OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

Activities in 2017

This report has been submitted : 2018-01-12 15:18:12

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:	Leptospirosis
Address of laboratory:	SENASA Talcahuano N° 1660 (1640) Martínez, Pcia de Buenos Aires ARGENTINA INTA Las Cabañas y Repetto (S/N)(1680) Hurlingham, Pcia de Buenos Aires Argentina
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Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Dr. Carlos Zenobi. Direccion General de Laboratorios y Control Técnico. Servicio Nacional de Sanidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASA) Dra Elisa Carrillo Directora del Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Veterinarias(CICVyA) (INTA)
Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:	Jessica Petrakovsky, MSc Responsable del Departamento Leptospirosis Coordinacion Bacteriología y Enfermedades Exóticas (SENASA) Luis Samartino, MV, McS, Ph D Referente zoonosis bacterianas (INTA)
Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:	Governmental

ToR 1: To use, promote and disseminate diagnostic methods validated according to OIE Standards

1. Did your laboratory perform diagnostic tests for the specified disease/topic for purposes such as disease diagnosis, screening of animals for export, surveillance, etc.? (Not for quality control, proficiency testing or staff training)

Yes

Diagnostic Test	Indicated in OIE Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
Indirect diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
MAT	Si	3192	57
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Aislamiento Bacteriológico		26	
PCR		72	10
Genotipificación		39	4
Inmunofluorescencia		179	9
MLVA		30	14

ToR 2: To develop reference material in accordance with OIE requirements, and implement and promote the application of OIE Standards.
To store and distribute to national laboratories biological reference products and any other reagents used in the diagnosis and control of the designated pathogens or disease.

2. Did your laboratory produce or supply imported standard reference reagents officially recognised by the OIE?

No

3. Did your laboratory supply standard reference reagents (non OIE-approved) and/or other diagnostic reagents to OIE Member Countries?

Yes

Type of reagent available	Related diagnostic test	Produced/ provide	Amount supplied nationally (ml, mg)	Amount supplied internationally (ml, mg)	No. of recipient OIE Member Countries	Region of recipients
cepas de Leptospira spp.	MAT	cepas	790 ml	0	1	☐Africa ☒Americas ☐Asia and Pacific ☐Europe ☐Middle East
cepas de Leptospira spp.	prueba de eficacia de vacunas con fracción leptospira	cepas	50 ml	20 ml	2	☐Africa ☒Americas ☐Asia and Pacific ☐Europe ☐Middle East
cepas de Leptospira spp.	Genotipificaciones	cepas	74	0	2	☐Africa ☒Americas ☐Asia and Pacific ☐Europe ☐Middle East

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

No

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to OIE Member Countries?

No

ToR 3: To develop, standardise and validate, according to OIE Standards, new procedures for diagnosis and control of the designated pathogens or diseases

6. Did your laboratory develop new diagnostic methods validated according to OIE Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

7. Did your laboratory develop new vaccines according to OIE Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

ToR 4: To provide diagnostic testing facilities, and, where appropriate, scientific and technical advice on disease control measures to OIE Member Countries

8. Did your laboratory carry out diagnostic testing for other OIE Member Countries?

No

9. Did your laboratory provide expert advice in technical consultancies on the request of an OIE Member Country?

Yes

Name of the OIE Member Country receiving a technical consultancy	Purpose	How the advice was provided
CUBA	Tipificación de leptospiras por técnicas moleculares	Presencial
PARAGUAY	Diagnostico de leptospirosis por técnica de microaglutinación	Presencial
KENYA	Diagnostico de leptospirosis por técnica de microaglutinación	correo electrónico
CHILE	Diagnostico de leptospirosis por técnica de microaglutinación	correo electrónico
EL SALVADOR	Diagnostico de leptospirosis por técnica de microaglutinación	correo electrónico
GUATEMALA	Diagnostico de leptospirosis por técnica de microaglutinación	correo electrónico
URUGUAY	Control de calidad de vacunas con fracción leptospira	correo electrónico
MEXICO	Diagnostico de leptospirosis por técnica de microaglutinación Control de brotes de leptospirosis en establecimientos infectados	correo electrónico presencial
PANAMA	Diagnostico de leptospirosis por técnica de microaglutinación	correo electrónico
BRAZIL	Control de brotes de leptospirosis en establecimientos infectados	presencial

