

Diagnóstico molecular de COVID-19

Técnicas de referencia, ventajas e inconvenientes



SEMINARIO

COVID-19:
la epidemiología,
la microbiología
y la investigación
en las estrategias
de vigilancia y
control de la
pandemia

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27 y 28 de agosto de 2020

Streaming abierto en UIMP-TV
(uimptv.es)

INMACULADA CASAS
Laboratorio de Referencia de Gripe y Virus Respiratorios
Centro de Gripe de OMS
CNM, ISCIII



Reflexión General

- Los laboratorios de microbiología **son**:
 - una parte básica y esencial de los sistemas de salud.
 - estudian el agente implicado en Brotes epidémicos y Eventos de salud pública.
- Los laboratorios de microbiología **realizan**:
 - pruebas rápidas, sensibles y específicas, para control de infecciones particulares y en la población.
- Los laboratorios de microbiología **generan**:
 - información diagnóstica precisa para la toma de decisiones terapéuticas y medidas sociales.
 - información de vigilancia en Brotes y Eventos de salud pública.

- ✓ A nivel nacional, los laboratorios de referencia: especializados y con una capacitación técnica para participar y coordinar aspectos microbiológicos de los programas de salud pública, la innovación de los servicios, o de la vigilancia microbiológica en coordinación con la OMS.
- ✓ Laboratorios a nivel hospitalario en todo el territorio, realizan el diagnóstico en pacientes que acuden a hospital y apoyan programas concretos de actuación.
- ✓ Otros laboratorios: salud animal, salud ambiental, en universidades y en centros de investigación biomédica, pueden realizar un diagnóstico.



Realización de pruebas de RT-PCR para el diagnóstico de COVID-19

- Durante el estado de alerta (14 de marzo) Instituto de Salud Carlos III, coordinado con el Ministerio de Ciencia y con las CCAA **validó**:
 - la capacitación de más de 54 laboratorios
 - salud animal, centros de investigación, militares y universidades
- Tras la capacitación, las CCAA activaron y proporcionaron a estos laboratorios el objetivo poblacional y analizar las muestras respiratorias correspondientes.
 - por primera vez se coordinaron diferentes profesionales y sus laboratorios
 - permitió incrementar el número de RT-PCR diarias
 - se reforzó la capacidad diagnóstica en España con el objetivo de mejorar el manejo de la COVID-19

Requisitos necesarios para recibir capacitación para detectar SARS CoV2 por RT-PCR

- ✓ Capacidad para trabajar con muestras clínicas respiratorias en cabina de bioseguridad BSL2 y equipos de protección personal adecuados.
- ✓ Personal formado en técnicas de biología molecular.
- ✓ Uso de técnicas de extracción de ácidos nucleicos **no comerciales** para no competir con el suministro de estos reactivos en los centros hospitalarios.
- ✓ Poder realizar ensayos de RT-PCR de diseño propio o mediante kits comerciales
- ✓ Capacidad de validar informes de resultados.

Esquema de trabajo para frenar la transmisión de la enfermedad

Las redes de vigilancia se deben adaptar para que el sistema sea rápido y eficaz

Encontrar un caso por presentar clínica compatible

Encontrar un caso asintomático

Busqueda activa de casos
Autovigilancia
Autonotificación

Realización del diagnóstico virológico

RT-PCR
Serología

Laboratory testing for 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in suspected human cases Interim guidance 17 January 2020

[WHO/2019-nCoV/laboratory/2020.3](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/2019-ncov-laboratory-2020.3.pdf)



1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide interim guidance to laboratories and stakeholders involved in laboratory testing of patients who meet the definition of suspected case of pneumonia associated with a novel coronavirus identified in Wuhan, China (See: [Surveillance case definitions for human infection with novel coronavirus, Interim guidance](#)).

Various existing WHO documents have been adapted for use in the drafting of this document, including WHO laboratory guidance for MERS-CoV (1-11). As information about the etiology, clinical manifestations and transmission of disease in the cluster of respiratory disease patients identified in Wuhan is evolving, WHO continues to monitor developments and will revise these recommendations as necessary.

The etiologic agent responsible for the cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan has been identified as a novel betacoronavirus, (in the same family as SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV) via next generation sequencing (NGS) from cultured virus or directly from samples received from several pneumonia patients. Electron microscopy revealed a virus with a characteristic crown morphology: a coronavirus. Working directly from sequence information, the team developed a series of genetic amplification (PCR) assays used by laboratories associated with the China CDC to

2. Suspected case definition

For case definition see: [WHO Surveillance case definitions for human infection with novel coronavirus](#).

3. Specimen collection and shipment

Rapid collection and testing of appropriate specimens from suspected cases is a priority and should be guided by a laboratory expert. As extensive testing is still needed to confirm the 2019-nCoV and the role of mixed infection has not been verified, multiple tests may need to be performed and sampling sufficient clinical material is recommended. Local guidelines should be followed regarding patient or guardian's informed consent for specimen collection, testing and potentially future research.

Assure SOPs are available, and the appropriate staff is trained and available for appropriate collection, specimen storage, packaging and transport. There is still limited information on the risk posed by the reported coronavirus found in Wuhan, but it would appear samples prepared for molecular testing could be handled as would samples of suspected human influenza (2, 7-9). Attempts to culture the virus may require heightened biosafety control measures.

Samples to be collected (see Table 1 for details on sample collection and storage):

1. Respiratory material* (nasopharyngeal and



Detección de ácidos nucleicos virales

PCR convencional

- PCR simple: 1 diana
- PCR múltiple: diferentes dianas

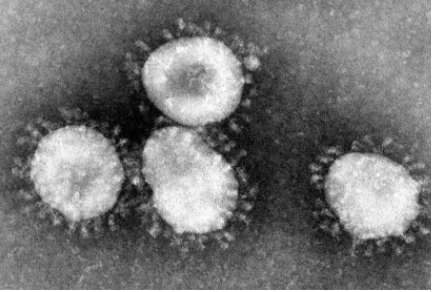
PCR Tiempo Real: visualización de los productos según se van produciendo

- Fluorocromos unión directa al DNA: SYBR Green
- Oligosondas lineares
- Sondas Taqman
- Sondas Beacon
- Amplicón autofluorescente: primers escorpión, sunrise, lux



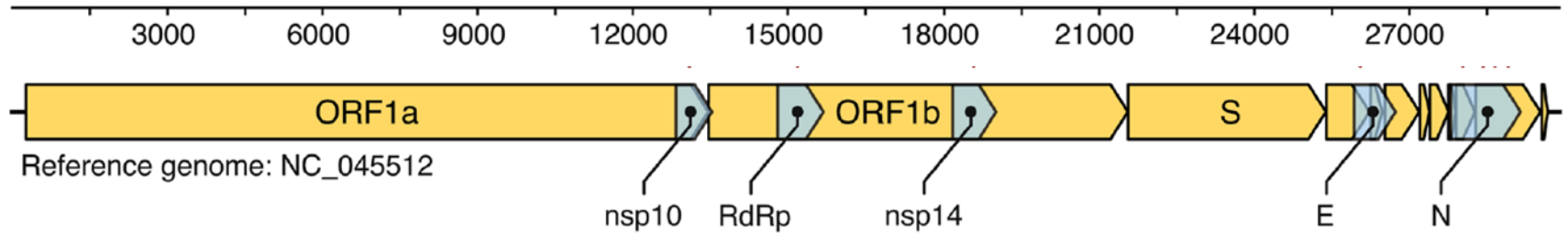
AISLAMIENTO vs PCR

- Sensibilidad aumenta hasta un 73%
- Especificidad
- Rapidez (24-72h)
- Detección simultánea de virus
- Productos de amplificación-secuenciación
- Si se instaura correctamente mejora manejo del paciente
- Vigilancia virológico-epidemiológica de la IRA



Orden Nidovirales
Familia Coronaviridae
Genero Coronavirus

Genoma: cadena sencilla RNA de polaridad (+) aprox 30.000 nt

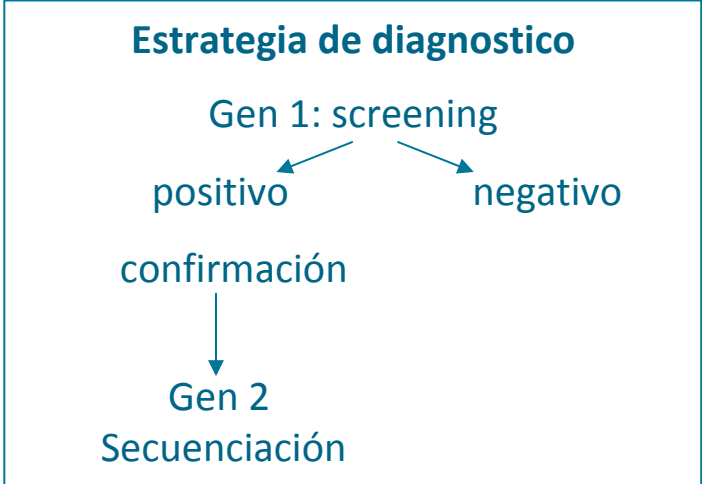


7 Métodos para el diagnostico molecular de SARS CoV2 recogidos por la OMS

Instituto y País	Genes diana	Publicacion OMS
Charité, Alemania	RdRP, Gen E, Gen N	17 enero
National Institute of Health, Thailand	Gen N	23 enero
China CDC, China	ORF1ab y Gen N	24 enero
Institut Pasteur, Paris, Francia	nCoV_IP2 y nCoV_IP4 en RdRP y Gen E (protocolo Alemania)	24 enero
US CDC, USA	N1, N2 y N3 en Gen N	24 enero/15 marzo
National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Japón	Pancorona nested PCR y Gen S	24 enero
HKU, Hong Kong SAR	ORF1b-nsp14, Gen N	24 enero

Laboratory testing for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in suspected human cases.

