EXTERNAL REFERENCES

ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES

Last update: December 2025

Publications / References:

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

1)Mermoud I. *et al*. (2017). **Comparison of two ELISA tests to study the seroprevalence of *CHLAMYDIA abortus* in the New Caledonian bovine herd**. Poster presented at WALVD, Sorrento (Italy), June 7-10, 2017.	• prospective study of the seroprevalence of *CHLAMYDIA abortus* on 790 **bovine** sera from a *Chlamydia abortus*-free area using the IDEXX Chlamydiosis Total Ab Test. The ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species ELISA was used to confirm positive results obtained with the IDEXX kit. Sera confirmed positive were then tested by CFT. • *Results*: -using the Iddex test: 33% of the sera were interpreted positive or doubtful (n=256) -using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species: only 11 positive and 4 doubtful sera -all sera were CFT negative **The results obtained with the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species match the epidemiological situation of chlamydial infection in ruminants in the studied area, with a high specificity., unlike the other commercial test.**	Comparison with competitors	Correlation with other techniques			
2)Schuber E. *et al*. (2015). **Ring trial of the German Reference Laboratory for chlamydiosis**. Poster presented at the AVID Meeting, Kloster Banz (Germany), September 9-11, 2015.	• ring trial: 20 serum samples, including 11 **sheep** sera from a herd showing abortions or from a vaccination study, and 9 **cattle** sera from a herd without clinical signs were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species, IDEXX Chlamydiosis Total Ab Test and CFT. • **Trial conclusion**: -**the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species is specific for *C. abortus* without unspecific cross reactions with other chlamydial species and correctly identified all *C. abortus*-positive sera.** -using the Iddex test, besides *C. abortus*, antibodies to other *chlamydia* species were also detected	Comparison with competitors	Correlation with other techniques			

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	-CFT cannot be recommended for diagnosis of chlamydial infections.					
3)Horigan M.W *et al.* (2009). ***CHLAMYDIA abortus* – An Evaluation of Three Commercial ELISAs**. Poster presented at WAVLD Madrid (Spain), June 18-20, 2009.	• comparative study of 3 commercial ELISAS (including the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species=kit B) and comparison with CFT. • *Results*: **the study demonstrates the superior specificity and overall high performances of the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species**: -specificity: 96.2-100% -sensitivity: 70% -high correlation with CFT (97.4% CFT-negative samples were negative with the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species.	Comparison with competitors	Correlation with other techniques			
4)Marques P.X. *et al.* (2008). **A comparison of three serological methods for the identification of pregnant ewes infected with *CHLAMYDIA abortus***. Poster presented at WALVD, Dublin (Ireland), 2008.	• comparative study of 2 commercial ELISAS (the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species and another commercial test, no longer available) with immunoblot. • *Results*: relative to the immunoblot assay: -using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species: 95.7% specificity and 54.2% sensitivity. -using the other test: 95.2% specificity and 48.1% sensitivity.	Comparison with competitors	Correlation with other techniques			
5)Pourquier P. *et al.* (2007). **Preliminary validation of a new commercial ELISA kit for the detection of antibodies directed against *C. abortus***. Poster presented at the WAVLD Conference, 2007.	• -comparative study of the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species, CFT and *C. pecorum* immunofluorescence test. • *Results*: -no or low cross-reactions with *C. pecorum* -high sensitivity: all sera with a CFT titre superior or equal to 1/20 were found positive, with an excellent correlation was obtained between CFT titres and S/P values.		Correlation with other techniques			

