



# Ensuring Diagnostic Reliability

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QUESTION 1

# Do we need novel and fancy **Diagnostics for FMD?**



# Why Do We Need FMD Diagnostics?



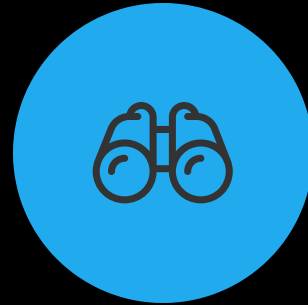
## Disease Confirmation

FMD diagnostics are crucial for confirming the presence of the disease in affected animals.



## Serotype Identification

Serotype identification is essential for selecting the appropriate vaccine strain to prevent or control outbreaks.



## Post-Vaccination Monitoring

FMD diagnostics enable monitoring of the immune response after vaccination, ensuring the effectiveness of the control measures.



## Trade Freedom

Reliable FMD diagnostics are a prerequisite for regaining and maintaining disease-free status, which is crucial for trade and economic recovery.

Who are the target audience for this type of diagnostics ???





QUESTION 2

If target is NOT the  
farmer but  
government and  
vaccine  
manufacturers, **what  
is needed?**

# Key Diagnostic Needs for FMD



## Fast and reliable data

Government requires fast and reliable data on FMD virus characteristics and serological status for effective disease control and trade.



## Know the virus

Identify the specific FMD virus serotype/genotype for vaccine matching.



## Know serological status

Differentiate between infected and vaccinated animals, and monitor post-vaccination immunity.



