

# Ensuring Diagnostic Reliability

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QUESTION 1

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

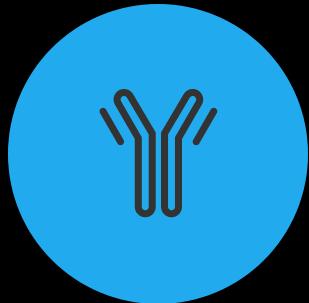


# Why Do We Need FMD Diagnostics?



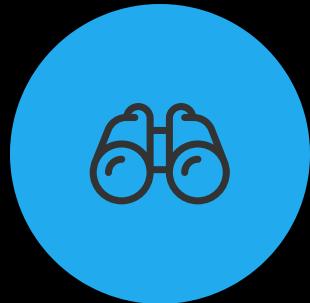
## Disease Confirmation

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 of 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

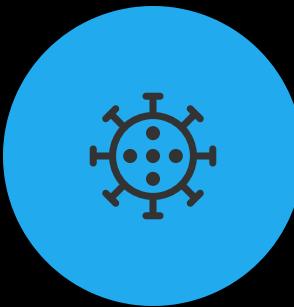
If target is NOT the  
farmer but  
government and  
vaccine  
manufacturers, **what**  
**is needed?**

# Key Diagnostic Needs for FMD



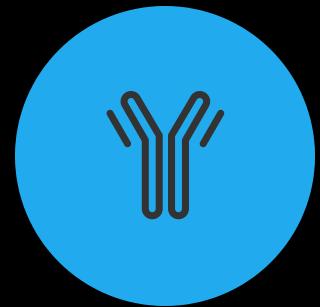
