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Diagnostic techniques for orientobilharziasis

东毕吸虫病诊断技术

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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: Jilin Provincial Academy of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine, Jilin University, Jilin Provincial Center for Animal Disease Prevention and Control, and Jilin Provincial Agricultural Research Institute. Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Institute of Parasitic Diseases Prevention and Control of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences The Institute of Special Products of the Academy, the China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center, and the Beijing Customs of the People's Republic of China. The main drafters of this document are. Cao Lili, Wang Nan, Gong Pengtao, Guo Yanbing, Sun Xingzhong, Liu Mingyuan, Hao Liangyu, Xiang Yu, Xiao Dan, and Yu Qinlei. Hou Xusen, Shao Hongze, Yan Hongbin, Li Jianhua, Jin Meiling, Yang Yanling, Liu Xiaolei, Wang Xiaocen, Hong Yang, Dong Hang, Wang Xianghui, Liu Dechen, Kang Dong Yang Jinxin, Zhu Yifei, Jia Wenbo, Zhao Guanyu, Wang Yilin.

This is a widely transmitted zoonotic disease with natural focal causes, classified as a Class III animal disease in my country. It is endemic, primarily distributed in Asia and... Some European countries and regions, and in my country's Sichuan, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Jilin, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, and Yunnan provinces... The disease occurs in southern China, including Guangxi, Guangdong, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Tibet. *Ophiocortis edulis** primarily infests cattle and sheep, followed by... Horses, donkeys, mules, cats, rabbits, camels, and red deer can also be infected; animals of any breed and age can be infected. The cercariae of *Dendrocerca dorsalis** can also cause infection. In humans, this causes cercarial dermatitis, also known as rice paddy dermatitis in my country. Symptoms include itchy skin, fever, secondary papules, vesicles, and even erosion and exudation. The main symptom is... The developmental process of *Schistosoma japonicum** is similar to that of *Schistosoma japonicum**, but its intermediate host is the family Radix auricula, including *Radix auricula**, *ularia*), egg-shaped turnip snail (*R. ovata*), narrow turnip snail (*R. lagotis*), long turnip snail (*R. pereger*), ladder-shaped turnip snail (*R. latis*- The parasites include *Pera**, *R. clessini**, and *Galba. pervia**. Adults primarily parasitize the portal veins of susceptible animals. Eggs produced in the mesenteric veins can travel with the bloodstream to the liver and small intestine, and are excreted in feces; eggs that fall into water can also be released under suitable conditions. The miracidia hatch and, upon encountering an intermediate host, burrow into its body. They develop from sporocysts and daughter sporocysts into mature cercariae, which then leave the intermediate host and enter the water. In the middle; when susceptible animals graze or drink in polluted waters, cercariae burrow into their bodies through the skin and travel through the bloodstream to the portal vein and intestines. The mesenteric veins develop into adult worms. The invasion and migration of *Strombus haematmarginatus** cercariae within the body often cause a series of tissue damage, hemorrhage, inflammation, and cell infiltration, affecting The body's normal physiological functions, during the development into adult worms and the process of oviposition, lead to mechanical obstruction of portal vein circulation, resulting in increased ascites and liver... Cellular damage leads to cirrhosis, and the toxins produced affect normal physiological functions including nerves, body fluids, digestion and absorption, growth and reproduction. Different degrees of infection cause varying degrees of functional impairment. Acute outbreaks can lead to mass mortality in animals, while later stages transition to a chronic phase. It seriously affects animal growth and development. Anterior diagnosis of East Asian trematode disease is conducted by combining epidemiological findings with clinical and laboratory diagnostic methods. Postmortem examination is used for suspected cases. The identification of cases and its use as one of the methods for observing the experimental effects of therapeutic drugs. In laboratory diagnosis, stool examination for parasite eggs is the most commonly used method; the presence of parasite eggs... A diagnosis can be made immediately; indirect hemagglutination tests are mostly used in epidemiological surveys. Diagnostic techniques for East Asian trematode disease

1 Scope

GB/T 47203-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering diagnosing *Orientobilharzia* infection in cattle and sheep - the blood fluke of grazing animals in northern China, found by faecal egg examination, serology and post-mortem recovery of the worms. First edition, published with GB/T 47221-2026 on leishmaniasis. It was issued on 27 February 2026 and has been in force since 1 September 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, sample collection, transportation and processing, pathogen morphological examination, and PCR detection methods for East Asian trematode disease. Real-time PCR detection methods and indirect hemagglutination assays are among the methods used. This document applies to the diagnosis, detection, and epidemiological investigation of East Asian trematode disease.

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.

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

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Insect eggs The eggs produced after the female and male insects mate.

3.2 cercaria The late-stage larvae that develop from sporocysts and daughter sporocysts within an intermediate host.

3.3 soluble antigen Antigens released after the parasite is lysed and dissolved in physiological saline.

4. Abbreviations The following abbreviations apply to this document. Ct value. cyclethreshold TAE. Tris-aceticacid-EDTA electrophoresis buffer