

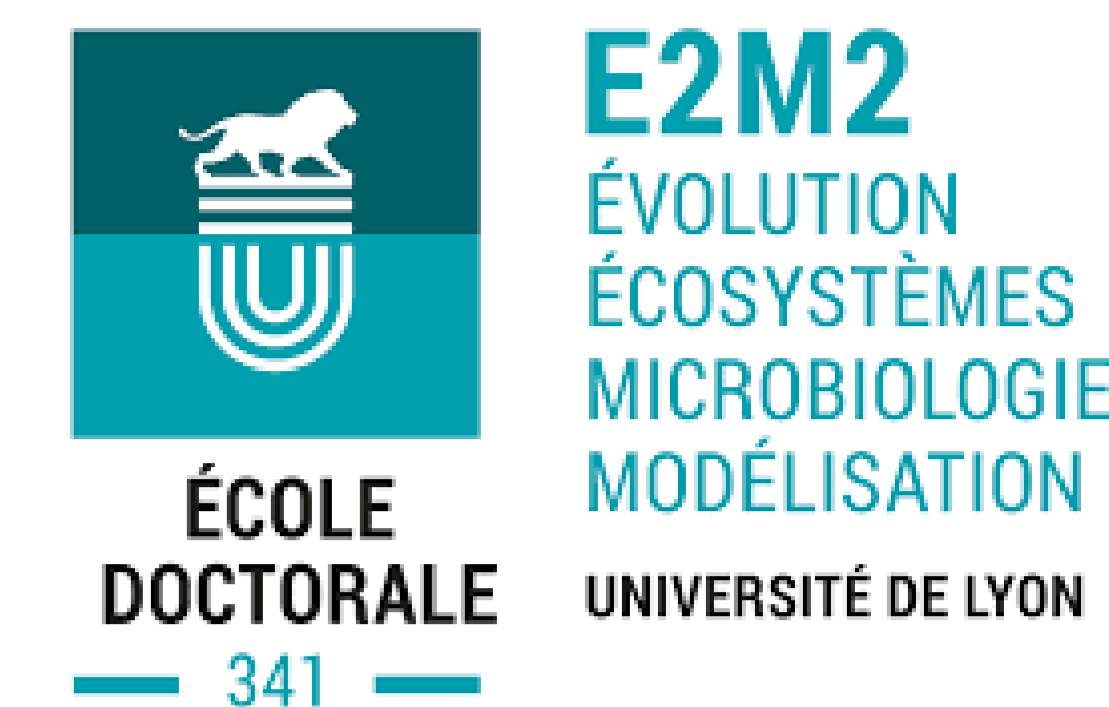


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Assessment of the laboratory reagent surveillance system in animal health in France : focus on five diseases in cattle



