

WOAH Reference Laboratory Reports Activities2024

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LABORATORY INFORMATION

*Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated WOAH Reference Laboratory:	Classical swine fever
*Address of laboratory:	Partyzantow Str. 57, 24-100 Pulawy
*Tel:	+48-81 889 30 30
*E-mail address:	Katarzyna. Podgorska @piwet. pulawy. pl
Website:	https://www.piwet.pulawy.pl/
*Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):	Professor Stanisław Winiarczyk, DVM, PhD, ScD
*Name (including Title and Position) of WOAH Reference Expert:	Katarzyna Podgorska, MSc, PhD, Assistant Professor, Head of Swine Diseases Department
*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 WOAH Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
Indirect diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
ELISA	Yes	2920	0
Virus Neutralisation Test	Yes	16	0



Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
RT-PCR	Yes	229	0

TOR2: REFERENCE MATERIAL

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

No

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

Yes

Type of reagent available	Related diagnostic test	Produced/ provide	Amount supplied nationally (ml, mg)	Amount supplied internationally (ml, mg)	No. of recipient WOAH Member Countries	Country of recipients
Certified Reference Material: Serum positive for CSFV- specific antibodies	ELISA, VNT	Produced/provided	23 ml	No requests from other countries	1	POLAND,
Certified Reference Material: Serum negative for CSFV-specific antibodies	ELISA, VNT	Produced/provided	21 ml	No requests from other countries	1	POLAND,
Reference Positive Control for RT- PCR	RT-PCR	Produced 37.5 ml /provided 5 ml	5 ml	No requests from other countries	1	POLAND,
Isolates of Reference CSFV strains	Virus isolation, RT-PCR, VNT	Produced 3 strains 10 ml/ Provided 0	Own use. No requests from other organisations in reported period	No requests from other countries	1	POLAND,
CSFV cDNA (genotype 1.1 and 2.3)	RT-PCR	Produced 1 ml/Provided 300 ul	0	300 ul	1	UKRAINE,
Reference Negative Control for RT-PCR	RT-PCR	Produced 16.5 ml/provided 5 ml	5 ml	No requests from other countries	1	POLAND,

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

No

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

Nο

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

No

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

No

TOR4: DIAGNOSTIC TESTING FACILITIES

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

Νo

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

Nο

TOR5: COLLABORATIVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STUDIES

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

Title of the study	Duration	Purpose of the study	Partners (Institutions)	WOAH Member Countries involved other than your country
Rapid Risk Assessment (EUPAHW 002, SOA10)	2024-2026	Rapid Risk Assessment (RRA) is a project within the European Partnership on Animal Health and Welfare. The aim of the project is to adapt risk assessment and alert communication to the new needs in animal health and welfare and improve epidemic intelligence methodologies.	UCPH, UoS, NVI, APHA, CIRAD, CSIC, WBVR, IMR, SVA, INRAE, EFSA, PIWET, UGENT, IZS, UNITO, IZSLT, Sciensanco, SSI	BELGIUM DENMARK FRANCE ITALY NORWAY SPAIN SWEDEN THE NETHERLANDS UNITED KINGDOM
Better tools for the diagnosis of infectious	2024-2026	Better tools for the diagnosis of infectious diseases (BETO) is a project within the European Partnership on Animal Health and Welfare. The aim of the	ANSES, CIRAD, CSIC, DEFRA, DTU, EULS, FLI, IMR, INIAV, INRAE, ISS, IZSLER, IZSLT, IZS-Teramo,	BELGIUM DENMARK ESTONIA FINLAND FRANCE GEORGIA GERMANY ITALY NORWAY



diseases (EUPAHW 003, SOA12)	project is to develop diagnostic procedures, methodologies and tools to support the surveillance of animal health.	NVI, PIWET, RIVM, Sciensano, SLA, SLU, SSI, UoS, SVA, UAB, UCPH, UGent, UNIPD, UNITO, WR	PORTUGAL SPAIN SWEDEN THE NETHERLANDS UNITED KINGDOM
13. In exercising your activities, have you No TOR6: EPIZOOLOGI		* relevant for WOAH?	
14. Did your Laboratory collect epidemio Yes	logical data relevant to international dise	ease control?	
If th	e answer is yes, please provide details of	the data collected:	
Data on surveil	lance of the swine and wild boar populat	ion for the presence of CSF	in Poland.
15. Did your laboratory disseminate epide Yes	emiological data that had been processed	d and analysed?	
If th	e answer is yes, please provide details of	the data collected:	
	surveillance of swine and wild boar popu for CSF and published annually together	• • •	·
16. What method of dissemination of info category and list the details in the box)	ormation is most often used by your labo	oratory? (Indicate in the app	ropriate box the number by
a) Articles published in peer-reviewed jou	irnals:		
1			
Label-Free Detection of African Swine Fev	ver and Classical Swine Fever in the Point	t-of-Care Setting Using Phot	onic Integrated Circuits

c) National conferences:

b) International conferences:

