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

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Examination codes for Lassa fever at frontier port

国境口岸拉沙热检验规则

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix C and Appendix D of this standard are normative appendices, and Appendix A and Appendix B are informative appendices.

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

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

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the inspection object, inspection method, inspection result report, and disposal method of positive result of Lhasa Thermal at the border port.

This standard applies to the inspection of the border crossing Lhasa.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

An acute infectious disease caused by the Lassa fever virus, which is highly contagious and can be transmitted by direct contact or by aerosol broadcast. The disease is acute, clinical manifestations are severe, and the mortality rate is high, which is very harmful to human life and health.

3 Objects

The inspection targets of the border port Lassa fever include.

--- All personnel from the outbreak that did not exceed the incubation period during the outbreak of Lassa fever;

--- Patients from the Lassa fever epidemic with clinical symptoms of Lassa fever.

4.1.1 Patient serum

The first blood sample of the patient is the acute phase specimen within 3 days after the onset of the disease, and the second is the recovery period specimen of the onset of 2 weeks or 4 to 8 weeks.

After the specimens were collected, they were quickly sent to the P4 laboratory under refrigerated conditions, and the serum was immediately separated. If cell culture cannot be done immediately, the specimen should be placed in super Store in a low temperature freezer at -80 ° C or in a liquid nitrogen tank.

4.1.2 Patient's body fluids and excretions

The pharyngeal sputum, pleural effusion and urine collected from patients with onset of disease for 3d to 4d were quickly sent to P4 laboratory under refrigeration conditions for disease.

Poisonous isolation culture and other tests.

4.2 Identification of specimens

The collected specimens should be labeled and sent to the laboratory along with the relevant records.

4.3 Experimental sample transport

The transfer of experimental samples should pay attention to the following items.

--- All experimental samples that need to be transported must be labeled "infectious substances, Lassa fever virus";

---Short-haul transportation must be carried out by a special person. Avoid long-distance transshipment as much as possible, if the experimental samples that need to be transported by air should follow Provisions for the transport of infectious materials;

---The sample container should be sealed with high quality waterproof packaging material capable of withstanding pressure of not less than 95 kPa to prevent transportation.

The leakage of the contents during the transfer;

- The second and third layers of packaging should be filled with soft absorbent material;
- Several fragile containers should be individually packaged and isolated from each other when transported in the same package to avoid collisions.