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Mobile Labs and Field Sequencing

Practical session: Analyses of RVFV sequencing data in field conditions

Véronique HOURDEL, Rémi VINCENT, Aurélia KWASIBORSKI

Environment and Infectious Risks Unit
Laboratory for Urgent Response to Biological Threats



SESSION 2
April 15th 2026
(09:00-10:00, CET)



Mobile Labs and Field Sequencing

Questions SLIDO (slido.com/QR code)



How far did you get in the practical exercise between the two sessions? (single choice)



If you have used command-line pipelines or GUI, which software or workflow managers do you prefer?



**What kind of difficulties did you face doing the exercise ?
(multiple choice)**



How confident do you feel using the tools and pipelines after this exercise? (single choice)

Scenario reminder

Sequencing and data analysis

- Following the positivity of the samples in **RVFV RT-qPCR**, characterization of the circulating virus is needed by **sequencing**
- The new rotation team arrived on the field in Mayotte with a pool of primers previously designed to amplify the **RVFV S Segment**
- The 4 positive samples were sequenced to obtain the segment S of the virus with the following conditions :
 - **Amplification step** : mPCR designed to cover S segment of RVFV (~400 bp amplicons)
 - **Library kit**: Native Barcoding Kit 24 V14 (SQK-NBD114.24)
 - **Device**: Nanopore Mk1D
 - **Flowcell**: R10.4.1



Analysis overview

→ Workflow for RVFV Seg S Nanopore Data (4 Samples)

Step 1: Real-time data visualisation

Visualize sequencing data as it is generated using **Rampart**

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

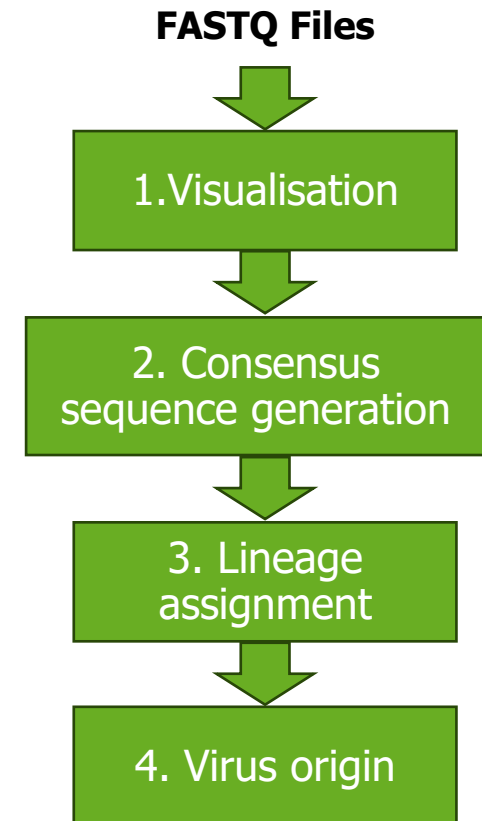
Process reads with **amplicon-nf** to produce high-quality consensus sequences

Step 3: Phylogenetic analysis – lineage assignment

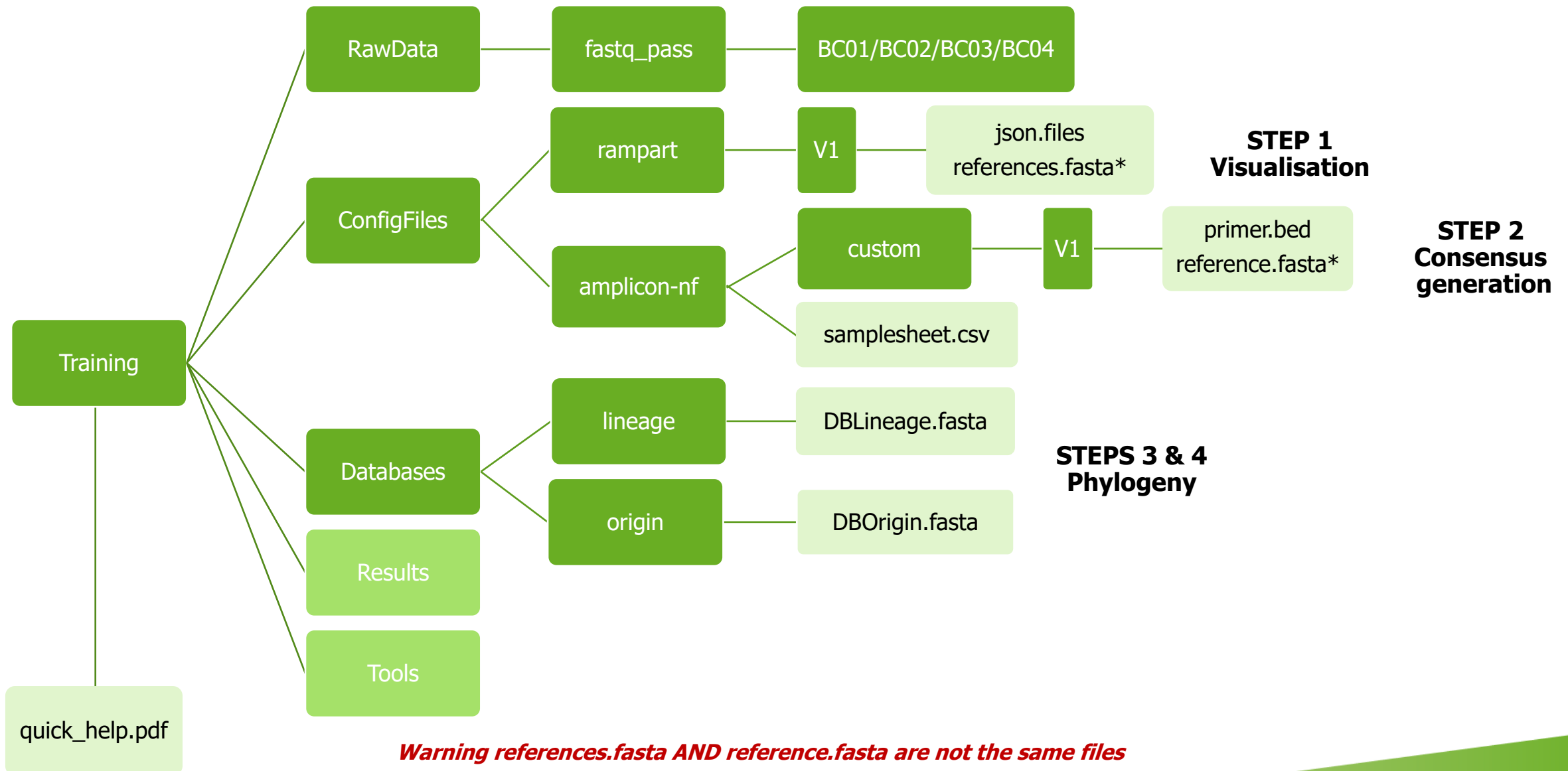
Construct a **phylogenetic tree** to determine the **RVFV lineage**

Step 4: Phylogenetic analysis – virus origin

Build a **second tree** to infer the **origin of the virus** (introduction vs. re-emergence)



Training Resources & Example Files





Disclaimer



The files provided for this exercise were generated specifically for this webinar and should not be used in any other context.



artic-network/
rampart

Read Assignment, Mapping, and Phylogenetic
Analysis in Real Time

9 Contributors 28 Issues 82 Stars 34 Forks



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Mobile Labs and Field Sequencing

Data Visualisation

Véronique HOURDEL

Research Engineer in Bioinformatics

Environment and Infectious Risks Unit

Laboratory for Urgent Response to Biological Threats



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Step 1: Real-time data visualisation



Time is crucial during an outbreak, and **Rampart** provides a real-time overview of genome coverage and reference matching for each barcode.