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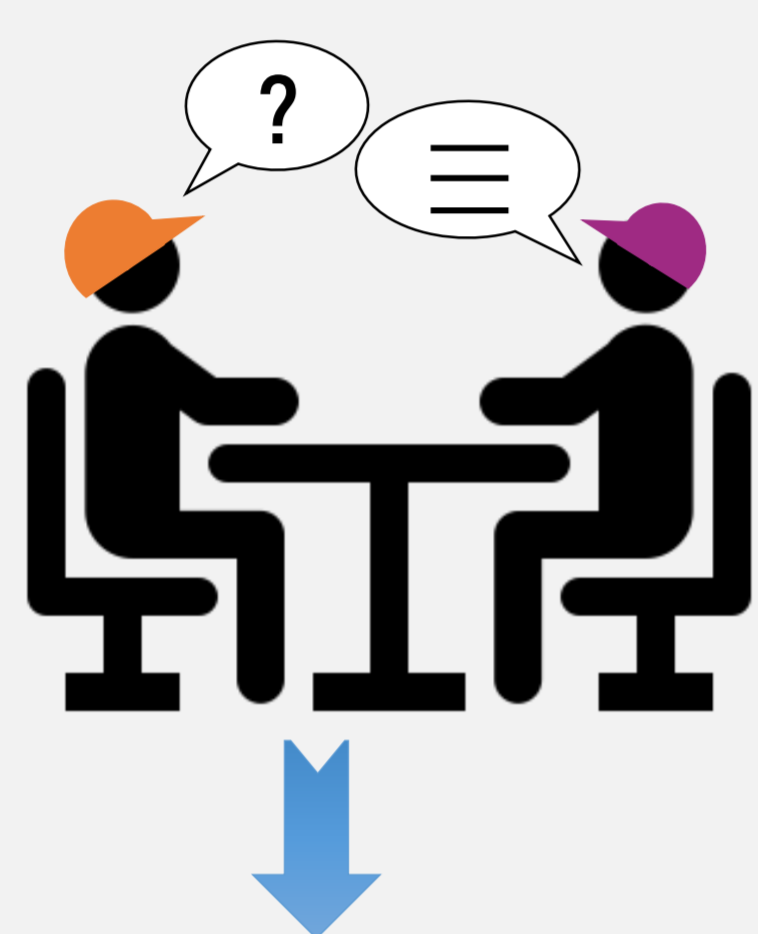
CONTEXT OF LABORATORY REAGENT SURVEILLANCE

- Laboratory reagent surveillance : surveillance of incidents and risks of incidents resulting from the use of diagnostic test for an animal disease (after being authorized on the market).
- Users (i.e. laboratories), manufacturers and distributors have to report any incident to National Reference Laboratories (NRL) (French regulation). The incidents (suspected false positive or false negative) are under-reported & reported with delay and can lead to economic and sanitary problems.
- **Objective : assessing the French laboratory reagent surveillance system for five livestock diseases**