Interim guidance
2 March 2020



1. Introduction

Several coronaviruses are globally endemic. HCoV-NL63, HKU1 and 229E tend to cause common respiratory infections. MERS-CoV is a zoonotic coronavirus that causes severe respiratory syndrome. SARS-CoV-1 has caused a cluster of patients with a respiratory illness named severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2002-2003. The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has now been identified in several countries.

WHO [Interim guidance for laboratory biosafety related to 2019-nCoV](#) (18).

Ensure good communication with the laboratory and provide needed information
Alerting the laboratory before sending specimens encourages proper and timely processing of samples and timely reporting. Specimens should be correctly labelled and accompanied by a diagnostic request form (template provided in Annex D).

4. Laboratory testing for COVID-19 virus

Laboratories undertaking testing for COVID-19 virus should adhere strictly to appropriate biosafety practices.

Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT) for COVID-19 virus

Routine confirmation of cases of COVID-19 is based on detection of unique sequences of virus RNA by NAAT such as real-time reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR) with confirmation by nucleic acid sequencing when necessary. The viral genes targeted so far include the N, E, S and RdRP genes. Examples of protocols used may be found [here](#). RNA extraction should be done in a biosafety cabinet in a BSL-2 or equivalent facility. Heat treatment of samples prior to RNA extraction is not recommended.

Laboratory confirmation of cases by NAAT in

The decision to test should be based on clinical and epidemiological information. [Laboratory testing for coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in suspected human cases](#)

whole genome of the virus as long as the sequence target is larger or different from the amplicon target used.

When there are discrepancies, specimens should be resampled and, if necessary, retested. Virus from the original specimen should be used for NAAT. If a different target is used for NAAT, the target should be obtained from the NAAT laboratory. Laboratories are urged to report surprising results to the laboratory.

Laboratory confirmation of cases by NAAT in areas with established COVID-19 virus circulation
In areas where COVID-19 virus is widely spread a simpler algorithm may be adopted in which for example screening by rRT-PCR of a single discriminatory target is considered sufficient.

One or more negative results do not rule out the possibility of COVID-19 virus infection. A number of factors could lead to a negative result in an infected individual, including:

- poor quality of the specimen, containing little patient material (as a control, consider determining whether there is adequate human DNA in the sample by including a human target in the PCR testing)
- the specimen was collected late or very early in the infection
- the specimen was not handled and shipped appropriately

Laboratory confirmed case by NAAT in areas with established COVID-19 virus circulation
In areas where COVID-19 virus is widely spread a simpler algorithm might be adopted in which for example screening by rRT-PCR of a single discriminatory target is considered sufficient.

Protocolo PCR tiempo real específico utilizado en el CNM: modificado y adaptado con control interno de amplificación

Gen E: screening

Gen N: confirmación

Gen RdRp: No se usa por falta de sensibilidad y especificidad

Diagnostic detection of Wuhan coronavirus 2019 by real-time RT-PCR

-Protocol and preliminary evaluation as of Jan 13, 2020-

Victor Corman, Tobias Bleicker, Sebastian Brünink, Christian Drosten
Charité Virology, Berlin, Germany

Olfert Landt, Tib-Molbiol, Berlin, Germany

Marion Koopmans
Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Maria Zambon
Public Health England, London

Additional advice by Malik Peiris, University of Hong Kong

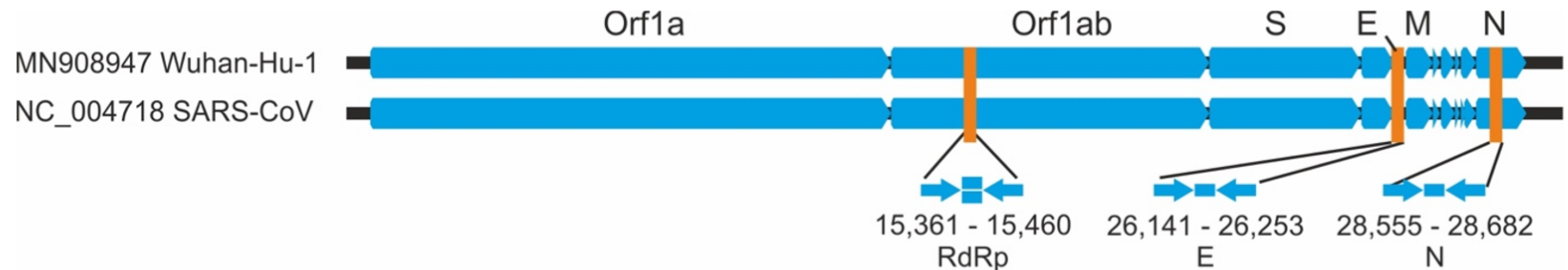
RESEARCH

Detection of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) by real-time RT-PCR

Contact: christian.drosten@charite.de
<https://virologie-ccm.charite.de/en/>

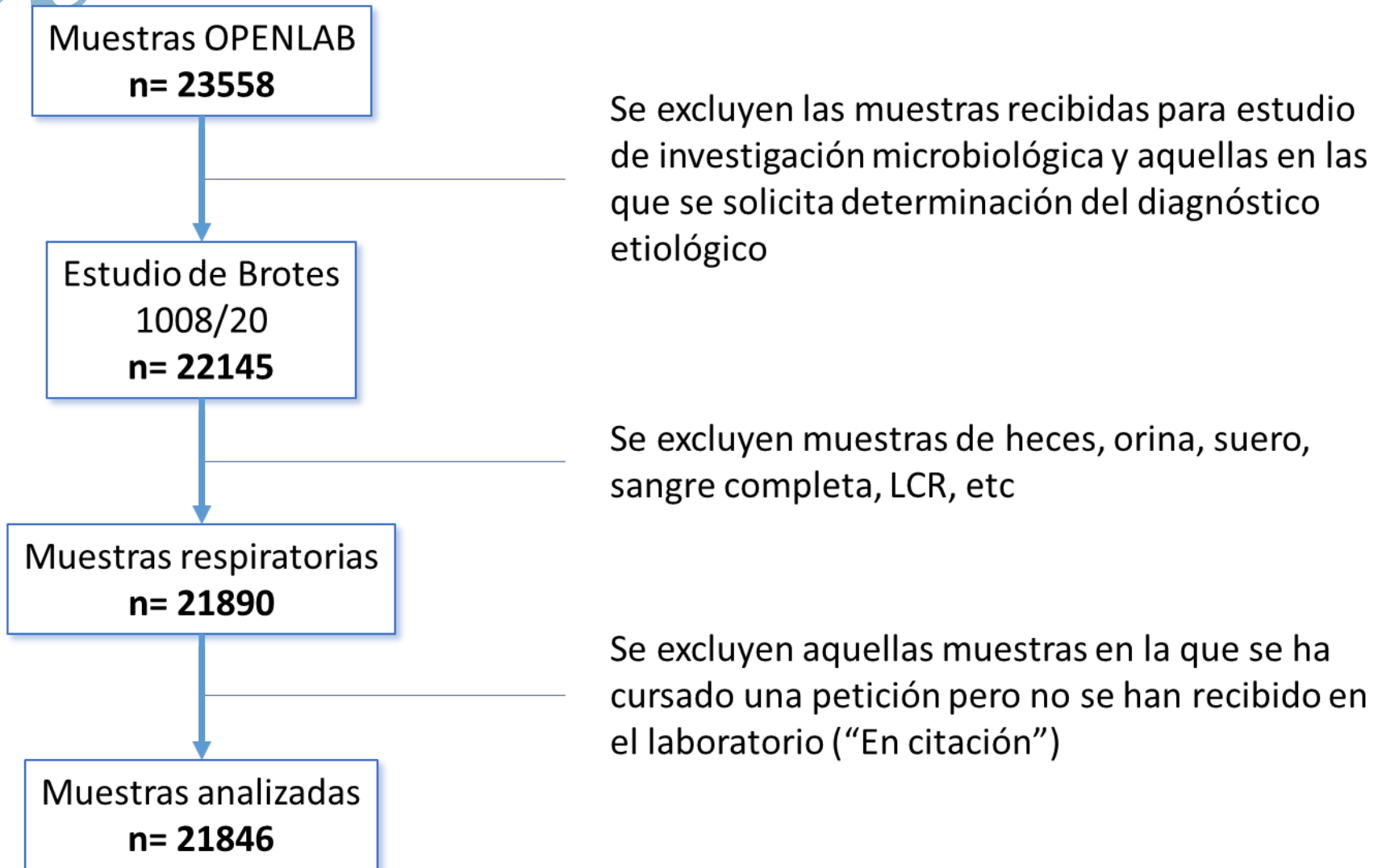
Victor M Corman¹, Olfert Landt², Marco Kaiser², Richard Molenkamp³, Adam Meijer⁴, Daniel KW Chu⁵, Tobias Bleicker¹, Sebastian Brünink¹, Julia Schneider¹, Marie Luisa Schmidt¹, Daphne GJC Mulders³, Bart L Haagmans³, Bas van der Veer⁴, Sharon van den Brink⁴, Lisa Wijsman⁴, Gabriel Goderski⁴, Jean-Louis Romette⁶, Joanna Ellis⁷, Maria Zambon⁷, Malik Peiris⁵, Herman Goossens⁸, Chantal Reusken⁴, Marion PG Koopmans³, Christian Drosten¹
Euro Surveill. 2020;25(3):2000045.