For installation and documentation

- <https://github.com/artic-network/rampart>
- <https://github.com/artic-network/artic-ncov2019>

Quick installation

Step 1: Install WSL2 (Windows Subsystem for Linux, Ubuntu distribution, for example)



Ubuntu

Step 2: Install conda

```
wget https://repo.anaconda.com/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh
chmod 775 Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh
bash Miniconda3-latest-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

```
#To download script to install conda
#To modify permissions
#To execute the script
```

Step 3 : Install RAMPART with the artic-ncov2019 environment

```
git clone https://github.com/artic-network/artic-ncov2019.git
cd artic-ncov2019
conda env create -f environment.yml
source activate artic-ncov2019
rampart --help
```

```
#To clone the artic-ncov2019 environment from git
#To go into the artic-ncov2019 directory
#To create the artic-ncov2019 environment
#To activate the artic-ncov2019 environment
#To test rampart installation and usage
```

Step 1: Real-time data visualisation



Configuration files

✓ 4 *.json* files

- *genome.json* – describes the reference genome being sequenced
- *primers.json* – describes the positions of amplicons across the genome
- *protocol.json* – describes the purpose of the protocol
- *run_configuration.json* – contains information about the current sequencing run

✓ 1 *.fasta* file

- *references.fasta* - file with reference sequences to perform mapping

In this *fasta* file, we have included **sequences from different lineages** of the S segment of the virus using this notation: AccessionNumber_Lineage

example EU312106_C
 DQ380155_K ...

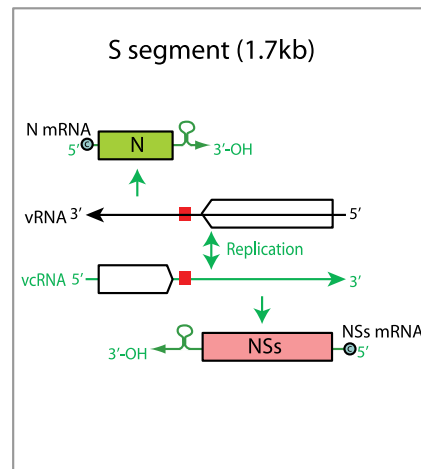
Step 1: Real-time data visualisation



Configuration files description

genome.json File Structure

- **"label"**: ampliseq name
- **"length"**: Total genome length of reference sequence
- **"genes"**: Annotated regions (genes, ORFs,...) with "start" and "end" positions
- **"reference"** :
 - "label"**
 - "accession"**
 - "sequence"**



```
{
  "label": "RVFV S segment Mayotte",
  "length": 1691 ,
  "genes": {
    "NS": {
      "start": 35,
      "end": 832,
      "strand": 1
    },
    "NP": {
      "start": 916,
      "end": 1653,
      "strand": 1
    }
  },
  "reference": {
    "label": "HE687307_S_Mayotte",
    "accession": "HE687307",
    "sequence": "ACACAAAGACCCCTAGTGCT"
  }
}
```

Step 1: Real-time data visualisation



Configuration files description

primer.json

- **"name"**: : primer scheme name
- **"amplicons"**: List of PCR amplicons with start and end positions

```
{  
  "name": "ERI-CIBU RVFV primer scheme v1.0",  
  "amplicons": [  
    [7, 413],  
    [330, 731],  
    [635, 1054],  
    [959, 1360],  
    [1272, 1681]  
  ]  
}
```

protocol.json

Defines the experimental protocol

"name":
"description":
"url":

```
{  
  "name": "ERI-CIBU Rift valley fever virus protocol v1.0",  
  "description": "Amplicon based sequencing of Rift valley fever virus.Mayotte",  
  "url": "http://artic.network/"  
}
```

Step 1: Real-time data visualisation



Configuration files description

run_configuration.json

- **"title"** Defines the sequencing run settings
- **"samples"**
 - **"name"**: Label of the sample
 - **"description"**: Sample description information
 - **"barcodes"**: barcode name

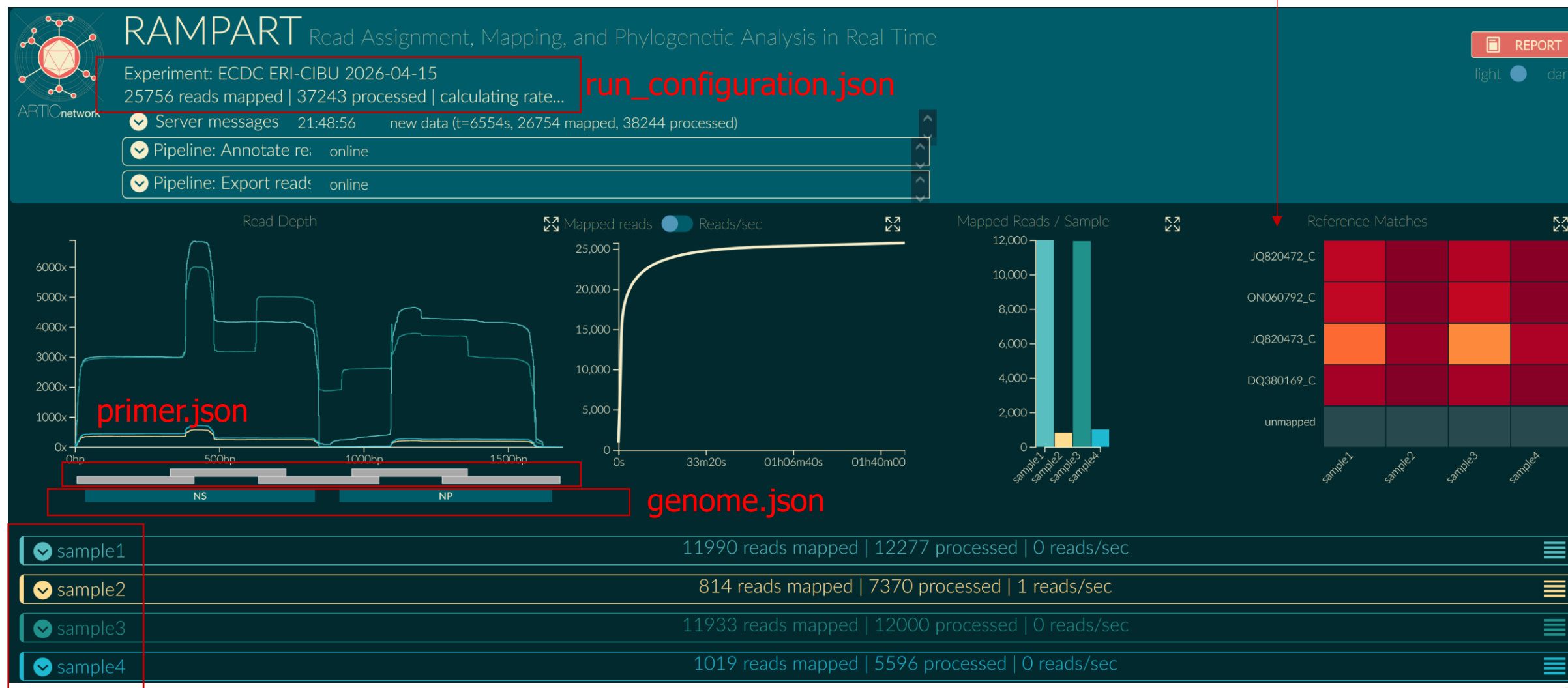
For each sequencing run, edit this run_configuration.json file to assign the sample label to each barcode.

All previous JSON files and the references.fasta are specific to the designed Ampliseq RVFV S segment.

```
{
  "title": "ECDC ERI-CIBU 2026-04-15",
  "samples": [
    {
      "name": "sample1",
      "description": "",
      "barcodes": [ "BC01" ]
    },
    {
      "name": "sample2",
      "description": "",
      "barcodes": [ "BC02" ]
    },
    {
      "name": "sample3",
      "description": "",
      "barcodes": [ "BC03" ]
    },
    {
      "name": "sample4",
      "description": "",
      "barcodes": [ "BC04" ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Step 1: Real-time data visualisation

references.fasta



run_configuration.json

Step 1: Real-time data visualization- RAMPART Launch



1. Edit the **run-configuration.json** file to assign to each barcode the label of the sample

- BC01 => sample1
- BC02 => sample2
- BC03 => sample3
- BC04 => sample4

2. **Activate** the artic-ncov2019 environment or artic-rampart

```
source activate artic-ncov2019
```

3. **Launch** visualisation

```
rampart --basecalledPath path_to/Training/RawData/fastq_pass \  
        --protocol path_to/Training/ConfigFiles/rampart/V1/ \  
        --clearAnnotated
```

4. **Visualisation results** using any browser

go to <http://localhost:3000>

navigate through the interface



Us

Training

← → ↑ ↻ 🖨 > Ce PC > Razer Blade 16 (C:) > Training > Rechercher dans : Training 🔍

