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Diagnostic techniques for fasciolosis

片形吸虫病诊断技术

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Table of Contents

1.Scope	1
2 Normative References	1
3.Terms and Definitions	1
4.Abbreviations	1
5.Clinical diagnosis	2
6.Sample Collection and Processing	2
7.Pathogen examination 3 8 PCR testing	5
16 Appendix G (Informative) Example of sample loading for indirect ELISA test	18

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 the Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Jilin University. The main drafters of this document are. Cai Xuepeng, Li Jianhua, Zhang Shaohua, Wang Shuai, Guo Aijiang, Zou Yang, Jing Zhizhong, Wang Xiaocen, Liu Mingyuan, and Guo Xiaola. Luo Xuenong, Liu Xiaolei, Li Xin, Zhang Xu, Gong Pengtao, Zhang Nan, Zhang Xichen, Li Hui.

Fasciola hepatica or F. gigantica parasitize various animals such as cattle and sheep. This is a zoonotic parasitic disease that affects the liver and bile ducts of animals and humans, posing a serious threat to cattle and sheep farming and human health. The disease is treated in veterinary medicine. Clinically, it primarily affects cattle and sheep, with typical symptoms including emaciation, anemia, and edema. It is listed as a neglected tropical disease by the World Health Organization. my country is a high-risk region for this disease. In areas where the disease is prevalent, it poses a serious threat to the healthy development of cattle and sheep farming and public health security. my country has classified it as a Class III animal disease. This document includes methods for the clinical diagnosis, etiological examination, PCR detection, and indirect ELISA detection of trematode disease. This document specifies... Pathogen testing (eggs/body) is a routine

method for diagnosing trematode disease, while PCR detection of the pathogen has higher specificity and sensitivity. Indirect ELISA detection of circulating antibodies enables high-throughput rapid screening. The above methods are applied to the diagnosis of schistosomes, providing a rapid and effective approach. This provides technical support for the accurate diagnosis of trematode disease in cattle and sheep. Diagnostic techniques for trematode disease

1 Scope

GB/T 47208-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering diagnosing liver fluke in livestock - the eggs in faeces, the serology that detects infection before the flukes are laying, and the liver lesions found at slaughter. It is also a human parasite where the same watercress and water are shared. 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 examination, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for schistosomiasis. Diagnostic methods such as ELISA. This document applies to the diagnosis, monitoring, epidemiological investigation, and quarantine of fascioliasis in cattle and sheep, and includes etiological examination and detection techniques. Suitable for evaluating the effectiveness of prevention and control.

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 DMSO. Dimethyl sulfoxide EB. Ethidium Bromide EPG. Eggs Per Gram (feces) ESP. Excretory-Secretory Product IgG. Immunoglobulin G OD. Optical Density OVA. Ovalbumins PBST. Phosphate buffer containing 0.5% Tween-20

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