First line screening assay: E gene assay
Confirmatory assay: RdRp gene assay
Additional confirmatory assay: N gene assay





Muestras estudiadas para diagnostico CNM: 1 febrero-7 junio





Problema: Tipos de Muestras clínicas respiratorias

- Lavado nasal
- Exudado nasal
- Exudado faríngeo
- Exudado nasofaríngeo***
- Exudado orofaríngeo***
- Aspirado nasofaríngeo
- Esputo
- Lavado bronquial
- Lavado bronco-alveolar
- Líquido pleural
- Biopsia pulmonar



Igual Rendimiento en carga viral?

Igual Recuperación de virus infeccioso?

Homogeneidad en toda la muestra?

Presencia de inhibidores: moco, enzimas

Falta de suministro hisopos y torundas

No existe una muestra de elección



Problema: Métodos de extracción de ácidos nucleicos



Instrument/Manufacturer	Extraction Kit	Catalog No.
QIAGEN	² QIAamp DSP Viral RNA Mini Kit	50 extractions (61904)
	² QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit	50 extractions (52904) 250 extractions (52906)
QIAGEN EZ1 Advanced XL	² EZ1 DSP Virus Kit	48 extractions (62724) Buffer AVL (19073) EZ1 Advanced XL DSP Virus Card (9018703)
	² EZ1 Virus Mini Kit v2.0	48 extractions (955134) Buffer AVL (19073) EZ1 Advanced XL Virus Card v2.0 (9018708)
¹ Roche MagNA Pure LC	² Total Nucleic Acid Kit	192 extractions (03 038 505 001)
¹ Roche MagNA Pure Compact	² Nucleic Acid Isolation Kit I	32 extractions (03 730 964 001)
¹ Roche MagNA Pure 96	² DNA and Viral NA Small Volume Kit	576 extractions (06 543 588 001) External Lysis Buffer (06 374 913 001)
¹ QIAGEN QIAcube	² QIAamp DSP Viral RNA Mini Kit	50 extractions (61904)
	² QIAamp Viral RNA Mini Kit	50 extractions (52904) 250 extractions (52906)
^{1, 3} bioMérieux NucliSENS [®] easyMAG [®] and ^{1, 3} bioMérieux EMAG [®] (Automated magnetic extraction reagents sold separately. Both instruments use the same reagents and disposables, with the exception of tips.)		EasyMAG [®] Magnetic Silica (280133) EasyMAG [®] Lysis Buffer (280134) EasyMAG [®] Lysis Buffer, 2 mL (200292) EasyMAG [®] Wash Buffers 1,2, and 3 (280130, 280131, 280132) EasyMAG [®] Disposables (280135) Biohit Pipette Tips (easyMAG [®] only) (280146) EMAG [®] 1000µL Tips (418922)

Igual rendimiento de extracción?

Cómo se recupera RNA?

Presencia de inhibidores

Falta de suministro

Nuevos métodos de extracción

No existe un método de elección



Problema: Métodos comerciales multiplex RT-PCR

Discordancia entre resultados de los diferentes genes

- PCR screening + / PCR confirmación –
- PCR screening – / PCR confirmación +
- PCR screening + / PCR1 confirmación – /PCR2 confirmación +
- PCR screening – / PCR1 confirmación + / PCR2 confirmación –
- PCR screening + / PCR1 confirmación – /PCR2 confirmación –



Igual Sensibilidad en cada Gen?

Igual Reproducibilidad?

Variabilidad viral?

Mutaciones en las zonas de diseño de primers y sondas?

Falta de suministro



Validación de sistemas comerciales Empresas Españolas: abastecer laboratorios

Empresa	Sistemas comerciales validados por el ISCIII	
• GENÓMICA SAU	qCOVID-19	CLART® COVID-19
• GPS GENETIC ANALYSIS STRATEGIES S.L.	CoVID-19 dtsc-RT-qPCR Test F100	
• CERTEST BIOTEST	VIASURE SARS-CoV-2 Real Time PCR Detection Kit	
• VIRCELL S.L.	SARS-COV-2 REALTIME PCR KIT	
• DURVIZ	LILIF COVID-19 kit	
• CANVAX BIOTECH S.L.	HigherPurity™ Viral RNA Extraction Kit	CVX-Mag Viral RNA Extraction Kit
• MASTER DIAGNÓSTICA	RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 (N-E-RNasaP)	RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 (RdRP-E-RNasaP)
• SISTEMAS GENÓMICOS S.L.	ASCIRE® SGKit COVID-19 Multiplex One Step PCR®	
• INSTITUTO DE MEDICINA GENÓMICA S.L.	Imegen® SARS-CoV-2	
• BGI	Real-time fluorescent RT-PCR kit 2019-n CoV	
BIOMERIEUX	SARS-CoV-2 R-GENE ARGENE	BioFire® COVID-19 Test
PERKIN ELMER	SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR	
NZYTECH	SARS-CoV-2 One-Step RT-PCR	
THERMOFISHER SCIENTIFIC	Applied Biosystems™ TaqMan™ 2019-nCoV Assay Kit	
SIEMENS	FTD™ SARS-CoV-2	

Analytical sensitivity and efficiency comparisons of SARS-CoV-2 RT-qPCR primer-probe sets

Vogels C, Brito A, Wyllie A, *et al.*. *Nat Microbiol* (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-020-0761-6>

Evaluación independiente de primers y sondas de los métodos recogidos por la OMS

Instituto y País	Genes diana	Publicacion OMS
Charité, Alemania	RdRP, Gen E, Gen N	17 enero
National Institute of Health, Thailand	Gen N	23 enero
China CDC, China	ORF1ab y Gen N	24 enero
Institut Pasteur, Paris, Francia	nCoV_IP2 y nCoV_IP4 en RdRP y Gen E (protocolo Alemania)	24 enero
US CDC, USA	N1, N2 y N3 en Gen N	24 enero/15 marzo
National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Japón	Pancorona nested PCR y Gen S	24 enero
HKU, Hong Kong SAR	ORF1b-nsp14, Gen N	24 enero

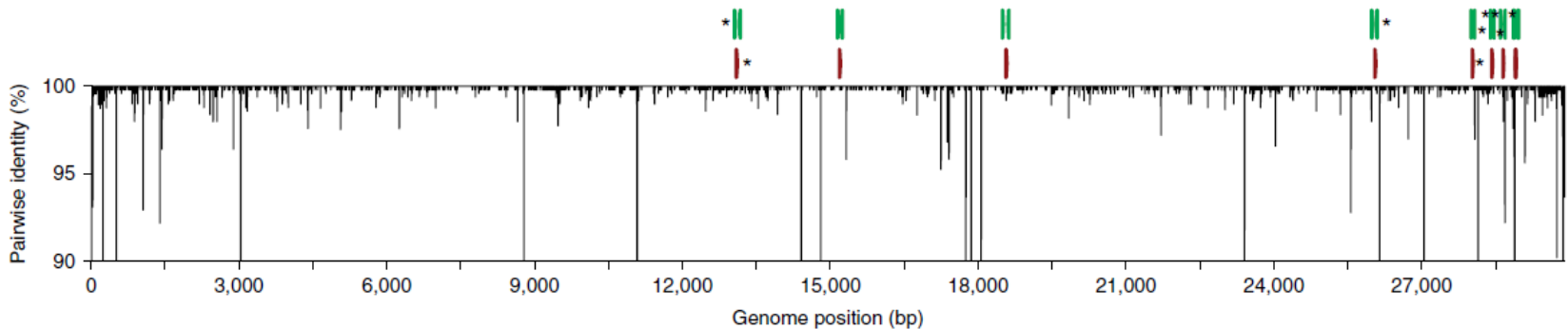
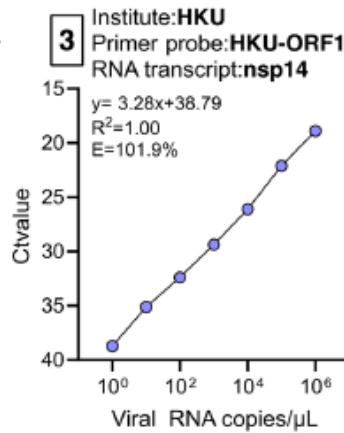
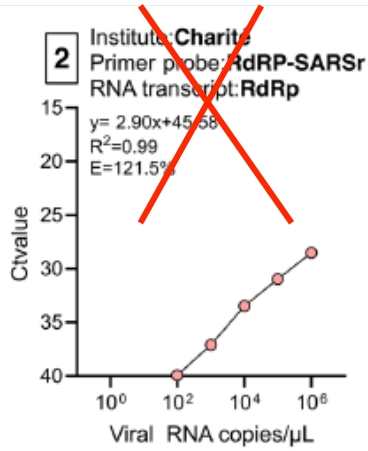
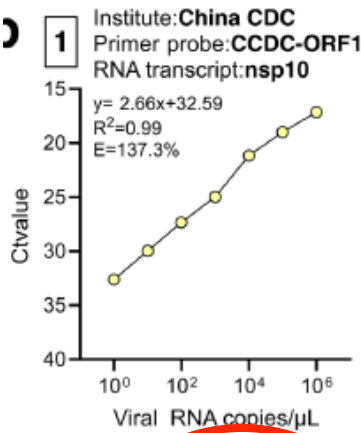
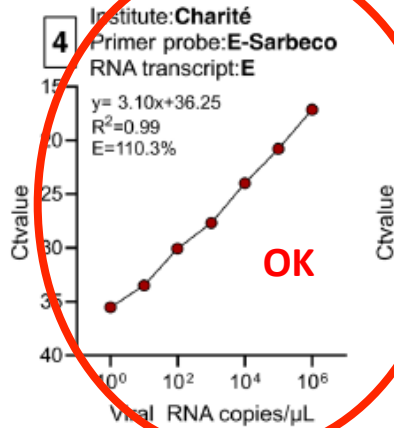


Fig. 4 | Genetic diversity of available SARS-CoV-2 genomes. A total of 992 SARS-CoV-2 genomes available as of 22 March 2020 (listed in Source Data Fig. 4) were aligned to calculate nucleotide diversity and investigate mismatches with the nine primer-probe sets. Genetic diversity was measured using pairwise identity (%) at each position, disregarding gaps and ambiguous nucleotides. Asterisks at the top indicate primers (green) and probes (red) targeting regions with one or more mismatches. Genomic plots were designed using DNA Features Viewer 3.0.1 in Python v.3.7 (ref. ¹⁵). bp, base pairs.