+ Nouveau ✂ 📄 📁 📧 📧 🗑 Trier ▾ Afficher ▾ ... Détails

Nom	Modifié le	Type	Taille
📁 ConfigFiles	09/04/2026 17:16	Dossier de fichiers	
📁 Databases	08/04/2026 16:21	Dossier de fichiers	
📁 RawData	12/04/2026 11:49	Dossier de fichiers	
📁 Results	12/04/2026 11:49	Dossier de fichiers	
📁 Tools	12/04/2026 11:49	Dossier de fichiers	

🏠 Accueil
🖼 Galerie

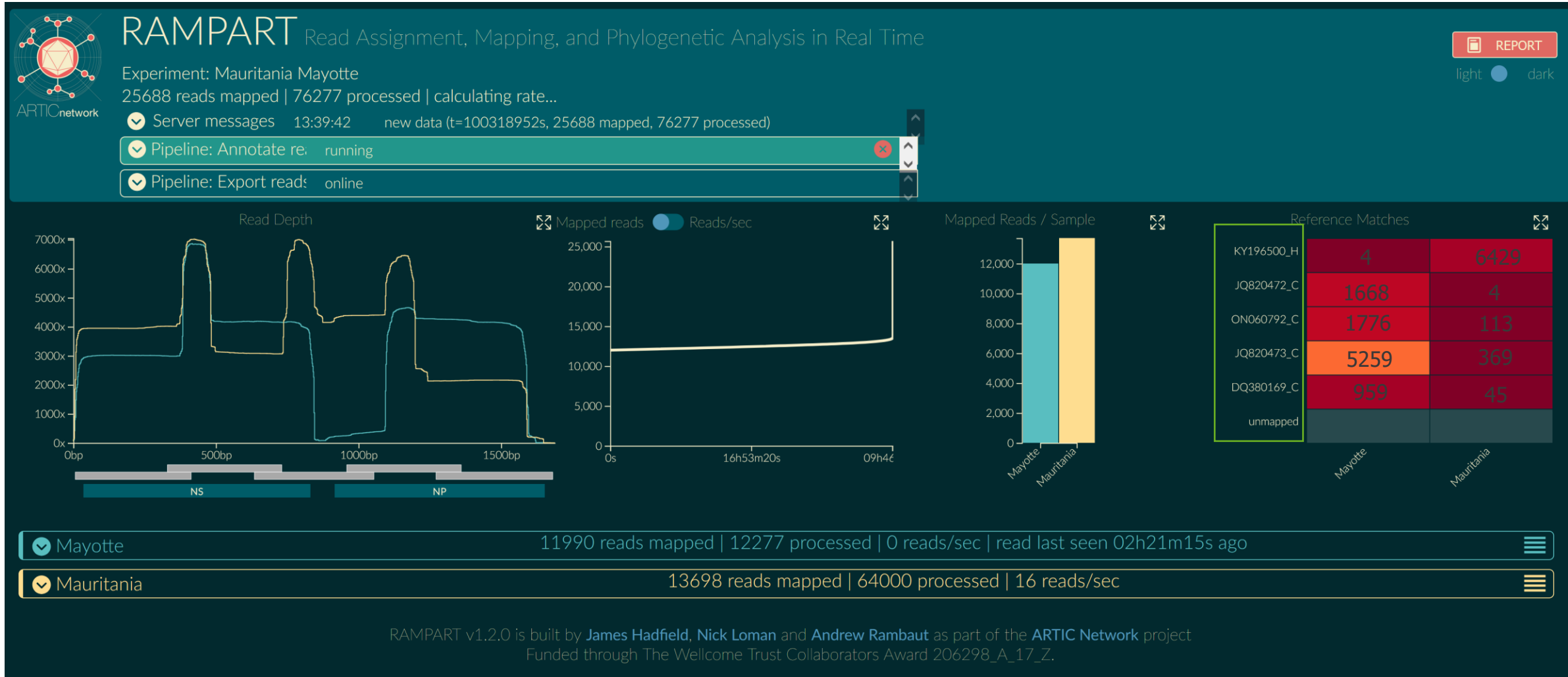
🖥 Bureau ➦
⬇ Télécharg ➦
📄 Documer ➦
🖼 Images ➦
🎵 Musique ➦
📺 Vidéos ➦
🖥 Ce PC ➦
📁 Présentat ➦
📁 Training ➦
📁 resLineag ➦
📁 LineageTree

> ☁ OneDrive
▾ 🖥 Ce PC
 > 🖥 Razer Bladi
 > 🏠 @home (\\
 > 🏠 @CIBU (\\
 > 🏠 PGP_Work
 > 🖥 Réseau
▾ 🐧 Linux
 > 📁 epi2me
 > 📁 ...

5 élément(s)

Step 1: Real-time data visualisation

Example of Co-circulation of two RVFV Lineages in the same sequencing run



This example is provided for illustration only and does not represent real results of the exercise.



Mobile Labs and Field Sequencing

Consensus sequence generation

Rémi VINCENT

Research engineer

Environment and Infectious Risks Unit
Laboratory for Urgent Response to Biological Threats



SESSION 2
April 15th 2026
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Step 2: Consensus sequence generation



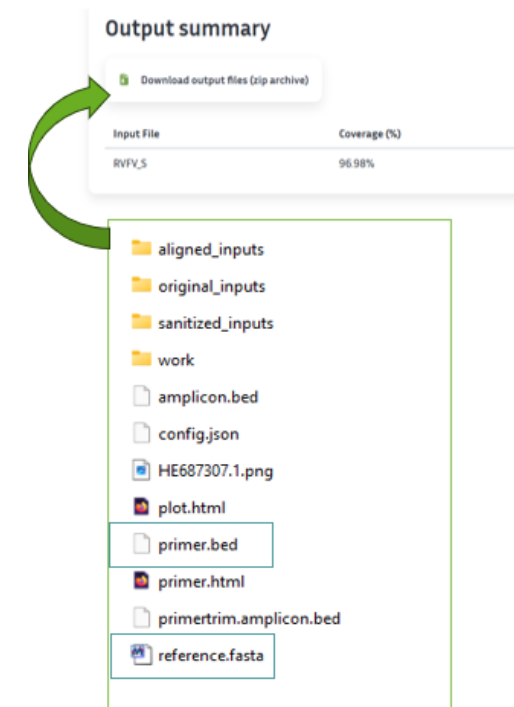
EPI2ME

Amplicon-nf



Pipeline Overview:

- QC & filtering (filter low-quality reads)
- Mapping (reference genome)
- Primer trimming (ARTIC/Custom scheme)
- Variant calling
- Consensus sequence generation
- QC & reporting



Outputs: Consensus FASTA, VCF, BAM, QC reports...

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

Amplicon-nf installation – command line



Step 1: Install **Nextflow** and **Docker**

```
curl -s https://get.nextflow.io | bash
chmod +x nextflow
mkdir -p $HOME/.local/bin/
mv nextflow $HOME/.local/bin/
sudo snap install docker
sudo apt install docker.io
sudo apt install podman-docker
```

```
# Download and install Nextflow
# Make the Nextflow file executable
# Create a local bin directory for user programs
# Move Nextflow into the local bin folder
# Install Docker using the Snap package manager
# Install Docker using the apt package manager
# Install Podman
```

Step 2: Install **amplicon-nf** pipeline

```
nextflow pull artic-network/amplicon-nf
nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf --help
```

```
# Download or update amplicon-nf pipeline
# Check that amplicon-nf is installed
```

