

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

SN/T 0764-2011

Replacing SN/T 0764-1999; SN/T 1686-2005; SN/T 1109-2002; SN/T 1110-2002

Quarantine protocol for newcastle disease

新城疫检疫技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

Instead of the standard SN/T 0764-1999 "export poultry disease virus testing methods", SN/T 1686-2005 "Newcastle disease virus Virulent strains fluorescent RT-PCR detection method ", SN/T 1109-2002" Newcastle micro hemagglutination inhibition test procedures "and SN/T 1110-2002 "Newcastle disease virus isolation and identification methods." this standard compared with SN/T 0764-1999, SN/T 1109-2002, SN/T 1110-2002 and SN/T 1686-2005, the main to technical changes are as follows.

- Increased clinical diagnosis;
- Increased reverse transcription - polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR);
- Remove the chicken average death time (MDT) Virulence and intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI).

This revised standard adopts OIE "Terrestrial animal diagnostic tests and vaccines Handbook" (2009 Edition) (ManualofDiagnosticTestsand

2.3.14 Chapter VaccinesforTerrestrialAnimals) in.

This compared with the OIE standard 2.3.14 chapter, the main technical differences are as follows.

- This standard is fully adopted Isolation and Identification, hemagglutination and hemagglutination inhibition test method OIE provisions;
- This increases the OIE standards mentioned but no detailed rules reverse transcription - polymerase chain reaction, fluorescence reverse transcription - polymerase the specific test step chain reaction;

--- This standard deleted OIE mentioned but not detailed the steps of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Release mechanism of the present document does not assume responsibility for the identification of these patents.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China Zhuhai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, People's Republic of China Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, People's Republic of China Beijing Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of Jiangsu People's Republic of China, People's Republic of China Shandong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of Guangdong People's Republic of China, People's Republic of China Entry-Exit Inspection and Inner Mongolia Quarantine Bureau.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the clinical diagnosis of avian Newcastle disease, virus isolation and identification, hemagglutination and hemagglutination inhibition test, reverse transcription - polymerase chain reaction should, fluorescence reverse transcription - polymerase chain reaction procedures.

This standard applies to the import and export of poultry and its products in Newcastle disease quarantine.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

Laboratory use specifications and test methods GB/T 6682 Analysis

3.1 Onset of symptoms

See Appendix A. Introduction to Newcastle When some or all of the following birds circumstances, it can be used as one of the basis of the initial diagnosis.

- a) acute onset, high mortality;
- b) increase in body temperature, extreme depression, difficulty breathing, loss of appetite;
- c) stool thin, yellow-green or yellow-white;
- d) appears twisted neck, wings, paralysis and other neurological symptoms;

e) immune flocks appear egg drop.

3.2 Pathological changes

When the birds following visible lesions, can be used as basis for the initial diagnosis qualitative.

- a) systemic mucosal and serosal bleeding, the most serious respiratory and digestive tract;
- b) mucosal edema gland, between the nipple and nipple bleeding;
- c) cecal tonsil swelling, hemorrhage, necrosis;
- d) duodenal and rectal bleeding, some visible fibrin necrosis lesions;
- e) meningeal hyperemia and hemorrhage, nasal passages, throat, tracheal mucosa congestion, occasional bleeding, pulmonary congestion and edema visible.

When the birds appear on the lesion should be laboratory confirmed.

4.1.1 Equipment, materials and reagents

4.1.1.1

Equipment. biological safety cabinets, centrifuge, V-hemagglutination plate, adjustable micro pipettes, incubators and the like.