

OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

Activities in 2020

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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 laboratoire de santé animale)
Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:	Stephan Zientara (Deputy Director)
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	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests			
serology	Yes	89	0
Direct diagnostic tests			
All genotype rtRT-PCR (Viarouge et al,2015)	No	92 (overseas region)	
All genotype rtRT-PCR (Viarouge et al,2015)	No	3	
Typing rtRT-PCR (Viarouge et al, 2015)	No	8	
Viral isolation on KC cells	Yes	8	

**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?

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) enriches 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: 2

Breard, E., C. Viarouge, F. Donnet, C. Sailleau, S. Rossi, P. Pourquier, D. Vitour, L. Comtet, and S. Zientara. "Evaluation of a Commercial Elisa for Detection of Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease Antibodies in Domestic and Wild Ruminant Sera." *Transbound Emerg Dis* (Apr 20 2020).

Sailleau, C., E. Breard, C. Viarouge, G. Belbis, T. Lilin, D. Vitour, and S. Zientara. "Experimental Infection of Calves with Seven Serotypes of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Virus: Production and Characterization of Reference Sera." *Vet Ital* 55, no. 4 (Dec 31 2019): 339-46.

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 accréditation 2020.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?

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?

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
Detection of viral genome BTV/EHDV and antibodies against BTV/EHDV (organized by EURL BTV Algete-Spain)	51	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Africa <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Americas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asia and Pacific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Europe <input checked="" 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?

Yes

Kind of consultancy	Location	Subject (facultative)
Revision of the chapter on EHDV of the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals	NA	NA

25. Additional comments regarding your report:

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) 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.