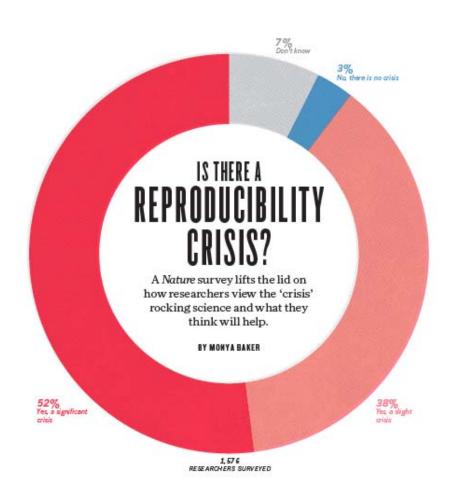


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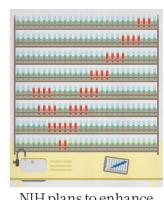


## Cutting straight to the chase...

 I can probably skip over why we think research reproducibility is an important topic...







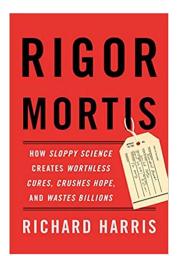
#### NIH plans to enhance reproducibility

Francis S. Collins and Lawrence A. Tabak discuss initiatives that the US National Institutes of Health is exploring to restore the self-correcting nature of preclinical research.

## Reducing our irreproducibility Over the past year, Nature has published a string o

Over the past year, Nature has published a string of articles that highlight failures in the reliability and reproducibility of published research (collected and freely available at go.nature.com/huhbyr). The problems arise in laboratories, but journals such as this one compound them when they fail to exert sufficient scrutiny over the results that they publish, and when they do not publish enough information for other researchers to assess results properly.

From next month, Nature and the Nature research journals will introduce editorial measures to address the problem by improving the consistency and quality of reporting in life-sciences articles. To ease the interpretation and improve the reliability of published results we will more systematically ensure that key methodological details are reported, and we will give more space to methods sections. We will examine statistics more closely and encourage authors to be transparent, for example by including their raw data.

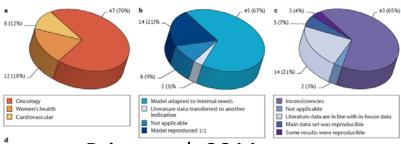


## That said...

 We still have very little data on the reproducibility of basic biomedical research.

Believe it or not: how much can we rely on published data on potential drug targets?

Florian Prinz, Thomas Schlange and Khusru Asadullah



Prinz et al. 2011

## 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.

<b>REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS</b> Preclinical research generates many secondary publications, even when results cannot be reproduced.				
Journal impact factor	Number of articles	Mean number of citations of non-reproduced articles*	Mean number of citations of reproduced articles	
>20	21	248 (range 3–800)	231 (range 82–519)	
5–19	32	169 (range 6–1,909)	13 (range 3–24)	

Results from ten-year retrospective analysis of experiments performed prospectively. The term 'non-reproduced' was assigned on the basis of findings not being sufficiently robust to drive a drug-development programme.

\*Source of citations: Google Scholar, May 2011.

Begley & Ellis, 2012

# Reproducibility Project: Cancer Biology Investigating reproducibility in preclinical cancer research. f 💌 📾 💣

Errington et al. (ongoing)

## Reproducibility vs. incentives

 Much of the debate on irreproducibility hovers around wrong incentives.

