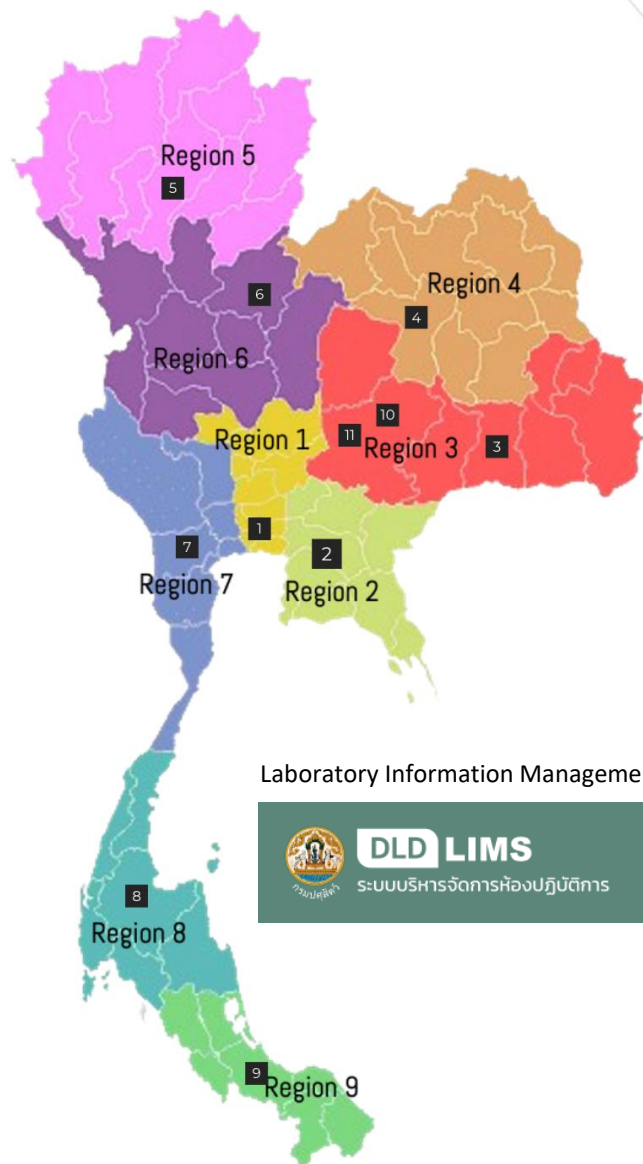


Member's experience on swine-infected disease diagnosis: **CSF in Thailand**

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Laboratory Information Management System



DLD LABORATORY NETWORK

1

NIAH (Bangkok)

National Institute of Animal Health

2

VRDC-Eastern (Chonburi)

Veterinary Research and Development Center, Eastern Region

3

VRDC-Lower Northeastern Region (Surin)

4

VRDC-Upper Northeastern Region (Khonkaen)

5

VRDC-Upper Northern Region (Lampang)

6

VRDC-Lower Northern Region (Pitsanulok)

7

VRDC-Western Region (Ratchaburi)

8

VRDC-Upper Southern Region (Nakhonsrithammarat)

9

VRDC-Lower Southern Region (Songkhla)

10

SEA FMD Regional Reference Laboratory

11

Veterinary Biologics Assay and research Center (VBAC)



