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GB/T 47129-2026

Diagnostic techniques for poultry red mite infestation

鸡红螨病诊断技术

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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: Shandong Vocational College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Hebei Normal University of Science and Technology. China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center, Dingxi Municipal Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, Shandong Provincial Center for Animal Disease Prevention and Control, Dingxi Vocational and Technical College Institute, Henan Provincial Animal Quarantine Station, Dongguan Municipal Animal Disease Prevention and Control Center, Henan Provincial Institute of Agricultural, Livestock and Aquatic Products Inspection and Technology, Sunan Yugu Animal husbandry and veterinary work station of Minghua Township, ethnic autonomous county; Shaanxi Provincial Animal Husbandry Industry Experiment and Demonstration Center; Zhuhai Science Popularization Testing Technology Co., Ltd.; Huimin County Animal Disease Prevention and Control Center, Guizhou Provincial Animal Disease Prevention and Control Center. The main drafters of this document are. Gai Wenyan, Yin Hong, Yang Shunli, Wang Jiakai, Zhang Hui, Yang Jifei, Wang Meng, Liu Lirong, Qi Qian, Zhu Wei, and Ji Lili. Li Ruchun, Li Fang, Sun Qiuyan, Cao Liyan, Yao Juxia, Guan Guiquan, Cao Dongshen, Peng Xiaobei, Li Yongguang, Li Mingzhen, Chen Shaoqu, Zhang Xianpeng Yuan Xuezhen, Wang Yan, Gu Tiantian, Xia Qingxiang, Wang Weile, Sui Lihong, Liu Xinbo, Wang Wenchao, Bai Yanan, Han Xiaofang, Li Jian, Yao Dongqin, Yuan Dongfang Qi Genxiong, Zhao Yongpan, Guo Jinlong, Wang Chunyan, An Cuimei, Camille Gala, Hou Yue'e, Xu Nan, Yang Jinbao, Ma Aixia, Ma Xiaochun, Wang Yunzhou, Xu Bin, Zuo Zhaoyun, Zhang Na, Zhuang Qingye, Pang Jicai, Zhang Que, Ni Xingwei.

Especially around the cloaca, the main clinical symptoms in chickens include skin redness, swelling, damage, inflammation, anemia, decreased feed intake, and reduced production performance. Chicken red mite infestation is an ectoparasitic disease. In my country, chicken red mite infestation is classified as a Class III animal disease. Chicken red mites have a wide range of hosts, including chickens, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons. Besides poultry, it can also bite or infest rodents, mammals, and humans, causing symptoms such as skin rashes and dermatitis. Therefore, chicken red mite... It is also an important zoonotic parasitic disease. Arthropods that feed on the blood of chickens or other poultry, and are also a highly prevalent ectoparasite in egg-laying chicken farms in most parts of the world.

1. Chicken red mites reproduce rapidly and inhabit in groups in dark places such as crevices in the chicken coop, under objects, and in piles of droppings, resembling the act of sprinkling salt or pepper. The mites have a grayish-white appearance and mainly crawl onto the surface of chickens at night to suck blood, hiding in secluded places during the day; they are temporary parasites. Because chicken red mites can shed their skin... Chicken red mite can survive for extended periods in the natural environment, making it difficult for conventional disinfectants to eradicate. Therefore, chicken red mite can spread for extended periods within a certain area. In standardized poultry farms, the high stocking density and relatively constant temperature and humidity create ideal conditions for the survival and reproduction of chicken red mites, leading to frequent outbreaks of chicken red mite disease. This severely impacts the growth and production performance of laying hens and broilers, causing enormous economic losses to my country's poultry industry. Therefore, it is crucial to develop simple, rapid, and sensitive [measures/policies]. Standardized testing methods with high accuracy and specificity play an important role in effectively preventing the disease and reducing economic losses. Chicken Red Mite Disease Diagnostic Technology

1 Scope

GB/T 47129-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting the poultry red mite - a blood-feeding mite that hides in the housing by day and feeds on the birds at night, so it is diagnosed by trapping and inspecting the structure rather than by examining the hens. It is the most damaging parasite of laying hens in the world. 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, microscopic examination, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method, and indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for

chicken red mange. Laboratory diagnostic methods such as iELISA. This document applies to the diagnosis, detection, quarantine, monitoring, and epidemiological investigation of chicken red mange.

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. BSA. Bovine serum albumin CBS. Carbonate-buffered saline OD. Optical Density electrophoresis TAE. Tris-acetate-EDTA buffer (Tris-acetate-EDTA buffer)