OASIS ASSESSMENT

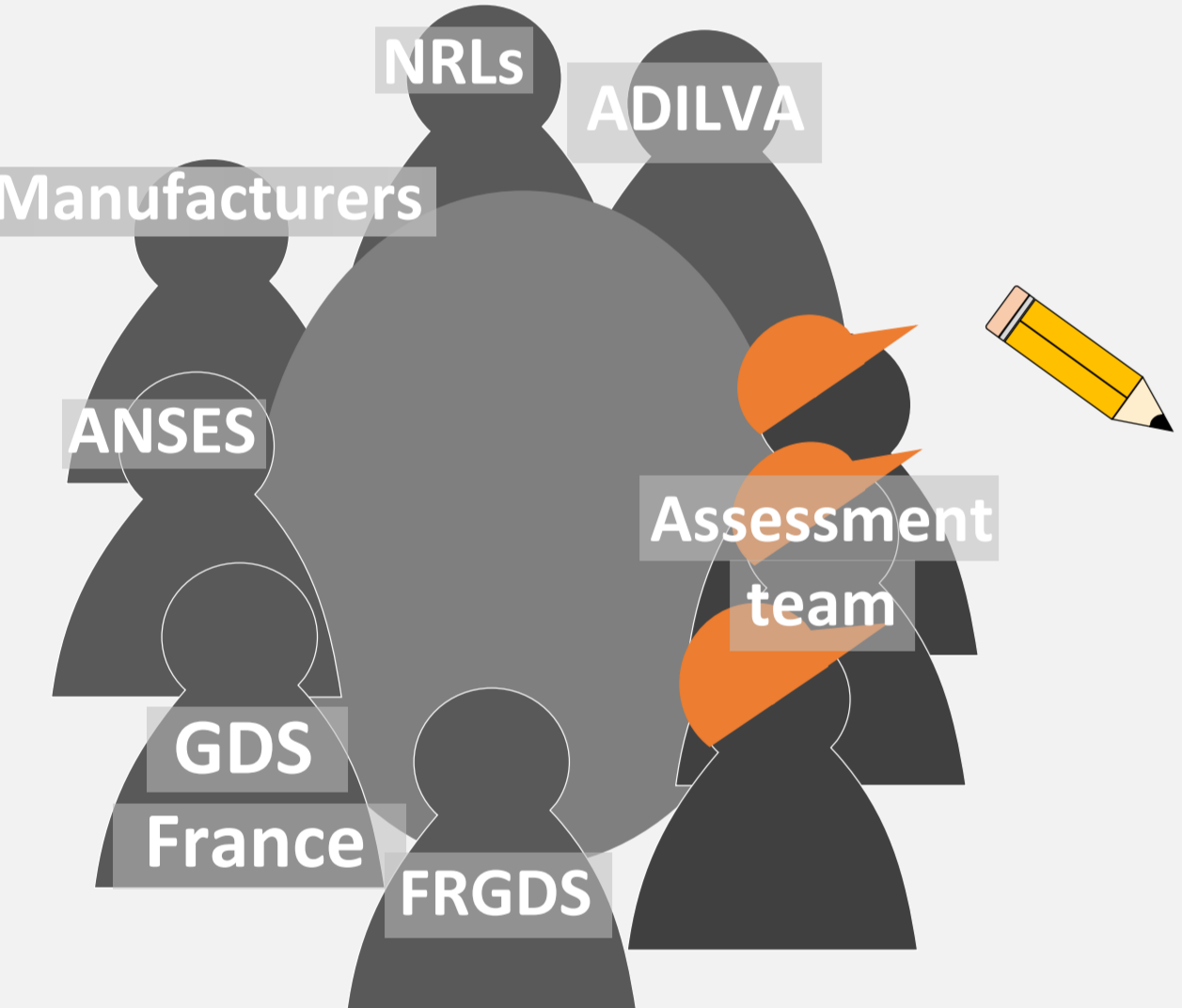
Data collection

- ASSESSMENT TEAM :**
- Composition :
1 member in the system
2 members out of the system
 - Semi-structured interviews :
Review of the entire system



- INTERVIEWEES:**
- DGAL¹
 - NRLs²
 - GDS France³
 - GDS/FRGDS⁴
 - Milk/blood laboratories
 - Veterinarians
 - Manufacturers
 - ADILVA⁵
 - Local veterinary services

Group rating



Aspects of the system to rate

- | | |
|--|----|
| Section 1 : Objectives and scope of surveillance | 4 |
| Section 2 : Central institutional organization | 7 |
| Section 3 : Field institutional organization | 8 |
| Section 4 : Laboratories | 13 |
| Section 5 : Surveillance tools | 14 |
| Section 6 : Surveillance procedures | 9 |
| Section 7 : Data management | 7 |
| Section 8 : Training | 5 |
| Section 9 : Communication | 7 |
| Section 10 : Evaluation | 4 |

