

WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2022

Activities in 2022

This report has been submitted : 10 mars 2023 10:51

Laboratory Information

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOA Reference Laboratory:	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
Address of laboratory:	INIAV, Av Republica, Quinta do Marquês, s/n 2780- 157 Oeiras
Tel.:	+351214403514
E-mail address:	ana.botelho@iniav.pt
Website:	www://iniav.pt
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Nuno Canada, Prof.
Name (including Title and Position) of WOA Reference Expert:	Ana Botelho, Doctor
Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:	Governmental

TOR1: DIAGNOSTIC METHODS

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 WOA Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
Indirect diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
CFT	YES		13
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Culture and PCR	YES		8

TOR2: REFERENCE MATERIAL

2. Did your laboratory produce or supply imported standard reference reagents officially recognised by WOA?

Yes

TYPE OF REAGENT AVAILABLE	RELATED DIAGNOSTIC TESTING	PRODUCED/ IMPORTED	QUANTITY SUPPLIED NATIONWIDE (ML, MG)	QUANTITY SUPPLIED AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL (ML, MG)	NAME OF BENEFICIARY WOA MEMBER COUNTRIES
Antigen	CFT	Produced		< 10mL	MOZAMBIQUE
Positive sera	CFT	Produced		< 10mL	MOZAMBIQUE
Positive sera	CFT			< 10mL	SPAIN
Negative sera	CFT			< 10mL	MOZAMBIQUE
Negative sera	CFT			< 10mL	SPAIN

3. Did your laboratory supply standard reference reagents (nonWOAH-approved) and/or other diagnostic reagents to WOAH Members?

No

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

No

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to WOAH Members?

No

TOR3: NEW PROCEDURES

6. Did your laboratory develop new diagnostic methods for the designated pathogen or disease?

Yes

NAME OF THE NEW TEST OR DIAGNOSTIC METHOD DEVELOPED	DESCRIPTION AND REFERENCES (PUBLICATION, WEBSITE, ETC.)
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7. Did your laboratory validate diagnostic methods according to WOAH Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

8. Did your laboratory develop new vaccines for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

9. Did your laboratory validate vaccines according to WOAH Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

TOR4: DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FACILITIES

10. Did your laboratory carry out diagnostic testing for other WOAH Members?

Yes

NAME OF WOAH MEMBER COUNTRY SEEKING ASSISTANCE	DATE	WHICH DIAGNOSTIC TEST USED	NO. SAMPLES RECEIVED FOR PROVISION OF DIAGNOSTIC SUPPORT	NO. SAMPLES RECEIVED FOR PROVISION OF CONFIRMATORY DIAGNOSES
POLAND	2022-05-11	Culture and PCR	6	
ANGOLA	2022-09-15	CFT	13	
ANGOLA	2022-09-15	Culture and PCR	2	

11. Did your laboratory provide expert advice in technical consultancies on the request of an WOAH Member?

No

TOR5: COLLABORATIVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES

12. Did your laboratory participate in international scientific studies in collaboration with WOAHA Members other than the own?

No

TOR6: EPIZOOLOGICAL DATA

14. Did your Laboratory collect epidemiological data relevant to international disease control?

No

15. Did your laboratory disseminate epidemiological data that had been processed and analysed?

No

16. What method of dissemination of information is most often used by your laboratory? (Indicate in the appropriate box the number by category and list the details in the box)

a) Articles published in peer-reviewed journals:

b) International conferences:

c) National conferences:

d) Other (Provide website address or link to appropriate information):

FAO WEBINAR - Serological diagnosis of CBPP: background, interpretation and troubleshooting- 28th October 2022

Serological diagnosis of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia: background, interpretation and troubleshooting | 28 October 2022 | 10.30-12.00 CET

Welcome! You are invited to join the "Serological diagnosis of CBPP: background, interpretation and troubleshooting" webinar. After registering, you will receive a confirmation email about joining the webinar.

At this webinar, the Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária (INIAV), the FAO/WOAH Reference Centre for CBPP, will present an overview of the disease focusing on its serological diagnosis, namely CFT, including its interpretation & troubleshooting.