Scientific Utopia: II. Restructuring Incentives and Practices to Promote Truth Over Publishability

Brian A. Nosek, Jeffrey R. Spies, and Matt Motyl



## The natural selection of bad science

Paul E. Smaldino<sup>1</sup> and Richard McElreath<sup>2</sup>

#### **Volume**



#### Rigor/Reproducibility?

 $(\dots)$ 

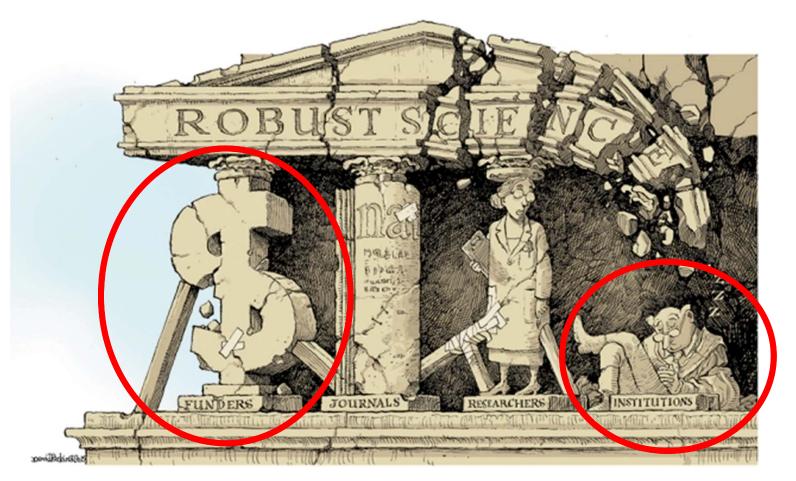


#### **Novelty/Impact**



## A disconnected debate

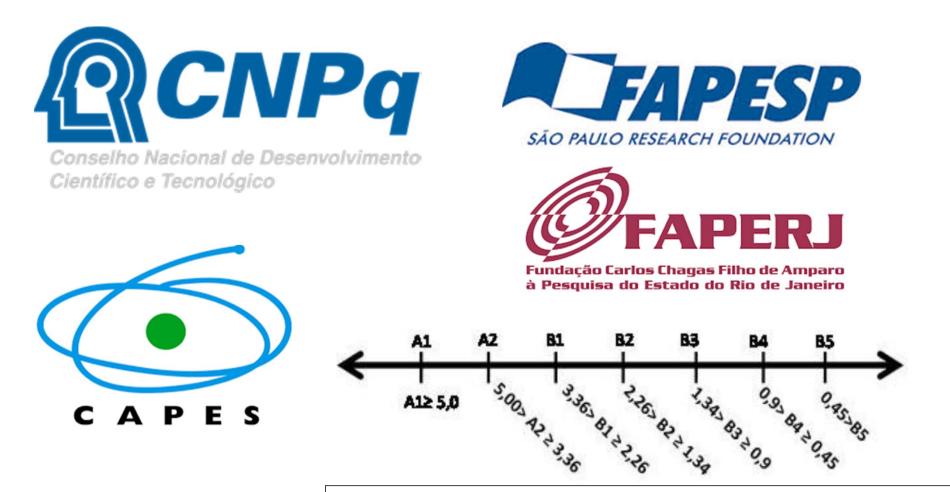
• Interestingly, existing data on reproducibility are usually not connected to the levels in which incentives occur.



Begley et al., 2015

### The Brazilian case

 In Brazil, incentives are mostly provided by large national or state agencies that set criteria for large-scale evaluations.

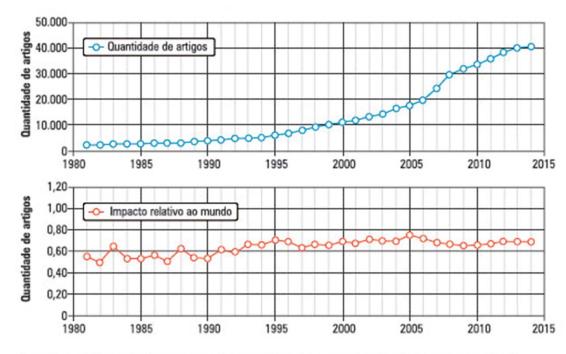


## What agencies worry about...

 There is optimism about the growth of Brazilian science, and worries about its lack of impact.