## Fast and reliable data

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



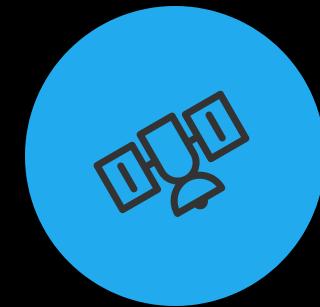
## Know the virus

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



## Know serological status

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

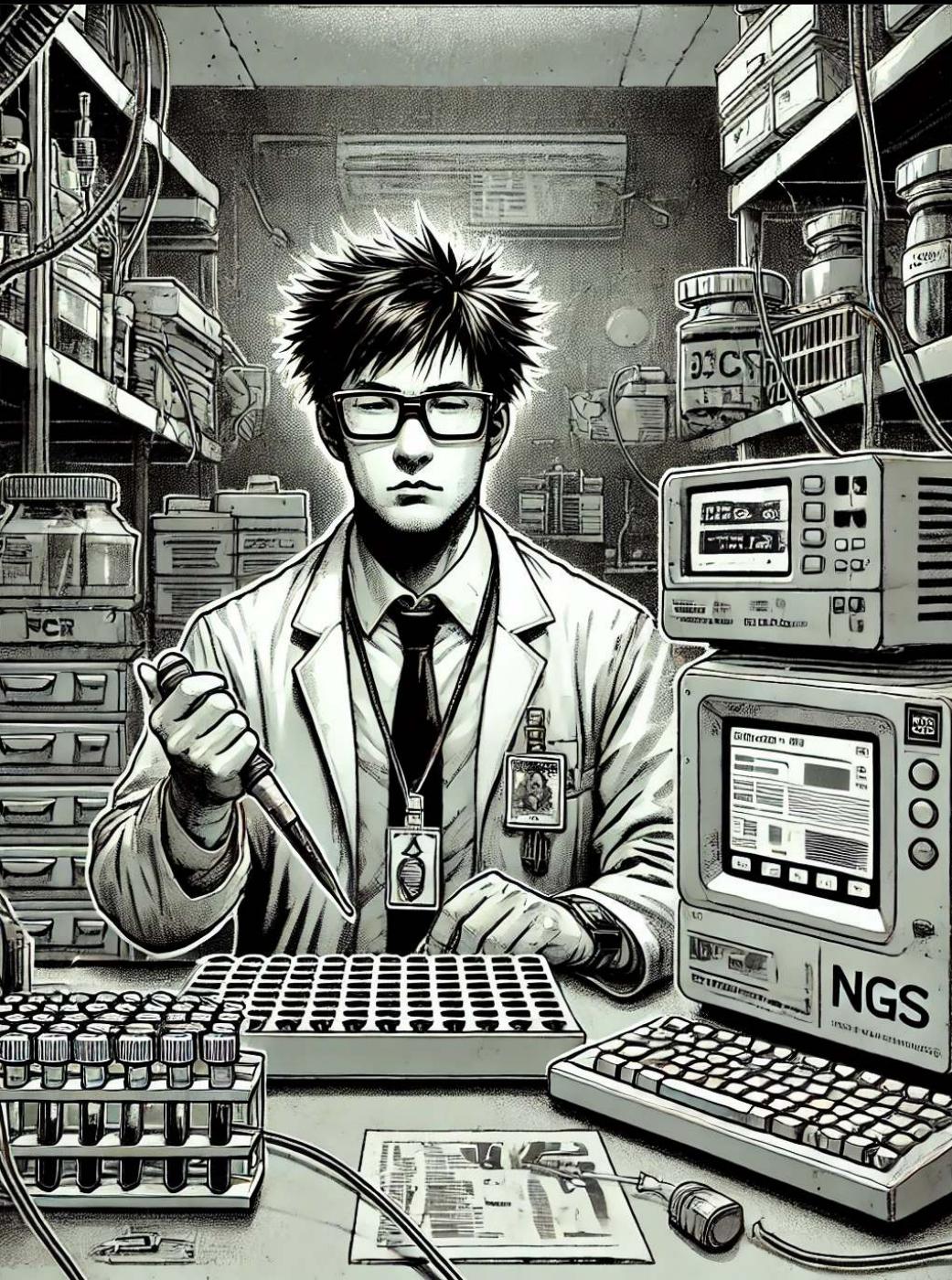


## Status in and outside country

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

QUESTION 3

Sooooo... **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**

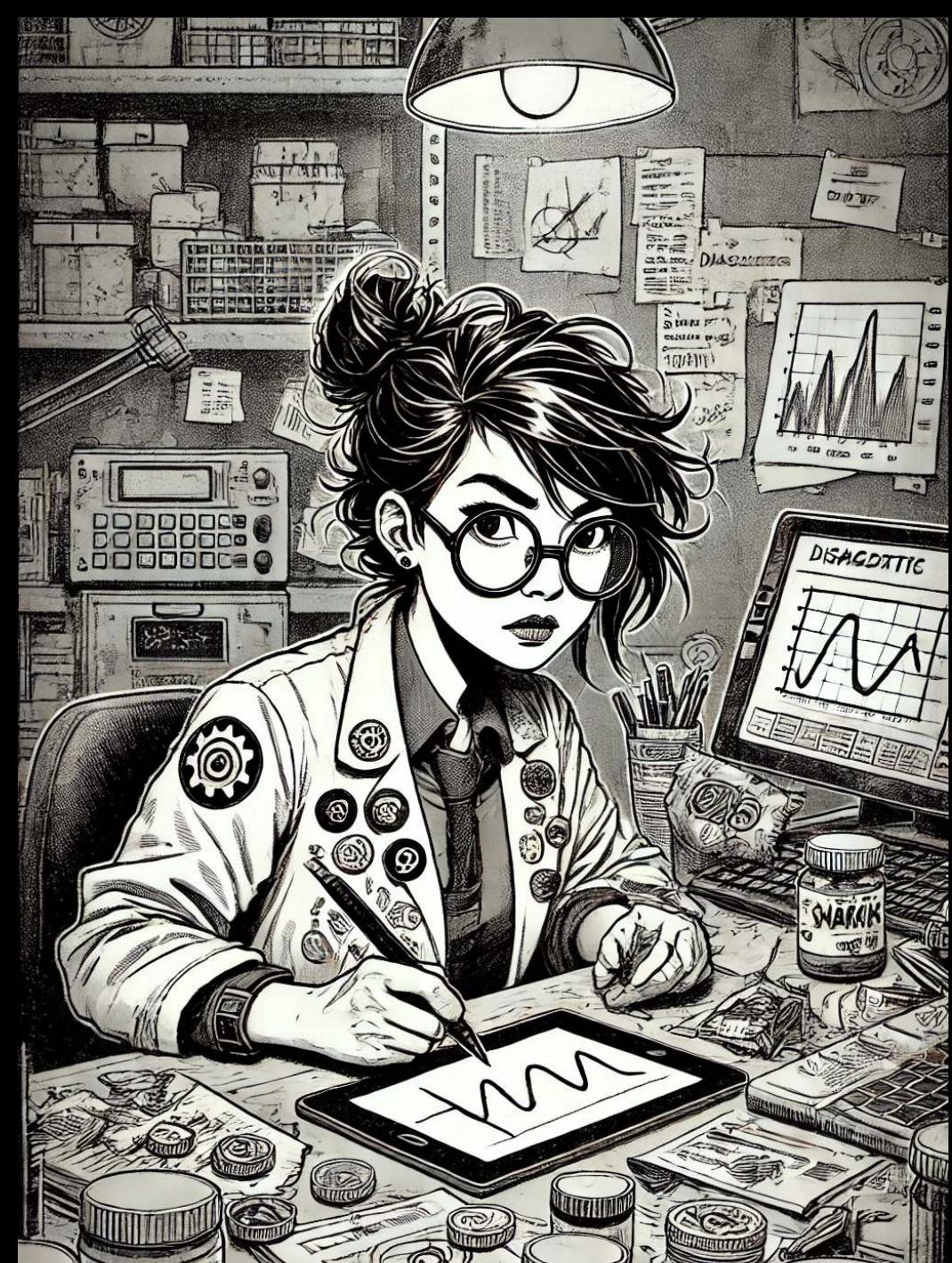




**Sampling in wild  
and captive  
animals as well  
as within the  
bushmeat trade**

...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.