ToR 5: To carry out and/or coordinate scientific and technical studies in collaboration with other laboratories, centres or organisations

10. Did your laboratory participate in international scientific studies in collaboration with OIE Member Countries other than the own?

No

ToR 6: To collect, process, analyse, publish and disseminate epizootiological data relevant to the designated pathogens or diseases

11. Did your Laboratory collect epizootiological data relevant to international disease control?

Yes

12. Did your laboratory disseminate epizootiological data that had been processed and analysed?

Yes

13. What method of dissemination of information is most often used by your laboratory? (Indicate in the appropriate box the number by category)

a) Articles published in peer-reviewed journals: 5
Sylvia Grune Loffler, Bibiana Brihuega, Luis Samartino. Insights into genetic distances of pathogenic Leptospira spp. from humans, animals and environment using Multiple Locus Variable-number tandem repeat Analysis (MLVA) genotypes. ISSN: 0093-3821 - Journal of Zoonotic Diseases and Public Health, 2017

Grune Loffler S, Martinez ML, Romero GN, Brihuega BF. Discriminación genotípica de serovariedades del serogrupo Icterohaemorrhagiae pertenecientes a Leptospira interrogans (Spirochaetales: Leptospiraceae) y el análisis de distancias génicas mediante coordenadas principales. Revista FAVE – Sección Ciencias Veterinarias 15 (2017) 31-37; doi: https://doi.org/10.14409/favecv.v15i1/2.6243. Versión impresa ISSN 1666-938X. Versión digital ISSN 2362-5589. 31

L. Calvinho, I. Echalde, F. Fernández, A. Mangold, R. Noseda, A. Odeon. Contribuciones de: B. Brihuega, M. Bok, C. Camussone, A. Ham, A. Koval, E. Uriarte, E. Luchesi, V. Parreño, J. Petrakovsky, G. Russo, AA. Schudel, P. Soto y C. Vega. Editado por AA Schudel. (2018)“Las enfermedades de bovinos y ovinos que se previenen mediante la vacunación”. En "La vacunación en la prevención, el control y la erradicación de las enfermedades infecciosas de los animales" (pp 341-462). 1ª Edición. Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires. Fundación Prosaia 2017

Bibiana Brihuega, Luis Samartino, Graciela Romero, Carmelo Auteri, Mara Martinez, Sylvia Grune Loffler. First isolation of Leptospira borgpetersenii from fetuses of wild boars (Sus scrofa). ISSN: 1860-3122 - Electronic Journal of Biology. 2017.

Pablo Eduardo Martino,Luis Ernesto Samartino,Néstor Oscar Stanchi,Nilda Esther Radman &Eduardo Joaquín Parrado. Serology and protein electrophoresis for evidence of exposure to 12 mink pathogens in free-ranging American mink (Neovison vison) in Argentina. Pages 207-211 Published online: 21 Jun 2017. Veterinary Quartely. Volume 17 issue 1. 2017

b) International conferences: 2
Brihuega B., Martinez M., Grune S., Auteri C., Romero G., Samartino L. Bovine Leptospirosis in Argentina. 18th Symposium World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians. Sorrento, Italy, June 7 to 10th, 2017.

