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

SN/T 1248-2015

Replacing SN/T 1248-2003

Inspection codes for gonorrhea at frontier port

国境口岸淋病检验规程

(English Translation)

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4.1 Collection of specimens

Foreword

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

This standard replaces SN/T 1248-2003 "Procedures for Inspection of Gonorrhea at Frontier Ports".

Compared with SN/T 1248-2003, the main technical changes of this standard are as follows.

- cites part of Appendix A of WS268-2007 "Diagnosis Standard for Gonorrhea".
- Adjusted the collection and transportation of the sample, and increased the content of the sample collection and the method of taking materials.
detailed description.
- The method for testing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is specified, including direct microscopic examination of smear staining, and isolation and culture of cells of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* ingredient.
- On the separation and culture of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, the two commonly used media were supplemented.
- The identification of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was refined into "Preliminary Identification" and "Confirmation Test", and a method for identifying *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was described.

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

This standard was drafted. Shandong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China, Jiangsu Entry and Exit Inspection of the People's Republic of China Epidemic situation.

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the collection and transportation of the gonorrhea inspection specimens at the border port laboratory, the inspection methods and results report.

This standard applies to the laboratory diagnosis of gonococcal infection at border ports.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

WS268-2007 Diagnostic criteria for gonorrhea

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Gonorrhea

A purulent infection of the genitourinary system caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

Neisseria gonorrhoeae the pathogen causing gonorrhea belongs to the genus *Neisseria*, and the scientific name is *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

4.1.1 Drawing swabs

Calcium alginate swabs, plain cotton swabs and polyester swabs can be used.

4.1.2 Drawing parts

For male heterosexual patients, only urethral specimens are generally collected, and those with oral history are added to the pharyngeal specimens; for male patients, urethra should be collected.

Rectal and pharyngeal specimens; cervical specimens are routinely collected from female patients and, if necessary, from the urethra, rectum, pharynx, vestibular gland, and paraurethral gland.

4.1.3 Method of obtaining materials

There are some special precautions and methods for taking materials from different anatomical parts.

--- urethra. For male patients, first wash the urethral orifice with saline, and insert the male

swab into the urethra, such as 2cm~3cm, slightly Rotate vigorously, keep for a few seconds and then remove to collect mucosal epithelial cells. For female patients, gently press against the pubic symphysis After the urethra, the material is taken in a similar way to the male.

---Cervical. Wet the vaginal device with warm water or normal saline before taking the material. If there is more secretion outside the cervix, first use a sterile cotton swab.