

WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2022

Activities in 2022

This report has been submitted : 31 mai 2023 09:37

Laboratory Information

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOA Reference Laboratory:	Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Address of laboratory:	3-1-5 Kannondai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan. Postal code 305-0856
Tel.:	+81-29-838-7835
E-mail address:	gan@affrc.go.jp
Website:	https://www.naro.go.jp/english/laboratory/niah/index.html
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Ken KATSUDA (Director-General) National Institute of Animal Health, NARO
Name (including Title and Position) of WOA Reference Expert:	Yoshifumi IWAMARU (Leader of Virus Group)
Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:	Research agency

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
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally

WB tests for TSE surveillance	Yes	657	
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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?

No

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?

No

7. Did your laboratory validate diagnostic methods according to WOA?H 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 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?H Members?

No

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

Yes

NAME OF THE WOA?H MEMBER COUNTRY RECEIVING A TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY	PURPOSE	HOW THE ADVICE WAS PROVIDED
BRAZIL	Request for a protocol for BSE confirmatory test.	By sending our protocol.

TOR5: COLLABORATIVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES

12. Did your laboratory participate in international scientific studies in collaboration with WOA?H 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:

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Microbiol Immunol. 2022 May;66(5):212-215*Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* 2022 Jul 12;613:67-72*Biomed Rep.* 2022 May 12;17(1):57

b) International conferences:

1

Asian Pacific Prion Symposium 2022

c) National conferences:

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

TOR7: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

17. Did your laboratory provide scientific and technical training to laboratory personnel from other WOA H 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)	
		ISO認定証(英語版結合).pdf

19. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
Western Blot	Japan Accreditation Board

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

Yes

Biosafety Committee for managing pathogens Annual biosafety educational program

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 WOA REFERENCE LABORATORIES

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

Yes

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

Not applicable (Only WOA Reference Laboratory designated for the disease)

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

No

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?

Yes

TITLE OF THE PROJECT OR CONTRACT	SCOPE	NAME(S) OF RELEVANT WOA REFERENCE LABORATORIES
TSE diagnosis	To improve PMCA method	OIE Ref Lab for CWD, Korea(Rep. OF)

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
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A proficiency test for TSE diagnosis

ORGANIZER

1

Asia and Pacific

TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

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

No

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

Since the countermeasures against BSE have worked so well, the BSE prevalence drastically decreased and stays low worldwide. Nowadays only several BSE cases (seven cases in 2021) were reported. Particularly, in the Asia and Oceania region, no BSE case has been reported except for Japan. Under these circumstances, simply we did not have chance to carry out the international diagnostic activity nor supply of reference material. We predict that this situation will not change suddenly.