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES

LARGE RUMINANTS

6)Yahiaoui F. *et al*. (2025). **Seroprevalence of Abortion-Related infectious diseases and associated risk factors among Brucellosis-free herds in Northern central Algeria**. BMC Veterinary Research, 21(1), 185.	• 132 **cow** sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 4.1%.
7)Liang L. *et al*. (2021). **Seroprevalence of *Chlamydia abortus* infection in yak (*Bos grunniens*) in Tibet, China**. Irish Veterinary Journal, 74(1), 19.	• 938 **yak** sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 11.1%.
8)Kandel R. *et al*. (2020). **Seroprevalence of *Chlamydia abortus* Among Cattle of Selected Areas in Terai Belt of Nepal**. International Journal of Applied Sciences and Biotechnology, 8(3), 363-367.	• blood samples from 92 **cattle** displaying signs or history of anestrus were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 2.17%.
9)Djellata N. *et al*. (2020). **Prevalence and factors associated with a higher or lower risk of exposure to *Coxiella burnetii*, *Chlamydia abortus* and *Toxoplasma gondii* in dairy cows that have aborted in Algeria**. Revue Scientifique et Technique. Office International des Epizooties, 38(3).	• 368 sera from **cattle** that had aborted on 124 farms were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -at animal-level: 12.23% -at herd-level: 29.84%.
10)Pokharel S. *et al.* (2020). **Seroprevalence of *Chlamydia abortus* in Anestrous Cattle of Nawalpur and Chitwan District, Nepal**. Nepalese Veterinary Journal, 29-41.	• blood samples from 92 **cattle** displaying signs or history of anestrus were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 2.17%.
11)Majed R. *et al*. (2018). **Preliminary study of seroprevalence of *CHLAMYDIA abortus* amongst cattle in Ninavah province**. Adv. Anim. Vet. Sci. 6(3): 135-138.	• sera from 368 cows (150 **aborted cows**, 150 **pregnant cows**, and 68 **calves** aged 1 month old) were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 0.82%.

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12)Shrestha P. (2016). **Seroprevalence of *CHLAMYDIA abortus* in Aborted and Infertile Dairy Cattle in Chitwan District, Nepal**. Nepalese Veterinary Journal, 11.	• 92 sera from **cows** with history of reproductive disorders such as abortion, repeat breeding and anestrus were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 7.6%.

SMALL RUMINANTS

13)Baloğlu H. *et al*. (2025). **Preliminary seroprevalence study of zoonotic abortigenic agents in the abortion inexperienced sheep population in the Northern Cyprus**. Veterinary Research Communications, 49(4), 219.	• 450 **sheep** sera collected from 45 farms were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -at animal-level: 3.11% -at herd-level: 17.77%.
14)Kifouli A.H. *et al*. (2025). **Enzootic Ovine Abortion among small ruminants in Southern Benin.** Veterinaria Italiana, 61(1).	• sera from 200 **sheep** and 185 **goats** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -in sheep: 7.62% -in goats: 5.14%.
15)Lei F. *et al*. (2025). **Seroprevalence of *Chlamydia abortus* infection in Tibetan sheep in Qinghai Province, China**. Acta Tropica, 264, 107593.	• 1043 **sheep** sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 14.7%.
16)Sağlam A G. et al. (2025). **An investigation on the potential role of Q fever and chlamydiosis of ovine abortion**. Journal of Advances in VetBio Science and Techniques, 10(1), 35-41.	• blood samples from 100 aborted **sheep** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: 5 sera tested positive.
17)Tarusikirwa D.F. *et al*. (2023). **Seroprevalence and assessment of public awareness of *Brucella spp.*, *Toxoplasma gondii* and *Chlamydia abortus* in small ruminants from selected smallholder commercial farms of Zimbabwe**. PLoS ONE 18(6): e0287902.	• sera from 335 **goats** and 63 **sheep** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -in goats: 9.9% -in sheep: 4.8%.

