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

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**Prevention and control of insect-borne infectious diseases at
frontier ports**

进境出境经虫媒传播传染病防控技术规范

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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. 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 is issued by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Health and Quarantine Standardization (SAC/TC582). This document was drafted by: Guangzhou Customs Technical Center, Guangzhou Customs of the People's Republic of China, Qingdao International Travel Health Care Center (Qingdao Customs Port Clinic), Linyi Customs of the People's Republic of China, Southern Medical University, Jiangsu Schistosomiasis Control and Prevention Institute. The main drafters of this document are: Liao Ruyan, Wu Yang, Wu Qipeng, Zhang Xianguang, Huang Li, Fan Xiuying, Wu Huiming, Lin Hongda, Yao Yiquan, Dai Jun, Zhang, T., Ding, J., Chen, X., and Cao, J. Technical Specifications for the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases Transmitted by Insects in and Out of the Country

1 Scope

China's national standard for the prevention and control of insect-borne infectious diseases at frontier ports. Border health quarantine addresses two distinct risks with vector-borne disease, and this standard is about the first: the infected traveller. A person carrying dengue, malaria, chikungunya, Zika or yellow fever arrives without symptoms or with symptoms indistinguishable from anything else, and the risk they present is not to the people around them directly but to the local mosquito population, which if competent and present can establish local transmission from a single imported case. Southern China has *Aedes albopictus* in abundance, and the dengue outbreaks in Guangdong began exactly this way. The standard specifies risk identification, the assessment of cross-border transmission risk at ports, risk warning and information communication, and the content and requirements of the response. It applies to on-site control and emergency handling of infected and suspected persons entering or leaving the country, and not to findings from the quarantine of conveyances, cargo and articles.

This document stipulates the risk identification of insect-borne infectious diseases in and out of the country, risk assessment of cross-border transmission at ports, risk warning and information communication and the content and requirements of disposal. This document is applicable to on-site prevention and control and emergency response of persons/cases infected with insect-borne infectious diseases and persons/suspected persons/suspected cases entering or leaving the country. Disposal. This document does not apply to on-site prevention and control measures for pathogens found during quarantine inspection of inbound and outbound transportation vehicles, goods, and articles.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document. For referenced documents without a date,

only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for referenced documents without a date, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to This document.

GB 19489 General requirements for laboratory biosafety

GB/T 23795 Methods for monitoring density of disease vectors - Cockroaches

GB/T 23796 Methods for monitoring density of disease vectors - Flies

GB/T 23797 Methods for monitoring density of disease vectors - Mosquitoes

GB/T 27921 Risk management risk assessment technology

GB/T 36788 Methods for monitoring density of vector-borne organisms - Ticks

GB/T 38576 Collection and processing of human blood samples

GB/T 38735 Collection and processing of human urine samples

GB/T 42060 Requirements for the collection, transportation, receipt and processing of samples in medical laboratories

GB 42301 Technical Specifications for the Construction of Core Capacity of Public Health at Ports

GB/T 44467 Specification for pre-test procedures of saliva for molecular in vitro diagnostic tests - Extraction of human DNA

GB 50849 Code for architectural design of infectious disease hospitals

WS233 General Guidelines for Biosafety in Pathogenic Microbiology Laboratories WS/T 822 Standard for flea density monitoring methods

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 After the pathogens reproduce and develop in the insect medium or on the body surface, they are transmitted through biological methods such as blood sucking, stinging, parasitism, and egg transmission, or in Insects do not reproduce or develop on or in the body of a vector, but are transmitted mechanically by being carried and transported, causing human diseases. Note

1. In this document, insect vectors refer to arthropods of the class Insecta and class Arachnida that can transmit pathogens. Common insect vectors include mosquitoes, horseflies, Species such as gnats, midges, flies, fleas, lice, bedbugs, cockroaches, cone bugs, and species such as spiders, scorpions, ticks, and mites of the order Arachnida. Note

2. See Appendix A for the list of insect-borne infectious diseases.