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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

SB/T 10394-2005

**Supervising practice of highly pathogenic A-vian influenza in
circulating**

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) is a genus of Orthomyxoviridae Avian infectious diseases caused by influenza viruses. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) lists it as a Class A animal disease, and China lists it as a Animal disease.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza is mainly caused by H5 and H7 subtype avian influenza viruses. It is a zoonotic disease that not only causes destruction to the aquaculture industry.

Sexual blows also seriously affect human health.

In order to cooperate with the prevention, control and elimination of highly pathogenic avian influenza and the prevention and treatment of human infection with avian influenza, increase food safety management in circulation Intensity and strict market access, this standard is specially formulated.

This standard is proposed and managed by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

This standard was drafted. Ministry of Commerce slaughter technical appraisal center.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the laboratory requirements, monitoring scope, type and frequency of monitoring, methods, and monitoring methods for highly pathogenic avian influenza surveillance in circulation.

Monitoring results reporting and post-monitoring processing.

This standard applies to the monitoring of highly pathogenic avian influenza in poultry and its products entering the circulation field.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this standard by reference to this standard. All dated references, followed by all Modifications (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to study it is possible to use the latest version of these files? For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB 16548-1996 Regulations for the harmless treatment of livestock and poultry diseases and their products
GB/T 19438.1-2004 Influenza virus universal fluorescent RT-PCR detection method
GB/T 19438.2 H5 subtype avian influenza virus fluorescent RT-PCR detection method
GB/T 19438.3 H7 subtype avian influenza virus fluorescent RT-PCR detection method
GB/T 19438.4 H9 subtype avian influenza virus fluorescent RT-PCR detection method
NY/T 767 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Disinfection Technical Specification

3.1 Monitoring laboratory requirements

3.1.1

The laboratory shall establish corresponding system documents and be equipped with relevant equipment and facilities to ensure the safety of the inspectors.

3.1.2

The testing facility shall comply with the requirements of Appendix C of GB/T 19438.1-2004.

3.2 Monitoring range

Including all areas of circulation, such as shopping malls, supermarkets, wholesale markets, poultry slaughter plants (fields), cold storage or storage of poultry product.

3.3.1 Type of monitoring

According to the epidemiological characteristics of avian influenza, the types of monitoring are divided into daily monitoring and emergency monitoring. In the absence of highly pathogenic avian influenza, Daily monitoring; emergency monitoring in the event of highly pathogenic avian influenza.

3.3.2 Frequency of monitoring

The frequency of monitoring during daily monitoring is once every two months; the frequency of monitoring during emergency monitoring is at least once a week.

3.4.1 Sample Collection

Executed in accordance with 5.2 of GB/T 19438.1-2004.

3.4.1.1 Live poultry sampling

Randomly sample the same sampled individual during daily monitoring and collect cloaca and throat cotton swab as a sample, or venous blood; emergency supervision During the measurement, suspicious live birds are collected. If there are sick and dead birds, the samples of sick and dead poultry should be collected. If no suspicious and/or sick birds are found, random sampling is used.

The number of samples per sampling point is not less than five.