# Sensitivity Specificity

CALCULATING DIAGNOSTIC

## Common Diagnostic Test Performance Indices

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

$TP + FP$        $FN + TN$   
 $TP + FN$        $FP + TN$

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

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

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

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

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

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

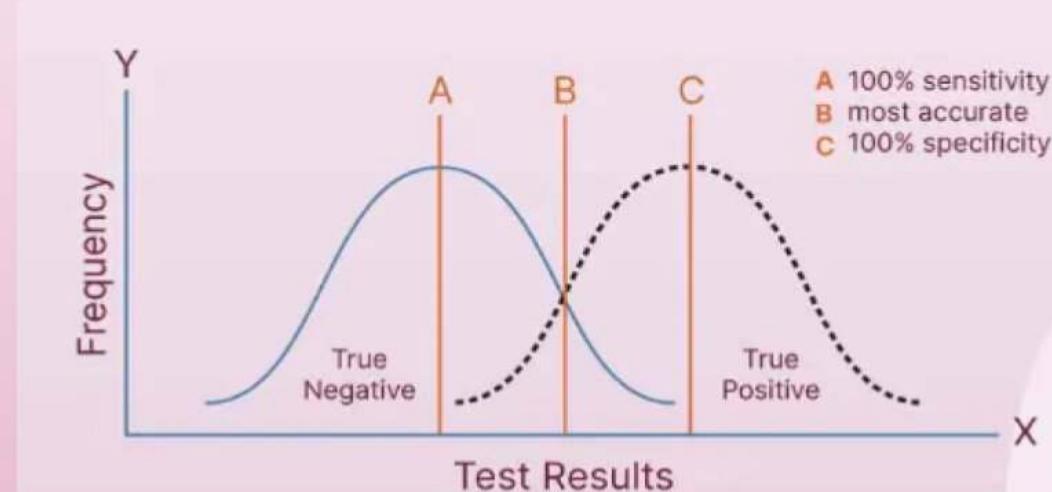
$$Positive\ Likelihood\ Ratio = \frac{Sensitivity}{1 - Specificity}$$

