

WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2022

Activities in 2022

This report has been submitted : 15 mars 2023 10:25

Laboratory Information

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOA Reference Laboratory:	Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine chlamydiosis)
Address of laboratory:	Naumburger Str. 96a, 07743 Jena, Germany
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Website:	www.fli.de
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Prof. Christian Menge
Name (including Title and Position) of WOA Reference Expert:	Dr. Christiane Schnee
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
ELISA	yes	368	0
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Real-Time PCR Family Chlamydiaceae	yes	378	0
Real-Time PCR Chlamydia	yes	65	0

abortus			
Cell culture	yes	13	0

TOR2: REFERENCE MATERIAL

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

No

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

Yes

TYPE OF REAGENT AVAILABLE	RELATED DIAGNOSTIC TEST	PRODUCED/ PROVIDE	AMOUNT SUPPLIED NATIONALLY (ML, MG)	AMOUNT SUPPLIED INTERNATIONALLY (ML, MG)	NO. OF RECIPIENT WOA?H MEMBER COUNTRIES	COUNTRY OF RECIPIENTS
Chromosomal DNA of Chlamydia reference strains	PCR, Real- Time PCR	Produced	1x 50 µl	10x 50 µl	4	Asia and Pacific Europe
Cell culture aliquots of Chlamydia strains	Cell culture	Produced	0	4x 500 µl	2	Europe

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

No

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to WOA?H Members?

No

TOR3: NEW PROCEDURES

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

7. Did your laboratory validate diagnostic methods according to WOA?H Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

Yes

NAME OF THE NEW TEST OR DIAGNOSTIC METHOD DEVELOPED	DESCRIPTION AND REFERENCES (PUBLICATION, WEBSITE, ETC.)
Real-time PCR detection of Chlamydia abortus	A new specific Real-time PCR for C. abortus was developed and validated in comparison to other commercial and in-house assays. Publication is in preparation in cooperation with other WOA?H reference Laboratories.

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

No

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

No

TOR4: DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FACILITIES

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

No

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

Yes

NAME OF THE WOA MEMBER COUNTRY RECEIVING A TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY	PURPOSE	HOW THE ADVICE WAS PROVIDED
SPAIN	Use of WOA methods for diagnosis of Enzootic abortion of ewes, serology	Remote assistance by email
AUSTRIA	Use of WOA methods for diagnosis of Chlamydia infections in animals, DNA extraction, PCR	Remote assistance by email and online meeting
SRI LANKA	Use of WOA methods for diagnosis of Enzootic abortion of ewes, DNA extraction and PCR	Remote assistance by email

TOR5: COLLABORATIVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES

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

No

TOR6: EPIZOOLOGICAL DATA

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

Yes

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS OF THE DATA COLLECTED:

South american camelids in European flocks often suffer from abortions and birth of weak offspring. Chlamydia are assumed to be a possible etiological agent. Therefore alpaca and llama holdings were screened for the presence of Chlamydia spp. and Chlamydia abortus in fecal samples, vaginal swabs, placenta tissue and blood.

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:

0

b) International conferences:

1

International intracellular bacteria meeting, Aug 23-26

c) National conferences:

0

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

0

TOR7: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

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

No

TOR8: QUALITY ASSURANCE

18. Does your laboratory have a Quality Management System?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)	
ISO17025		Akkreditierungsurkunde_2022.pdf

19. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
PCR and real-time PCR Chlamydiaceae	DAkKS Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle
Real-time PCR Chlamydia spp.	DAkKS Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle
Isolation and culture Chlamydia spp.	DAkKS Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle

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

Yes

- Risk assesment for Chlamydia agents with regular updates - Appropriate risk control measures (biosafety and biosecurity) are installed
- A biological safety officer is appointed - Regular inspection of the laboratories by national authorities

TOR9: SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

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

No

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

No

TOR10: NETWORK WITH WOAHP REFERENCE LABORATORIES

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

Yes

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

No

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

Yes

PURPOSE OF THE PROFICIENCY TESTS: 1	ROLE OF YOUR REFERENCE LABORATORY (ORGANISER/ PARTICIPANT)	NO. PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATING WOAHP REF. LABS/ ORGANISING WOAHP REF. LAB.
Assessment of technical competence of laboratories in detection of Chlamydia abortus-specific antibodies, testing of positive sera	participant	3	Institute of Veterinary Pathology- Zürich University, Anses- Maisons-Alfort

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

Yes

TITLE OF THE PROJECT OR CONTRACT	SCOPE	NAME(S) OF RELEVANT WOAHP REFERENCE LABORATORIES
Comparison of performance of different C. abortus specific PCR tests	Test comparison	Institute of Veterinary Pathology - Zurich University, Anses - Maisons-Alfort

TOR11: OTHER INTERLABORATORY PROFICIENCY TESTING

27. Did your laboratory organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with laboratories other than WOAHP 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 WOAHP Member Countries
Assessment of technical competence of laboratories in detection of Chlamydia spp. genomic DNA in different matrices by Real-Time PCR and cell culture	organizer	2	Europe

TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

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

No

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

No