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**SN**

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

**SN/T 1449-2011**

Replacing SN/T 1449-2004

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**Quarantine protocol for equizootic lymphangitis**

马流行性淋巴管炎检疫技术规范

**(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 1449-2004 "horse epidemic lymphangitis quarantine methods." this standard compared with SN/T 1449-2004, major technical changes are as follows.

- Increase the clinical diagnosis (see Chapter 4);
- Histopathological identification (see 5.4.3);
- Increased fluorescent antibody test (see 6.1);
- Increased indirect hemagglutination test (see 6.3).

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

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China Shandong CIQ.

### 1 Scope

This standard specifies the clinical diagnosis of epidemic lymphangitis of horses, pathogen isolation and identification, fluorescent antibody test, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, among Then hemagglutination test, allergic skin reactions, such as testing and quarantine technology.

This standard applies to the import and export horses, mules, donkeys and other equine horse epidemic lymphangitis quarantine and diagnosis.

## 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.

GB/T 4789.28-2003 Microbiological examination of food staining, media and reagents GB 19489 General requirements for laboratory biosafety

## 3 Biosecurity

Environmental protection requirements and test to see GB 19489.

### 4.1 Disinfection equipment and drugs

#### 4.1.1

equipment. overalls, rubber gloves, woolen gloves, protective masks, masks, goggles, mirrors, flashlights, boiling disinfection, washbasin, ear Clip.

#### 4.1.2

disinfection drugs. 0.1% mercuric chloride water, 2.5% to the Soviet Union, 0.1% benzalkonium bromide, 75% alcohol cotton ball and so on.

### 4.2 Inspection method

#### 4.2.1

examiner and assistant should wear overalls, wearing latex gloves, masks, goggles and protective mask, select the appropriate location, Baoding good Horse to be checked.

#### 4.2.2

check the skin, subcutaneous tissue and mucous membranes occur nodules, abscesses, ulcers and swollen lymphatic cords and beaded nodules.

#### 4.2.3

inspection, take off the gloves, the examiner and his assistant's hand required 0.1% mercuric chloride in water or 2.5% to 0.1% benzalkonium bromide or the Soviet Union or 75% alcohol cotton ball thoroughly disinfected, uniforms and equipment were used by 2.5% Lysol soak 1h, 10min disinfection or boiling. Check Phytophthora field with 10% milk of lime, 2% alkaline Heat 10% to 20% bleach or disinfecting solution.

### 4.3 Clinical features

#### **4.3.1**

skin (subcutaneous) nodules, abscesses and ulcers. common in the limbs, head (especially the lips), followed by the neck, back, waist, rump, chest side and ventral. The beginning of the hard painless nodules, followed by softening abscess formation, ulceration outflow yellow-white pus mixed with blood, the formation of ulcers. Then Healing or fistula formation.

#### **4.3.2**

mucosal nodules. often against the nasal mucosa, showing a small amount of nasal mucus purulent rhinorrhea, ranging in size yellow-white nodules on the nasal mucosa, Nodule gradually rupture to form ulcers, submandibular lymph nodes at the same time also more. Lips, conjunctival and genital tract, sire of the foreskin, scrotum, female