*Today, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) can only be found in sub-Saharan Africa. However, during the past centuries it caused significant losses in many other regions. Due to high morbidity and mortality rates, CBPP causes economic losses and is listed as a notifiable disease by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). This respiratory disease is highly contagious and when introduced into a cattle herd, spreads quickly by aerosols. Infected cattle show clinical signs and gross pathological observations may help diagnosis. Nevertheless, the isolation and identification of the etiological agent – *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *Mycoides* – is required for a definitive diagnosis. For screenings of the disease in a herd during eradication programmes and for cattle movement, the complement fixation test (CFT) is recommended serological test in the WOAHA Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.*

Other immunological tests e.g. enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay may be applied, but CFT can detect nearly all sick animals with acute lesions in a herd and, depending on the stage and the evolution of the disease, also those in the early stages or with chronic

lesions. CFT is, therefore, a very useful tool to understand the extent of the infection in a herd or to confirm the disease-free status of a region. Good laboratory practices, execution and interpretation of results are essential to take advantage of the potentialities of this technique.

Register here

28 October 2022

Time (CET) Topics Speakers

10:30–10:31 Welcome speech Madhur? TBD (FAO)

Session 1: Current CBPP situation in Africa Chair: TBD (FAO)

10:31 - 10:45 West Africa, Central Africa; East Africa, South Africa Ismaila (FAO), and TBD or akiko (FAO)

Session 2: Webinar - Serological diagnosis of CBPP Chair: akiko (FAO)

10:45 - 11:30 Serological diagnosis of CBPP:

background, interpretation and troubleshooting Drs Ana Botelho and Ana Cristina Ferreira

Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agrária e Veterinária (INIAV) Portugal, FAO/WAOH Reference Centre for CBPP

11:30 - 12:00 Q&A with all participants All participants

12:00 Closing remarks TBD

TOR7: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

17. Did your laboratory provide scientific and technical training to laboratory personnel from other WAOH Members?

Yes

a) Technical visit : Teresa Van-Dúnem, Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Mozambique

b) Seminars :

c) Hands-on training courses:

d) Internships (>1 month)

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
a)	Mozambique	1

TOR8: QUALITY ASSURANCE

18. Does your laboratory have a Quality Management System?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)	
ISO 17025	pdf	Certificado de Acreditação L0445 INIAV - PSA.pdf
ISO 17025	pdf	L0445A1(2021-08-12).pdf

19. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
CFT	IPAC

20. Does your laboratory maintain a "biorisk management system" for the pathogen and the disease concerned?

No

TOR9: SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

21. Did your laboratory organise scientific meetings related to the pathogen in question on behalf of WOA?

Yes

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL	TITLE OF EVENT	CO-ORGANISER	DATE (MM/YY)	LOCATION	NO. PARTICIPANTS
	WEBINAR - Serological diagnosis of CBPP: background, interpretation and troubleshooting	FAO	2022-10-28	Oeiras- Portugal	98

22. Did your laboratory participate in scientific meetings related to the pathogen in question on behalf of WOA?

No

TOR10: NETWORK WITH WOA REFERENCE LABORATORIES

23. Did your laboratory exchange information with other WOA Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen or disease?

No

24. Are you a member of a network of WOA Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen?

No

25. Did you organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with WOA Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen?

Yes

PURPOSE OF THE PROFICIENCY TESTS: 1	ROLE OF YOUR REFERENCE LABORATORY (ORGANISER/ PARTICIPANT)	NO. PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATING WOA REF. LABS/ ORGANISING WOA REF. LAB.
CFT	PARTICIPANT	NA	VETQAS - UK

26. Did your laboratory collaborate with other WOA Reference Laboratories for the same disease on scientific research projects for the diagnosis or control of the pathogen of interest?

No

TOR11: OTHER INTERLABORATORY PROFICIENCY TESTING

27. Did your laboratory organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with laboratories other than WOA Reference Laboratories for the same pathogen?

Yes

Purpose for inter-laboratory test comparisons ¹	Role of your reference laboratory (organizer/participant)	No. participating laboratories	Region(s) of participating WOA Member Countries
CFT	Participant	6	Europe

TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

28. Did your laboratory place expert consultants at the disposal of WOA?

No

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

Yes

CBPP was eradicated in Europe in 1999 and Portugal is officially free since 2002, therefore, it is difficult to get financial support to develop studies in the frame of this disease, and routine national diagnostic is not performed. Only upon request of other countries and in the frame of proficiency tests we perform this diagnostic, and in eventual training and for control of reagents and quality assessment. Therefore, international collaboration with organizations like WOA, FAO and IAEA is needed to be able to convey the information and the needs to other international labs. That is how the webinar on CFT was possible.