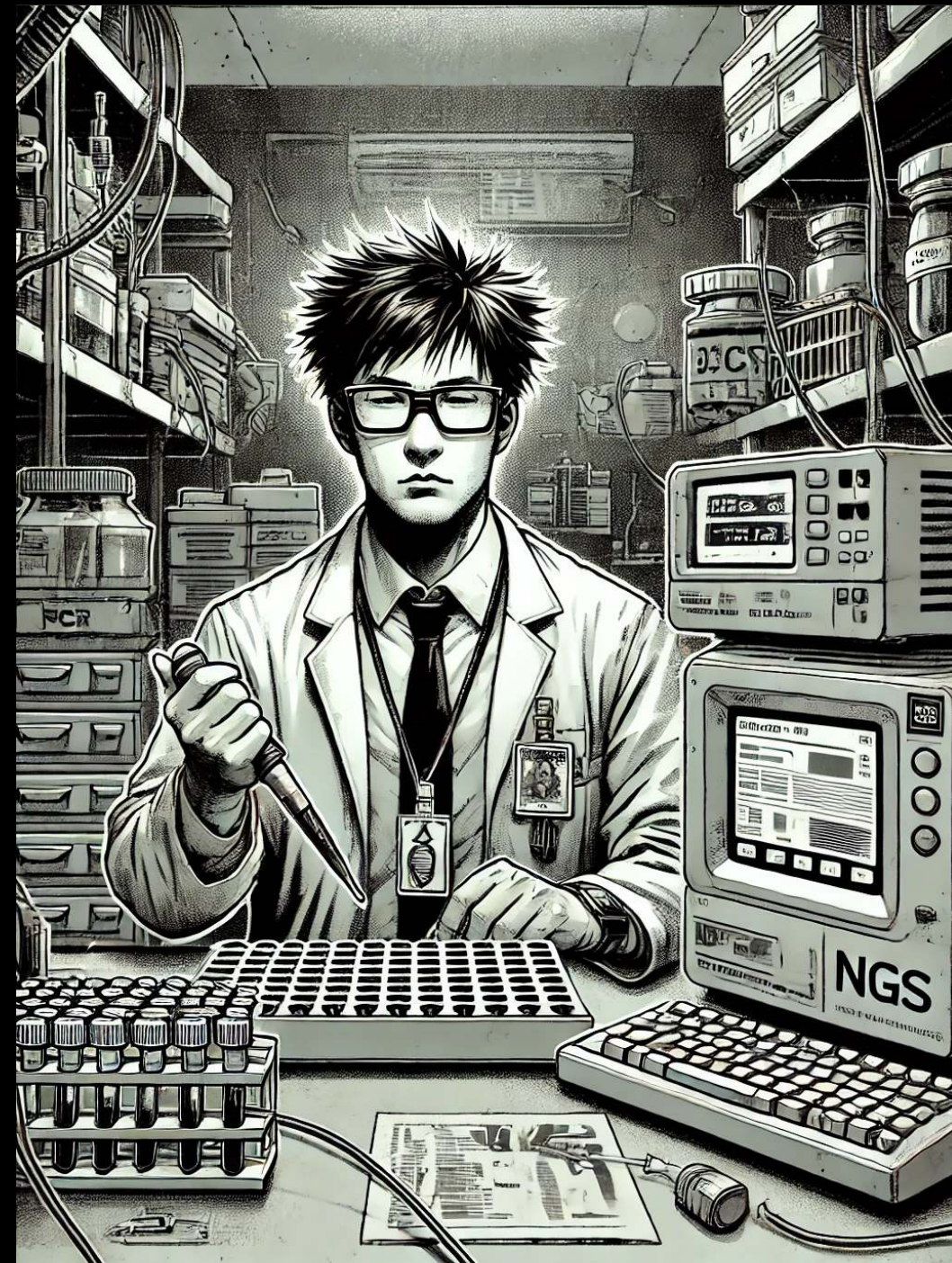
## Status in and outside country

Determining the FMD status within the country as well as monitoring the disease situation in neighboring regions to enable effective trade decisions.



QUESTION 3

Soooo ... **what tools**  
**do we have?**



# Diagnostic Tools for FMD

## Ag-ELISA

Antigen-capture Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay - Detects the presence of FMD viral antigens

## Ab-ELISA [Serotype or NSP]

Antibody-ELISA - Detects antibodies against FMD virus, useful for post-vaccination monitoring

## PCR and qPCR

Polymerase Chain Reaction - Molecular technique to detect and identify FMD virus genetic material

## Classic Sequencing VP-1

Sanger sequencing to determine the genetic sequence of FMD virus strains for serotype identification

## Next-Generation Sequencing

High-throughput sequencing methods to rapidly characterize the entire FMD virus genome



**But it's not just  
about tests but  
also samples**

**... and where to  
test them**







**Sampling in wild  
and captive  
animals as well  
as within the  
bushmeat trade**

...and even  
remote





QUESTION 4

How do we ensure  
**diagnostic  
reliability?**



# Ensuring Diagnostic Reliability

## Analytical Sensitivity

The **ability** of a diagnostic test to **detect the target** analyte (e.g., virus, antibody) at low concentrations.

## Analytical Specificity

The ability of a diagnostic test to detect **only the target** analyte and not cross-react with other similar substances.

## Diagnostic Sensitivity

The ability of a diagnostic test to correctly **identify positive** samples  
Minimize false negatives  
Risk: false positives

## Diagnostic Specificity

The ability of a diagnostic test to correctly **identify negative** samples  
Minimize false positives  
Risk: false negatives

## Test Validation

The process of ensuring a diagnostic test meets established performance criteria, including accuracy, precision, and reliability.