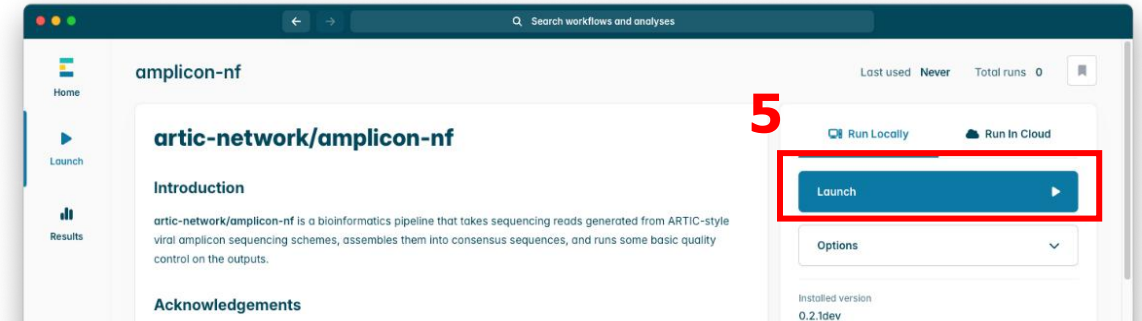
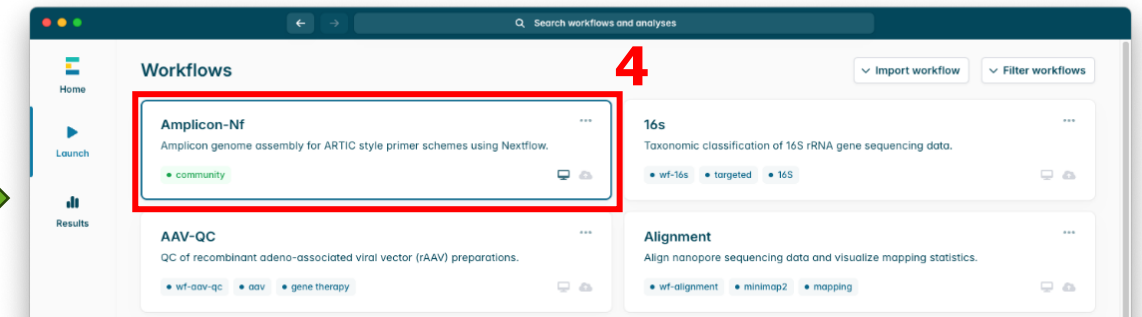
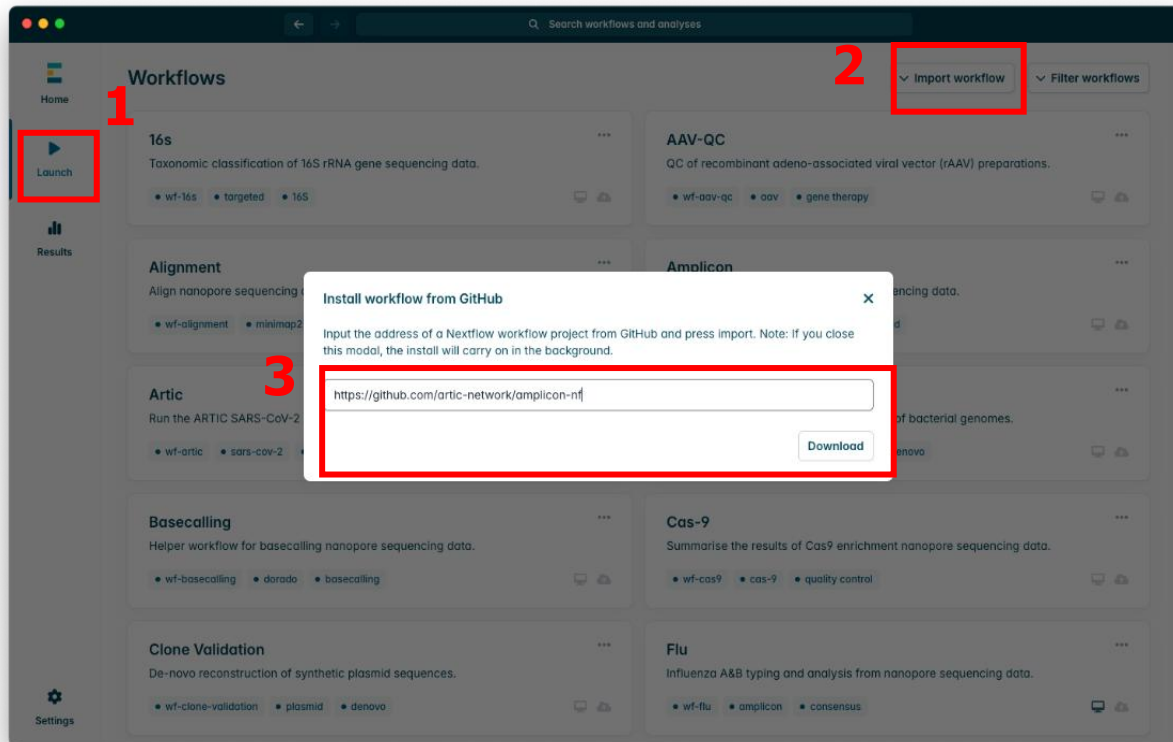
- [Docs: Installation of nf-core dependencies](#)
- <https://github.com/artic-network/amplicon-nf>

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

Amplicon-nf installation – EPI2ME desktop

Step 1: Install EPI2ME desktop (Nanopore account needed)

Step 2: Import and install amplicon-nf pipeline in EPI2ME: : <https://github.com/artic-network/amplicon-nf>

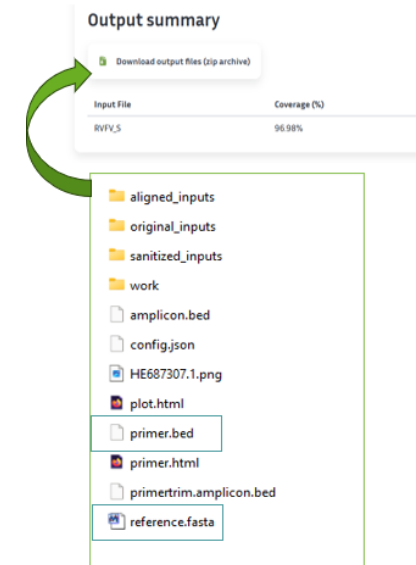


- [amplicon-nf: Running the pipeline in EPI2ME for Oxford Nanopore Data | ARTIC network - pathogen genomics from sample to response](#)
- [EPI2ME downloads and resources | EPI2ME Blog](#)

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation



- 1) Generate a samplesheet in CSV format
 - a. **sample:** define sample name
 - b. **platform:** precise the sequencing platform (nanopore/illumina)
 - c. **custom_scheme_path:** for custom primer design, add the path to the primal scheme output file `Training/ConfigFiles/amplicon-nf/custom/V1`
 - └─ primer.bed
 - └─ reference.fasta
 - d. **fastq_directory:** add fastq file directory output for each barcode
`Training/RawData/fastq_pass`
 - └─ BCXX/



Samplesheet.csv - template

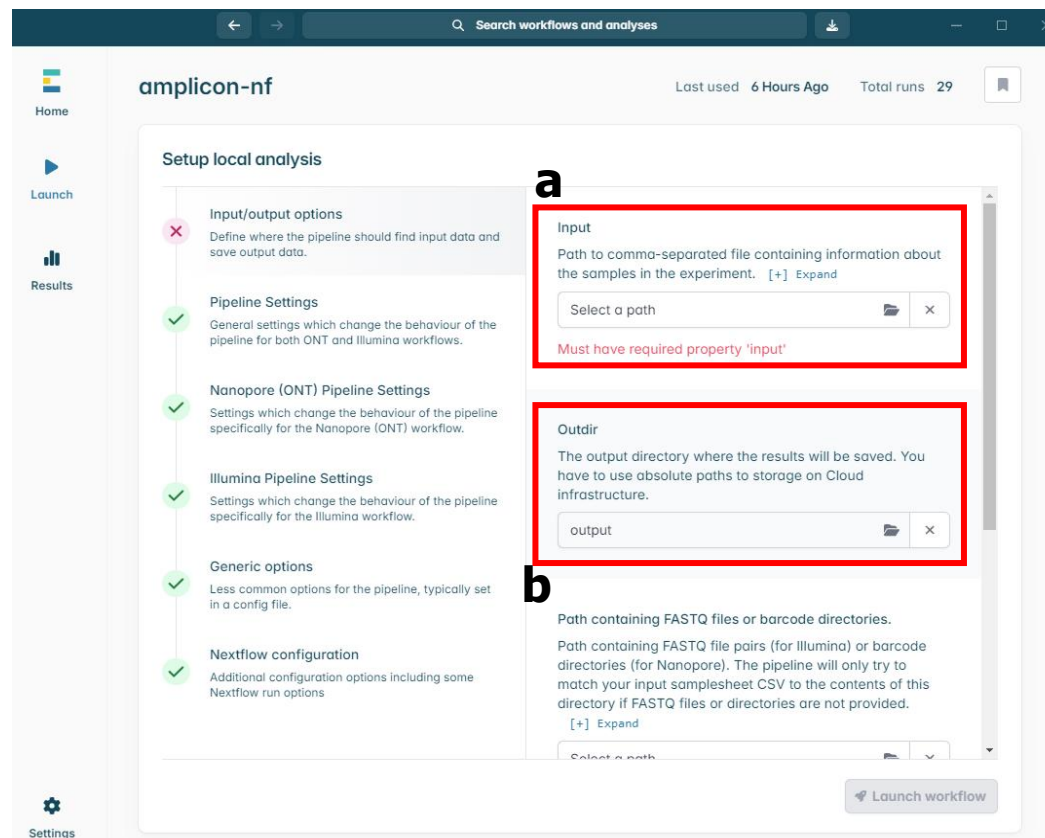
sample,platform,custom_scheme_path,fastq_directory

```
sample1,nanopore,path_to/Training/ConfigFiles/amplicon-nf/custom/V1,path_to/Training/RawData/fastq_pass/BC01
sample2,nanopore,path_to/Training/ConfigFiles/amplicon-nf/custom/V1,path_to/Training/RawData/fastq_pass/BC02
sample3,nanopore,path_to/Training/ConfigFiles/amplicon-nf/custom/V1,path_to/Training/RawData/fastq_pass/BC03
sample4,nanopore,path_to/Training/ConfigFiles/amplicon-nf/custom/V1,path_to/Training/RawData/fastq_pass/BC04
```

