OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

Activities in 2021

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Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:	Epizootic haemorrhagic disease
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Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Pascal Boireau (Director of Animal Health laboratory)
Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:	Stephan Zientara (Deputy Director of the animal Health laboratory) and Corinne Sailleau (as deputy of the OIE reference laboratory)
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
ELISA	yes	45 (overseas region)	2 (Tunisia)
SNT	yes		2 (Tunisia)
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
All genotype rtRT-PCR (Viarouge et	yes	54 ((overseas region)	6 (Tunisia)
Typing rtRT-PCR (Viarouge et al, 2015)	yes		6
Viral isolation on KC cells	yes	12	6

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?

No

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?

Yes

Name of OIE Member Country seeking assistance	Date (month)	No. samples received for provision of diagnostic support	No. samples received for provision of confirmatory diagnoses
TUNISIA	December	6	6

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
TUNISIA	technical advices on virus identification and characterization	by visioconference

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

If the answer is yes, please provide details of the data collected:
Surveillance and identification of EHDV strains that circulate in the French overseas territories (French Guiana and Reunion Island) enriche the epidemiological data on the distribution of the virus in the Indian Ocean and South America.

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

Yes

If the answer is yes, please provide details of the data collected:
Prevalence of the disease and serotype identification

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: 0

b) International conferences: 0

c) National conferences: 0

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?

No

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?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)
ISO 17025	Attestation 1-2246 révision 20.pdf

16. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
Detection of viral genome by rtRT-PCR	COFRAC

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?

Yes

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?

Not applicable (Only OIE Reference Lab. designated for disease)

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?

Not applicable (Only OIE Reference Lab. designated for disease)

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
The organisation of this inter-laboratory test will be rotational between the four Laboratories (the Pirbright institute (GB); ANSES(FRANCE);NCFAD (CANADA); APHIS-NVSL (USA. detection of EHDV antibodies and genome by ELISA and PCR techniques routinely used	4	☐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:

Very few countries have plans for surveillance or control of this infection.
The explanation of the low activity of the OIE Reference Laboratory for epizootic haemorrhagic disease in France can be explained by the following facts: Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) is not a notifiable disease in many countries. Moreover, the prevalence and incidence are very low in many countries (except for the US, Australia and Japan).

No surveillance (compulsory or voluntary) surveillance is put in place in many countries.
The fact that EHDV is a minor disease for the veterinary services of the OIE network is the main explanation of the low number of interactions of the OIE Reference Laboratory for epizootic hemorrhagic disease.