CALCULATING DIAGNOSTIC

# Sensitivity Specificity

## Common Diagnostic Test Performance Indices

	Disease	
	Present	Absent
Test Result	Positive	$TP$ $FP$
	Negative	$FN$ $TN$
		$TP + FN$ $FP + TN$

$TP$ : True-positive;  $FP$ : False-positive

$FN$ : False-negative;  $TN$ : True-negative

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

$$\text{Positive Predictive Value} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\text{Negative Predictive Value} = \frac{TN}{TN + FN}$$

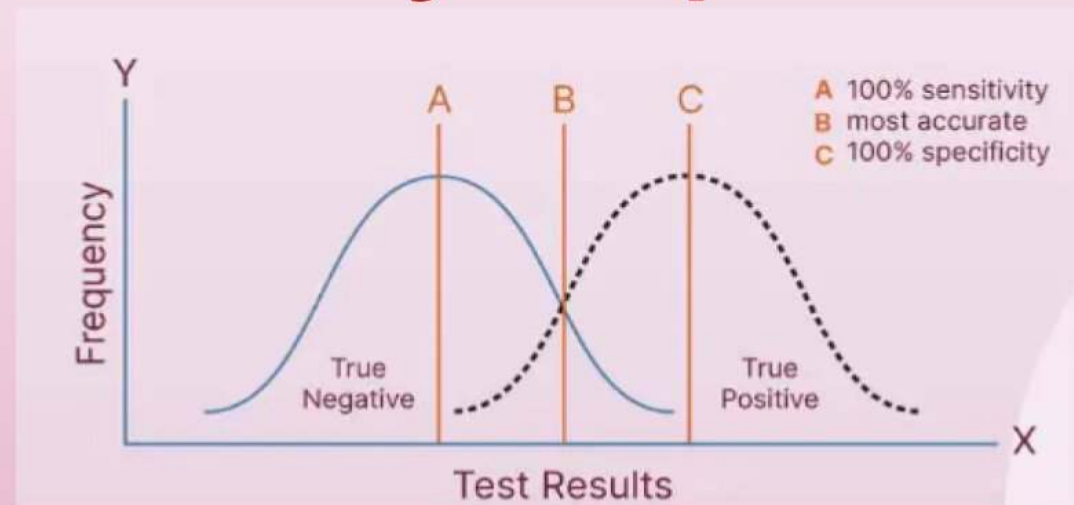
$$\text{Positive Likelihood Ratio} = \frac{\text{Sensitivity}}{1 - \text{Specificity}}$$

$$\text{Negative Likelihood Ratio} = \frac{1 - \text{Sensitivity}}{\text{Specificity}}$$

