Strengthening or developing new tools:

1. Laboratories and Epidemiology Teams and Networking

Adama Diallo

#### LESSONS LEARNT from the SUCCESSFUL RP GLOBAL ERADICATION:

#### THE "FLAG" of MANY PLAYERS:

- National Institutions,
- Regional Institutions,
- Donors
- International Organizations: FAO, OIE, IAEA

LESSONS LEARNT from the SUCCESSFUL RP GLOBAL ERADICATION:

One of the KEYS of this SUCCESS:

COOPERATION Between COUNTRIES in Region and

**TRUST** 

#### LESSONS LEARNT from the SUCCESSFUL RP GLOBAL ERADICATION:

- TRUST between CVO and Diagnosticians (Laboratories) at National Level,

- TRUST between Diagnosticians in the REGION

#### LESSONS LEARNT from the SUCCESSFUL RP GLOBAL ERADICATION:

- TRUST between Diagnosticians in the REGION:
- In Africa, this was made possible through the laboratory network created by the IAEA for the Transfer of rinderpest diagnostic tests (platform for technology transfer but also platform for sharing experiences)

#### LESSONS LEARNT from the SUCCESSFUL RP GLOBAL ERADICATION:

One of the SUCCESSES of PARC and PACE:

- PROMOTION of NATIONAL EPEDEMIOLGY NETWORKS: the First step in DISEASE Control is the Diagnosis, but no Diagnosis if no SAMPLES to be ANALYSED

#### LESSONS LEARNT from the SUCCESSFUL RP GLOBAL ERADICATION:

- LABORATORY Network
- EPIDEMIOLOGY Network
- SADC has its Networks
- OIE: Laboratory TWINNING
- FAO Fostered the Establishment of Regional Networks in AFRICA
- IAEA: CRP Programmes

IAEA Coordinated Research Programmes (CRPs):

SMALL NETWORKs 10-12 Contract
Holders from Developing Countries and 24 Agreement Holders, the advisors, from
Developed Countries on a particular
subject (technology, disease).
CRPS to be Run for about 5 Years

# Coordinated Research Project (Diagnosis and control of PPR)



R&D and technology transfer

- Harmonization of procedures
- Organization proficiency testing
- Production of reference material
- Promotion of laboratory network



**Laboratory Networks Promoted by FAO:** 

West and Central Africa Lab Network and East Africa Lab Network.

Within this Networks, there are: FMD Subnetwork, ASF Sub-network and PPR Sub-Network

#### PPR Ring Test 2012

		Positive	Negative	False Positive	False Negative	T. Samples	T. Positive	T. Negative
	Lab1	100	50.0	50.0	0	8	4	4
	Lab2	100	0	100	0	8	4	4
	Lab3	100	0	100	0	8	4	4
	Lab4	75	100	0	25	8	4	4
	Lab5	0	0	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab6	100	100	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab7	0	0	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab9	100	75	25	0	8	4	4
	Lab10	100	100	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab11	100	50	50	0	8	4	4
	Lab12	75	75	25	25	8	4	4
	Lab13	100	100	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab14	50	50	50	50	8	4	4
	Lab15	100	100	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab16	100	75	25	0	8	4	4
	Lab17	100	50	50	0	8	4	4
	Lab18	100	25	75	0	8	4	4
	Lab19	100	100	0	0	8	4	4
Seib	Lab20	100	100	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab22	100	100	0	0	8	4	4
	Lab23	75	50	50	25	8	4	4

# In CONCLUSION, the Global PPR Control Strategy SHOULD take into Consideration:

- the Development and Strengthening of PPR Diagnosis Capabilities at National Level
- Fostering the Collaboration between Laboratories (lab Networks), between Epidemiologists (Epi Networks) and Diagnosticians and Epidemiologists

#### **THANKS**