

OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

Activities in 2020

This report has been submitted : 2021-01-29 17:43:36

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:	Infection with Gyrodactylus salaris
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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	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests			
0	0	0	0
Direct diagnostic tests			
Screening of fish under stereo microscope	yes	6051	0
Morphological diagnosis	yes	15	4
Molecular diagnosis	yes	70	7
Screening of fish under stereo microscope	yes	177	0

**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	June	7	7

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

Yes

Name of the OIE Member Country receiving a technical consultancy	Purpose	How the advice was provided
SWEDEN	information by mail on how diagnosis of G. salaris is carried out.	Remote (email)

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
Development of markers for strain 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
Detect and stop the spread of Gyrodactylus salaris on the North Calotte	ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance collaboration and information flow between researchers and authorities in the collaborating countries with the aim to contribute to coordinated contingency plans for G. salaris. • assess the current distribution of G. salaris and its different strains and variants on the North Calotte through a collaborative effort including one intensive field work and laboratory work. • during the same field work, to test and assess environmental DNA methods for the detection of G. salaris in water filtrates from both fish transports and water sheds. • To lay the foundation for a larger cross-border research project in the future. • To control and stop the spread of G. salaris through increased collaboration. 	<p>Finnish Food Authority Institute of North Industrial Ecology Problems - Subdivision of the Federal Research Center «Kola Science Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences» (INEP KSC RAS) Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences (KarRC RAS) Funded by the Kolarctic CBC Programme 2014-2020</p>	FINLAND RUSSIA

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:
Epizootiological data is collected in the surveillance program for G. salaris which is carried out every year. Details can be found on the website of the NVI: https://www.vetinst.no/overvaking

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:

Epizootiological data collected in the surveillance program for G. salaris which is disseminated in a yearly report (see references below) and the website: <https://www.vetinst.no/overvaking>

**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) 1

Karlsson S, Bolstad GH, Hansen H, Jansen PA, Moen T, Noble LR: The potential for evolution of resistance to Gyrodactylus salaris in Norwegian Atlantic salmon Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, NINA; 2020.

Surveillance reports can be found here (in Norwegian):

<https://www.vetinst.no/overvaking/gyrodactylus-salaris-overv%C3%A5kningsprogram>

Also, the Fish Health report provide an annual status and risk evaluation of the fish health situation in Norway.

<https://www.vetinst.no/rapporter-og-publikasjoner/rapporter>

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)
NS-EN ISO/IEC 17025	NS-EN ISO_IEC 17025.pdf

16. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
see: https://www.vetinst.no/provetaking-og-diagnostikk/kvalitetssikring-og-referansefunksjoner	Norwegian Accreditation, member of EA

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:

none