

ICS 11.220

CCS B 41



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

GB/T 27532-2024

Replacing GB/T 27532-2011

Diagnostic techniques for canine distemper

犬瘟热诊断技术

Issued on: November 28, 2024

Implemented on: June 1, 2025

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

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting.

This document replaces GB/T 27532-2011 "Diagnostic technology for canine distemper". Compared with GB/T 27532-2011, except for the structural adjustment and compilation In addition to logical changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

- Added abbreviations (see Chapter 4);

- Added biosafety measures (see Chapter 5);
- Added epidemiology (see 6.1);
- Added colloidal gold immunochromatography (see Chapter 8);
- Added fluorescent RT-PCR (see Chapter 13);
- Added comprehensive judgment (see Chapter 14).

Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document does not assume the responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Animal Health Standardization (SAC/TC181).

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The previous versions of this document and the documents it replaces are as follows.

- First published in 2011 as GB/T 27532-2011;
- This is the first revision.

Introduction

An acute, highly contagious disease of some raccoons and cats. The body temperature is biphasic in the early stage of the disease, followed by bronchitis, calculus, It is characterized by pneumonia and gastroenteritis. In the later stage, neurological symptoms such as spasms and convulsions can be seen. In some cases, high keratinization of the nose and foot pads may occur.

The mortality rate of infected canines is 30% to 80%, and that of ferrets can reach 100%. China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has listed it as Three types of animal

diseases.

Canine distemper virus belongs to the Paramyxoviridae family and the Morbillivirus genus. It is a single-stranded RNA. There is currently only one serotype of the virus.

Canine distemper virus has a wide range of hosts, including Canidae (dogs, foxes, raccoon dogs, wolves, etc.), Mustelidae (minks, ferrets, weasels, etc.), some Procyonidae (raccoons, white-nosed bears, etc.), and animals such as cats (such as raccoons, leopards, and lions) and tigers (tigers, leopards, and lions) are susceptible, and young animals are more susceptible than adult animals. The disease is usually more likely to occur 2 to 3 weeks after weaning.

Canine distemper virus can cause multi-system diseases in animals, including digestive, respiratory and nervous systems.

The clinical symptoms caused by different animal immunity are different. The disease is easily associated with upper respiratory tract infection, canine infectious hepatitis, canine coronavirus infection and other diseases.

The disease is confused with each other and needs to be confirmed by combining clinical diagnosis and laboratory tests.

Canine distemper diagnostic technology

1 Scope

This document describes the clinical diagnosis of canine distemper, colloidal gold immunochromatography, virus isolation and identification, immunoperoxidase monolayer test, Enzyme histochemistry, RT-PCR, fluorescent RT-PCR and other methods.

This document applies to the diagnosis and surveillance of canine distemper.

2 Normative references

GB/T 6682

GB 19489

NY/T 541

3 Terms and definitions

There are no terms or definitions that require definition in this document.

4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations apply to this document. BHQ. black hole quencher CPE. cytopathic effect Ct. cycle threshold DAB. diaminobenzidine FAM.6-carboxyfluorescein

RNA. ribonucleic acid

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