

WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities 2023

Activities in 2023

This report has been submitted : 26 juin 2024 13:38

Laboratory Information

Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOAHO Reference Laboratory:	Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine chlamydiosis)
Address of laboratory:	Naumburger Str. 96a 07743 Jena
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E-mail address:	christiane.schnee@fli.de
Website:	www.fli.de
Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Prof. Christian Menge (Head of Institute)
Name (including Title and Position) of WOAHO Reference Expert:	Dr. Christiane Schnee (Head of Laboratory)
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 WOAHO Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests			
-		0	0
Direct diagnostic tests			
Real-Time PCR Family Chlamydiaceae		19	304
Real-Time PCR Chlamydia psittaci		9	23
Real-Time PCR Chlamydia avium		2	0
Isolation by cell culture		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 (nonWOAHO-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
Chromosomal DNA of Chlamydia reference strains	PCR, Real- Time PCR	produced	0	4x100 µl	2	ARGENTINA, ITALY,

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

No

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to WOAHA 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 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?

Yes

NAME OF WOAHA 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
AUSTRIA	2023-06-19	Real Time PCR Chlamydiaceae, Real Time PCR Chlamydia psittaci	304	0

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
UKRAINE	Consultancy on Chlamydia serology in birds	Remote assistance by email
DENMARK	Advice on sampling of birds with suspect of chlamydiosis and on treatment options in birds	Remote assistance by 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?

Yes

Title of the study	Duration	PURPOSE OF THE STUDY	PARTNERS (INSTITUTIONS)	WOAHA MEMBER COUNTRIES INVOLVED OTHER THAN YOUR COUNTRY
Occurrence of chlamydia in birds of prey from Austria	6 months	To evaluate the prevalence and disease burden of avian chlamydiosis in birds of prey and to analyse associated risk factors	Institute of Wildlife Research, Vetmeduni Vienna, Austria	AUSTRIA FRANCE SWITZERLAND UNITED KINGDOM

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

Yes

Research need : 1

Please type the Research need: Although serology alone is not appropriate for diagnosing a current chlamydial infection in birds due to the endemic nature of chlamydiae, there is a need and a lack of reliable (commercial) and specific (*C. psittaci*) serological tools for monitoring poultry flocks or wild bird populations.

Relevance for WOAH Disease Control,

Relevance for the Codes or Manual Manual,

Field Epidemiology and Surveillance, Diagnostics,

Animal Category Terrestrial,

Disease:

Avian chlamydiosis

Kind of disease (Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases) Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases,

If any, please specify relevance for Codes or Manual, chapter and title

(e.g. Terrestrial Manual Chapter 2.3.5 - Minimum requirements for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture)

Answer: Terrestrial Manual Chapter 3.3.1. Avian chlamydiosis

Notes:

Answer:

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?

Yes

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

Our reference laboratory receives samples for confirmatory or differential diagnosis of psittacine birds, pigeons, poultry and wild birds from regional state laboratories. In case of disease outbreaks, results are reported to the regional authorities and also to the central German Animal Disease Information System (TSN).

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

Zaręba-Marchewka K, Bomba A, Scharf S, Niemczuk K, Schnee C, Szymańska-Czerwińska M. Whole Genome Sequencing and Comparative Genomic Analysis of *Chlamydia gallinacea* Field Strains Isolated from Poultry in Poland. *Pathogens*. 2023 Jun 29;12(7):891. doi: 10.3390/pathogens12070891.

Aaziz R, Vinueza RL, Vorimore F, Schnee C, Jiménez-Uzcátegui G, Zanella G, Laroucau K. Avian *Chlamydia abortus* Strains Detected in Galápagos Waved Albatross (*Phoebastria irrorata*). *J Wildl Dis*. 2023 Jan 1;59(1):143-148. doi: 10.7589/JWD-D-21-00163.

b) International conferences:

0

c) National conferences:

1

Deutschendorf, J, Menge, C., Schnee, C. Infectious potential and genome comparison of *Chlamydia avium* – a new player in Avian Chlamydiosis. *FLI Junior Scientist Symposium, Riems, Germany 2023*

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 H Members?

Yes

a) Technical visit : 1

b) Seminars : 0

c) Hands-on training courses: 0

d) Internships (>1 month) 0

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	AUSTRIA	1

TOR8: QUALITY ASSURANCE

18. Does your laboratory have a Quality Management System?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)	
ISO17025	PDF	Akkreditierungsurkunde_FLI_Riems-Jena-20122.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 H?

No

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

No

TOR10: NETWORK WITH WOA H REFERENCE LABORATORIES

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

Yes

24. Do you network (collaborate or share information) with other WOA H Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen?

Yes

NETWORK/DISEASE	ROLE OF YOUR LABORATORY (PARTICIPANT, ORGANISER, ETC)	NO. PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATING WOA H REF. LABS
Avian chlamydiosis	participant	2	ANSES Maisons-Alfort. FLI Jena

25. Did you organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with WOA H 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 H REF. LABS/ ORGANISING WOA H REF. LAB.
Proficiency of Real-time PCR for Chlamydiaceae, and C. psittaci,	participant	17	ANSES Maisons-Alfort

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	Name of the Test	WOAH Member Countries
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Assessment of technical competence of laboratories in detection of Chlamydia spp. genomic DNA by Real-Time PCR	participant	146	Real-Time PCR	GERMANY,
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TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

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

No

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

No