

OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

Activities in 2019

This report has been submitted : 2020-02-04 15:52:35

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:	Tropilaelaps spp.
Address of laboratory:	Les Templiers 105 route des Chappes CS 20111 06902 Sophia Antipolis FRANCE
Tel.:	+33 (0)4 92 94 37 00
Fax:	+33 (0)4 92 94 37 01
E-mail address:	marie-pierre.chauzat@anses.fr
Website:	https://www.anses.fr
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Dr Richard Thiéry
Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:	Dre Marie-Pierre Chauzat head of the European Laboratory for Bee Health
Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:	Research

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)

No

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?

No

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?

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?

No

If the answer is no, please provide a brief explanation of the situation:

Tropilaelaps mites jumped of host from Apis species to Apis mellifera only in Asia. Therefore the disease is restricted to this part of the world. The OIE reference laboratory of ANSES Sophia Antipolis has not received any request for help in diagnosis or identification of Tropilaelaps mites during the year 2019. However, the OIE reference laboratory of ANSES Sophia Antipolis has worked for several years on improving methods for Tropilaelaps mites identification whether they were molecular or morphological methods. Within the framework of the European reference laboratory (founded by the European Commission), the laboratory organised for the first time in 2019 a ring test on Tropilaelaps mites morphological identification (OIE method) with 5 European national reference laboratories (NRLs) consisting on sending a unique panel of microscopic slides successively to each participant. The ring test aimed at assessing the reliability of the diagnosis of the NRLs through the identification of Tropilaelaps mites in a panel of several mites. The main objective was to evaluate the feasibility of such a ring test, which overcomes the problem of availability of mites in sufficient numbers. Data gathered through the assay also demonstrated the reproducibility of the OIE morphological method for Tropilaelaps spp. identification (this method which was elaborated by the Anses Sophia Antipolis laboratory was submitted to OIE in 2016).

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

No

If the answer is no, please provide a brief explanation of the situation:

Tropilaelaps mites jumped of host from Apis species to Apis mellifera only in Asia. Therefore the disease is restricted to this part of the world. The OIE reference laboratory of ANSES Sophia Antipolis has not received any request for help in diagnosis or identification of Tropilaelaps mites during the year 2019. However, the OIE reference laboratory of ANSES Sophia Antipolis has worked for several years on improving methods for Tropilaelaps mites identification whether they were molecular or morphological methods. Within the framework of the European reference laboratory (founded by the European Commission), the laboratory organised for the first time in 2019 a ring test on Tropilaelaps mites morphological identification (OIE method) with 5 European national reference laboratories (NRLs) consisting on sending a unique panel of microscopic slides successively to each participant. The ring test aimed at assessing the reliability of the diagnosis of the NRLs through the identification of Tropilaelaps mites in a panel of several mites. The main objective was to evaluate the feasibility of such a ring test, which overcomes the problem of availability of mites in sufficient numbers. Data gathered through the assay also demonstrated the reproducibility of the OIE morphological method for Tropilaelaps spp. identification (this method which was elaborated by the Anses Sophia Antipolis laboratory was submitted to OIE in 2016).

**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 17025:2005	Attestation D'accréditation 2018-2022.pdf

16. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
Identification de Tropilaelaps spp. (forme adulte) par examen morphologique	COFRAC

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:

Tropilaelaps mites jumped of host from Apis species to Apis mellifera only in Asia. Therefore the disease is restricted to this part of the world. The OIE reference laboratory of ANSES Sophia Antipolis has not received any request for help in diagnosis or identification of Tropilaelaps mites during the year 2019. However, the OIE reference laboratory of ANSES Sophia Antipolis has worked for several years on improving methods for Tropilaelaps mites identification whether they were molecular or morphological methods. Within the framework of the European reference laboratory (founded by the European Commission), the laboratory organised for the first time in 2019 a ring test on Tropilaelaps mites morphological identification (OIE method) with 5 European national reference laboratories (NRLs) consisting on sending a unique panel of microscopic slides successively to each participant. The ring test aimed at assessing the reliability of the diagnosis of the NRLs through the identification of Tropilaelaps mites in a panel of several mites. The main objective was to evaluate the feasibility of such a ring test, which overcomes the problem of availability of mites in sufficient numbers. Data gathered through the assay also demonstrated the reproducibility of the OIE morphological method for Tropilaelaps spp. identification (this method which was elaborated by the Anses Sophia Antipolis laboratory was submitted to OIE in 2016). Moreover, the OIE laboratory works on developing international collaborations (in Nepal and Thailand notably) to collect mites specimens in order to feed the laboratory collection.