Quantity

**Impact** 



Fonte: Dados da Thomson-Reuters InCities compilados por CH Brito Cruz para a palestra "Desaños para a Pesquisa no Brasil"

## ... and what they *should* worry about.

 This overlooks the much more pressing question of how much of what we publish is actually solid.

40.000 Quantidade de artigos Quantity 용 30.000 20.000 10.000 1990 2000 2005 1980 1985 1995 2010 2015 1,20-Quantidade de artigos **Impact** Impacto relativo ao mundo 0,80-0,60 0,40-0,20 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 1980 2010 2015 Fonte: Dados da Thomson-Reuters InCities compilados por CH Brito Cruz para a palestra "Desaños para a Pesquisa no Brasil" Reproducibility?

50.000

## Taking the problem in our own hands

 As answering this question with data seems alien to funding agencies, it becomes a moral obligation of the scientific community.

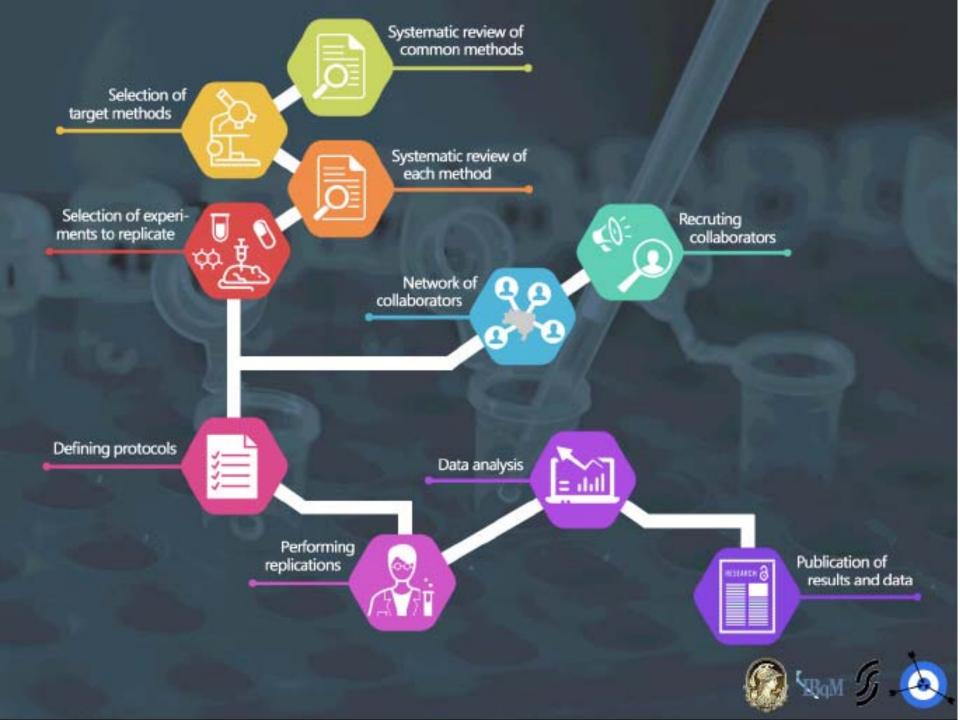


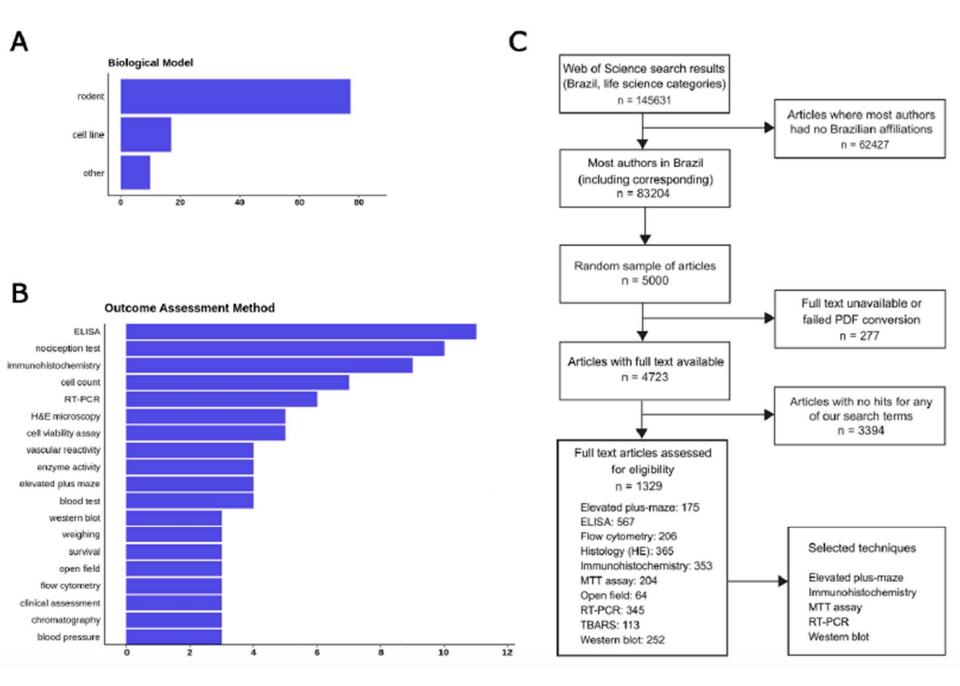
### What is it?

- The Brazilian Reproducibility Initiative is a multicenter effort to estimate the reproducibility of Brazilian biomedical science.
- Our aim is to reproduce between 60 and 100 experiments from Brazilian articles using 3 to 5 common laboratory methods in multiple laboratories.









Amaral et al., 2019

## Methods selection

- 10 candidate methods for further evaluation:
- ELISA
- Western blot
- RT-PCR
- Imunohistochemistry
- H&E microscopy
- Cell viability (MTT)
- Flow cytometry