Integrated in a Microfluidic Device. Georgios Manessis, Maciej Frant, Katarzyna Podgórska, Anna Gal-Cisoń, Magdalena Łyjak, Kinga Urbaniak, Grzegorz Woźniakowski, Lilla Denes, Gyula Balka, Lapo Nannucci, Amadeu Griol, Sergio Peransi, Zoitsa Basdagianni, Christos

Mourouzis, Alessandro Giusti, Ioannis Bossis. Pathogens. 2024 May 16;13(5):415. doi: 10.3390/pathogens13050415.



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

3

Results of passive and active surveillance for CSFV are submitted annually to the WOAH and EU Reference Laboratory for CSF in Hanover, published in Country and Wild Boar Reports (https://www.tiho-hannover.de)

Presentations in two national workshops for veterinary inspection and agriculture advisory organizations: Katarzyna Podgorska "Classical swine fever".

TOR7: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

17. Did your laboratory provide scientific and technical training to laboratory personnel from other WOAH 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)	
PN/EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018-02	Certificate of Polish Centre for Accreditation	AB1090.pdf

19. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
ELISA , RT-PCR, VNT	Polish Centre for Accreditation

Our institute maintains a complete and functioning laboratory biological risk management system that ensures that the laboratory is in

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

compliance with applicable local, national, regional, and international standards and requirements for biosafety and laboratory biosecurity (in accordance with the WOAH Terrestrial Manual, Chapter 1.1.4). All the work related to classical swine fever virus is

performed in agreement with a set of biosafety and biosecurity standard operating procedures. Laboratory tests are performed in Pathogen Containment Level 2 or 3 laboratories (depending on the identified risk), and the work with an infectious virus is performed in Pathogen Containment Level 3 laboratory only. Additional procedures are implemented to verify and continually improve the laboratory

performance and management system.

TOR9: SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS



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

No

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

No

TOR10: NETWORK WITH WOAH REFERENCE LABORATORIES

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

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

Yes

NETWORK/DISEASE	ROLE OF YOUR LABORATORY (PARTICIPANT, ORGANISER, ETC)	NO. PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATING WOAH REF. LABS
Classical swine fever (collaboration on updating CSF Chapter in the Terrestrial Manual)	Participant	8	Canada, Chinese Taipei, Germany, Japan, People's Republic of China, Spain, United Kingdom, Poland

25. Did you organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with WOAH Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen during the past 2 years?

Yes

Purpose of the proficiency test:	Role of your Reference Laboratory (organiser/ participant)	No. participating Laboratories	Participating WOAH Ref. Labs/ organising WOAH Ref Lab
Determining a laboratory's capability to conduct specific diagnostic tests (RT-PCR, ELISA, VNT, VI)	participant	32	Organised by the WOAH CSF Reference Laboratory - University of Veterinary Medicine of Hannover, Department of Infectious Diseases, Institute of Virology

26. Did your laboratory collaborate with other WOAH 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 WOAH Reference Laboratories for the same pathogen during the past 2 years?

Yes

laboratory test labora	atory	No. participating laboratories	Name of the test	WOAH Member Countries
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Determining a laboratory's
capability to conduct
Specific diagnostic tests
Organizer (participants - state veterinary laboratories)

10
ELISA
POLAND,

(organized annually)

TOR12: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

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

Yes

Kind of consultancy	Location	Subject (facultative)
Update of the WOAH standards	Remote	Update of the WOAH Terrestrial Manual, Chapter 3.9.3 "Classical swine fever (infection with classical swine fever virus)"

29. Additional comments regarding your report:

Yes

ToR 3 New procedures & ToR 4 Diagnostic testing facilities: Well-characterized and validated methods are available for CSF diagnostics. The laboratory performs evaluation of commercial kits for CSF on request (one RT-PCR commercial kit evaluated in 2024) and regularly tests new batches of commercial ELISA kits, to ensure their proper sensitivity and specificity (three new batches tested in 2024). Classical swine fever is absent in the region and no external requests for testing or training were submitted during the reported period. The laboratory is fully prepared to provide the infrastructure, resources, and expertise for international testing or training if required.

ToR 7 Scientific and technical training: In 2024 there were no requests for technical training. The laboratory is fully prepared to provide the infrastructure and expertise for international training if required. Seminars and trainings for Polish veterinary services and agriculture advisory organizations are organized annually.