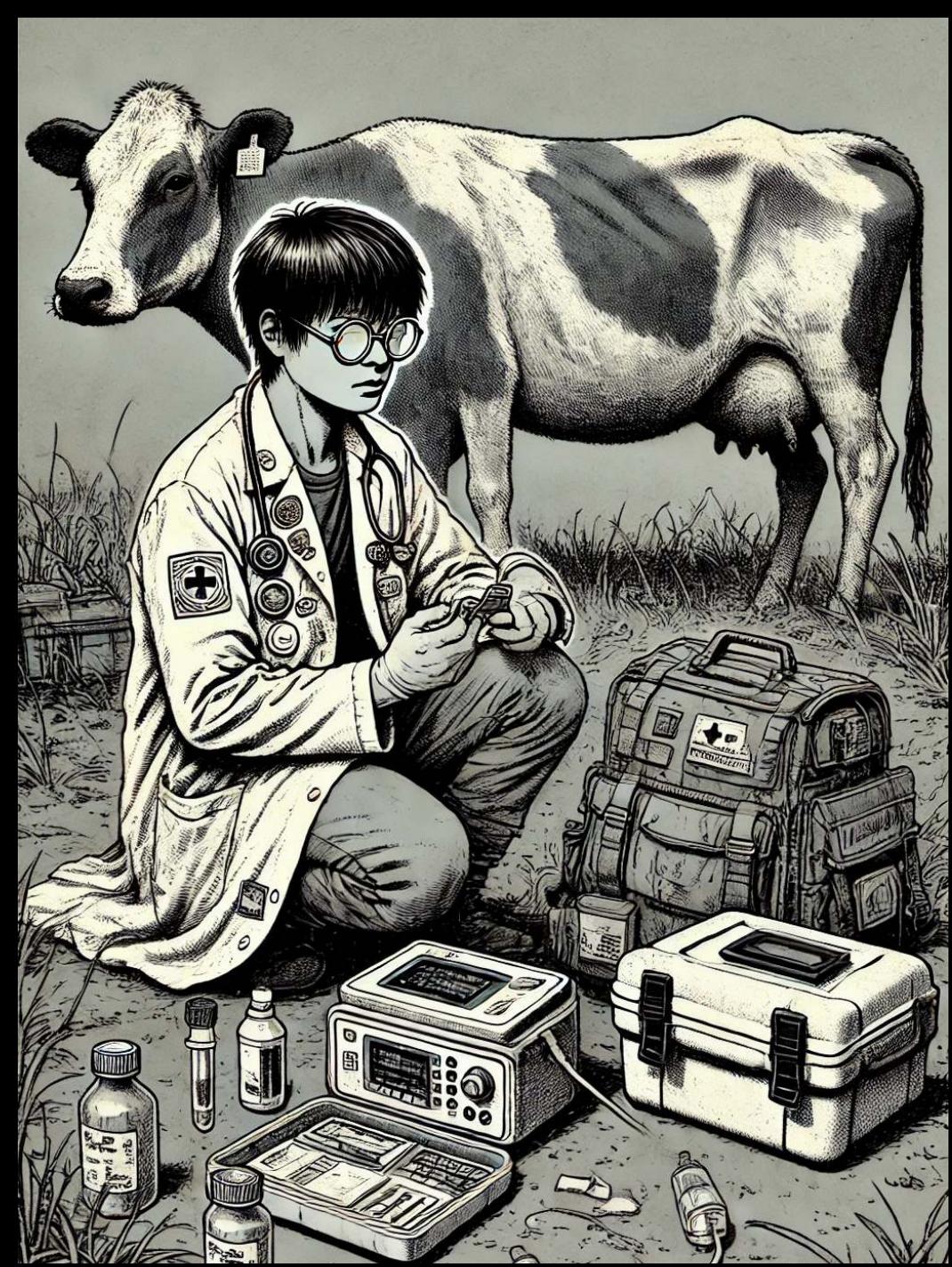
$$Negative\ Likelihood\ Ratio = \frac{1 - Sensitivity}{Specificity}$$

WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO YOU?