- Elevated plus maze
- Open field exploration
- Lipid peroxidation (TBARS)



## Building our network

 Intensive outreach for laboratories interested in participating (April - November 2018).



laboratórios colaboradores está aberto! Se você trabalha no Brasil, tem experiência em uma de nossas 10 técnicas candidatas e interesse em realizar experimentos de replicação conosco, recebendo financiamento para isso, queremos saber mais sobre você! Preencha a ficha de cadastro de laboratórios disponível em http://reprodutibilidade.bio.br/cadastro e participe como autor deste esforço multicêntrico para avaliar a reprodutibilidade da ciência brasileira!



#### Cadastro de laboratórios colaboradores - Iniciativa Brasileira de Reprodutibilidade

Quais das seguintes técnicas seu laboratório está apto a

	executar? *	
Marque todas as opções aplicáveis. Estas técnicas foram pré-selecionadas a partir das etapas iniciais de revisão sistemática. Lembre-se que os custos relativos aos experime replicação serão cobertos pela Iniciativa Brasileira de Reprodutibilidade, mas que os lat colaboradores devem ter a infraestrutura necessária para realizá-los.		
	Ensaio de viabilidade celular por MTT	
	ELISA	
	Western Blot	
	☐ PCR	
	☐ Imunohistoquímica ou imunocitoquímica (microscopia confocal)	
	Histologia por Hematoxilina e eosina (microscopia ótica)	
	Labirinto elevado em cruz	
	Exploração em campo aberto	

Ensaio de TBARS (substâncias reativas ao ácido tiobarbitúrico)

