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

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Protocol of diagnosis for anisakiasis

异尖线虫病诊断规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix, and Appendix B and Appendix C are informative appendices.

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

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

Introduction

Anisakis is a disease caused by the parasitic larvae of the Anisakidae nematode causing various clinical manifestations of the host. this the disease is a marine natural epidemic disease, and the anisakis continue to circulate in marine animals, fish and crustaceans, and fish are important.

In the intermediate host, humans are infected by eating raw foods such as fish containing larvae. Therefore, the infection of the fish anisakisis pathogen is important.

Public health significance, aquatic animals, anisakisis, were included in the "Infectious Animals of the People's Republic of China, Class I and II infectious diseases, parasitic diseases" record". The pathogen causing echinococcosis is a larva of some species of the genus Aphididae, Apothecidae, and Aphididae, including four genera of nematodes.

Ica), seal nematode type A larvae and V-type larvae of the cecal nematode.

The original biological characteristics of the ectopic nematode disease, according to its characteristics combined with the necropsy changes are accurate and rapid quarantine

identification of aquatic animals Diagnostic method for anisakiasis. In order to standardize the quarantine method of anisakiasis, combined with the practice of animal quarantine in China, this standard was formulated.

Diagnostic rules for echinococcosis

1 Scope

This standard specifies the diagnostic requirements and criteria for the diagnosis of anisakiasis in aquatic animals such as fish.

This standard applies to the identification of pathogenic pathogens of aquatic animals such as fish.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this standard by reference to this standard. All dated references, followed by all Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to study if it is possible to use the latest version of these files? For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB/T 6682 Analytical laboratory water specifications and test methods

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

A disease caused by the parasitic larvae of the genus Anemidae causing various clinical manifestations of the host.

Some species of nematodes that can cause echinococcosis, which are larvae infections of certain species in the genus Hymenoptera, Isosporidae, and Acrididae.

Point nematode type I and type II larvae, seal nematode type A larvae and cecal nematode type V larvae.

The host parasitized by the larva is an intermediate host. These nematode larvae have different developmental stages, not just one intermediate host, which is in the developmental stage.

The first parasitic host is the first intermediate host, the first intermediate host of the anisakiasis is crustaceans, and the host of the late larvae is the second intermediate.

Hosts, marine fish are their second intermediate hosts.

A larva of a specific morphological structure formed after two times of peeling during the development of anisakiasis.

Fish infected with the pathogen of anisakiasis.

4.1 Materials

Microscope (with eyepiece micrometer), dissection table, scalpel, scissors, scorpion, petri dish, alcohol lamp, coverslip, slide, insect needle, plus Sample, specimen bottle, slicer.

4.2 Reagents

Formalin, alcohol (70%, 80%, 95% and absolute alcohol), xylene, neutral resin, sodium chloride, paraffin, Harris hematoxylin Dyeing solution, 0.5% eosin alcohol solution, 1% hydrochloric acid alcohol solution, xylene carboic acid mixture.