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Diagnostic techniques for equine influenza

马流感诊断技术

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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. Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no 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). This document was drafted by: Harbin Veterinary Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China Customs Science and Technology Research Center, and Beijing Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences. The Academy and the China Institute of Veterinary Drug Control. The main drafters of this document are. Guo Wei, Hu Zhe, Shi Xiju, Wang Xiaojun, Gao Zhiqiang, Zhang Wei, Lin Jian, Mao Yaqing, Jiang Taozhen, Yang Zhiyuan, and Wang Jia. Duan Huijuan, Liu Yuehuan, Bai Zilong.

Equine influenza (EI) is caused by the genus *Equine influenza* of the family Orthomyxoviridae, family Orthomyxoviridae. The "Records" classifies equine influenza as a Category III animal disease. EIV has two different subtypes (H7N7 and H3N8), and since the late 1970s... No H7N7 subtype EIV has been isolated globally, and only the H3N8 subtype EIV has been isolated in my country. This document applies to susceptible animals with clinical symptoms. Laboratory diagnosis is performed using pathogen detection methods or serological testing methods. Pathogen detection involves collecting nasal swabs

and using virus isolation and antigen capture techniques. Detection is performed using methods such as ELISA, RT-PCR, and real-time fluorescent RT-PCR. Serological testing involves collecting paired serum samples; the first serum sample should be collected clinically. A second serum sample was collected immediately after the onset of clinical symptoms, and the second sample was collected two weeks later. The samples were tested using methods such as hemagglutination inhibition test and one-way radiation hemolysis test. Because vaccine-immunized animals typically show seroconversion or a significant increase in antibody titer within one month, the appearance of EI clinical symptoms is possible. Animals that have been vaccinated against equine influenza within one month should be diagnosed using pathogen detection methods. Equine Influenza Diagnostic Technology

1 Scope

GB/T 47063-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering diagnosing equine influenza - the virus isolation, the antigen detection, the serology and the molecular methods, on a disease that spreads through a stable in days and stops racing and equestrian events wherever it appears. First edition. It was issued on 28 January 2026 and has been in force since 1 August 2026, as a first edition. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 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 clinical diagnosis of equine influenza, as well as EIV isolation and identification, EIV antigen capture ELISA, and H3 subtype EIVRT-. Laboratory diagnostic methods include PCR, H3N8 subtype EIV real-time fluorescent RT-PCR, hemagglutination inhibition test, and one-way radiation hemolysis test. This document applies to the diagnosis, quarantine, surveillance, and epidemiological investigation of equine influenza.

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 6682 Specifications and test methods for water used in analytical laboratories

NY/T 541 Technical Specifications for Veterinary Diagnostic Sample Collection, Preservation and Transportation

3 Terms and Definitions

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

4. Abbreviations The following abbreviations apply to this document. CPE. Cytopathic Effects
EI. Equine Influenza HA. Haemagglutination MDCK. Madin-Darby Canine Kidney OD. Optical
Density RNA. Ribonucleic acid (Ribonucleic Acid)

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