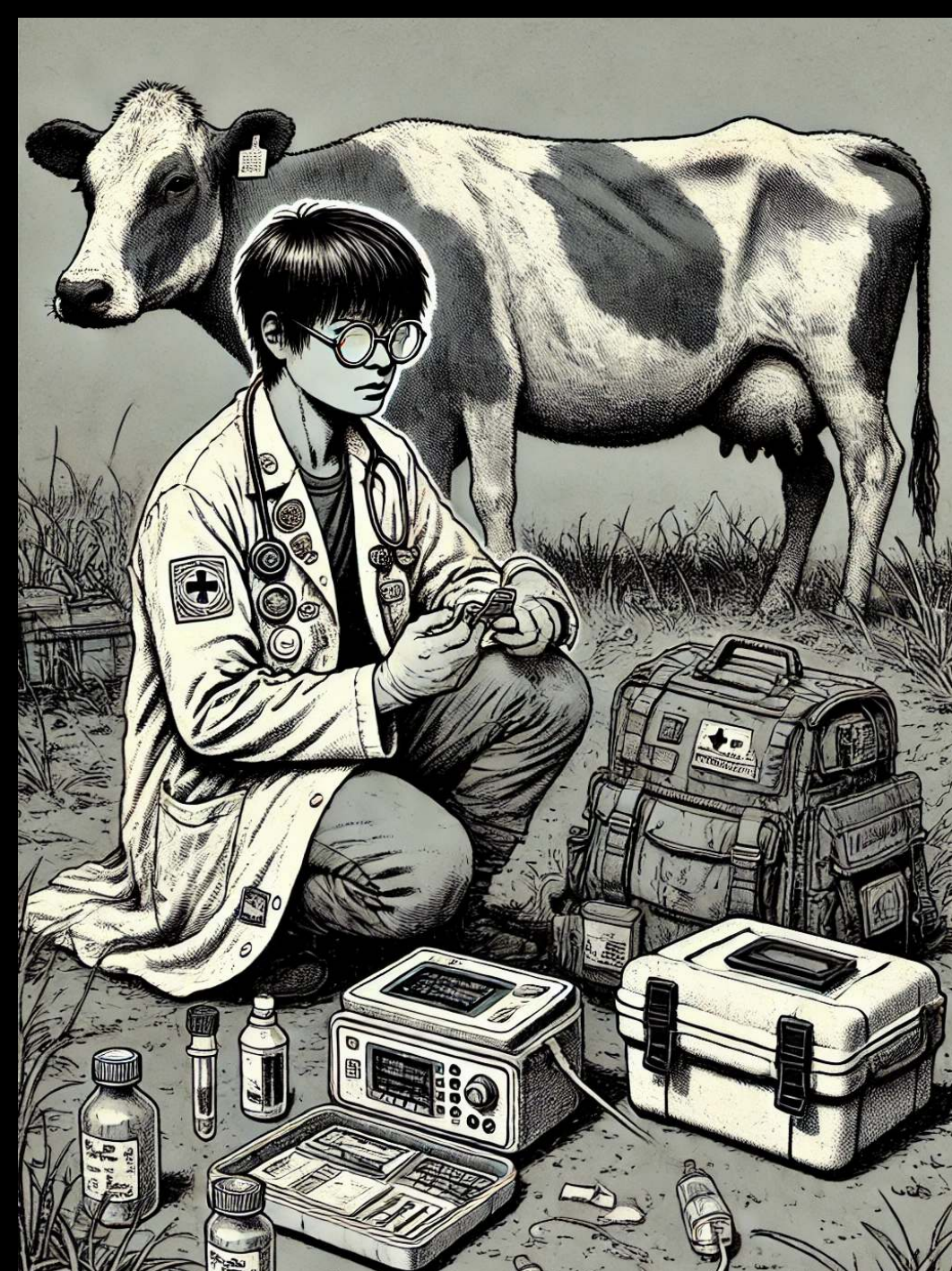
WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO YOU?