Problemas con el sistema RdRp-SARSr (Charité Alemania) utilizado para confirmación:

Baja sensibilidad debido a un mismatch con respecto a los virus circulantes.



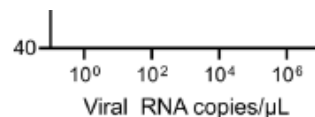
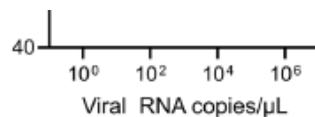
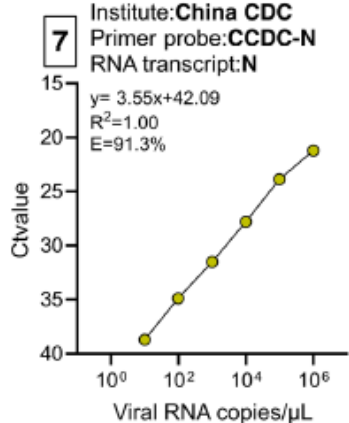
Institute: **US CDC**

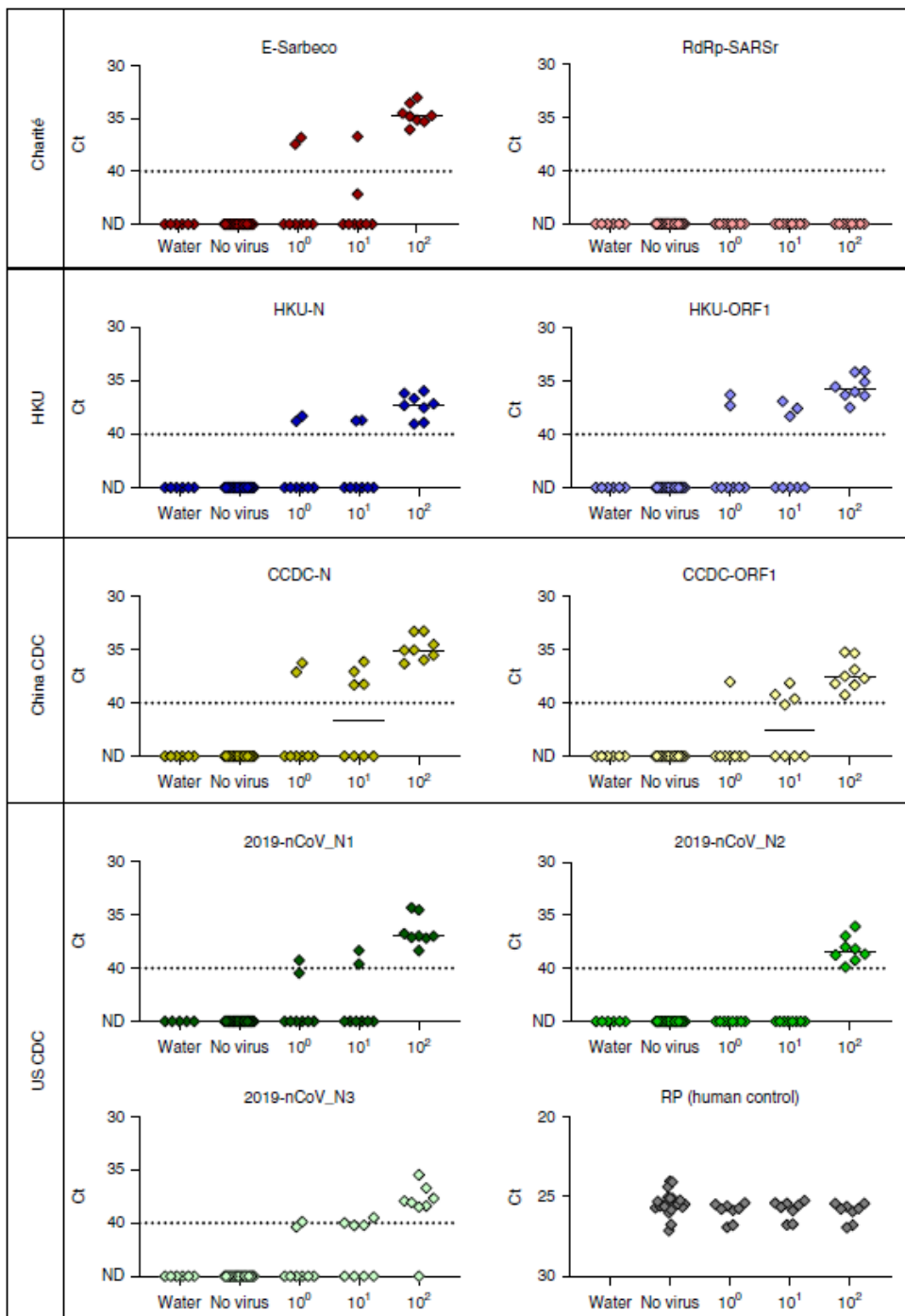
Institute: **US CDC**

Table 2 | High-frequency primer and probe mismatches may result in decreased sensitivity for SARS-CoV-2 detection

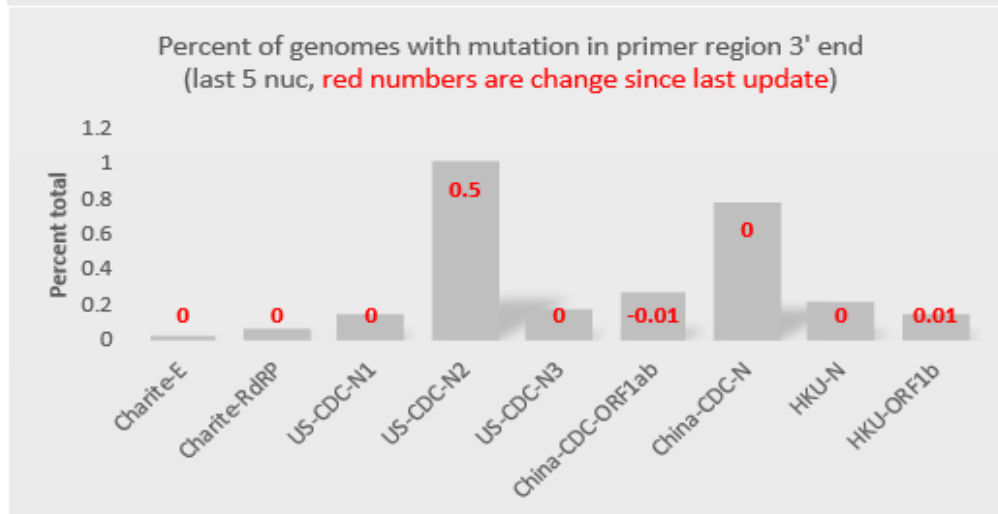
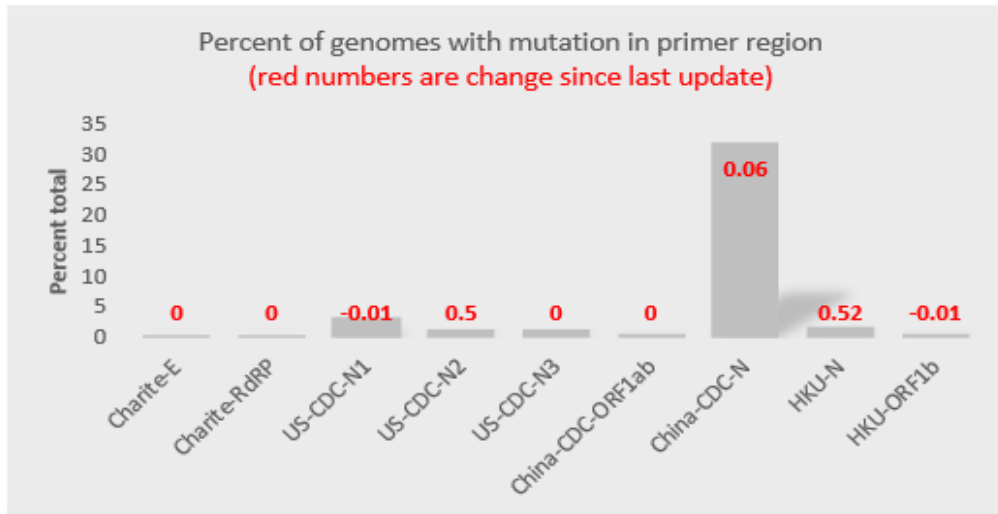
Institute	Primer-probe	Primer-probe position 5'-3'	Genome position 5'-3'	Primer-probe nucleotide	Nucleotide in ref. genome ^a (RC)	Expected target nucleotide	Mismatch target in genomes ^b (frequency)
China CDC	CCDC-N-F	1	28,881	G	G (C)	C	T ^{RC} (126/992; 12.7%)
	CCDC-N-F	2	28,882	G	G (C)	C	T ^{RC} (126/992; 12.7%)
	CCDC-N-F	3	28,883	G	G (C)	C	G ^{RC} (126/992; 12.7%)
	CCDC-ORF1-F	17	13,358	C	C (G)	G	A ^{RC} (2/992; 0.2%)
	CCDC-ORF1-P	26	13,402	T	T (A)	A	C ^{RC} (4/992; 0.4%)
Charité	E_Sarbeco_R	12	26,370	G	C (G)	C	T (4/992; 0.4%)
	RdRp-SARSr_R	12	15,519	S	T (A)	C or G	T (990/992; 99.8%)
HKU	HKU-N-F	4	29,148	T	T (A)	A	G ^{RC} (5/992; 0.5%)
US CDC	2019-nCoV_N1-P	3	28,311	C	C (G)	G	A ^{RC} (2/992; 0.2%)
	2019-nCoV_N1-R	15	28,344	G	C (G)	C	A (4/992; 0.4%)
	2019-nCoV_N3-F	8	28,688	T	T (A)	A	G ^{RC} (39/992; 3.9%)
	2019-nCoV_N3-R	14	28,739	C	G (C)	G	T (4/992; 0.4%)