Samplesheet.csv is available in
`Training/ConfigFiles/amplicon-nf/`

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

2) Select pipeline settings – Pipeline settings

a. Input: path to the samplesheet.csv previously created

b. Outdir: path to the results directory

c. store_dir: path to the storage directory
(not needed in EPI2ME)



Command line

a `nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf \`
`--input path to/samplesheet.csv`

b `nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf \`
`--input path to/samplesheet.csv`
`--outdir path to/results`

c `nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf \`
`--input path to/samplesheet.csv`
`--outdir path to/results`
`--store_dir path to/storage`

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

2) Select pipeline settings – Pipeline settings



d. Normalise depth:
Reduce calculation time
by normalizing mapping
depth to a cutoff value
→ 200 (by default)

Setup local analysis

☒ Pipeline Settings
General settings which change the behaviour of the pipeline for both ONT and Illumina workflows.

d

Normalise depth

What depth of sequencing coverage to normalise the primertrimmed BAM files to. Set to 0 to disable normalisation. [\[+\]](#) [Expand](#)

e. Min coverage depth:
Minimum coverage depth
for a position to be
included in the consensus
sequence
→ 20 (by default)

Setup local analysis

☒ Nanopore (ONT) Pipeline Settings
Settings which change the behaviour of the pipeline specifically for the Nanopore (ONT) workflow.

e

Min coverage depth

Minimum coverage depth for a position to be included in the consensus sequence. [\[+\]](#) [Expand](#)



Command line

d

```
nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf \
--input path to/samplesheet.csv
--outdir path to/results
--store_dir path to/storage
--normalise_depth 200
```

e

```
nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf \
--input path to/samplesheet.csv
--outdir path to/results
--store_dir path to/storage
--normalise_depth 200
--min_coverage_depth 20
```

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

2) Select pipeline settings – Nanopore (ONT) Pipeline Settings



Setup local analysis

✗ Input/output options

Define where the pipeline should find input data and save output data.

✓ Pipeline Settings

General settings which change the behaviour of the pipeline for both ONT and Illumina workflows.

✗ Input/output options

Define where the pipeline should find input data and save output data.

✓ Pipeline Settings

General settings which change the behaviour of the pipeline for both ONT and Illumina workflows.

✓ Nanopore (ONT) Pipeline Settings

Settings which change the behaviour of the pipeline specifically for the Nanopore (ONT) workflow.

✓ Illumina Pipeline Settings

Settings which change the behaviour of the pipeline specifically for the Illumina workflow.

f

Manually specify clair3 model for the nanopore workflow

Override auto-detected basecaller model that processed the signal data; used to select an appropriate Clair3 model. [\[+\] Expand](#)

r1041_e82_400bps_fast_g632

g

Minimum read length for ONT reads to pass read length filtering in guppyplex

Minimum length of a read to pass read length filtering. [\[+\] Expand](#)

300

h

Maximum read length for ONT reads to pass read length filtering in guppyplex

Maximum length of a read to pass read length filtering. [\[+\] Expand](#)

700



Command line

```
nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf \
--input path to/samplesheet.csv
--outdir path to/results
--store_dir path to/storage
--normalise_depth 200
--min_coverage_depth 20
--manual_clair3_model
r1041_e82_400bps_fast_g632
```

```
nextflow run artic-network/amplicon-nf \
--input path to/samplesheet.csv
--outdir path to/results
--store_dir path to/storage
--normalise_depth 200
--min_coverage_depth 20
--manual_clair3_model
r1041_e82_400bps_fast_g632
--min_ont_read_length 300
--max_ont_read_length 700
```

Training

Fichier Accueil Partage Affichage

← → ↕ ↑ > Ce PC > Disque local (C:) > ECDC > Training > Rechercher dans : Training

Nom	Modifié le	Type	Taille
amplicon-nf_results	10/04/2026 14:07	Dossier de fichiers	
Config	10/04/2026 10:55	Dossier de fichiers	
Databases	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
RawData	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
Results	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
Tools	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
Quick_help.docx	08/04/2026 16:23	Document Microsoft W...	18 Ko

Accès rapide

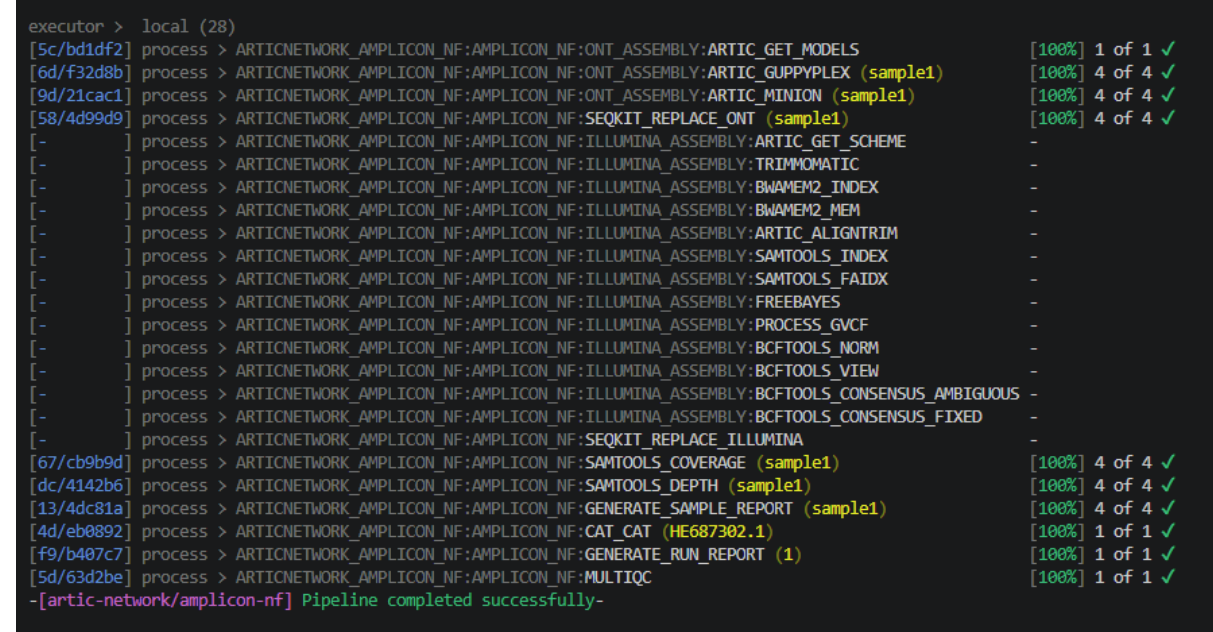
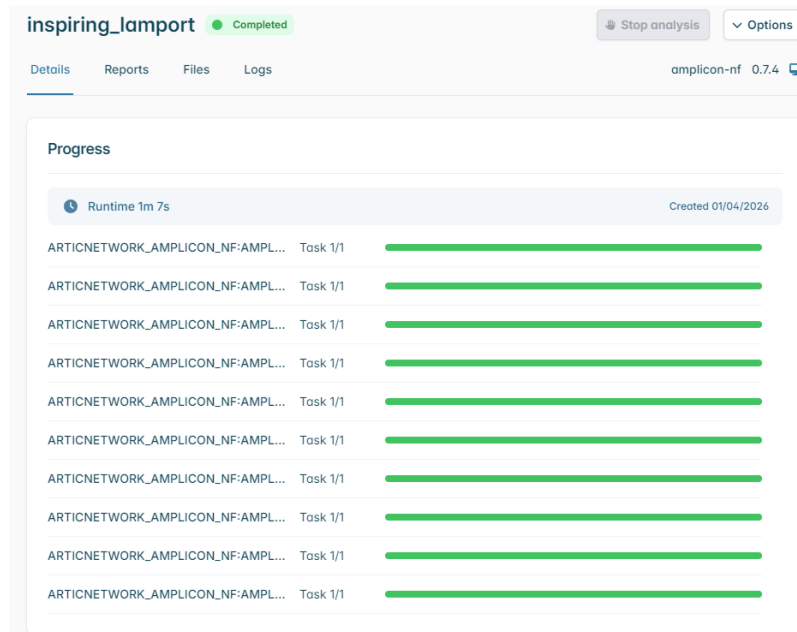
- Bureau
- Téléchargements
- Documents
- Images
- ThermoClient Nord 28
- amplicon-nf
- amplicon-nf
- Présentations_PGP
- Training
- OneDrive
- OneDrive - Personal
- Ce PC
 - Bureau
 - Documents
 - Images
 - Musique
 - Objets 3D
 - Téléchargements
 - Vidéos
- Disque local (C:)
 - @home (\\gaia.pasteur.fr) (H:)
 - ngsPGP (\\helix.pasteur.fr\projects) (S:)
 - SmellPark-Metabolome-pmo (\\helix.pasteur.fr\)
 - sam (\\gaia.pasteur.fr) (U:)
 - projects (\\helix.pasteur.fr) (V:)
 - ngsPGP (\\zeus.pasteur.fr) (W:)
 - CIBU_MOT (\\atlas.pasteur.fr) (X:)
 - PGP_Work (\\helix.pasteur.fr\projects) (Y:)
 - @cibu (\\gaia.pasteur.fr) (Z:)
- Réseau
- Linux

