OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

Activities in 2020

This report has been submitted : 2021-01-13 09:08:52

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:	Sheep pox and goat pox
Address of laboratory:	Ash Road, Pirbright Woking, Surrey GU24 0NF UNITED KINGDOM
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Website:	https://www.pirbright.ac.uk/our-science/vector-borne-viral-diseases/non-vesicular-disease-reference-laboratory
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Dr Bryan Charleston
Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:	Dr Pip Beard, Group leader Large DNA viruses
Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:	Academic

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?

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
Sheep pox nucleic acid	PCR	Provide	0	200ul	2	☐Africa ☐Americas ☒Asia and Pacific ☐Europe ☐Middle East
Goat pox nucleic acid	PCR	Provide	0	200ul	2	☐Africa ☐Americas ☒Asia and Pacific ☐Europe ☐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?

Yes

Title of the study	Duration	Purpose of the study	Partners (Institutions)	OIE Member Countries involved other than your country
Sheeppox and goatpox seroprevalencein Nigeria	12 months	To study the prevalence of sheeppox and goatpox in Nigeria	National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom, Nigeria	NIGERIA

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:
Data was collected on the epidemiology of sheeppox and goatpox in Nigeria and Mongolia.

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:
One paper was published, listed below.

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
Limon, G, Gamawa, A.A., Ahmed, A.I., Lyons, N.A. and Beard, P.M. (2020) Epidemiological characteristics and economic impact of lumpy skin disease, sheeppox and goatpox among subsistence farmers in northeast Nigeria. Frontiers in Veterinary Science 7:8. doi: 10.3389/fvets.2020.00008

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/IEC17025	UKAS cert.pdf

16. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
Real-time PCR	UKAS
ELISA	UKAS

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?

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[1]	No. participating laboratories	Region(s) of participating OIE Member Countries
The aim of this PT was to evaluate the ability of the participating laboratories to identify the absence or presence of antibodies to capripox viruses in serum of animal origin and/or to assess the diagnostic capability of the participating laboratories to detect capripox (CAPX) virus nucleic acid in samples containing material for CAPX virus molecular diagnostic	38	☐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:

No requests for sheep pox or goat pox virus diagnosis were received in 2020.

Due to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and the related travel restrictions, no training courses could be hosted at The Pirbright Institute nor could in country training be delivered.

The Pirbright Institute have offered support for the development of a PT scheme for Capripox virus diagnosis including Sheep pox virus and Goat pox virus for the South East Asia region.