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

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Examination codes of relapsing fever at entry-exit port

出入境口岸回归热检验规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

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

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

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the object, method, result report and positive result disposal of the returning heat of the entry and exit ports.

This standard applies to the return heat test at entry and exit ports.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

An acute infectious disease caused by arthropods caused by Borrelia.

3 Objects

3.1

Entry and exit personnel suspected of being infected with the regenerative heat spiral.

3.2

Collect cockroaches and cockroaches from animals in endemic areas.

4.1 Blood specimens

Blood samples from patients with fever (body temperature above 39 °C) were collected, placed at room temperature for 1 h, and centrifuged at 3000 r/min.

At 15 min, the serum was aspirated for testing. The serum after centrifugation can be stored in the refrigerator at 2 °C ~ 8 °C if it is detected within 3 days;

Stored in a refrigerator at -20 °C for long-term storage and should be stored in a -80 °C refrigerator.

4.2 Urine specimen

Fresh urine samples 3mL ~ 5mL immediately sent for inspection.

4.3 Media specimens

More than 10 collected cesium and strontium were washed with 500μ EDTA-Na₂ and dried. Store in liquid nitrogen or store below -80 °C.

5 Preparation

See Appendix A for the preparation of test reagents.

6 Laboratory test methods

The inspection methods for returning to the hot spiral laboratory at the entry and exit ports are as follows.

---Microscope test, see Appendix B;

--- Serological tests, see Appendix C;

--- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) detection, see Appendix D.

7.1 Microscope inspection report

7.1.1

Directly using dark-field microscopy or microscopy after staining, if you see curly hair, the length is about 2 to 5 times the diameter of red blood cells.

Borrelia can be reported as "detecting the regression thermospirate"; if it is not found, the report "no regression thermobolism detected" is also indicated, and the detection method is also indicated.

7.1.2

Quantitative analysis of whole blood brownish yellow layer (QBC), when the fluorescing spiral is concentrated at the interface, the report "detects the regression hot spiral