7 élément(s)

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

Note: In this example, all other pipeline settings are left at their **default** values. Please refer to the documentation for details of the available options.

3) Launch workflow



Step 2: Consensus sequence generation



4) Results files

→ Results files are located in /directory/amplicon-nf_results previously chosen

/directory/results

- |— pipeline_info → Pipeline execution reports and multiqc report
- |— sample1
- |— sample2 → Consensus sequences, mapping related files and report file
- |— sample3
- |— sample4
- |— XXX.combined_consensus.fasta → Merged consensus sequences per run
- |— XXX_amplicon-nf_run-report.html → Global quality control run report for all samples
- |— XXX_qc_results.tsv → Mapping table

Training

Fichier Accueil Partage Affichage

← → ↶ ↷ ⌵ ⌶ > Ce PC > Disque local (C:) > ECDC > Training > Rechercher dans : Training

Accès rapide

- Bureau
- Téléchargements
- Documents
- Images
- ThermoClient Nord 28
- amplicon-nf
- amplicon-nf
- amplicon-nf_results
- Présentations_PGP

OneDrive

OneDrive - Personal

Ce PC

- Bureau
- Documents
- Images
- Musique
- Objets 3D
- Téléchargements
- Vidéos

Disque local (C:)

- @home (\\gaia.pasteur.fr) (H:)
- ngsPGP (\\helix.pasteur.fr\projects) (S:)
- SmellPark-Metabolome-pmo (\\helix.pasteur.fr\)
- sam (\\gaia.pasteur.fr) (U:)
- projects (\\helix.pasteur.fr) (V:)
- ngsPGP (\\zeus.pasteur.fr) (W:)
- CIBU_MOT (\\atlas.pasteur.fr) (X:)
- PGP_Work (\\helix.pasteur.fr\projects) (Y:)
- @cibu (\\gaia.pasteur.fr) (Z:)

Réseau

Linux

11 élément(s)

Nom	Modifié le	Type	Taille
.nextflow	10/04/2026 14:16	Dossier de fichiers	
amplicon-nf_results	10/04/2026 14:16	Dossier de fichiers	
ConfigFiles	10/04/2026 10:55	Dossier de fichiers	
Databases	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
RawData	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
Results	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
tmp	10/04/2026 14:12	Dossier de fichiers	
Tools	10/04/2026 10:54	Dossier de fichiers	
work	10/04/2026 14:16	Dossier de fichiers	
.nextflow.log	10/04/2026 14:16	Document texte	58 Ko
Quick_help.docx	08/04/2026 16:23	Document Microsoft W...	18 Ko



**Which causes could explain
incomplete S segment?
(multiple choice)**



Which samples are most likely to be used for phylogenetic analysis? (multiple choice)

Step 2: Consensus sequence generation

Hypotheses on incomplete segment coverage

- Low viral load
- Primers mismatch
- RNA low quality
- RNA secondary structure

Samples	qRT-PCR RVFV (Ct)
1	20
2	35
3	28
4	36

Summary of consensus sequence generation

- Amplicon 5 failed for all samples
- NS gene coverage (20X) is >99% for all samples
- NP gene coverage (20X) is >91% for samples 1 and 3 and 0% for samples 2 and 4

Samples 1, 2, 3 and 4 can be used for **phylogeny of NS gene**

Samples 1 and 3 can be used for **phylogeny of almost complete S segment**



Mobile Labs and Field Sequencing

Phylogenetic analyses

Véronique HOURDEL

Research Engineer in Bioinformatics

Environment and Infectious Risks Unit

Laboratory for Urgent Response to Biological Threats



SESSION 2
April 15th 2026
(09:00-10:00, CET)

Step 3 & Step 4: Phylogenetic analyses

Step 3: First phylogenetic tree for the samples' **lineage assignment**

- ✓ **Creation of a database** containing different lineages of the S segment of the virus (DBLineage.fasta), sample 1 (>92% of S segment coverage) and sample 3 (>88% of S segment coverage)
- ✓ **Perform a Multiple Sequence Alignment** (MAFFT)
- ✓ **Build** the "lineage" tree (iqtree3 figtree)



Step 4: Second phylogenetic tree to infer the **origin of the virus**

- ✓ **Creation of a database** containing sequences of the S segment of the virus (same lineage, DBOrigin.fasta) and sample 1 only
- ✓ **Perform a Multiple Sequences Alignment** (MAFFT)
- ✓ **Build** the "origin" tree (iqtree3 figtree)

Step 3 & Step 4: Phylogenetic analyses

Tools Installation mafft iqtree3

```
sudo apt install mafft  
conda install -c bioconda iqtree
```

MAFFT software <https://mafft.cbrc.jp/alignment/software/>
Iqtree3 software <https://iqtree.github.io/>
FigTree software <https://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/>

Step 3. Phylogenetic analysis – lineage assignment

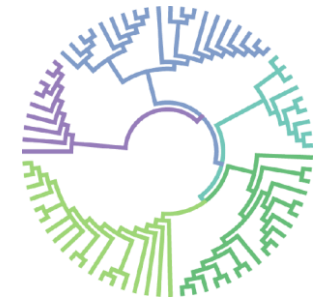
```
cat DBLineage.fasta sample1.consensus.fasta sample3.consensus.fasta > DBLineage041526.fasta  
mafft --auto DBLineage041526.fasta > DBLineage041526.mafft.fasta  
iqtree3 -s DB041526.mafft.fasta -alrt 1000 -bb 1000 -T auto
```