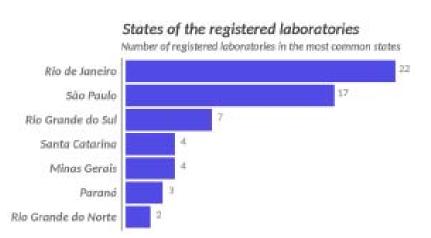
Citometria de fluxo

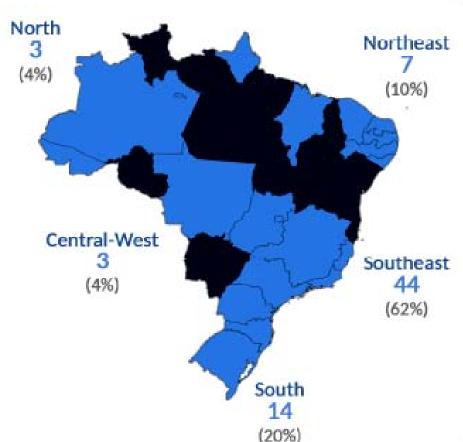
## Building our network

## Registered laboratories



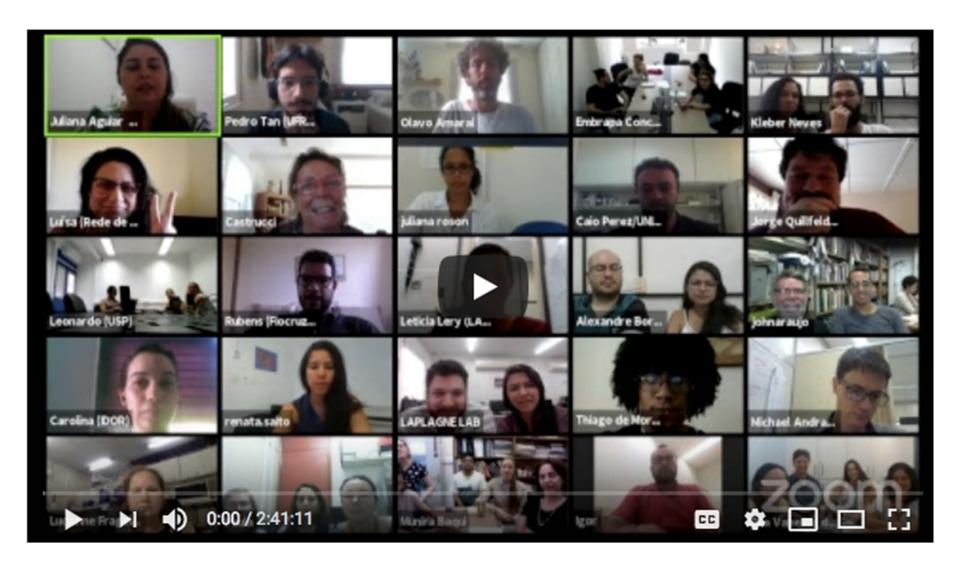
43 18 institutions states





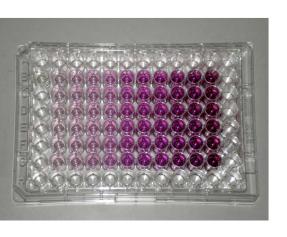
## What we currently look like...

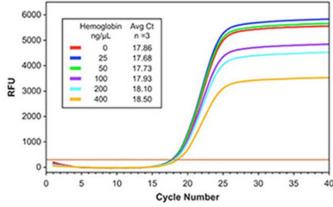
• And that's less than half of us!



## 1<sup>st</sup> wave of experiments

- 67 participating labs.
- 3 methods:
  - MTT assay (cell viability in culture).
  - RT-PCR (mRNA expression in tissue/culture).
  - Elevated plus maze (anxiety task in rodents).
- Cell lines, rats or mice as biological models.