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18)Zeeshan M.A. *et al.* (2023) **Seroepidemiological study of zoonotic bacterial abortifacient agents in small ruminants**. Front. Vet. Sci. 10: 1195274.	• sera from 235 **goats** and 150 **sheep** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -in goats: 4.6% -in sheep: 3.3%.
19)Nankam R.C. *et al.* (2022). **Seroprevalence and Risk Factors Associated with *Toxoplasma gondii* and *CHLAMYDIA abortus* Infection in Domestic Small Ruminants in Cameroon**. Parasitologia, 2, 198–205.	• 1061 **sheep** sera from 200 flocks were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -at flock-level: 3% -at individual level: 4.2%.
20)Zurovac-Sapundžić Z. *et al*. (2022). **Seroprevalence of *CHLAMYDIA abortus* in sheep in the Belgrade epizootiological area during 2019-2021**. Archives of Veterinary Medicine, 15(1), 85-92.	• 552 **sheep** sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 6%.
21)Iraninezhad Z. *et al*. (2020). **Seroepidemiological feature of *Chlamydia abortus* in sheep and goat population located in northeastern Iran**. In Veterinary Research Forum (Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 423).	• 271 **sheep** and 181 **goat** sera samples from 40 sheep/goat epidemiologic units were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -at animal-level: 9.7% -at epidemiologic unit-level: 70%.
22)Mamlouk A. *et al*. (2020). **Seroprevalence and associated risk factors of *Chlamydia abortus* infection in ewes in Tunisia**. Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 71, 101500.	• 803 **ewe** sera from 26 herds were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was: -at animal-level: 6.6% -at herd-level: 58%.
23)Salman S.S. *et al*. (2020). **Serological and biochemical study of ovine chlamydiosis in Baghdad city**. Plant Archives Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 1926-1929.	• sera from 14 **rams** and 146 **ewes** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -in ewes: 2.55% -in rams: 28.57%.
24)Borujeni M.P. *et al.* (2019). ***Chlamydia abortus* infection in goats in the southwest of Iran**. Revue de medecine veterinaire, 1(170), 9-14.	• 368 goat sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 5.71%.

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25)Fahad O.A. *et al*. (2017). **Survey for ovine and caprine chlamydiosis by ELISA in AL-Fallujah city/Iraq**. Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies, 5(6), 322-326.	• sera from 124 **ewes**, 30 **rams**, 21 **does**, and 9 **bucks** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was: -in ewes: 9.67% -in rams: 3.33% -in does: 28.57% -in bucks: 22.22%.
26)Jalboush N. *et al*. (2017). **Detection of *CHLAMYDIA abortus* antibody in active reproductive rams in sheep herds in northern Palestine**. Revue de Medecine Veterinaire, 168(7-9), 192-196.	• 2806 **ram** sera from 353 farms were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -at animal-level: 13.7% -at herd-level: 53.3%.
27)Villagra-Blanco R. *et al.* (2015). **Detection of antibodies against *CHLAMYDIA abortus* in Costa Rican sheep flocks**. Open veterinary journal, 5(2), 122-126.	• 359 **sheep** sera from 15 flocks were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -at flock-level: 5.29% -at animal-level: 19%.

CAMELIDS

28)Selim A. *et al*. (2024). **Serosurvey and associated risk factors for *Chlamydia abortus* infection in Dromedary camels in Egypt**. Tropical Animal Health and Production, 56(5), 188.	• 410 camel sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 6.6%.
29)Selmi R. *et al*. (2024). **Serological and molecular survey of brucellosis and chlamydiosis in dromedary camels from Tunisia**. Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 104, 102098.	• 470 camel sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 5.75%.
30)Benaissa M.H. *et al.* (2020). **First report of *CHLAMYDIA abortus* infection in the dromedary camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) population in eastern Algeria**. Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.	• 865 camel sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 2.5%.

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WILDLIFE

31)Jiménez-Martín D. *et al.* (2025). **Seroepidemiological study of *Chlamydia abortus* in domestic and wild ruminants in Spanish Mediterranean ecosystems**. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 106600.	• sera from small ruminants (390 **sheep** and 390 **goats**), and free-ranging wild ruminants (390 **red deer** (*Cervus elaphus*), 110 **mouflon** (*Ovis aries musimon*) and 105 **Iberian ibex** (*Capra pyrenaica*)) were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -in goats: 34.1 % -in sheep: 22.8 % -in roe deer: 1.8 % of red deer -in Iberian ibex: 3.8 % -in mouflon: 4.6 %.
32)Žele Vengušt D. *et al.* (2024). **Seroprevalence of infectious pathogens of zoonotic and veterinary importance in wild ruminants from Slovenia**. Front. Vet. Sci. 11:1415304.	• 312 sera from wild ruminants (134 **roe deer**, 113 **red deer**, 53 **Alpine chamois**, 10 **European mouflon**, and 2 **Alpine ibexes** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: overall seroprevalence was 0.96%.
33)Tavernier P. *et al.* (2015). **Serologic screening for 13 infectious agents in roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) in Flanders**. Infection ecology & epidemiology, 5(1), 29862.	• 178 sera from **roe deer** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 6.7%.

