

WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2023

Activities in 2023

This report has been submitted : 14 mai 2024 14:30

Laboratory Information

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOAHO Reference Laboratory:	Bluetongue
Address of laboratory:	The Pirbright Institute, Ash Road, Pirbright, Woking, Surrey, UK,
Tel.:	+441483231344
E-mail address:	carrie.batten@pirbright.ac.uk
Website:	https://www.pirbright.ac.uk/our-science/vector-borne-viral-diseases/non-vesicular-disease-reference-laboratory
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Prof Bryan Charleston, Institute Director
Name (including Title and Position) of WOAHO Reference Expert:	Dr Carrie Batten, Head of the non vesicular reference laboratories
Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:	Research Institute

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 WOAHO Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests			
ELISA		3461	0
Direct diagnostic tests			
Real-time RT-PCR		22131	0
Virus isolation		2	0

TOR2: REFERENCE MATERIAL

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

No

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

Yes

TYPE OF REAGENT AVAILABLE	RELATED DIAGNOSTIC TEST	PRODUCED/ PROVIDE	AMOUNT SUPPLIED NATIONALLY (ML, MG)	AMOUNT SUPPLIED INTERNATIONALLY (ML, MG)	NO. OF RECIPIENT WOAHO MEMBER COUNTRIES	COUNTRY OF RECIPIENTS
BTV-9 nucleic acid	PCR	PROVIDE	0	100ul	1	IRELAND,
BTV 1-24 and 26 nucleic acid	PCR	PROVIDE	0	25 X 100ul	1	PHILIPPINES,

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

Not applicable

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to WOAHA Members?

Not applicable

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 WOAHA 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 WOAHA Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

TOR4: DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FACILITIES

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

No

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

Yes

NAME OF THE WOAHA MEMBER COUNTRY RECEIVING A TECHNICAL CONSULTANCY	PURPOSE	HOW THE ADVICE WAS PROVIDED
PHILIPPINES	Test controls	Email

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

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

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:

Seyma S. Celina, Simon King, Martin Ashby, Katie Harris, Noemi Polo, Mentor Alishani, Avni Robaj, Afrim Hamidi, Driton Sylejmani, Carrie Batten and Jiří Černý (2023). Re-Emergence of BTV-4 in Sheep Farms in Kosovo, 2020: A Retrospective Study. *Transboundary and emerging diseases*. doi.org/10.1155/2023/3112126

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

Yes

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

Seyma S. Celina, Simon King, Martin Ashby, Katie Harris, Noemi Polo, Mentor Alishani, Avni Robaj, Afrim Hamidi, Driton Sylejmani, Carrie Batten and Jiří Černý (2023). Re-Emergence of BTV-4 in Sheep Farms in Kosovo, 2020: A Retrospective Study. *Transboundary and emerging diseases*. doi.org/10.1155/2023/3112126

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:

1

Seyma S. Celina, Simon King, Martin Ashby, Katie Harris, Noemi Polo, Mentor Alishani, Avni Robaj, Afrim Hamidi, Driton Sylejmani, Carrie Batten and Jiří Černý (2023). Re-Emergence of BTV-4 in Sheep Farms in Kosovo, 2020: A Retrospective Study. *Transboundary and emerging diseases*. doi.org/10.1155/2023/3112126

b) International conferences:

0

c) National conferences:

0

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

1

Mastin A, Gubbins S, Ashby M, Papadopoulou C, Wade C, Batten C (2023). BTV and EHDV – what's new and what do I need to know? <https://www.veterinary-practice.com/article/btv-and-ehdv>. Accessed 04 October 2023

TOR7: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

17. Did your laboratory provide scientific and technical training to laboratory personnel from other WOAHA 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/IEC 17025	Certificate	4025UKAS Cert.pdf

19. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
ELISA	UKAS
Virus Isolation	UKAS
Real-time RT-PCR (Hoffmann et al)	UKAS
Real-time RT-PCR (Mann et al)	UKAS

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

Yes

All our management systems are built around UK legislation, some is based on WHO and WOAHA, but not directly translatable as it's updated into UK law before it's applied. All facilities have their operational risk assessment and specific activity risk assessments where required. We have a process in place for reporting incidents relating to biorisk, including an investigation process and lessons learned. There is also an inspection and audit programme which monitors compliance with Biorisk related legislation including SAPO, COSHH (where it relates to human pathogens), and GM (contained use). We are inspected by the HSE as part of a proactive intervention plan, where parts of our biorisk management system are scrutinised and sampled to check compliance and we are also visited and inspected by the National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) to ensure any 'dual-use' materials are being held securely.

TOR9: SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

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

No

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

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?

Yes

PURPOSE OF THE PROFICIENCY TESTS: 1	ROLE OF YOUR REFERENCE LABORATORY (ORGANISER/ PARTICIPANT)	NO. PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATING WOAHP REF. LABS/ ORGANISING WOAHP REF. LAB.
Harmonisation of diagnostic tests for BTVP	Participant	51	Participant - South Africa Participant- Italy Organiser - Spain

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?

Yes

Purpose for inter-laboratory test comparisons1	Role of your reference laboratory (organizer/participant)	No. participating laboratories	Name of the Test	WOAHP Member Countries
Harmonisation of diagnostic tests for BTVP	Participant	51	Real-time RT-PCR ELISA	AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, KOSOVO, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE NETHERLANDS, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM,

TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

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

No

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

Yes

We also provided EHDV nucleic acid for PCR controls to two WOAHP members to enable differential diagnosis.

Dr Batten has been reviewing GB risk assessments for trade.

The Pirbright has active orbivirus and entomological research groups, who regularly publish in high impact journals, this information is directly relevant to aspects of BTVP control.

We continue to make our large collection of orbiviruses and related reagents available on request.