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

GB/T 22329-2008

Diagnostic techniques for bovine hypodermosis

牛皮蝇蛆病诊断技术

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Foreword

The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C are normative appendix. The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Agriculture. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee on Animal Epidemic Prevention. This standard was drafted. Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The main drafters of this standard. Yin Hong, LUO Jian-xun, Guan Gui-quan. Hypoderma bovis disease diagnostic technology

1 Scope

GB/T 22329-2008 is the Chinese national standard on diagnostic techniques for bovine hypodermosis, in the field of health care technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 22 August 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2008. Classification: ICS 11.220, CCS B41. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies requirements for leather myiasis (bovinehypodermosis) diagnostic techniques, including clinical diagnostics, animal necropsy and enzyme-linked Immunosorbent assay (ELISA). This standard applies to Hypoderma bovis disease diagnosis.

2 Clinical diagnosis and autopsy examination

2.1 clinical diagnosis Bovine Hypoderma infection, generally do not exhibit obvious clinical symptoms, but severe infection, young animals may show weight loss, slow growth, anemia, mother Cow milk production decline, draft animals causative ability to reduce other symptoms. When the leather fly larvae bore into the brain, it can cause neurological

symptoms, such as a backward movement, Suddenly fell to the ground, paralysis or syncope, severe cases can cause death. In addition, since the third stage larvae perforations formed on the skin, caused by bacterial infection Suppuration, fistula formation, often pus and serous outflow fistula healed, scar formation. However, these symptoms only as a reference for diagnosing Standard, can not serve as a basis for diagnosis. Only when the tumor was found swollen and subcutaneous cellulitis-like ridges on the back of the cow, and the third stage larvae can be extruded When, before being diagnosed.

2.2 necropsy examination When the affected areas to carry out epidemiological investigation, often using this method. Focus on examination of parts of the esophageal mucosa, subcutaneous, rumen serosa, Omentum, esophagus and other parts of serous membrane, such as found in the first phase, the second phase or third larval stage any stage can be confirmed.

2.2.1 The first form of larvae Milky white, long 3.5mm ~ 12mm, width 0.75mm ~ 2mm, slightly pointed tip.

2.2.2 The second form of larvae Pale yellow white, length 11mm ~ 15mm, width 3mm ~ 6mm. Ventral micro Long, the back of the flat. Exterior mouth hook only see two brown Dots, separated from each other.

2.2.3 The third stage larvae form Body length 19mm ~ 25mm, width 8mm ~ 11mm, the aspect ratio (

2.3 to 2.1) .1 back flat, belly bulge, side warts Like projection, color varies maturity varies from yellowish white to light brown, brown and even black body with section 11 (section 3 chest, abdomen Section 8), pseudo-head with a sensor head, separated from each other. Mouth hook degenerate into black dots.

3.1 Test Material

3.1.1 Antigen Preparation see Appendix A.

3.1.2 positive serum. Since leather myiasis endemic areas jugular vein tumor package acquisition back with bovine blood serum was separated by foreign commercial kits tested positive , Press 3.1 (3 volumes of serum .1 volume glycerol) Glycerin, mix, packed in 1.5mL tubes, -20 °C stored for use.

3.1.3 standard negative serum Since no leather myiasis popular southern province collected via the jugular vein of cattle blood serum was separated by foreign commercial kits for the detection of female After sex, according to 3.1 (3 volumes of serum .1 volume glycerol) Glycerin, mix, packed in 1.5mL tubes, -20 °C stored for use.

3.1.4 enzyme-labeled secondary antibody Horseradish peroxidase-labeled rabbit anti-bovine IgG, from biochemical reagents purchased.