## **Experiment selection**

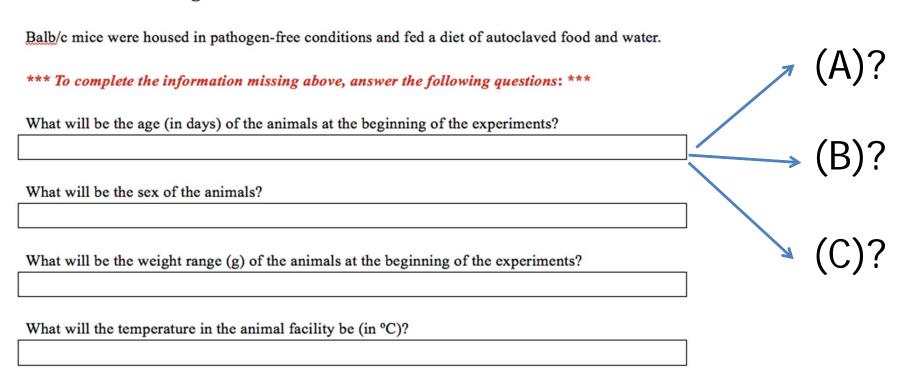
- 20-year random sample of 30,000 articles in life sciences journals with at least half of authors based in Brazil.
- 20 individual experiments using each method selected by full-text mining + manual screening.
- Each experiment will be replicated in 3 different labs in a blinded fashion with bias control measures.
- Sample size calculated to provide 95% power for each individual replication to detect the original difference.



## 'Naturalistic' reproducibility

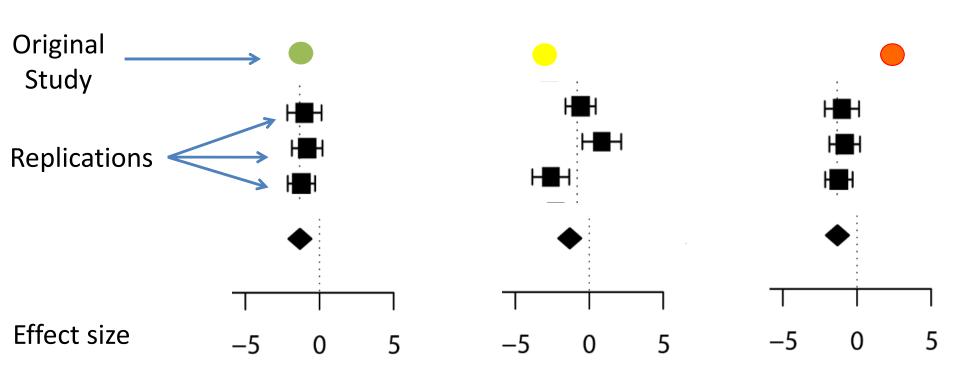
- The published protocol is followed, but gaps are filled (and registered) independently by the 3 replicating labs.
- This should allow us to evaluate the impact of different methodological variables on the variability in results.

#### Animals and Housing



## Data Analysis

- Replication success will be defined by the original study's effect size being within the 95% prediction interval defined by a meta-analysis of the replications.
- Using multiple labs will allow us to separate variability due to methodological issues to bias in the literature.



## **Evaluating predictors**



- Results will allow us to analyze predictors of replication:
- Experimental model/method
- Effect size and statistical significance
- Number of citations and impact factor
- Publication year
- Experience of the principal investigator
- Region and institution of origin
- Predictions by other researchers

(Preregistration open at <a href="http://reprodutibilidade.bio.br/home">http://reprodutibilidade.bio.br/home</a>!)

## Schedule

#### 1st wave of experiments:

- Currently: Development and internal peer review of protocols for each replication experiment.
- August 2019 December 2020: Experimental replications.

2<sup>nd</sup> wave (Western blot? Immunohistochemistry?):

December 2019 – April 2021

#### <u>Publication of Results</u>

Expected at mid-2021



## What we stand to gain





- We will be the first country to have a systematic estimate of research reproducibility at a national level.
- Dissemination of the debate on research reproducibility across the country (and beyond).
- Development of a culture in which the reproducibility of published findings can and should be evaluated.
- Experience in a collective endeavour to answer a large general-interest question

## If you want to know more...

#### Science Forum: The Brazilian Reproducibility Initiative









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Amaral et al. eLife 2019;8:e41602. DOI: https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.41602



http://reprodutibilidade.bio.br/home

#### BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

## Brazil's science faces reproducibility test

More than 60 labs will assess the replicability of work by the country's researchers

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