CAPABILITY of AUTHORITY LABORATORIES

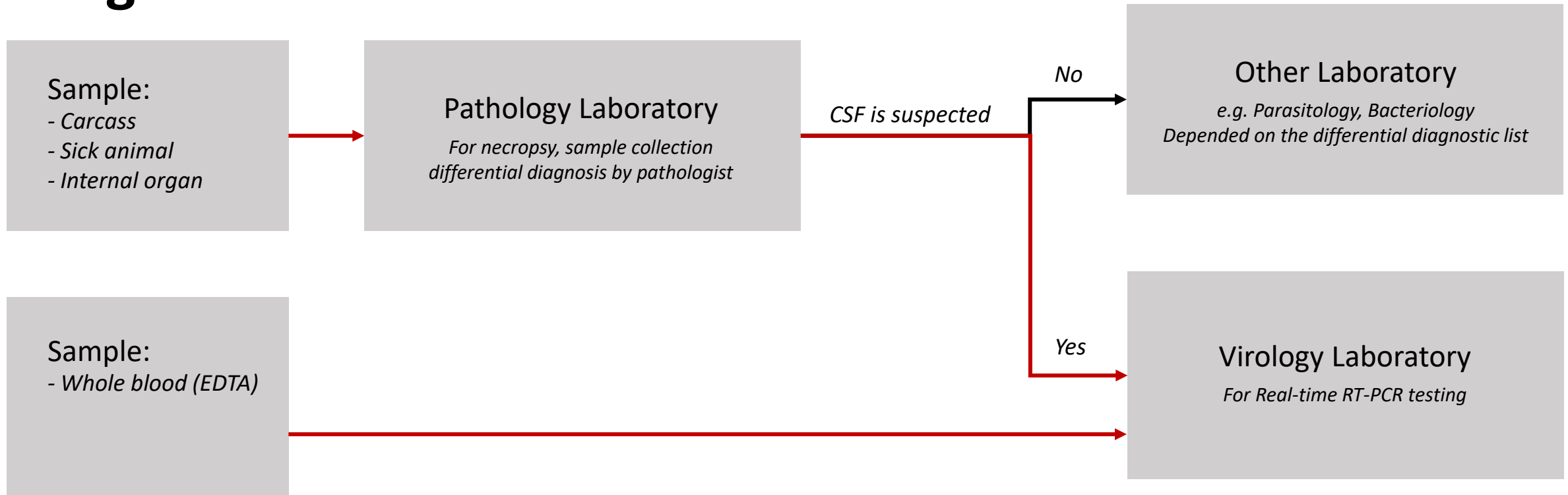
For important swine disease diagnosis

Name of laboratory	ASFV	CSFV	PRRSV	PEDV	TGEV	PCV	FMDV	Nipah virus	ADV	Swine Pox	SVD	Rabies	Salmonellosis	Trichinellosis	Anthrax	Brucellosis	Leptospirosis	Streptococcus Suis	Porcine Cyticerosis
NIAH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VRDC-UNR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VRDC-LNR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VRDC-UNE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VRDC-LNE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
VRDC-ER	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
VRDC-WR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VRDC-USR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VRDC-LSR	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
RRL							✓												



CSF diagnosis

Diagnostic Workflow





CSF diagnosis



Real-time RT-PCR

- WOAH recommended method
- Purpose
 - Diagnosis clinical cases
 - Testing for freedom farm or compartment
- Sample = Whole blood and internal organs
- Primer-probe followed Hoffmann *et al.*, 2005
- Same protocol through the DLD Lab network
- NIAH passed the proficiency test (PT) provided by the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP)

Method	Purpose					
	Population freedom from infection ^{(b) (c) (e) (f)}	Individual animal freedom from infection prior to movement ^{(a) (b) (c) (e) (f)}	Contribute to eradication policies ^{(c) (d) (e) (f)}	Confirmation of clinical cases ^{(a) (b) (c) (d) (f)}	Prevalence of infection – surveillance ^{(b) (e) (f)}	Immune status in individual animals or populations post-vaccination ^{(e) (f)}
Detection of the agent ^(a)						
Virus isolation	□□□	☑□□	□□□	☑☑☑	□□□	□□□
RT-PCR	☑□□	☑☑☑	☑☑□	☑☑☑	☑☑□	□□□
ELISA (antigen)	☑☑□	☑□□	☑□□	☑□□	□□□	□□□
FAT	□□□	□□□	☑□□	☑□□	□□□	□□□
Detection of immune response						
ELISA (antibody)	☑☑☑	☑☑□	☑☑☑	□□□	☑☑☑	☑☑☑
VN (FAVN or NPLA)	☑□□	☑☑☑ ^(h)	☑☑□	☑☑□	☑☑☑	☑☑☑



- CSF is one of the important diseases under the Thailand Animal Epidemic Act.
- Disease prevention and control by vaccination
- 2 Types of surveillance of CSF

Passive Surveillance

- To detect a clinical case
- Clinically inapparent infections
- Persistent and chronic infections
- Difficult for clinical detection and disease notify to the authority veterinarian

Active Surveillance

- To declaration CSF-free farm or compartment
- Sampling blood samples 2 times per year
- Serological surveillance (e.g. ELISA)
is hard to perform due to the distinguish of vaccination and natural infection sero-positive



what can WOAAH do to support?

7

Training

**Guideline and situation
updating**

References Material

Proficiency Testing

**Lab Expertise
Consultation**

Thank you!

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