EVALUATION OF SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY OF VIRUS NEUTRALISATION TEST AND COMPETITION ELISA FOR ANTIBODIES TO BVDV DETECTION IN CATTLE

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Summary. An effective use of diagnostic technique is the main tool for successful control and prevention of the spread of BVDV infection. In order to estimate the reliability of serological investigation data a comparative assessment of standard virus neutralisation (VN) test (50 μ l of a stock of cytopathogenic NADL strain of BVDV containing 100 TCID₅₀ tissue culture infective dose), modified VN test (50 μ l of a stock of cytopathogenic NADL strain of BVDV containing 1000 TCID₅₀ tissue culture infective dose) and a competition antibody enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Ab ELISA) were performed. For the present study one hundred twenty different age cattle were randomly selected. The results from this study indicate that a standard VN reaction revealed 52.5%, a modified VN reaction 45% and Ab ELISA 49.2% of cattle positive to BVDV. The differences were not statistically significant (3.3–7.5%, p>0.05). Differences were determined in different age groups, for example, in 8-12 month-old calves (20.0-30.0 % of positive) and cows(68.4-78.9 % of positive), respectively. In order to determine the differences in the data of blood serum analysis obtained by standard VN and Ab ELISA, sensitivity and specificity of competition Ab ELISA was assessed according to OIE standards. It was determined that the competition Ab ELISA is a sensitive (91.2%) and specific (95.1%) method.

Keywords: BVDV, antibodies, cattle, ELISA, sensitivity, specificity.