

EXTERNAL REFERENCES

ID SCREEN® AFRICAN SWINE FEVER COMPETITION

Last update: April 2023

Publications / References:

<p>1) Bourry O. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Oronasal or Intramuscular Immunization with a Thermo-Attenuated ASFV Strain Provides Full Clinical Protection against Georgia 2007/1 Challenge. <i>Viruses</i>, 14, 2777.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pigs were inoculated with an ASF attenuated strain called ASFV-989, either intramuscularly or oronasally. Specific immune response was followed using the ID Screen® ASF Competition.<i>Results:</i> pigs inoculated with the ASFV attenuated strain developed an antibody response with seroconversion occurring between day7 and day11 post-inoculation for both intramuscular and oronasal inoculation routes.				Experimental study
<p>2) Pikalo J. <i>et al.</i> (2021). African Swine Fever Laboratory Diagnosis—Lessons Learned from Recent Animal Trials <i>Pathogens</i> 10, 177.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">5 domestic pigs were experimentally infected with Belgium 2018/1 strain. Serum samples were tested using the ID Screen® ASF Competition, the ID Screen® ASF Indirect, another commercial Elisa test , a commercial Lateral Flow Device and the immunoperoxidase test.<i>Results:</i> All samples taken at 4 dpi and 7 dpi were found negative in all assays applied. At 10 dpi, all three recovering animals showed positive results with all the assays; the indirect immunoperoxidase test was positive for all animals sampled at day 10 confirming their status as positive. <p>The ID Screen® ASF Competition is able to detect early seroconversion (10 dpi) and is well correlated with the immunoperoxidase test.</p>	Correlation with other techniques			

<p>3) Pikalo J. et al. (2021). <u>Towards Efficient Early Warning: Pathobiology of African Swine Fever Virus “Belgium 2018/1” in Domestic Pigs of Different Age Classes.</u> <i>Animals</i>, 11, 2602.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 subadult pigs were experimentally infected with Belgium 2018/1 strain. Sera were sampled at 0, 3, 7, 10, 14 and 18 dpi, then tested with the immunoperoxidase test, the ID Screen® ASF Competition, the ID Screen® ASF Indirect and another commercial Elisa test. <i>Results:</i> Among commercial tests, ID Screen® ASF competitive shows the best performance, with an early seroconversion at 7-10 dpi. <p>The ID Screen® ASF Competition is able to detect early seroconversion (7-10 dpi) and is well correlated with the immunoperoxidase test.</p>	Correlation with other techniques			Experimental study	
<p>4) Siengsan-Lamont <i>et al.</i> (2021) <u>Abattoir-Based Serological Surveillance for Transboundary and Zoonotic Diseases in Cattle and Swine in Cambodia: A Pilot Study in Phnom Penh Province During 2019 and 2020.</u> DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs694599/v1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> serosurveillance was implemented at four abattoirs in Cambodia on 644 swine using the ID Screen® ASF Competition. <i>Results:</i> apparent seroprevalence=2.6%. 			Epidemiological study		
<p>5) <u>Validation study report of the ID Screen® ASF Competition (2018) performed by the CISA-INIA, European Union Reference Laboratory for ASF</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Results :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analysis of 177 ASF negative serum samples: the specificity using the the ID Screen® ASF Competition was 99.44%. analysis of 213 ASF positive serum samples: the sensitivity using the ID Screen® ASF Competition was 95.77%. the intra and inter-assay CV values (less than 10%) are considered a reasonable target for %CV in routine testing. <p>From the results obtained we conclude that the ID Screen® African Swine Fever Competition has appropriate sensitivity, specificity and reproducibility to give a confident ASF diagnosis based on the detection of specific antibodies against ASFV and showing almost perfect agreement with the reference test, the IPT.</p>				Performance evaluation	