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

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**Protocol of diagnostic method for leucocytozoosis.
Microscopic examination**

住白细胞虫病诊断方法 显微镜检查法
(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix B of this standard is a normative appendix, and Appendix A is an informative appendix.

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

This standard was drafted. Shenzhen Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

Drafters of this standard. Fan Wanhong, Liu Youjun, Zhong Anqing.

This standard is the first published inspection and quarantine industry standard.

Diagnostic method for living with leukocyte disease

1 Scope

This standard specifies methods for the identification of leukocyte disease.

This standard applies to epidemiological investigation, diagnosis, quarantine and epidemic monitoring of leukocytoma.

2 Diagnostic principle

This standard is a microscopic examination of stained blood smears and organ tissue cut (pressure) tablets to confirm the diagnosis of leukocytoma. live the development of white worms (see Appendix A) includes three stages. schizogulation, gamete reproduction and spore reproduction. The first phase and the second phase Most of them are done in poultry, and part of the second stage and the third stage are completed in the body of blood-sucking insects. Different species of white worms at home the life history of poultry is

basically the same, and its reproductive stage in the poultry is divided into five periods. Such as from the heart, liver, brain and other organs and muscles of sick birds it can be confirmed by finding the worms in any of the five different periods of schizont or gamete reproduction in meat or blood.

3 Equipment and reagents

3.1

Clean glass slides, coverslips, 75% alcohol cotton balls, sterile injection needles, mortar, brown small-mouth reagent bottles, dyeing cylinders, microscopes.

3.2

Methanol, double distilled water, 2% and 10% Giemsa stain (see Appendix B), neutral pure glycerin, normal saline.

4.1.1 Preparation of blood smears

Take a few pieces of clean slides without grease, select the slide with a smooth edge as the push piece, hold the slide with the thumb and middle finger of the left hand, and hold the slide with the right hand.

Push the film. First disinfect the lower venules or crown of the poultry with a 75% alcohol cotton ball and use a sterile needle to collect a small drop of blood from the disinfection site.

At the right end of the slide, tilt the push piece by $30^{\circ} \text{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \text{C}$, so that one end is in contact with the slide and placed before the blood drop, pull the push piece backward to make the blood After the droplet is contacted, after the blood is diffused to form a line, the pusher is gently pushed forward at an equal speed to uniformly spread the blood on the slide.

a film. After the blood piece is naturally dried, drop 2 to 3 drops of methanol onto the blood film for 1 min, fix it, and then stain.

4.1.2 Blood smear staining

Take 10% Giemsa staining solution and add to the fixed blood film for 20min~30min, then rinse with distilled water for 2min~ 5 min, dry and microscopic examination. The blood piece can also be erected in 2% Giemsa staining solution overnight, taken out, rinsed with distilled water, and dried.

Microscopic examination.

4.1.3 Microscopy

Red blood cells were deformed under the oil microscope, and a few cells ruptured. There are worms (gametophytes) at different developmental stages in both red blood cells and white blood cells.

A typical gametophyte appears in white blood cells (see Appendix A). The worm body is nearly circular and has a lightly stained nucleus. Host cell nucleus is stained Deep band, one third of the surrounding body. The entire host cell is nearly circular.

4.2.1 Preparation of organ tissue small nodule compression tablets

Pick a small piece of the diseased tissue of the nodular white spots in the liver, heart muscle, chest muscles, brain or kidney (small grain size), place on a glass slide, drop Add 2 drops to 3 drops of 1.1 glycerol physiological saline, press it with another glass slide several times to make the tissue block on the sheet thin, the liquid is cloudy, and then cover Slide, to be examined by microscopy.