

# OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

## *Activities in 2019*

**This report has been submitted : 2020-01-15 12:10:29**

<b>Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:</b>	Avian mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma synoviae)
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<b>Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):</b>	Dr Fahriye Saraç
<b>Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:</b>	Dr. Umit Ozdemir
<b>Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:</b>	Governmental 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)

Yes

Diagnostic Test	Indicated in OIE Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
iELISA	Yes	780	no
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Bacteriological Culture Mg/Ms	Yes	1678	no
PCR	Yes	94	no
Real-Time PCR (Mg/Ms)	No	32	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?

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
Mycoplasma synoviae rapid serum agglutination antigen	Rapid serum agglutination	Produced	250 ml	no	no	<input type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Americas <input type="checkbox"/> Asia and Pacific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> 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?

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?

Yes

If the answer is yes, please provide details of the data collected:
In accordance with the legislation of our Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, routine controls of breeding and hatchery enterprises in terms of Mg and Mm are carried out in 6 months. If positive, flocks are culled. Imported breeding eggs are also routinely checked for the presence of Ms.

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:
Data is still being collected

**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: 2

Ü Özdemir, M A Türkyılmaz, R.A.J. Nicholas Detection and Antibiotic Susceptibility of *Mycoplasma bovis* and Other Respiratory Disease Pathogens from Pneumonic Lung Samples in a Calf Rearing Unit. *Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Veterinary Science*, January 2019

Ü Özdemir, M A Türkyılmaz, R.A.J. Nicholas A live vaccine for contagious agalactia is protective but does not provoke an ELISA response. *Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Veterinary Science*, January 2019

b) International conferences: 1

Survey of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia in goat herds in the Thrace region of Turkey European *Mycoplasma* Conference 18-19 March 2019, London, UK

Ü. Özdemir, M.A. Türkyılmaz, O. Sayı, Ş.H. Erpek & R.A.J. Nicholas

Isolation of *Mycoplasma* Contamination in Cell Cultures and Detection by PCR Assay European *Mycoplasma* Conference 18-19 March 2019, London, UK

Muhammed KARAHAN, S.Hande ERPEK, Umit Ozdemir,

First isolation of *Mycoplasma iners* from a geese flock in Turkey European Mycoplasma Conference 18-19 March 2019, London, UK

S.Hande ERPEK, Muhammed KARAHAN, Umit OZDEMİR

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?

Yes

a) Technical visits: 0

b) Seminars: 0

c) Hands-on training courses: 1

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	Sudan	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?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)
ISO/IEC 17025	Accreditation certificate_compressed.pdf

16. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
Real time PCR	TURKAK

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?

No

**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 <sup>1</sup>	No. participating laboratories	Region(s) of participating OIE Member Countries
Laboratory capability to conduct specific diagnostic tests	7	<input type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Americas <input type="checkbox"/> Asia and Pacific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

4 training sessions were held in our laboratory in different dates on General Mycoplasma training, Determination of Mycoplasma contamination in cell cultures by molecular and bacteriological methods, Isolation of mycoplasmas and identification with bacteriological, serological and molecular techniques for the veterinarians working in other Veterinary Control Institutes in Turkey. During 2019, 14 people were given Mycoplasma training.

In accordance with the legislation of our Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, routine controls of breeding and hatchery enterprises in terms of Mg and Mm are carried out in 6 months. Sequence analysis of Mg positive samples was performed. If positive, flocks are culled.

Imported breeding eggs are also routinely checked for the presence of Ms.

Isolation and molecular identification of mycoplasma and pasteurilla sp and determination of antibiotic susceptibility in geese project with collaboration Kafkas University Research Centre 2018-Present is going on.

Provided technical support and expertise to a MSc student project.

Using of respiratory tissue explants such as trachea, bronchi and lungs from goat is being developed to investigate pathogenic mechanisms caused by *Mycoplasma capricolum* subsp. *capripneumoniae*, the agent of CCPP. This activity is carry on in collaboration with the OIE Reference Laboratory for CBPP OIE Reference

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