

ICS 65.020.30

CCS B 44



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 14926.45-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.45-2001

**Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of Brucella
spp.**

实验动物 布鲁氏菌检测方法

Issued on: January 28, 2026

Implemented on: May 1, 2026

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document is Part 45 of GB/T 14926. GB/T 14926 has already published the following parts.

- Detection method for Salmonella in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.1);
- Detection method for Yersinia in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.3);
- Detection Method for Pathogenic Fungi in Laboratory Animal Skin (GB/T 14926.4);
- Detection method for Pasteurella multocida in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.5);
- Detection method for Bordetella bronchiseptica in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.6);
- Methods for the detection of mycoplasma in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.8);
- Detection method for Corynebacterium glutamicum in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.9);
- Detection method for Tyzer pathogens in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.10);
- Detection method for Escherichia coli O115a,c.K(B) in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.11);
- Detection method for Pasteurella pneumophila in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.12);
- Detection method for Klebsiella pneumoniae in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.13);
- Detection method for Staphylococcus aureus in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.14);

1 Scope

GB/T 14926.45-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering screening laboratory animals for Brucella. Brucella infects the people who handle the animals and is one of the classic laboratory-acquired infections, which is why it is screened for rather than waited for.

The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.45-2001, one of the parts of GB/T 14926 revised together in this batch. It was issued on 28 January 2026 and has been in force since 1 May 2026, replacing GB/T 14926.45-2001. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Science and Technology. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document describes the detection method for *Brucella* in laboratory animals. This document applies to the detection of *Brucella* in laboratory animals such as dogs, pigs, cattle, and sheep, as well as in laboratory inoculum and environmental samples of laboratory animals.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 18646 Diagnostic techniques for brucellosis in animals

GB 19489 General Requirements for Laboratory Biosafety

NY/T 541 Technical Specifications for Veterinary Diagnostic Sample Collection, Preservation and Transportation SN/T 1088 Technical Specifications for Brucellosis Quarantine

WS269 Brucellosis Diagnosis

3 Terms and Definitions

This document does not contain any terms or definitions that need to be defined.

4.Clinical symptoms and pathological changes Perform in accordance with SN/T 1088.

5.Biosafety Measures The experimental procedures and processing should be carried out in accordance with GB 19489, and should be performed by qualified personnel for *Brucella* pathogen identification and... Serological testing, all cultures, and waste should be autoclaved before disposal. Pathogen isolation and culture should be conducted in a biosafety level 3 laboratory. In the process.

6 Detection Methods

6.1 General Requirements First, conduct initial screening tests; one or more tests can be selected. Animals that test positive in the initial screening test should undergo confirmatory testing. One test can be selected... One or more diagnostic tests can be performed, and if necessary, two or more methods can be combined for testing to avoid missed detections.

6.2 Sample collection, processing, preservation and transportation Whole blood and serum collection, preservation, and transportation shall be performed in accordance with NY/T 541. Tissue samples, swab samples, and fluid samples (vaginal secretions, amniotic fluid, etc.)