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

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The glanders streptozotocin eye test operating procedures

鼻疽菌素点眼试验操作规程

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

- Foreword
- 1 Scope
- 2 Principle of testing
- 3 Reagents and materials
 - 3.1 Reagents
 - 3.2 Equipment
 - 3.3 Eye test record
- 4 Eye test
 - 4.1 Preparation
 - 4.2 Operating conditions
 - 4.3 Eye method

Foreword

Appendix A and Appendix B of this standard are informative annexes.

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

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

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method of operation for the equine eye test.

This standard is applicable to the epidemiological investigation of sputum and nasal discharge of equine animals such as horses, baboons and baboons.

2 Principle of testing

Inoculation of sinusin in the conjunctival sac of Equine can cause delayed allergic reactions in infected animals. 6h~9h after inoculation, infection the conjunctiva of the object is red and swollen or pus secretions from the corner of the eye, and some are delayed until 24h.

Repeated vaccination can increase the detection rate. Uninfected Animals do not react. Late clinical cases of horses and acute cases of sputum and sputum may not respond and should be diagnosed by other methods.

3.1 Reagents

3.1.1

Nasalin. a protein that is purified by *Rhizoctonia sinensis*, which is a soluble protein prepared by heat treatment of *Pseudomonas sinensis*, provided by the manufacturer.

Save and use according to the instructions.

3.1.2

Boric acid, Lasu water, alcohol, iodine.

3.2 Equipment

Eyedropper, lip (ear) clip, tweezers, boil sterilizer, instrument tray, overalls, masks, goggles, latex gloves, absorbent cotton.

3.3 Eye test record

The record should include the following. the number of the record; animal type, gender, age, identity, characteristics, use; animal owner's name, land Site; clinical examination; number of times, time, eye (left or right eye); response at 3h, 6h, 9h, 24h after eye Status; remarks; See Appendix A for sample records.

4.1 Preparation

4.1.1

The animal should be fully rested 48 hours before the eye.

4.1.2

The operator should do his or her own biosafety protection work.

4.1.3

Where the clinical symptoms of the nasal discharge are significant, the diagnosis of open nasal discharge can be made without eye. Clinical manifestations of open nasal discharge See Appendix B.

4.2 Operating conditions

4.2.1

The eye should be carried out in the morning, and the 9th hour after the eye should be checked during the day.

4.2.2

Tie the animal before the eye. When the eye is in the wild, the animal must face away from

the sun; when the eye is in the eye, the animal's head must face the passage.

4.2.3

Inspect the conjunctiva of both eyes in detail before the eye, whether it is single or both eyes, and whether the conjunctiva is damaged or inflamed. If the conjunctiva is normal, you can click on the eye.

Only a single eye is clicked, and the left or right eye should be marked and recorded.

4.3 Eye method

4.3.1

Baoding fixed the horse's head, the operator inserts the index finger of the left hand into the upper eye socket to expose the nictitating membrane, and uses the thumb to open the lower eyelid to make the nictitating membrane.

A concave pocket is formed with the lower eyelid, and the eyedropper that sucks the nasal sinus is held horizontally in the right hand, and the lower edge of the palm supports the frontal humerus and the tip of the eye.

1 cm from the concave pocket, 3 drops to 4 drops (0.2 mL to 0.3 mL) of the nasosin were added to the thumb by the rubber nipple. After the eye, if the animal stretches the neck, the nictitating membrane when exposed, or if there are too many tears in the closed eyes, the sinus may be excreted and should be focused immediately.

4.3.2

Pay attention to the tether after the eye, to prevent wind and sand from invading, direct sunlight and the animal rubbing the eye.

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