HORSES

34)Rubio-Navarrete I. *et al.* (2017). **Prevalence of *Chlamydia abortus* antibodies in horses from the northern state of Mexico and its relationship with domestic animals**. Journal of equine veterinary science, 56, 110-113.	• sera from 301 **horses**, 25 **bovines**, 8 **goats**, and 94 **sheep** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was -in horses: 1.32% -in bovines: 48% -in goats: 12.5% -in sheep: 29.7%.

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35)Jiménez D. *et al.* (2014). **Serosurveillance of infectious agents in equines of the Central Valley of Costa Rica**. Open Veterinary Journal, 4(2), 107-112.	• 181 **equine** sera were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 4.8%.

HUMANS

36)Kifouly A.H. *et al*. (2025) **First assessment of the health status of pregnant women, detection of prevalence and risk factors associated with enzootic ovine abortion disease among pregnant women in southern Benin**. Front. Public Health 13:1532390.	• sera from 385 **pregnant humans** were tested using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: seroprevalence was 1.3% (5 positive cases).

VACCINATION/EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

37)Murcia-Belmonte A. *et al*. (2019). **Effect of progesterone on the vaccination and immune response against *Chlamydia abortus* in sheep**. Veterinary immunology and immunopathology, 213, 109887.	• experimental study in **sheep** immunized using an experimental inactivated *C. abortus* vaccine then challenged with *C.abortus*; seroconversion was followed using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: sheep of the vaccinated groups manifested seroconversion after the first vaccination at 28 days post-vaccination.
38)Destrez A. *et al*. (2017). **Effects of a chronic stress treatment on vaccinal response in lambs**. animal, 11(5), 872-880.	• experimental study in **lambs** exposed to stress and infected using *Chlamydia abortus* attenuated vaccine strain 1B; seroconversion was followed using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: at the days 3, 7, 14 and 21 post-vaccination, stress did not have an effect on vaccination.

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39)García-Seco T. *et al*. (2016). **Effect of Preventive *Chlamydia abortus* Vaccination in Offspring Development in Sheep Challenged Experimentally**. Front. Vet. Sci. 3:67.	• study of the efficacy in **ewes** of an inactivated standard commercial vaccine (SV= standard dose) and a 1/2 diluted dose (DV=1/2 dose) in pregnant sheep challenged with *C. abortus*; seroconversion was followed using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: ewes from the control group (non-vaccinated) remained negative until the challenge, while positive responses were recorded at 29 days post vaccination (first sampling post-vaccination) in both SV and DV groups; after the challenge, the highest proportion of reactors in the 3 groups (SV, DV and Control) was observed at 14 days post-challenge.
40)Álvarez D. *et al*. (2015). **Intratracheal infection as an efficient route for testing vaccines against *Chlamydia abortus* in sheep**. The Veterinary Journal, 205(3), 393-398.	• experimental vaccination on **sheep** using an inactivated *C. abortus* vaccine, a challenge experimentation with 2 different infection pathways (intranasal IN and intratracheal IT) was then applied using *C. abortus* strain AB7; seroconversion was followed using the ID SCREEN® CHLAMYDIA ABORTUS Indirect Multi-species. • *Results*: the experimental infection elicited a marked specific humoral response in all cases, although the response was much more rapid and higher in the vaccinated groups; on the day of inoculation (day 0), all vaccinated animals presented high mean seropositivity. This mean level had increased by 8 days post-infection (dpi) and remained high until 22 dpi; non-vaccinated animals did not seroconvert until 8 dpi in the case of IT-animals and until 22 dpi in the case of IN animals.

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