

# OIE Reference Laboratory Reports Activities

## *Activities in 2021*

**This report has been submitted : 2022-01-19 10:09:08**

<b>Name of disease (or topic) for which you are a designated OIE Reference Laboratory:</b>	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
<b>Address of laboratory:</b>	Pendik Veterinary Control Institute Bati Mah. Yunus Cad. No:2/1 34890 Pendik-ISTANBUL TURKEY
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<b>Website:</b>	<a href="https://vetkontrol.tarimorman.gov.tr/pendik">https://vetkontrol.tarimorman.gov.tr/pendik</a>
<b>Name (including Title) of Head of Laboratory (Responsible Official):</b>	Dr. Fahriye Sarac
<b>Name (including Title and Position) of OIE Reference Expert:</b>	Dr.Umit Sevimli
<b>Which of the following defines your laboratory? Check all that apply:</b>	Governmental

**ToR 1: To use, promote and disseminate diagnostic methods validated according to OIE Standards**

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 OIE Manual (Yes/No)	Total number of test performed last year	
		Nationally	Internationally
Indirect diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Latex Agglutination Test	Yes	5	-
ELISA	Yes	60	-
Complement Fixation Test	Yes	0	-
Direct diagnostic tests		Nationally	Internationally
Mccp Bacteriological culture	Yes	110	-
Mccp PCR	Yes	102	-

**ToR 2: To develop reference material in accordance with OIE requirements, and implement and promote the application of OIE Standards. To store and distribute to national laboratories biological reference products and any other reagents used in the diagnosis and control of the designated pathogens or disease.**

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

No

3. Did your laboratory supply standard reference reagents (non OIE-approved) and/or other diagnostic reagents to OIE Member Countries?

No

4. Did your laboratory produce vaccines?

Yes

5. Did your laboratory supply vaccines to OIE Member Countries?

No

**ToR 3: To develop, standardise and validate, according to OIE Standards, new procedures for diagnosis and control of the designated pathogens or diseases**

6. Did your laboratory develop new diagnostic methods validated according to OIE Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

No

7. Did your laboratory develop new vaccines according to OIE Standards for the designated pathogen or disease?

Yes

Name of the new test or diagnostic method or vaccine developed	Description and References (Publication, website, etc.)
Mccp inactivated vaccine with saponin	OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

**ToR 4: To provide diagnostic testing facilities, and, where appropriate, scientific and technical advice on disease control measures to OIE Member Countries**

8. Did your laboratory carry out diagnostic testing for other OIE Member Countries?

No

9. Did your laboratory provide expert advice in technical consultancies on the request of an OIE Member Country?

Yes

Name of the OIE Member Country receiving a technical consultancy	Purpose	How the advice was provided
COLOMBIA	Diagnostic methods for mycoplasma diseases	by e-mail
NIGERIA	Technical advice for establishment of mycoplasma laboratory	by e-mail

**ToR 5: To carry out and/or coordinate scientific and technical studies in**

**collaboration with other laboratories, centres or organisations**

10. Did your laboratory participate in international scientific studies in collaboration with OIE Member Countries other than the own?

No

**ToR 6: To collect, process, analyse, publish and disseminate epizootiological data relevant to the designated pathogens or diseases**

11. Did your Laboratory collect epizootiological data relevant to international disease control?

No

If the answer is no, please provide a brief explanation of the situation:
The ministry collects disease data for the whole country.

12. Did your laboratory disseminate epizootiological data that had been processed and analysed?

Yes

If the answer is yes, please provide details of the data collected:
Notification is made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

**13. What method of dissemination of information is most often used by your laboratory? (Indicate in the appropriate box the number by category)**

a) Articles published in peer-reviewed journals: 1

Gurbilek S E, Sevimli U, Tel O.Y. The Evaluation of Humoral Immune Response to Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia in Cattle with Respiratory Disorders by Western Blot Technique, Competitive Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay and Complement Fixation Test. Dicle Üniv Vet Fak Derg 2021;14(2):113-117, e-ISSN:1308-0679

b) International conferences: 0

c) National conferences: 0

d) Other:

(Provide website address or link to appropriate information) 0

**ToR 7: To provide scientific and technical training for personnel from OIE Member Countries****To recommend the prescribed and alternative tests or vaccines as OIE Standards**

14. Did your laboratory provide scientific and technical training to laboratory personnel from other OIE Member Countries?

