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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 47205-2026

Diagnostic techniques for haemonchosis

血矛线虫病诊断技术

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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 Nanjing Agricultural University and Jiangsu Vocational College of Agriculture and Forestry. The main drafters of this document are. Yan Ruofeng, Li Xiangrui, Xu Lixin, Song Xiaokai, Lu Mingmin, and Bu Yongqian.

Haemonchus nematode disease is a common gastrointestinal parasitic disease in ruminants such as cattle and sheep. In my country, it is classified as a Class III animal disease. The pathogen of this disease... Haemonchus longistipes is a common nematode in my country. The adult Haemonchus nematode parasitizes the fourth stomach of ruminants, feeding on the host's blood. The adult worms lay eggs, which are excreted in the feces. The eggs then hatch in suitable environments. Under suitable conditions, the first-stage larvae hatch, and after two molts, they develop into infectious third-stage larvae, which are fed on ruminants. Infection occurs through the entry of the third-stage larvae, which then further develop into fourth-stage, fifth-stage, and adult larvae in the fourth stomach. Young animals such as lambs are susceptible. Infection can lead to anemia, diarrhea, weight loss, and even death; in adult animals, infection can result in slow growth and reduced feed efficiency.

Diagnostic techniques for schistosomiasis

1 Scope

GB/T 47205-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering diagnosing barber's pole worm in small ruminants - a blood-feeding nematode that causes anaemia and death, and one of the most drug-resistant parasites in livestock anywhere. The standard fixes the sampling, the laboratory methods - serological, microscopic and molecular as applicable - the interpretation of the results and the criteria for a confirmed diagnosis. First edition, in force since 1 September 2026, one of a group of animal disease diagnostic standards published together. 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, etiological diagnosis, indirect ELISA, PCR, and other diagnostic methods for schistosomiasis. This document applies to the diagnosis, quarantine, monitoring, and epidemiological investigation of haemospirochetosis in ruminants.

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. bp. Base pair DMSO. Dimethyl sulfoxide TAE. Tris-Acetate-EDTA (Tris-hydroxymethylaminomethane-acetic acid-ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) TBST. Tris-buffered saline-Tween-20 solution

5.1 Popular Characteristics

5.1.1 Susceptible animals mainly include ruminants such as cattle, sheep, camels, deer, and alpacas.

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