#To concatenate sequences
#To perform multiple alignment
#To build the tree

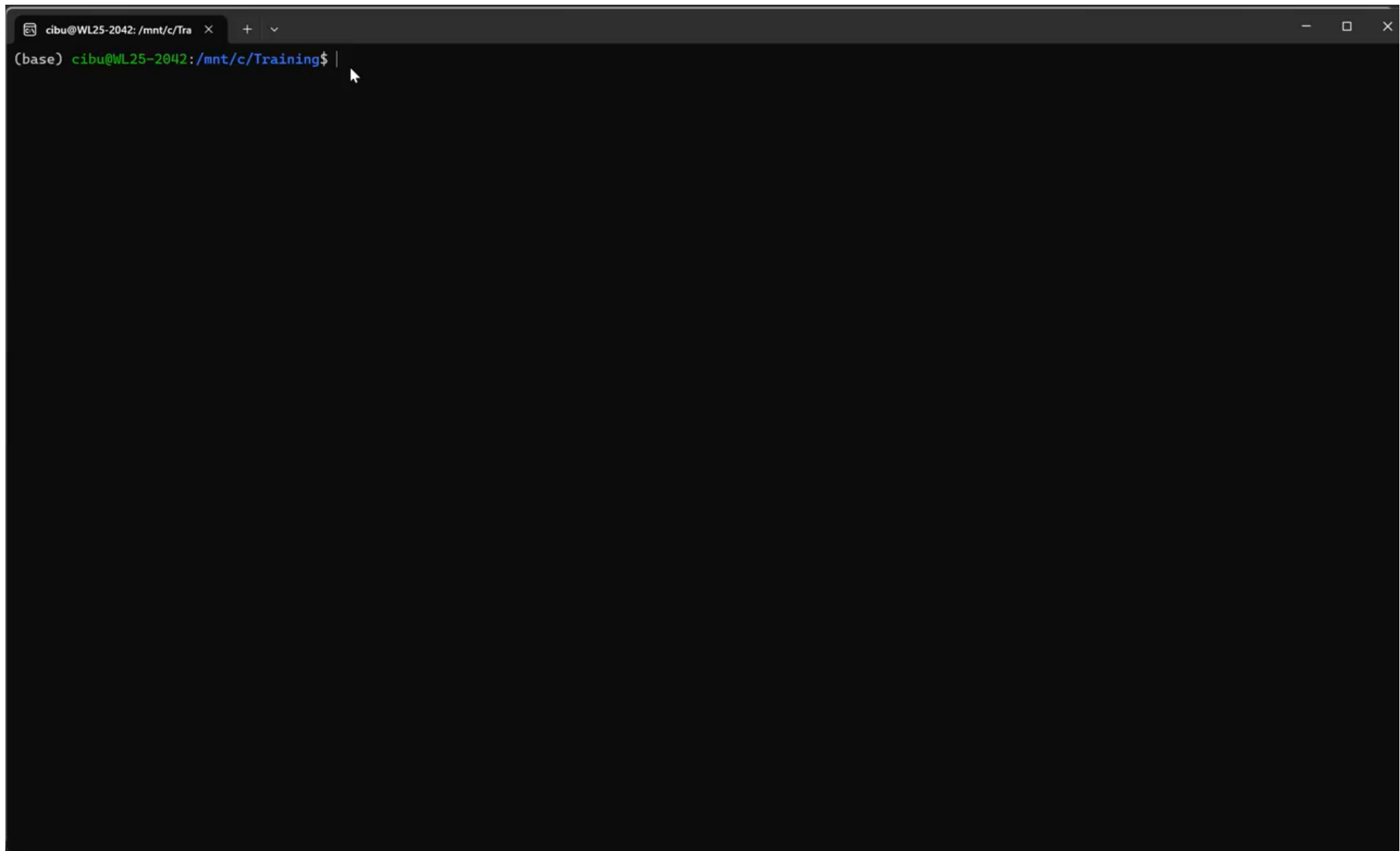
Step 4. Phylogenetic analysis – origin of the virus

```
cat DBOrigin.fasta sample1.consensus.fasta > DBOrigin041526.fasta  
mafft --auto DBOrigin041526.fasta > DBOrigin041526.mafft.fasta  
iqtree3 -s DBOrigin041526.mafft.fasta -alrt 1000 -bb 1000 -T auto
```

Visualize trees using FigTree software Training/Tools/FigTree v1.4.4.exe



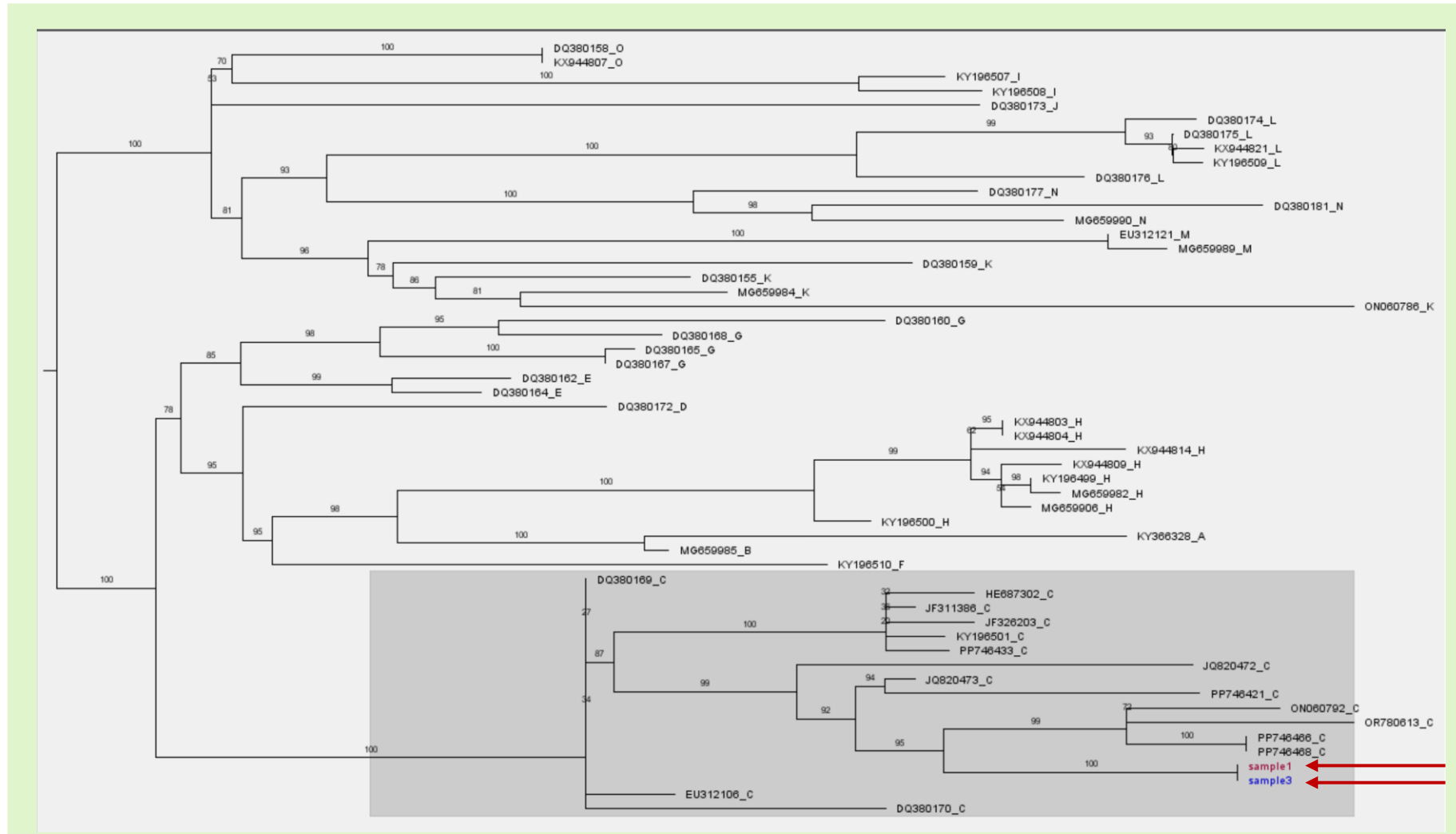
*Don't forget to check the multiple alignment of your sequences before constructing a phylogenetic tree.
This step was skipped for this exercise.*

A terminal window with a dark background. The title bar at the top shows a single tab with the text 'cibu@WL25-2042: /mnt/c/Tra' and standard window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close). The terminal content shows a shell prompt '(base) cibu@WL25-2042: /mnt/c/Training\$' with a vertical cursor line at the end. A mouse cursor is positioned just to the right of the prompt.

```
(base) cibu@WL25-2042: /mnt/c/Training$ |
```