Sylvia Grune Loffler, Mara Martínez, Vanina Saraullo, Graciela Romero, Luis Samartino and Bibiana Brihuega. Insights into genetic distances of pathogenic Leptospira spp. from humans,animals and environment using MLVA-genotypes. 10 th Meeting International Leptospirosis, 27/11/17 to 01/12/17. Palmerston North , New Zeland.

c) National conferences: 1
XVII Jornadas argentinas de Microbiología y Jornadas Bioquímicas del Sur Argentino.. Bahía Blanca . Buenos Aires Argentina 7, 8 y 9 de junio de 2017. Presentación de dos posters: “Seroprevalencia de Leptospirosis en jabalí (Sus scrofa) de vida libre en un área del noreste Patagónico” y” Leptospirosis: resultados serológicos en perros de caza en una región de la Patagonia noreste”

d) Other:
(Provide website address or link to appropriate information) 0

ToR 7: To provide scientific and technical training for personnel from OIE Member Countries
To recommend the prescribed and alternative tests or vaccines as OIE Standards

14. Did your laboratory provide scientific and technical training to laboratory personnel from other OIE Member Countries?

Yes

a) Technical visits: 1
b) Seminars: 0
c) Hands-on training courses: 4
d) Internships (>1 month): 0

Type of technical training provided (a, b, c or d)	Country of origin of the expert(s) provided with training	No. participants from the corresponding country
c	Cuba	1
c	Paraguay	1
c	Brazil	1
c	Panama	1
a	Uruguay	1

ToR 8: To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity relevant for the pathogen and the disease concerned

15. Does your laboratory have a Quality Management System certified according to an International Standard?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)
IRAM 301:2005- IEC/ISO 17025	Certificado acreditación OAA.pdf
IRAM 301:2005- IEC/ISO 17025	INTA Samartino 17025 acreditacion MAT last version.pdf

16. Is your laboratory accredited by an international accreditation body?

No

17. Does your laboratory maintain a “biorisk management system” for the pathogen and the disease concerned?

Yes

(See Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, Chapter 1.1.4)

ToR 9: To organise and participate in scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE

18. Did your laboratory organise scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE?

No

19. Did your laboratory participate in scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE?

No

ToR 10: To establish and maintain a network with other OIE Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen or disease and organise regular inter-laboratory proficiency testing to ensure comparability of results

20. Did your laboratory exchange information with other OIE Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen or disease?

No

21. Was your laboratory involved in maintaining a network with OIE Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen or disease by organising or participating in proficiency tests?

No

22. Did your laboratory collaborate with other OIE Reference Laboratories for the same disease on scientific research projects for the diagnosis or control of the pathogen of interest?

Yes

Title of the project or contract	Scope	Name(s) of relevant OIE Reference Laboratories
Diversidad y distribución del gen Lig en las cepas patógenas de Leptospira spp.	Detección de proteínas de membrana para ser utilizadas en el desarrollo de herramientas dirigidas a diagnósticar leptospirosis en animales	Instituto Patobiología , INTA Castelar, Direccion de Laboratorio Animal, DILAB, SENASA

ToR 11: To organise inter-laboratory proficiency testing with laboratories other than OIE Reference Laboratories for the same pathogens and diseases to ensure equivalence of results

23. Did your laboratory organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with laboratories other than OIE Reference Laboratories for the same disease?

Yes

Note: See Interlaboratory test comparisons in: Laboratory Proficiency Testing at: http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/reference-laboratories/proficiency-testing see point 1.3

Purpose for inter-laboratory test comparisons[1]	No. participating laboratories	Region(s) of participating OIE Member Countries
determinar la aptitud de un laboratorio para realizar pruebas de diagnóstico específicas;	5	☐Africa ☒Americas ☐Asia and Pacific ☐Europe ☐Middle East

ToR 12: To place expert consultants at the disposal of the OIE

24. Did your laboratory place expert consultants at the disposal of the OIE?

No

25. Additional comments regarding your report:

Durante el año 2017 se controlaron 20.239.312 dosis de vacuna con fraccion leptospira correspondientes a 157 series. En consecuencia, fueron decomisadas 3.521.125 dosis (27 series)