^a Nucleotide (DNA form) found in the reference genome (NC_045512) and its reverse complement (RC). ^b Mismatch target is the disagreement between the expected target nucleotide and the nucleotide in the genome. Listed are mismatched nucleotides with primers and probes with frequency >0.1% in 992 genomes inspected in this analysis. The column at the far right highlights the various frequencies of mismatches, which would represent a mispairing following binding of the primers listed above. The high-frequency mismatch in the RdRp-SARSr reverse primer is highlighted in bold. A list of degenerate nucleotides incorporated into the primer and probe sequences can be found in Supplementary Table 4. Data used to make this table can be found in Source Data Fig. 4.





Common primer check for high quality genomes 2020-08-18



To reduce noise of random mutations ~55,000 available high quality genomes (out of ~76,900) are considered here

This is a simplified summary view of the percent of high quality genomes (defined as <1% Ns and <0.05% unique non-synonymous mutations) with one or more mutations in either forward, probe or reverse primer region. This does not necessarily indicate a primer would not function but serves as a guide to variability of the targeted region. The second Figure shows the same but with mutations in 3' ends for the primer regions (defined as last 5 nucleotides of the primer sequence) which can affect sensitivity partially.

Sources of primer sequences (may have been updated in meantime):

<https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/protocol-v2-1.pdf>

<https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/peiris-protocol-16-1-20.pdf>

http://ivdc.chinacdc.cn/kvjz/202001/t20200121_211337.html

<https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/uscdcr-PCR-panel-primer-probes.pdf>

by BII/GIS, A*STAR Singapore



PROCEDIMIENTO DE ACTUACIÓN FRENTE A CASOS DE INFECCIÓN POR EL NUEVO CORONAVIRUS (2019-nCoV)

24 de enero de 2020

Versión actualizada a 27/01/2020

Este documento ha sido revisado y aprobado por la Ponencia de Alertas y Planes de Preparación y Respuesta

Protocolos propios del CNM

disponibles para el diagnóstico y referencia de Coronavirus

- RT-PCR convencional genérica: gen RdRp contiene región RGU
 - diseñada en 2004
 - actualizada en diferentes años para incorporar detección de nuevos coronavirus
 - Capaz de detectar cualquier coronavirus humano y animal
- RT-PCR convencional específica de Coronavirus Humanos
 - diseñada en 2002
 - actualizada en diferentes años para incorporar detección de nuevos coronavirus humanos
 - específica de coronavirus humanos
 - identificación de coronavirus humanos mediante tamaño del producto de amplificación

2. Diagnóstico de infección por el 2019-nCoV

Se recomienda realizar un diagnóstico diferencial completo, para descartar otras causas de neumonía (5).

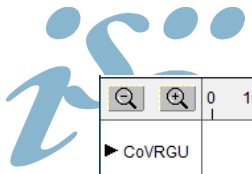
En caso de que se identificara algún paciente en el que estuviera indicado investigar infección por el 2019-nCoV, se enviarán las muestras clínicas al CNM donde se realizará el diagnóstico de confirmación.

El envío de muestras debe ser autorizado por la Autoridad de Salud Pública.

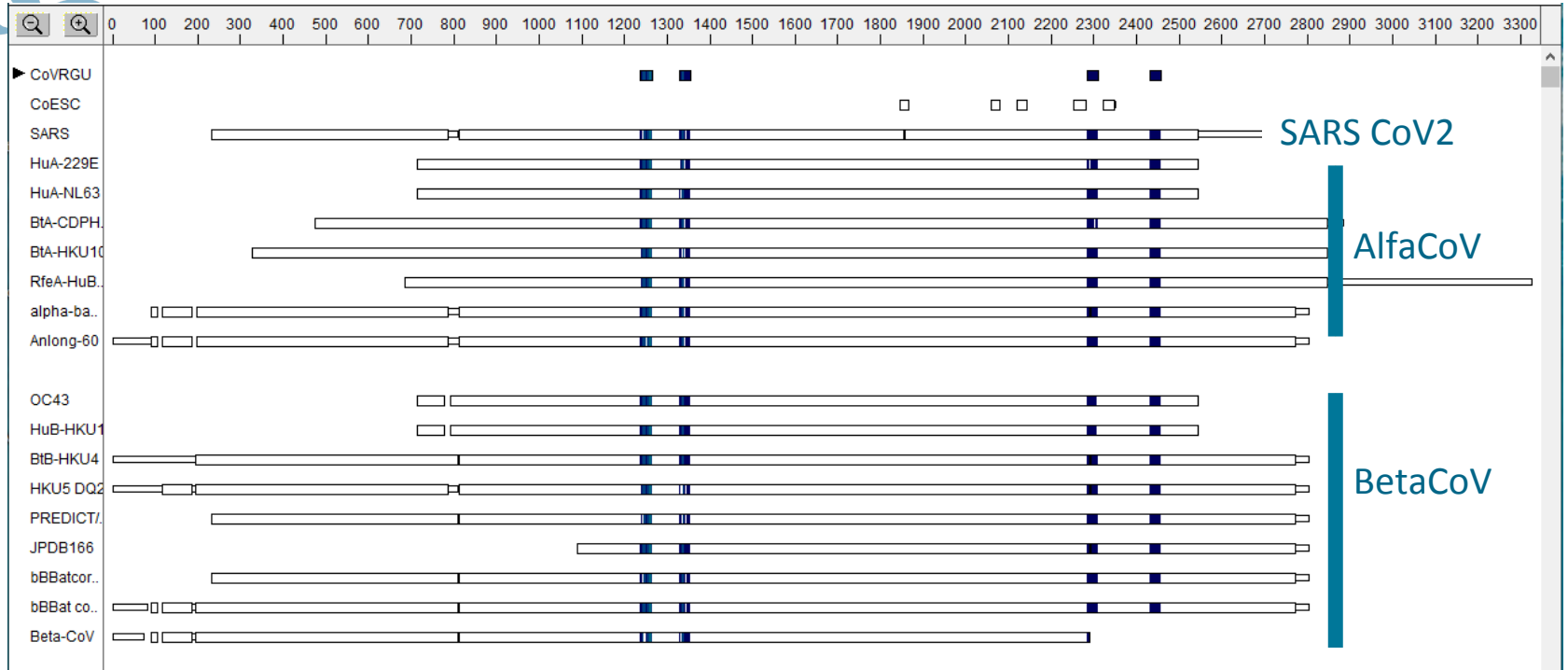
El Centro Nacional de Microbiología (CNM) del Instituto de Salud Carlos III tiene capacidad para realizar la confirmación diagnóstica de coronavirus por técnicas moleculares (RT-PCR) y mediante la comparación de la secuenciación genómica con el 2019-nCoV.

Se recomienda contactar con el CNM previamente al envío de las muestras. Para ello se contactará con el Área de Orientación Diagnóstica.

Las muestras deben mantenerse refrigeradas a 4°C. El envío al laboratorio de referencia del CNM debe hacerse también a 4°C.