**Sensitivity**  
**Specificity**

## Difference Between Sensitivity & Specificity







QUESTION 5

So how will this  
help us with **real**  
**life issues?**







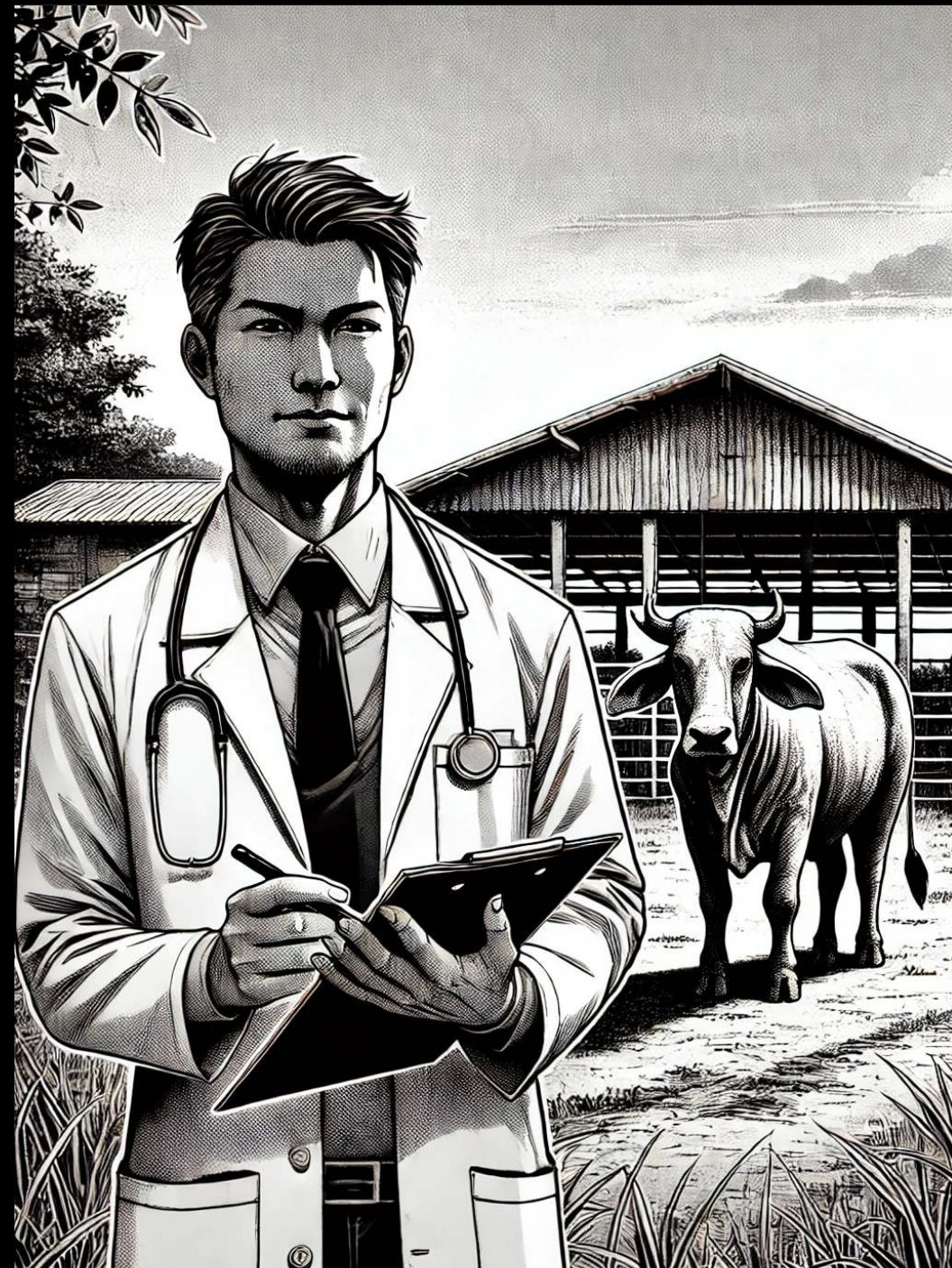


Tamao mountain					qPCR_F
Type of samples	Number	Date Riceive	Extraction Date	Testing Date	3D(Cq)
Aerosol Sense-Air 1	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	32.13
Aerosol Sense-Air 2	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	37.81
Aerosol Sense-Air 3	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	ND
Aero-collect-Air 4	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	ND
Aero-collect-Air 5	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	ND
Coge swap 1	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	34.25
Coge swap 2	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	38.04
Swimming water	2	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	ND



QUESTION 6

# Conclusions



# Next Steps for FMD Diagnostics



## Ensure Fitness for Purpose

Diagnostics must be fit for the intended use, whether it's disease confirmation, serotype identification, or post-vaccination monitoring.



## Embrace 21st-Century Advancements

Leverage modern technologies like next-generation sequencing to enhance speed, accuracy, and data-driven decision-making.



## Improve Data Sharing and Accessibility

Establish collaborative platforms and protocols to facilitate the exchange of crucial FMD data across regions and stakeholders.



## Use Data for Effective Control

Harness the power of diagnostic data to inform disease control strategies, vaccine matching, and outbreak response.



Ensuring reliable FMD diagnostics is essential  
for effective disease control and trade.

By leveraging cutting-edge tools and data, we  
can empower stakeholders to make informed  
decisions.

This will strengthen global biosecurity, and  
secure a brighter future free from the  
devastating impacts from FMD.