Step 3: Phylogenetic analysis – lineage assignment

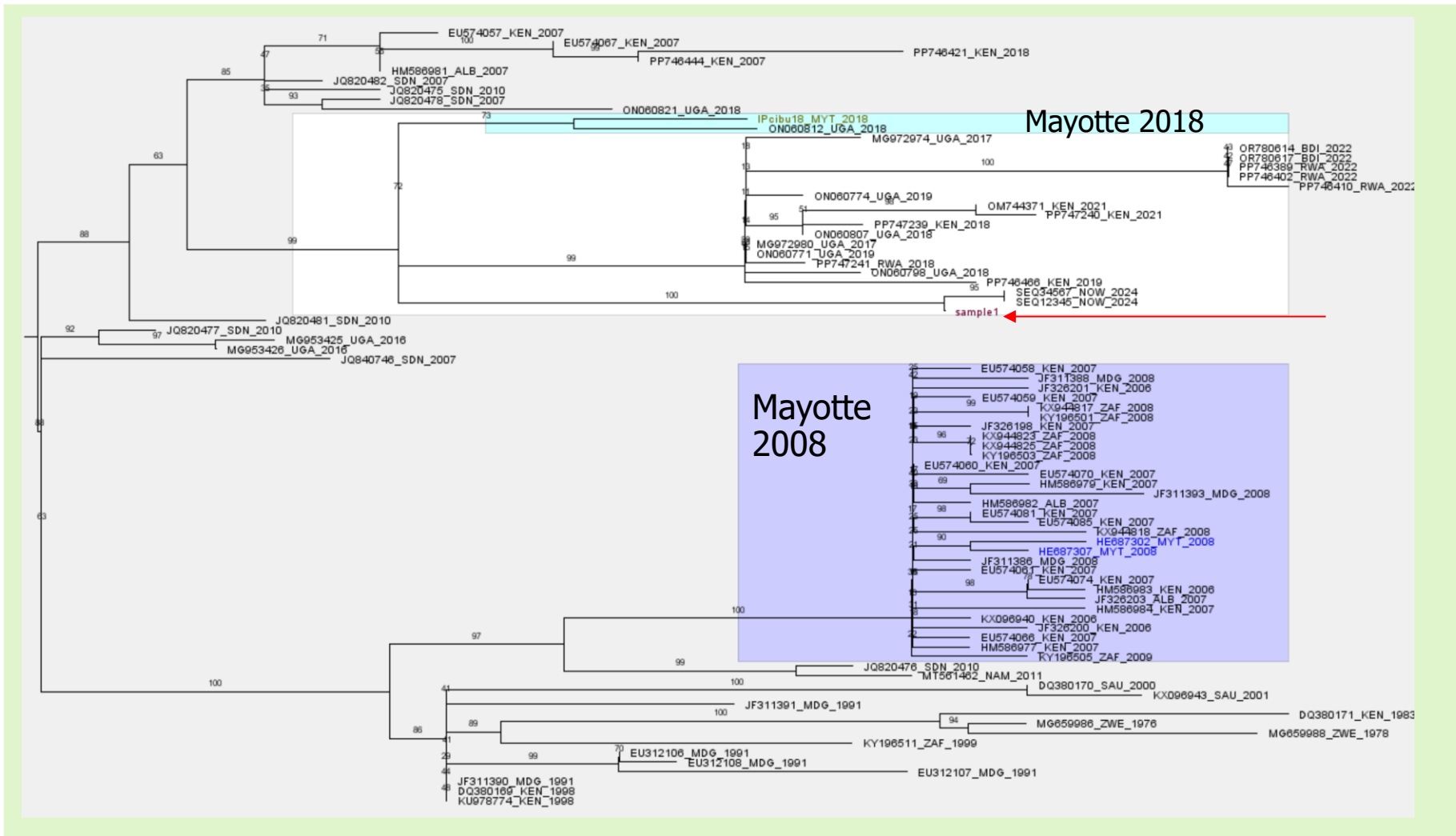
Phylogenetic tree to determine the RVFV lineage



Lineage C

Step 4: Phylogenetic analysis – virus origin

Phylogenetic tree to infer the origin of the virus: re-emergence or new introduction?



- 2024 strain differs from 2008 & 2018 strains.
- Closely related to an external strain → new introduction



**Given these findings what
would you report to the
authorities?**

Mobile Labs and Field Sequencing

From Results to Action: Reporting to Health Authorities

Aurélia KWASIBORSKI

Research engineer

Environment and Infectious Risks Unit
Laboratory for Urgent Response to Biological Threats



SESSION 2
April 15th 2026
(09:00-10:00, CET)

Confirmation of RVFV Presence – Reporting to Health Authorities



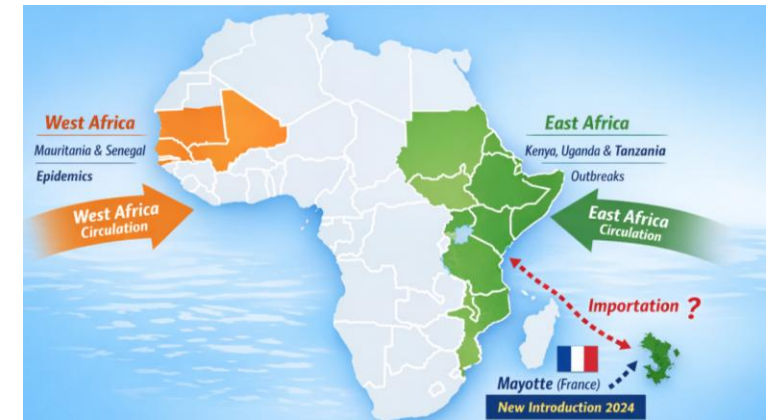
Context:

- Mobile laboratory exercise and **on-site sequencing conducted.**
- **Objective:** detect and characterize the virus to inform authorities.



Key Results:

- RVFV **Segment S successfully detected and sequenced** ✓
- Confirmation of the lineage C (East and West Africa)
- 2024 outbreak strain differs genetically from 2008 & 2018 strains
- Active new introduction detected – closely related to Uganda strain → probable importation



Confirmation of RVFV Presence – Reporting to Health Authorities

Public Health Implications:

- Enhanced surveillance of livestock and at-risk populations.
- Guides prevention and control measures (vaccination, mosquito control, health alerts).

Next Steps:

- Immediate data **sharing with health authorities**.
- Continuous monitoring of human and animal cases.
- Tracking environmental conditions favoring transmission (flood/rain 🌧️ , mosquito density). 🦟

RVFV introduction: Discussion & Recommendations

1. Drivers of active circulation of newly introduced strain

- Climate change favoring mosquito vector proliferation
- Cross-border livestock movement
- Low livestock vaccination coverage in endemic areas 



2. Observed Impacts & Challenges

- Recurrent human and animal outbreaks with high morbidity/mortality
- Risk of geographic spread to new regions
- Limited early detection due to fragmented surveillance
- Insufficient community awareness and health infrastructure



RVFV introduction: Discussion & Recommendations

3. Limitations & Recommendations

- Genomic data limited: sequencing of **S, M, L segments** needed
- Important to identify reassortants and perform phylogenetic analysis **on all segments**
- Rapid pathogen detection & characterization is **critical for outbreak management**
- Supports better understanding of viral evolution and outbreak origins



Why Field sequencing goes beyond PCR?

PCR: Fast detection, limited insight

- Confirms presence of RVFV (positive/negative)
- Targets short conserved regions only

No information on:

- Viral lineage
- Origin of the outbreak
- Genetic relationships between strains
- Introduction vs re-emergence

➔ PCR tells us “virus is here”



Field Sequencing: Real-time genomic

- Provides **full genetic context (S segment, and potentially M/L)**

Enables:

- Lineage assignment (Lineage C)
- Identification of viral origin (Uganda-related strain)
- Distinction between local persistence vs new introduction
- Detection of viral evolution and potential reassortment

➔ Sequencing tells us “where it comes from and how it evolves”



 PCR detects the outbreak —
sequencing explains the outbreak.



Thank you for your attention



cibu-pgp@pasteur.fr¹⁷

Acknowledgements

The creation of this training material was commissioned by ECDC to Institut Pasteur with the direct involvement of Aurélia KWASIBORSKI, Véronique HOURDEL, Rémi VINCENT .

The revision and update of this training material was commissioned by ECDC to Institut Pasteur with the direct involvement of Aurélia KWASIBORSKI, Véronique HOURDEL, Rémi VINCENT .