Protocolo utilizado en el CNM: RdRp genérica



CoV-RGU-1S



CoV-RGU-2S



CoV-RGU-2A

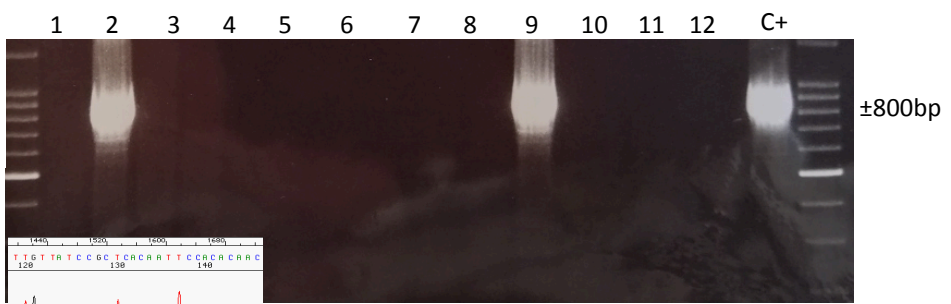
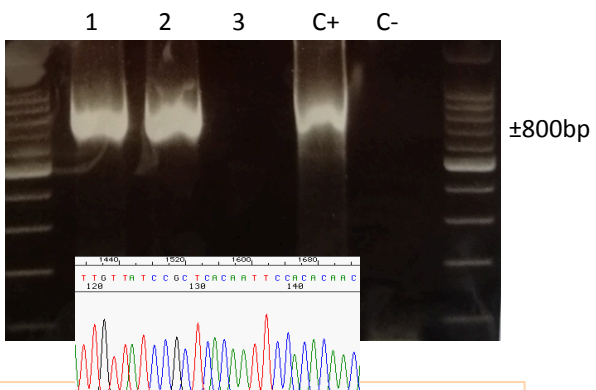


CoV-RGU-1A

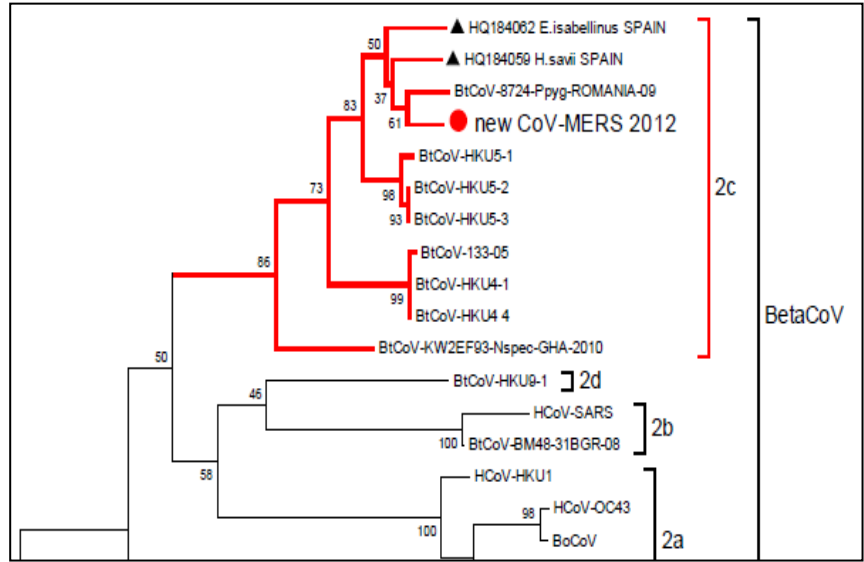
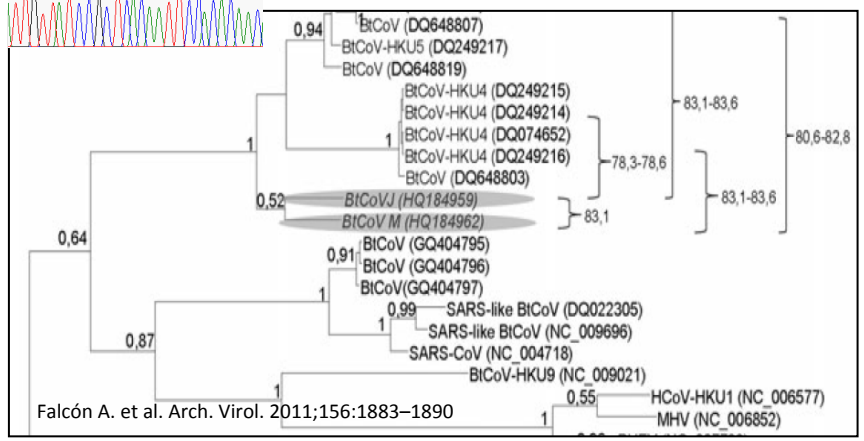


Protocolo utilizado en el CNM: RdRp genérica

Nuevos Coronavirus

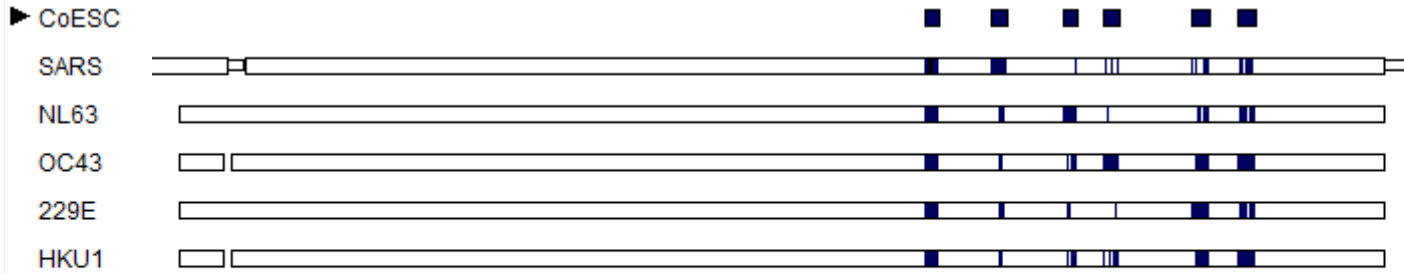


Paciente La Gomera





Protocolo utilizado en el CNM: CoV-ESC especifica multiplex



CoV-MS →

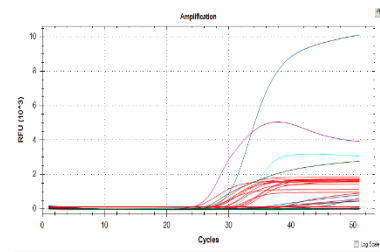
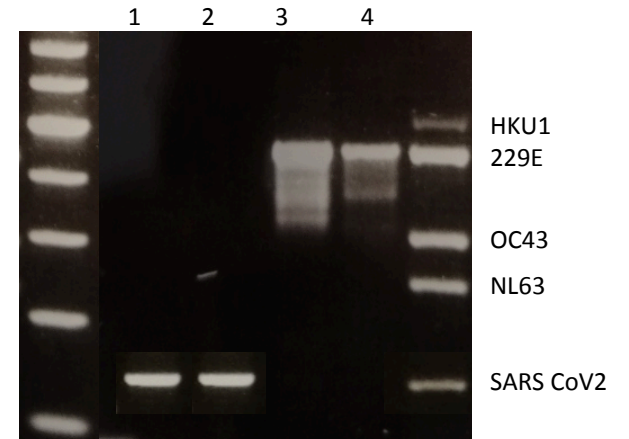
← HKU1

← 229E

← OC43

← NL63

← SARS-CoV2





Controles de calidad para los laboratorios: Normalización de resultados OMS 2020 SARS-CoV2

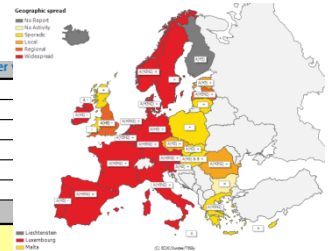
Nivel Nacional: Laboratorios de Referencia OMS-ECDC

Mayo 2020

eqap@dh.gov.hk

Invitation for the WHO SARS-CoV-2 EQAP

Result form: WHO SARS-CoV-2 EQAP (2020) Please enter											
Date of dispatch:	08/05/2020		(DD/MM/YYYY)								
Date of panel received:	13/05/2020		(Please enter the date of panel received)								
Deadline for submitting results:	10/06/2020		(Within 4 weeks after the date of panel reception)								
Results reporting date:											
Test performed by:	Mar Molinero										
Results reported by:	Inmaculada Casas										
6. Results											
Sample Number	Individual RT-PCR Results									Overall Result	Remarks
	[Please fill in Ct values (for real-time PCR), POS/ NEG (for conventional PCR) or leave blank if										
	REAL TIME RT-PCR SARS CoV2			MULTIPLEX CoV RT-PCR TYPING			PANCORONA RGU RT-PCR				
	E	N	Gene target 3	Orf1b	Gene target 2	Gene target 3	Orf1b	Gene target 2	Gene target 3		
2020-01	22,72	26,07		POS			POS			SARS-CoV-2 detected	
2020-02	26,61	28,85		POS			POS			SARS-CoV-2 detected	
2020-03	0,00	0,00		NEG			NEG			Negative	
2020-04	0,00	0,00		POS			POS			OC43 detected	



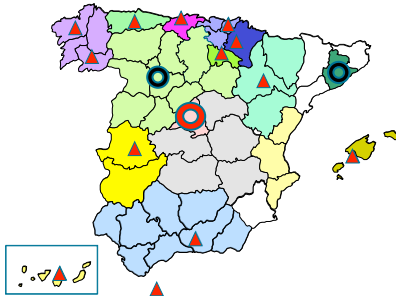
Laboratorio Virus Respiratorios
CNM



Nivel subnacional: Laboratorios en las CCAA

Septiembre 2020?

