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SN

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

SN/T 1501-2015

Replacing SN/T 1501-2004

Quarantine protocol for tularemia

野兔热检疫技术规范

(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 1501-2004 "tularemia pathogen Isolation and identification procedures." this standard compared with SN/T 1501, in addition to editorial changes, the major technical changes are as follows.

- Increase clinical diagnosis;
- Increasing the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and fluorescence polymerase chain reaction (fluorescence PCR);
- Remove bacteria biochemical tests, details described in Appendix A.

This revised standard adopts OIE "Terrestrial animal diagnostic tests and vaccines Handbook" (2008 Edition) (Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Section 2.1.18 Chapter Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals) in.

The standard Chapter 2.1.18 Compared with the OIE chapter, the main technical differences are as follows.

- This standard is identical with the OIE specified pathogen isolation and identification of tube agglutination test;
- This increases the OIE standards mentioned but no detailed rules polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and fluorescence polymerase chain reaction (Fluorescence PCR) of specific test procedures;
- This standard does not adopt OIE mentioned but no detailed rules immunofluorescence (FAT) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

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

Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China Jiangsu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Shanxi People's Republic of China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, People's Republic of China, Ningbo Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Yantai People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the tularemia (Tula coli disease) clinical diagnosis Tura bacillus microscopic examination, bacterial culture, polymerase chain reaction, Agglutination test tube and animal experiments and other technical requirements.

This standard applies to the import and export of animals and their products tularemia 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 GB 19489 General requirements for laboratory biosafety SN/T 1088 Technical specifications brucellosis quarantine SN/T 1193 genetic testing laboratory technical requirements SN/T 2025 animal quarantine laboratory bio-safety practices

3 Bio-safety and pollution prevention measures

Tularemia is a second-class animal disease Ministry of Agriculture, the pathogen Tula bacillus, the bacteria operate a large number of viable cells and animal infection tests required Biosafety Level 3 laboratory, the pathogen sample separation and purification, biochemical tests, immunologic tests, PCR nucleic acid extraction, smear, Sample testing operation microscope observation needs in biosafety level 2 laboratory, experimental non-infectious material can be real in the Biosafety Level 1 Test chamber. Biosecurity inspection process should be consistent with GB 19489 and SN/T 2025, genetic pollution prevention measures inspection process should Comply with SN/T 1193.

4 Clinical diagnosis

Introduction Tularemia see Appendix A, the onset of symptoms of tularemia and pathological changes in Appendix B.

5.1 Sample Collection

5.1.1

for death or dying animals, diseased organs taken inside and outside the sterile inflammatory, cellulose or haemorrhagic exudates, whole blood, liver, spleen, bone Marrow, kidney, lung and lymph node samples. Of live animals, collection of whole blood, lymph nodes or lymphatic fluid, puncture fluid samples. For animal products can be collected Visceral tissues, lymph nodes, bone marrow, meat or fur and other samples.

5.1.2

suspected samples need to be collected bio-security, the sample collection and packaging of sterile instruments should be used, after sample collection should be secret Seal, and refrigerated immediately transported to the laboratory by the fastest way.

5.1.3

In bacterial culture diagnosis of animal tuberculosis infection Tula, the sample selection should be based on clinical symptoms or autopsy pathology observed to change Into the basis of the most useful samples including liver, spleen, bone marrow, kidney, lung, lymph nodes and blood. Tula coli survival time than at low temperatures