Number of criteria
78 criteria

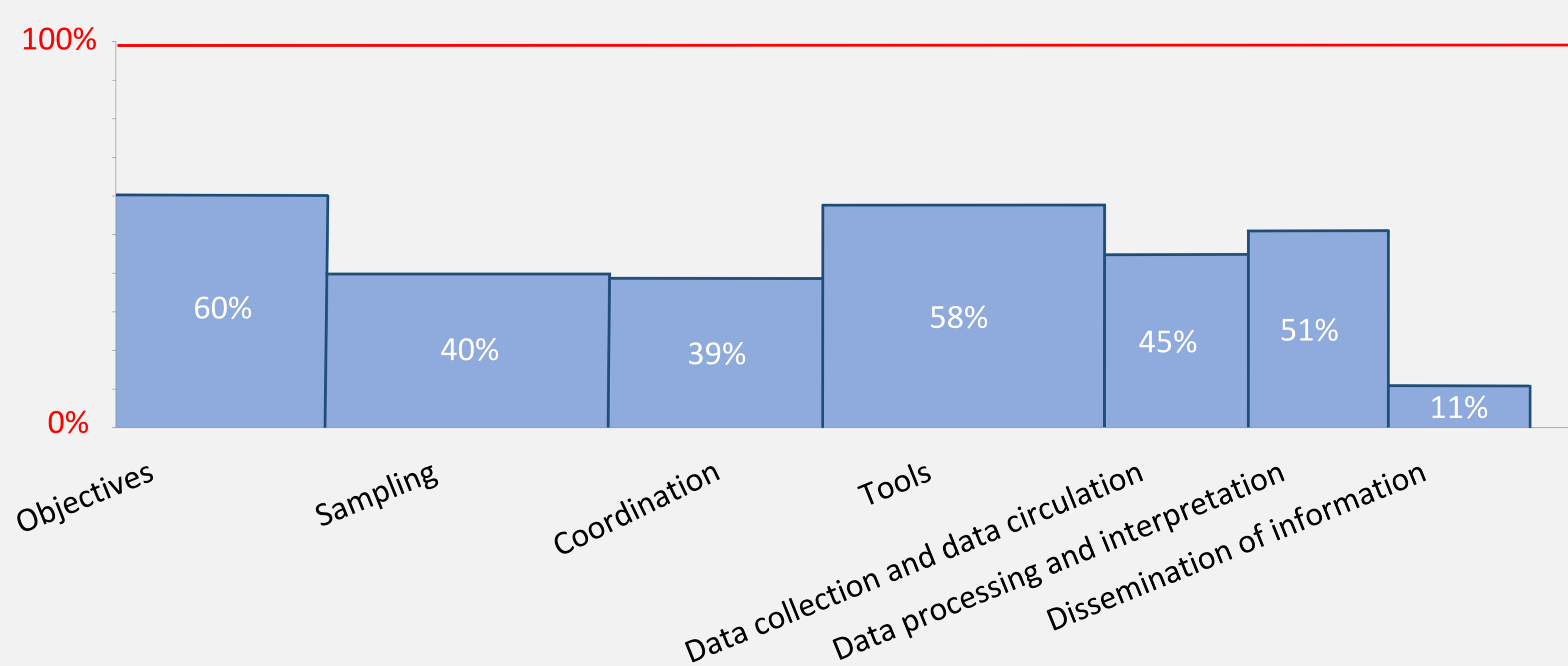
Report



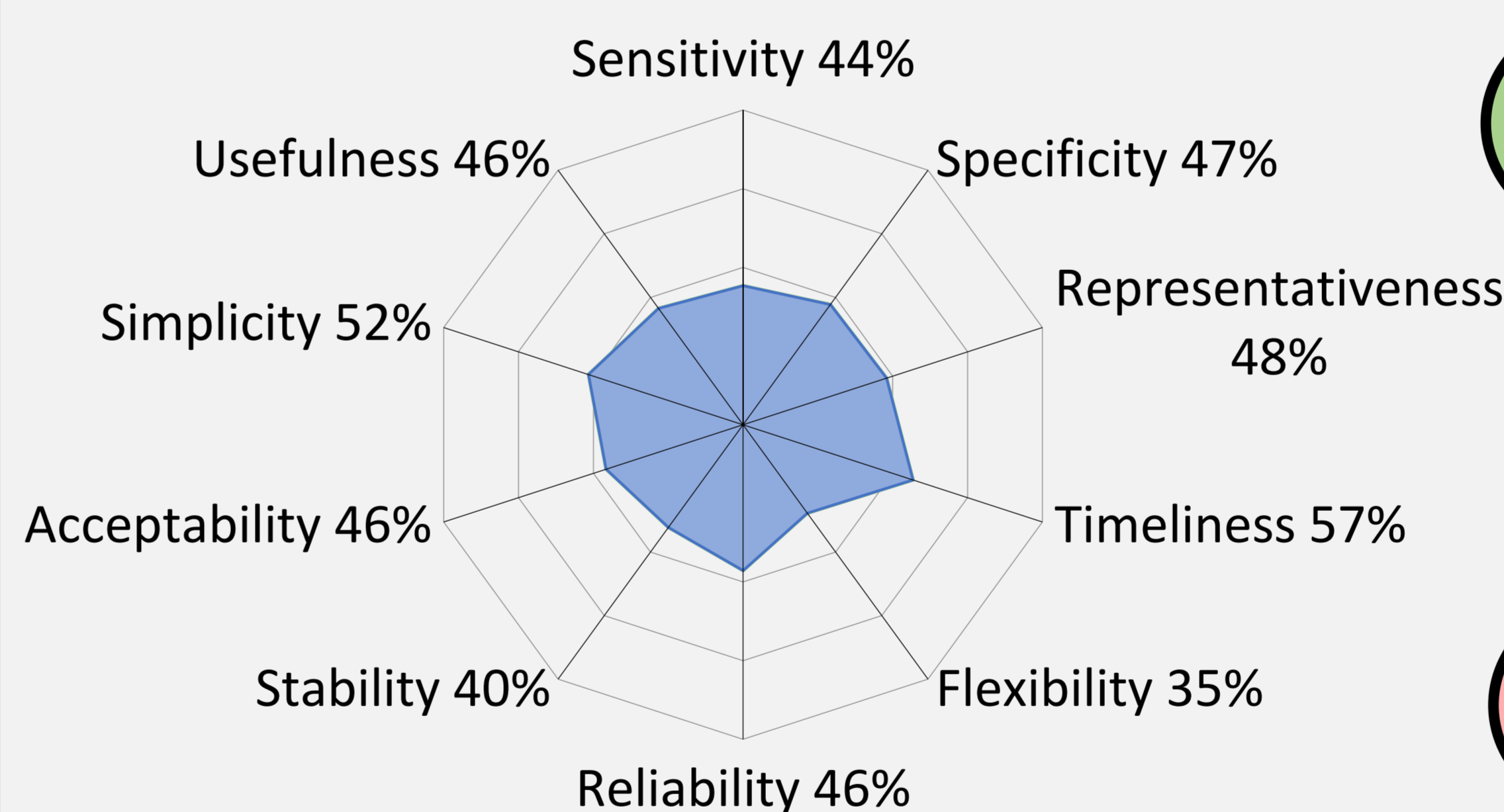
- Strengths of the system
 - Weaknesses of the system
- Recommendations for improvements