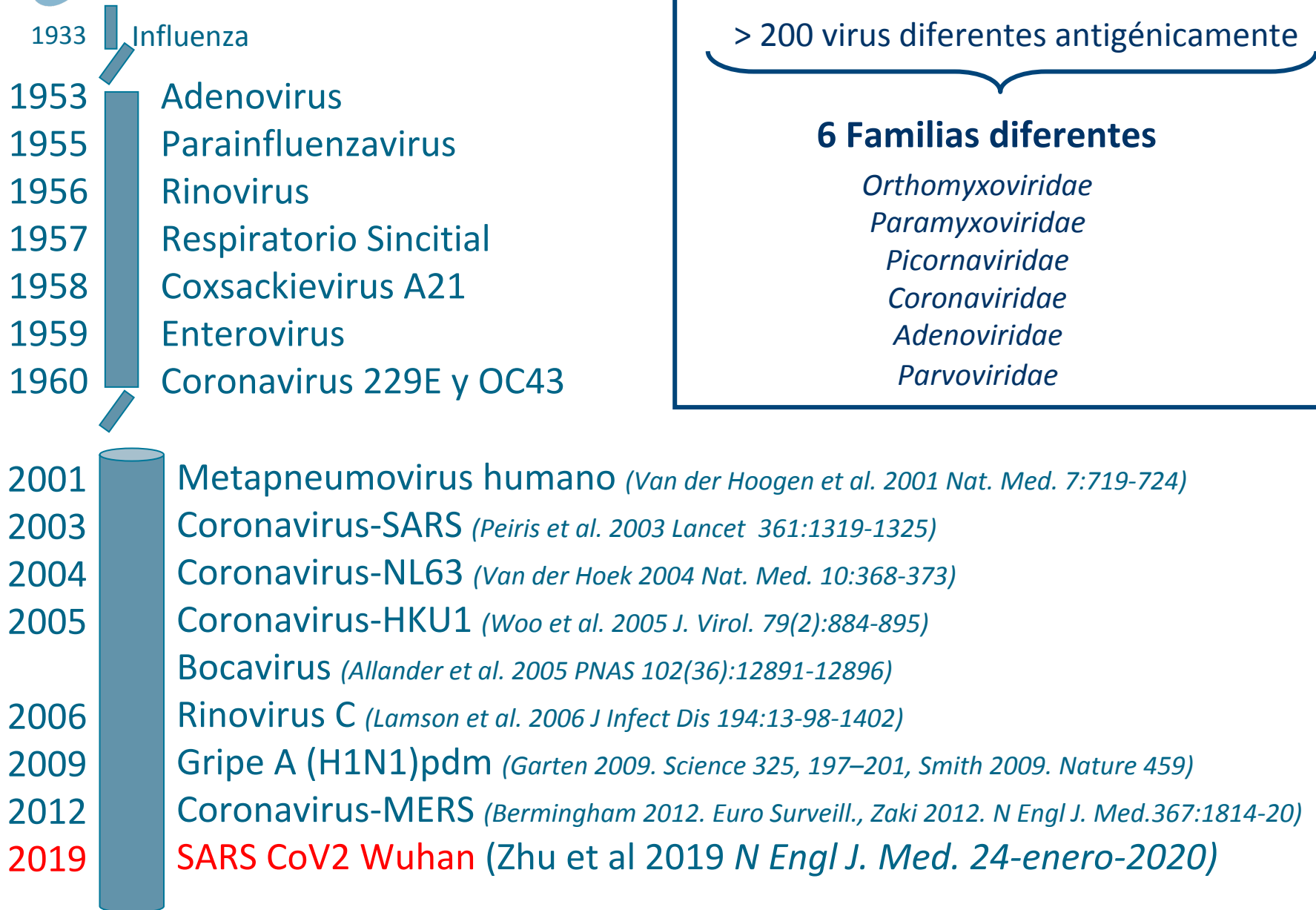
Red de Laboratorios Vigilancia de Gripe
ReLEG



Laboratorios COVID-19 designados por las CCAA



El reto del diagnóstico de la infección respiratoria viral en otoño de 2020





La investigación de la infección sindrómica requiere un desarrollo novedoso de los métodos para el estudio de los virus implicados

- 1933 Influenza
- 1953 Adenovirus
- 1955 Parainfluenzavirus
- 1956 Rinovirus
- 1957 Respiratorio Sincitial
- 1958 Coxsackievirus A21
- 1959 Enterovirus
- 1960 Coronavirus 229E y OC43

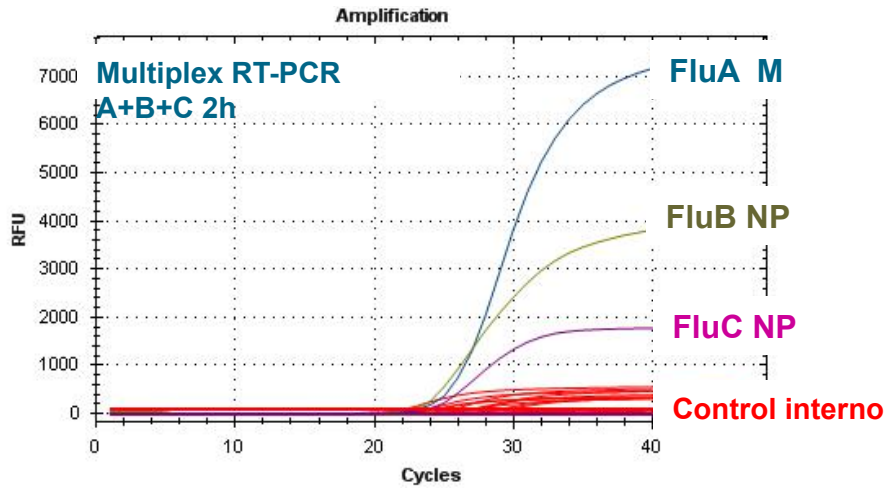
Técnicas clásicas de estudio de virus

- 2001 Metapneumovirus humano
- 2003 Coronavirus-SARS
- 2004 Coronavirus-NL63
- 2005 Coronavirus-HKU1
- Bocavirus
- 2006 Rinovirus C
- 2009 Gripe A (H1N1)pdm
- 2012 Coronavirus-MERS
- 2019 SARS CoV2 Wuhan

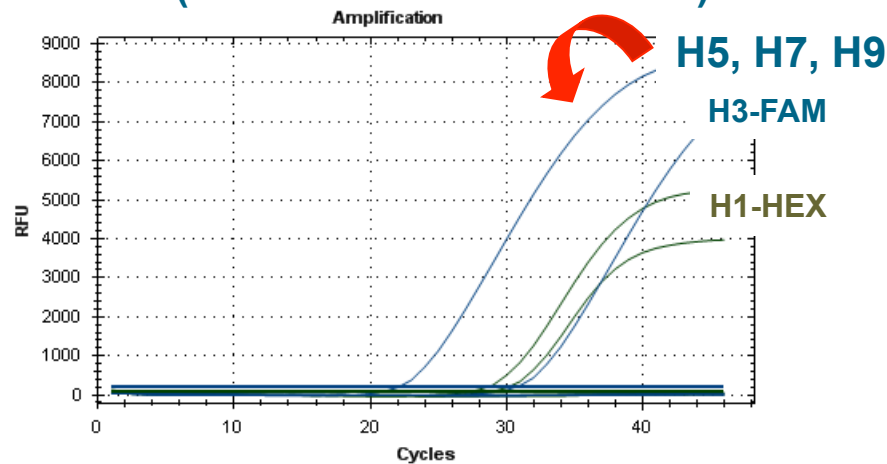
DETECCIÓN DE LOS ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS VIRALES



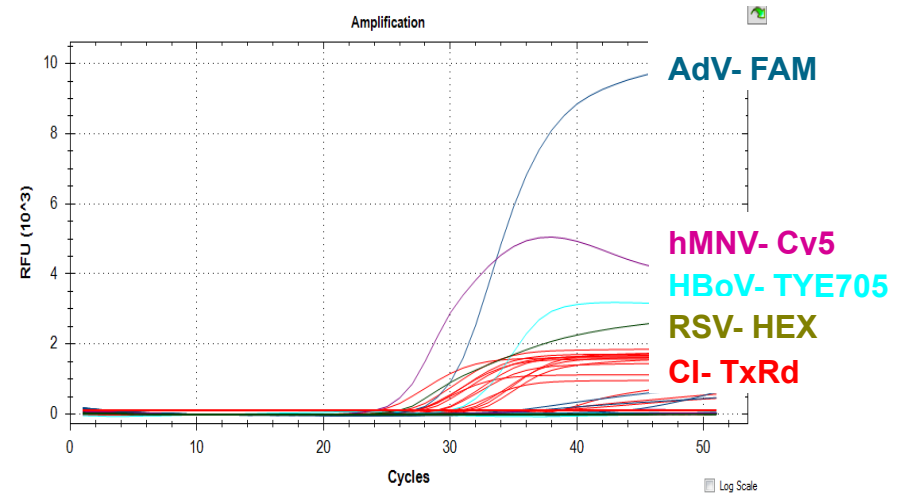
Detección molecular de Gripe (ENAC ISO-15189 en 2015)



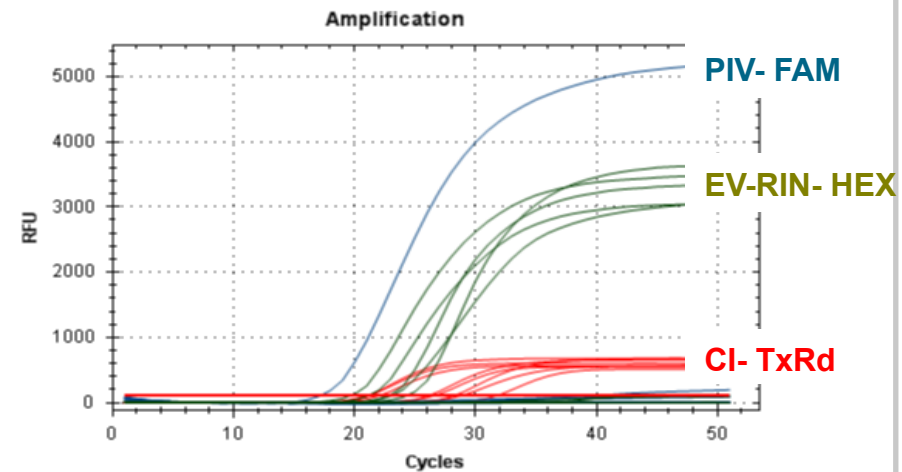
Subtipo Gripe A (ENAC ISO-15189 en 2016)



Multiplex RT-PCRs tiempo real BRQ



Respiratorios II





Next Generation Sequencing

NGS

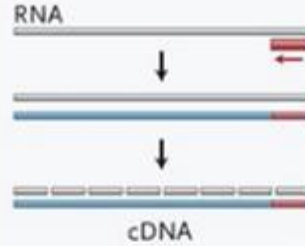
Diagnostic?



