Euro Reference journal of Reference



Summary Glossary Point of view Lab news Networks Research Methods

Editorial

We are pleased to bring you Number 8 of *EuroReference*. After three years, we thought it important to take stock of this publication's existence. *EuroReference* has no less than 3000 subscribers and each issue is viewed by nearly 4000 unique readers. These numbers have risen steadily since the journal was launched.

With eight issues published since the first one appeared in summer 2009, the biannual rhythm that we established at the outset has been maintained. From 2013, we will be publishing three issues a year, to enable us to keep you even better informed about news or key events. It is interesting to analyse the number of visits to the journal website. These are influenced by the time of publication, but for issues published outside the summer period, there are typically between 1200 and 1400 visits in the following month. Each visitor views several pages at each visit, reading an average of 2.6 pages. The number of monthly visits has doubled (figures recorded outside the "peaks" coinciding with the release of each issue), rising from 400 a month in 2009 to about 800 a month in the first half of 2012. If this trend continues, it would suggest that some readers are now paying regular visits to the site.

The journal, which appears in both French and English, has mostly received contributions from French teams (excluding the special issue on bioterrorism). In the first few months we focused on setting up and developing the publication. Our ambition now is to give it a more European reach. To achieve this, several new non-French members have agreed to join a renewed Editorial Board in 2013. We will be introducing them in the next issue's editorial.

Lastly, we are pleased to announce a special issue for next year, devoted to plants. This is currently being prepared, and is due to appear in spring 2013.

In the meantime, this issue contains a special one-off article: a mini-glossary of terminology used in the reference field: fidelity, reproducibility—all will be explained. In the Focus section, we examine the impact of two health crises—bluetongue and Schmallenberg—on a research and reference laboratory, and how they are managed. We report on the start of an original approach to building a dialogue between accredited laboratories and NRLs. We will return to this in the next issue of *EuroReference*. In the Surveillance Networks and Research sections, you can find out about Salmonella surveillance, and a sampling protocol enabling MRLs to be proposed for veterinary drugs in honey. Finally, there are articles on methods for serodiagnosis of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia by immunoblotting, and quantitative PCR for monitoring abortions due to Q fever in ruminant livestock.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue.

The Editorial Committee

Summary



Glossary

Glossary of terms taken from the XP U 47-600-1, NF ISO 5725-1 standards and the Pr NF ISO 99999 (NF X 07-001) International Vocabulary of Metrology (VIM)

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Point of view

Example of response to epidemics: the impact of two health emergencies (the emergence of the Bluetongue and Schmallenberg viruses) on a research and reference laboratory

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Lab news

10th International meeting on microbial epidemiological markers, October 2-5, 2013

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I3S - International Symposium "Salmonella and Salmonellosis" 27-29 May 2013, Saint-Malo, France

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An International Workshop in Paris: "New Trends on Analytical Methods for Pesticides and Drug Residues"

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XVIIIth WVPAC Congress in Nantes, from 19 to 23 August 2013

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Guide from the EURL for Listeria monocytogenes

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Building a dialogue between NRLs and French accredited laboratories ('peripheral laboratories')

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Networks

The Salmonella Network, a tool for monitoring Salmonella "from farm to fork"

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Research

Towards the development of robust protocols for the establishment of MRLs for veterinary drugs in honey

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Methods

Serodiagnosis of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia by immunoblotting

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Adoption by a network's laboratories of a validated quantitative real-time PCR method for monitoring Q fever abortions in ruminant livestock

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