

# WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2023

## Activities in 2023

This report has been submitted : 24 avril 2024 21:40

### Laboratory Information

<b>Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOA Reference Laboratory:</b>	Mycoplasmosis aviar (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma synoviae)
<b>Address of laboratory:</b>	Autopista Nacional km.23, San José de las Lajas, Provincia Mayabeque. Cuba
<b>Tel.:</b>	+53-47 849153
<b>E-mail address:</b>	yrperdomo@gmail.com
<b>Website:</b>	
<b>Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):</b>	Dr.C. Yanet Rodríguez Perdomo
<b>Name (including Title and Position) of WOA Reference Expert:</b>	Dr.C. Pastor Alfonso Zamora, Investigador Titular, Jefe del Grupo de Epidemiología, Departamento de Salud Animal
<b>Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:</b>	Academic institution

### 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	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Cultivo Microbiológico		149	0
PCR		149	0

### TOR2: REFERENCE MATERIAL

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

No

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

No

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

No

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to WOA 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 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 WOAHS Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

## **TOR4: DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FACILITIES**

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

No

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

No

## **TOR5: COLLABORATIVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES**

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

No

13. In exercising your activities, have you identified any regulatory research needs\* relevant for WOAHS?

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:

2

*Mollicutes asociado a mastitis en rebaños bovinoslecheros en la provincia Zamora-Chinchipec, Ecuador, Natacha Ramírez-Sanmartín, Revista de Salud Animal, Vol. 45, enero-diciembre 2023, E-ISSN: 2224-4700, <https://cu-id.com/2248/v45e06>*

*Factores de riesgo de mastitis asociada a Mollicutes en rebaños lecheros de la provincia Zamora-Chinchipec, Ecuador, Natacha Ramírez-Sanmartín, Revista de Salud Animal, Vol. 45, enero-diciembre 2023, E-ISSN: 2224-4700, <https://cu-id.com/2248/v45e07>*

b) International conferences:

1

*IV Seminario Internacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria, SISA'2023, mayo 2023. Varadero. Cuba*

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 WOAHS 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)	
NC-ISO17025:2017	no	_DSC0048.JPG

19. Is your quality management system accredited?

No

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

Yes

The management of biological risks is established in the MYCOLAB quality manual, taking as reference the regulations established in NC ISO 31000 and NC ISO 31010 and the Regulation of the Office and Environmental Regulation of the Republic of Cuba Res.60: 2011,

**TOR9: SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS**

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

No

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

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?

No

24. Do you network (collaborate or share information) with other 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?

No

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?

No

**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?

No

**TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS**

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

No

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

Yes

*Limitaciones de recursos financieros para la adquisición de insumos para el diagnóstico del patógeno, de igual manera la imposibilidad de realizar estudios interlaboratorio, lo cual conlleva a no poder acreditar los servicios ante las autoridades nacionales competentes. No contar en el momento con un experto en el tema*