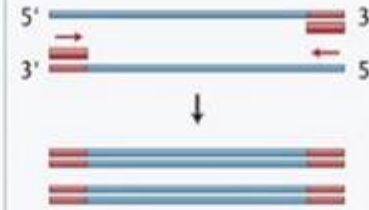
RNA extraction,
DNase I digestion



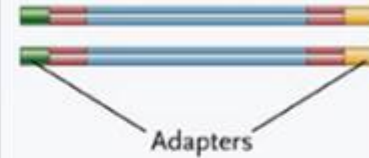
Reverse transcription



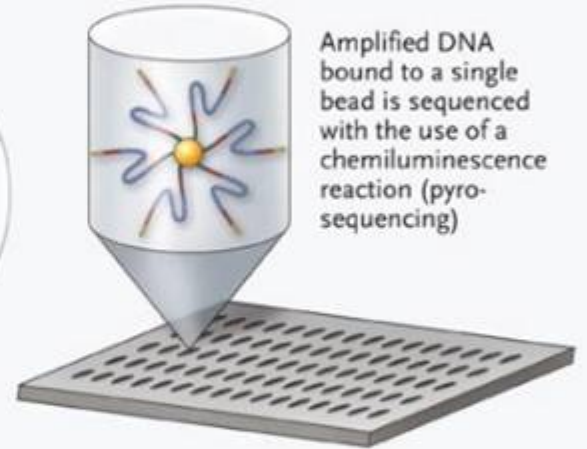
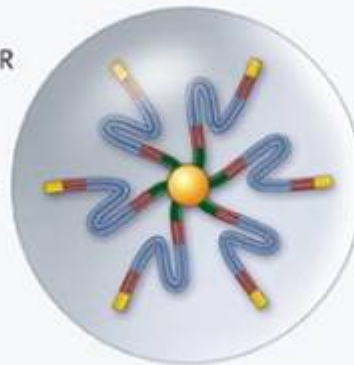
Random-primer PCR amplification



Adapter ligation



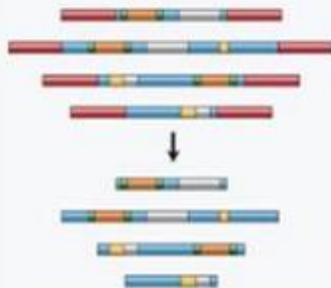
emPCR



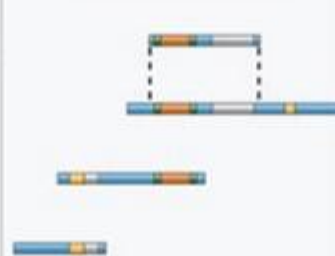
Amplified DNA bound to a single bead is sequenced with the use of a chemiluminescence reaction (pyrosequencing)

PCR in oil-water emulsion (emPCR), resulting in clonal amplification of a single bead-bound target sequence

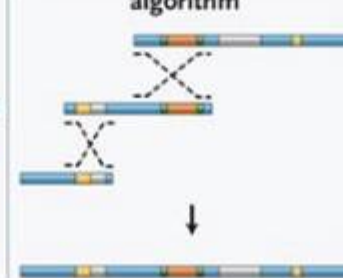
Raw reads trimmed of primers



Reads clustered into nonredundant sets



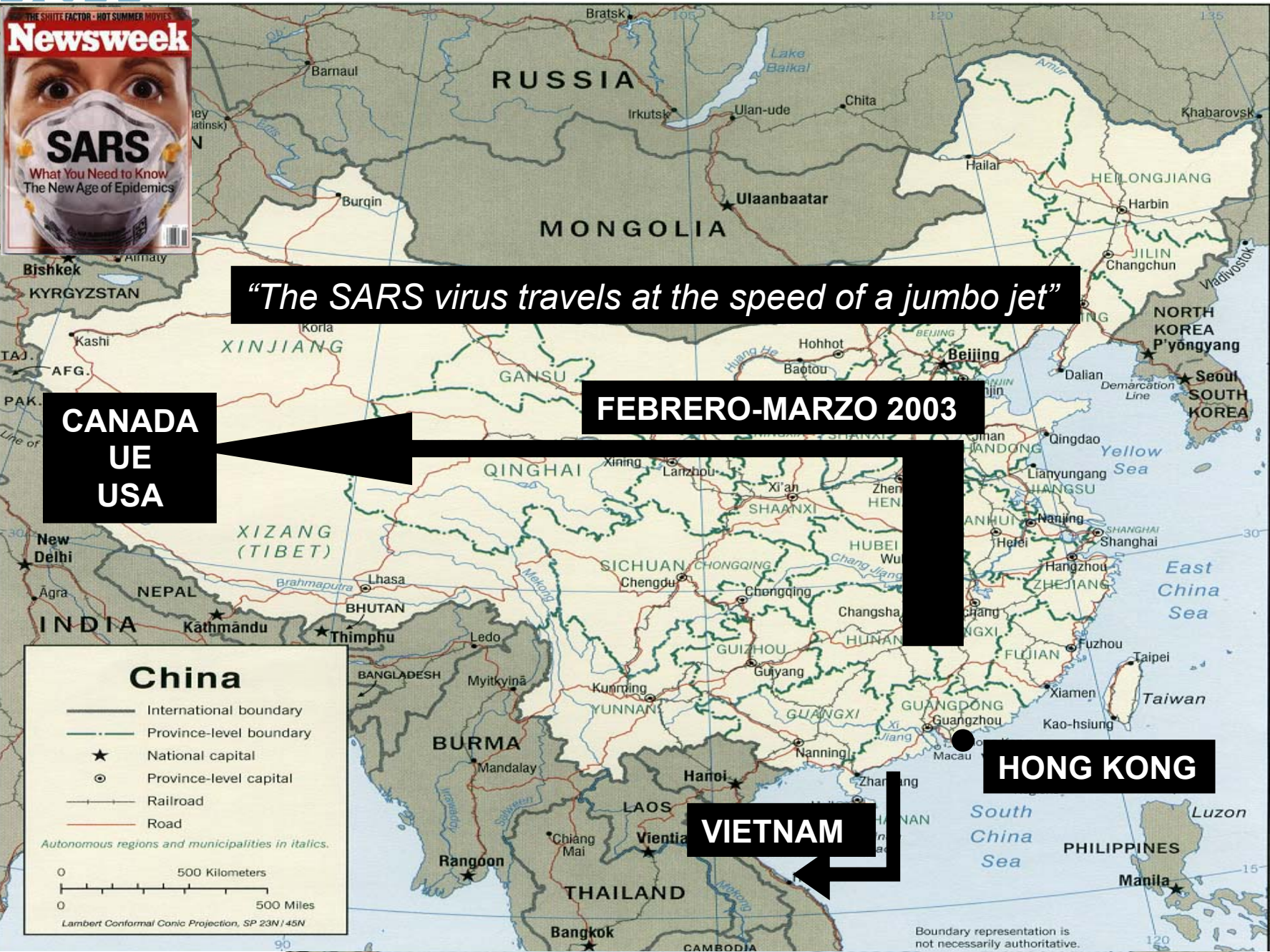
Contiguous sequences assembled with the CAP3 algorithm



Sequences identified with BLASTN and BLASTX



BLASTN and BLASTX



"The SARS virus travels at the speed of a jumbo jet"

**CANADA
UE
USA**

FEBRERO-MARZO 2003

HONG KONG

VIETNAM

China

- International boundary
- Province-level boundary
- ★ National capital
- ⊙ Province-level capital
- Railroad
- Road

Autonomous regions and municipalities in italics.

0 500 Kilometers
0 500 Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, SP 23N/45N

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

CASOS ESTUDIADOS SARS CoV EN CNM 2003

Nº total de casos: 26

“casos sospechosos”

“casos desconfiados”

SARS	Fecha	Antecedente
1	16 -Mar	viaje a China
2	18 -Mar	viaje a Tailandia
3	22 -Mar	muerto
8	23 -Mar	
9	31 -Mar	
10		
11		
12		viaje Toronto
13		viaje ?
14		viaje Filipinas, Singapur
15	11 -Abr	viaje Wenzhou
17	25 -Abr	?
18	29 -Abr	viaje Zhajan
21	28 -Abr	viaje China
23	23 -May	viaje China
24	26 -May	viaje Guangdong
25	31 -May	viaje Toronto
26	2 -Jun	Marinero inglés Singapur

Protocolo de RT-PCR para la detección genérica Coronavirus
Material de referencia: Controles, plasmidos, BSL3

SARS-CoV2 en 2020:
 Protocolos RT-PCR

negativo
FLUA (H3N2)

negativo

RINOVIRUS

FLUA (H3N2)

Haemophylus influenza

Salmonella typhi

negativo

negativo

negativo

negativo

negativo

RINOVIRUS

negativo

EBV + HHV7



La nueva obra de Banksy que reflexiona sobre la figura del 'héroe' ©