RESULTS

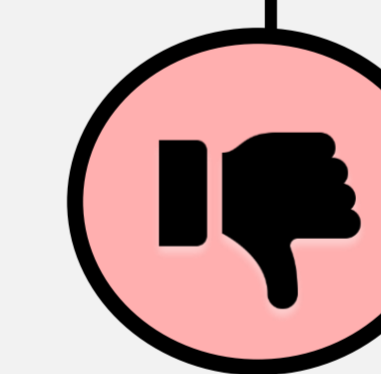
Analysis of critical control points



Analysis of quality attributes



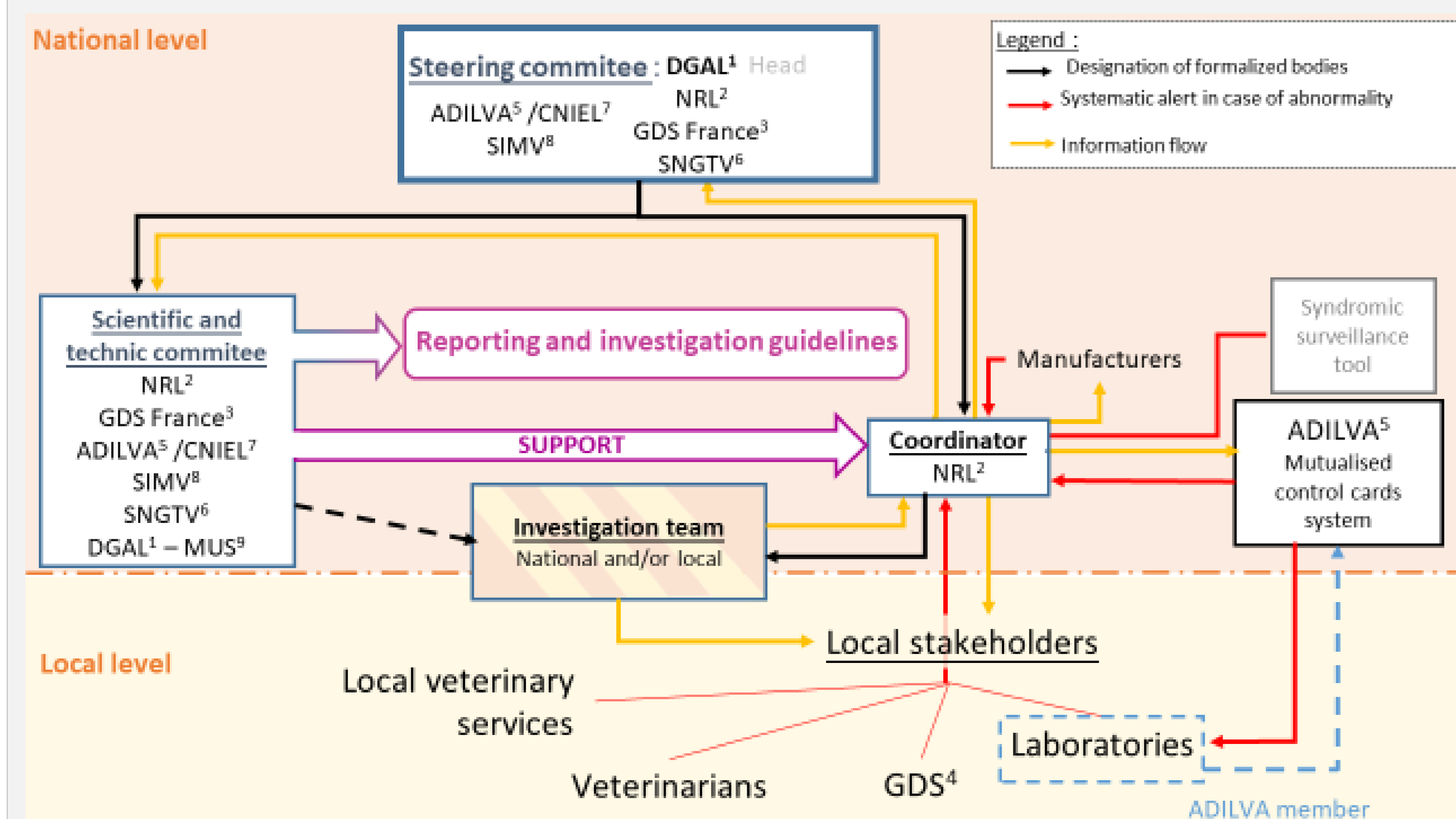
- Good technical management of laboratories
- The performance of diagnostic kits is monitored by laboratories (intern control cards)
- Good level of expertise for all actors



- No formalized body (steering committee, scientific and technical committee, animators, etc.)
- Lack of reporting guidelines
- Little feedback concerning events and the functioning of the system
- No definition of a case in laboratory reagent surveillance

DISCUSSION

Recommended organisation of the reactosurveillance system



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Formalise bodies with defined missions
- Establish guidelines for reporting and investigating
- Raise the awareness of the actors concerning laboratory reagent surveillance
- Organise feedback meetings focused on the events of laboratory reagent surveillance
- Support of the mutualised control cards of the ADILVA and implementation of a syndromic surveillance tool Better integration of laboratories

PERSPECTIVES

- Description and assessment of the laboratory reagent surveillance in animal health in Europe
- Conception and assessment of a syndromic surveillance tool based on data collected for the infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) surveillance to be launched

¹The french general directorate of food, ²National reference laboratory, ³National cattle owner association, ⁴Local cattle owner association, ⁵Association of laboratory representatives, ⁶National veterinarians association, ⁷National centre of milk quality, ⁸Union of the veterinary medicinal industry, ⁹Mission of health emergency