

FMD Vaccine Matching Strain Differentiation Report

Lab Reference Batch Number: WRLFMD/2023/000107

Date Received: 11/12/2023

Country of Origin*: Mozambique

Sender*:

[REDACTED]

Number Tested: 1

Diagnostic work has now been completed in respect of the samples you submitted and the details are as attached.

The results relate only to the samples tested and as received. This report shall not be reproduced except in full.

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Report Number: 3678

FMD Vaccine Matching Strain Differentiation Report - Final

Lab Reference Batch Number: WRLFMD/2023/000107 **Report Date:** 04/03/2024
Report Number: 3678
Date Tests Completed: 29/02/2024 **Country of Origin*:** Mozambique

2dm VNT r₁ RESULTS

SAT2
MOZ 1/2022

SAT2 Eritrea 98, Boehringer Ingelheim	0.50, 1.70
SAT2 Zim 83, Boehringer Ingelheim	0.21, 1.97

Interpretation of Results

For each field isolate the r₁-value is shown followed by the heterologous neutralisation titre (r₁-value, titre)

The r₁-values shown below, represent the one-way serological match between vaccine strain and field isolate, calculated from the comparative reactivity of an antiserum, raised against the vaccine in question, to the vaccine virus and the field isolate.

r₁ greater than 0.3 - suggest that there is a close antigenic relationship between field isolate and vaccine strain. A potent vaccine containing the vaccine strain is likely to confer protection.

r₁ less than 0.3 - suggest that the field isolate is antigenically different to the vaccine strain. Where there is no alternative, the use of this vaccine should carefully consider vaccine potency, the possibility to use additional booster doses and monitoring of vaccinated animals for heterologous responses.

0 = no neutralisation for the field virus was observed at a virus dose of a 100 TCID₅₀

Heterologous neutralisation titres for the field isolates are included as an indicator of protection.

NOTE: Vaccines from different manufactures may perform differently although the vaccine strains are the same.

Notes

1. Vaccine efficacy is influenced by vaccine potency, antigenic match and vaccination regime. Therefore, it is possible that poor antigenic match may be compensated by high potency vaccines and by administering more than one vaccine dose at suitable intervals. Thus, a vaccine with a weak antigenic match to a field isolate, as determined by serology, may nevertheless afford some protection if it is of sufficiently high potency and is administered under a regime to maximise host antibody responses (Brehm, 2008).

2. Vaccine matching data generated in this report only considers antibody responses in cattle after a single vaccination (typically 21 days after vaccination). The long-term performance of FMD vaccines after a second or multiple dose of vaccine should be monitored using post-vaccination serological testing.

Report Authorised By: [REDACTED]

Date: 04/03/2024 15:36:10