# Sensitivity Specificity

## Difference Between Sensitivity & Specificity





QUESTION 5

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

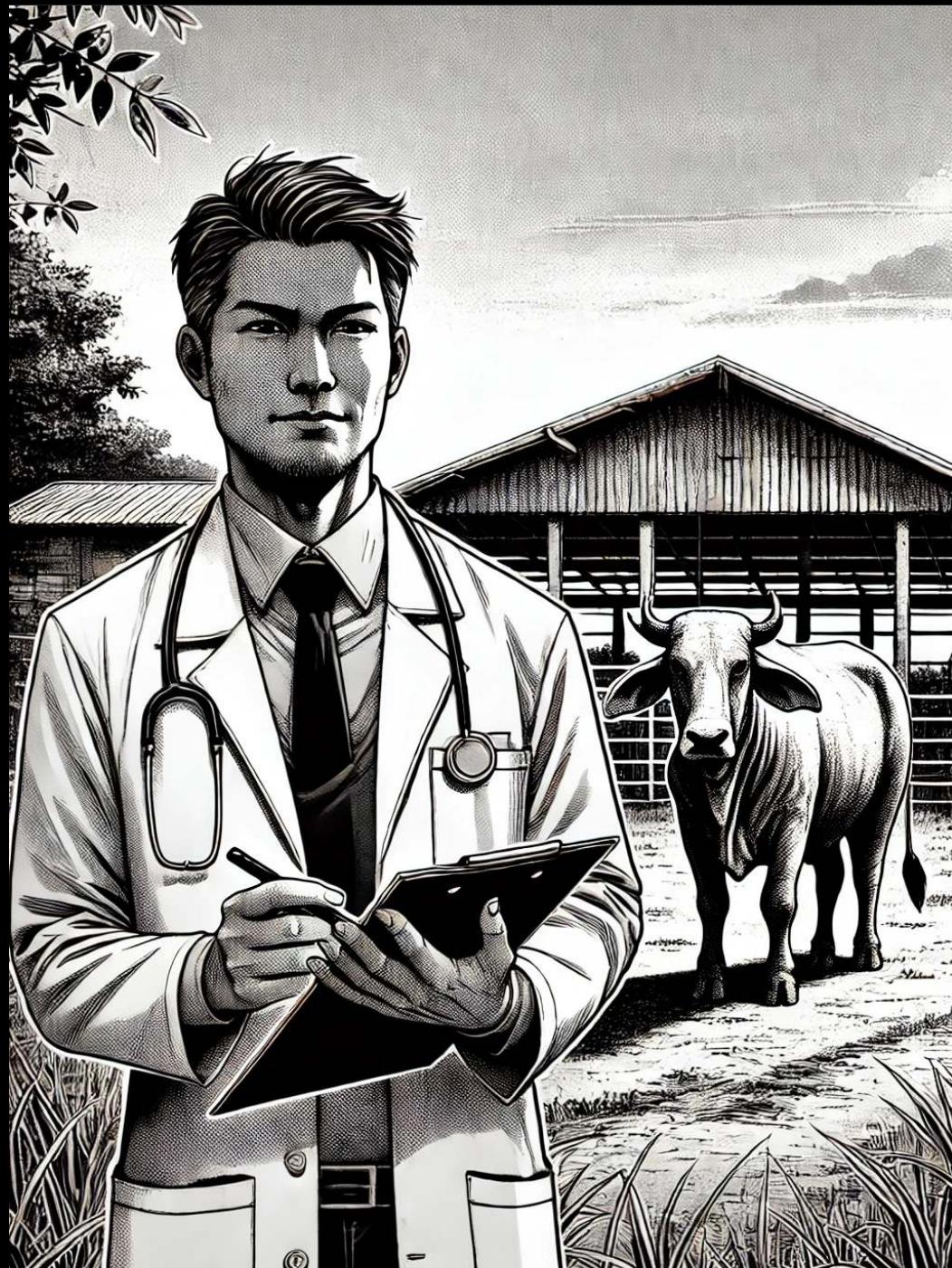




Tamao mountain					qPCR _F
Type of samples	Number	Date Receive	Extraction Date	Testing Date	3D(Cq)
Aerosol Sense-Air 1	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	32.13
Aerosol Sense-Air 2	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	37.81
Aerosol Sense-Air 3	1	26-Dec-24	27-Dec-2024	27-Dec-2024	ND
Aero-collect-Air 4	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.**