No

**ToR 8: To maintain a system of quality assurance, biosafety and biosecurity relevant for the pathogen and the disease concerned**

15. Does your laboratory have a Quality Management System?

Yes

Quality management system adopted	Certificate scan (PDF, JPG, PNG format)
EN ISO/IEC 17025 TURKAK	Accreditation certificate.pdf2021.pdf

16. Is your quality management system accredited?

Yes

Test for which your laboratory is accredited	Accreditation body
Mycoplasma capricolum subsp. capripneumonia cELISA	TURKAK
Mycoplasma capricolum subsp capripneumoniae PCR	TURKAK

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

Yes

(See *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals, Chapter 1.1.4*)

**ToR 9: To organise and participate in scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE**

18. Did your laboratory organise scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE?

No

19. Did your laboratory participate in scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE?

No

***ToR 10: To establish and maintain a network with other OIE Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen or disease and organise regular inter-laboratory proficiency testing to ensure comparability of results***

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

No

21. Was your laboratory involved in maintaining a network with OIE Reference Laboratories designated for the same pathogen or disease by organising or participating in proficiency tests?

No

22. Did your laboratory collaborate with other OIE Reference Laboratories for the same disease on scientific research projects for the diagnosis or control of the pathogen of interest?

No

***ToR 11: To organise inter-laboratory proficiency testing with laboratories other than OIE Reference Laboratories for the same pathogens and diseases to ensure equivalence of results***

23. Did your laboratory organise or participate in inter-laboratory proficiency tests with laboratories other than OIE Reference Laboratories for the same disease?

Yes

Note: See Interlaboratory test comparisons in: Laboratory Proficiency Testing at:  
<http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/reference-laboratories/proficiency-testing> see point 1.3

Purpose for inter-laboratory test comparisons <sup>1</sup>	No. participating laboratories	Region(s) of participating OIE Member Countries
Mccp PCR (The 2020 ring test results were evaluated in 2021)	4 participants reported results.	<input type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Americas <input type="checkbox"/> Asia and Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Middle East
M. Agalactiae Ab Detection ELISA(participate)	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Americas <input type="checkbox"/> Asia and Pacific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Middle East
M. Agalactiae PCR Detection (participate)	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Americas <input type="checkbox"/> Asia and Pacific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Middle East

### **ToR 12: To place expert consultants at the disposal of the OIE**

24. Did your laboratory place expert consultants at the disposal of the OIE?

No

25. Additional comments regarding your report:

- Oto vaccine was prepared against CCPP disease in a goat farm in Adana province. The sterility and safety tests were performed, then the prepared vaccine was used to the infected herd.
- Technical training was continued for the new veterinarian who started working in our laboratory.
- Within the scope of the project titled "Development of Inactive Covid-19 Vaccine" the presence of Mycoplasma spp. as contaminant were investigated in some cell culture ingredients, in cell cultures by culture method and Mycoplasma genus specific PCR in our laboratory.
- Participation to the proficiency tests were carried out in Contagious agalactia Ab Detection and Contagious agalactia PCR Detection organised by APHA OIE Reference Laboratory.
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum extracted DNA, Mycoplasma synoviae extracted DNA, Mycoplasma gallisepticum S6 strain, Mycoplasma synoviae WVU 1853 strain were sent to the Department of Veterinary Microbiology Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Ilorin, Nigeria
- "Mycoplasma synoviae Active Surveillance Program in Poultry Breeding Farms" has been planned in order to determine the status of Mycoplasma synoviae in Poultry Breeding Farms (meat and layers) across the country. Tracheal swab, cloacal swab and serum samples were collected from Poultry Breeding Farms. Real Time PCR for cloacal and tracheal swab samples, iELISA and RSA for serum samples have been performed by our laboratory.
- Avian Mycoplasma isolation and identification training was given to a Phd student at Harran University Microbiology Department and Mycoplasma gallisepticum S6 strain, Mycoplasma synoviae WVU 1853 strain and their extracted DNA were provided to be used in her Phd study.
- Mycoplasma gallisepticum S6 strain and Mycoplasma synoviae WVU 1853 were provided to a Phd student working at Bornova Veterinary Control Institute to be used in his Phd study.
- Mg (OIE,2021), Ms (OIE,2021) and Mycoplasma Genus PCR forward and reverse primers were provided to Bornova Veterinary Control Institute Viral Vaccine Control Department.

