OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

Activities in 2018

This report has been submitted : 2019-01-16 15:33:21

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:	Infection with Gyrodactylus salaris
Address of laboratory:	P.O. Box 750 Sentrum 0106 Oslo NORWAY
Tel.:	+47-45244095
Fax:	
E-mail address:	haakon.hansen@vetinst.no
Website:	www.vetinst.no
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Gaute Lenvik, CEO
Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:	Haakon Hansen, Senior Researcher, Norwegian Veterinary Institute.
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
0	0	0	0
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Screening of fish under stereo microcope	yes	7279	0
Morphological diagnosis	yes	10	3
Molecular diagnosis	yes	78	48

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
SWEDEN	November	3	3
RUSSIA	September	48	48

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

No

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?

Yes

Title of the study	Duration	Purpose of the study	Partners (Institutions)	OIE Member Countries involved other than your country
Detection of Gyrodactylus salaris in eDNA samples.	2 weeks	To test and demonstrate eDNA as a tool to detect Gyrodactylus salaris in water samples.	Swedish Agricultural University, SLU (Erik Degerman)	SWEDEN
Detection of Gyrodactylus salaris in eDNA samples.	2 weeks	To test and demonstrate eDNA as a tool to detect Gyrodactylus salaris in water samples.	Institute of Biology KarRC RAS Petrozavodsk Russia	RUSSIA
Development of markers for stran characterization of G. salaris	ongoing	To develop new markers that can improve the diagnostics of different strains of G. salaris	Institute of Biology, University of Graz, Austria	AUSTRIA

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: 1
Rusch, J. C., et al. (2018). Catching the fish with the worm: a case study on eDNA detection of the monogenean parasite Gyrodactylus salaris and two of its hosts, Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) and rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss). Parasites & Vectors 11(333).

b) International conferences: 3
Haakon Hansen, Evgeny Ieshko, Nikolay Mugue, Sergey Sokolov, Alexey Parshukov, Natalia Kalinina, Tatijana Karaseva, Vera Melnik, Igor Samokhvalov, Dmitry Kuzmin. (2018) Gyrodactylus salaris in Russia – geographical distribution and diagnostics.Barentsvet 2018 – International conference on animal diseases in countries in the barents sea area, Murmansk, Russia. 25-27.09.2018

Rusch, JC, Hansen, H, Strand, DA, Vrålstad,T, (2018) Detection of hosts and pathogens in water samples with focus on the crayfish plague and Gyrodactylus salaris. Barentsvet 2018 – International conference on animal diseases in countries in the barents sea area, Murmansk, Russia. 25-27.09.2018

Rusch, JC, Hansen, H, Strand, DA, Vrålstad,T, (2018) Detection of pathogens and their hosts using water sampling and eDNA analysis demonstrated on Crayfish plague/crayfish and Gyrodactylus salaris/Atlantic salmon. Charles University PhD Seminar, Svatý Jan pod Skalou, Czechia, 2.11.2018

c) National conferences: 0

d) Other:
(Provide website address or link to appropriate information) 1
Sigurd Hytterød, Mari Darrud, Karin Johansen,
Siw Larsen, Saima Nasrin Mohammad and Haakon
Hansen (2018). The surveillance programme for Gyrodactylus salaris
in Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout in Norway 2017:
https://www.vetinst.no/overvaking/gyrodactylus-salaris-overv%C3%A5kningsprogram/_/attachment/download/f30e45f8-d793-4662-a942-c6be923e831e:6f8010159f0476b61b34af9e733726c5d10b44ee/2018_OK_Gyro%20Surveill_Report%202017.pdf

Sigurd Hytterød, Mari Darrud, Saima Nasrin Mohammad and Haakon Hansen (2018).
The post-treatment control programme to ascertain freedom from infection with Gyrodactylus salaris in Atlantic salmon 2017
https://www.vetinst.no/overvaking/gyrodactylus-salaris-friskmelding-laksefisk/_/attachment/download/32362130-3628-4e20-9c23-97f2c44ba6c8:129b014dbb9b8ccd91e7306898f896f1aa5273dc/2018_OK_Gyro%20FM_Report_2017.pdf

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 certified according to an International Standard?

No

Explain Quality Management System in adoption process or currently in place
The Norwegian Veterinary Institute is currently accredited for a number of Methods, but the Method fordiagnosis of Gyrodactylus salaris is not accredited. The other Methods at the institute are accreditedaccording to NS-EN ISO/IEC 17025.

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?

No

(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?

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

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?

No

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

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: