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

SN/T 2744-2010

Quarantine protocol for duck virus enteritis

鸭病毒性肠炎检疫技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

The standard reference to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) released the "terrestrial animal diagnostic tests and vaccines Handbook" (2009 edition) 2.3.7 Chapter on the relevant content of duck viral enteritis developed.

--- Modify using OIE published the "terrestrial animal diagnostic tests and vaccines Manual" for virus isolation and identification, PCR method, trace blood Technical requirements and testing Qing;

PCR assay method --- increase the OIE's "terrestrial animal diagnostic tests and vaccines Manual" is not mentioned directly Fluorescent antibody test, indirect ELISA.

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

This standard drafting unit. Jilin People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and Quarantine, People's Republic of China Tianjin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the duck viral enteritis virus isolation and identification, PCR method, quantitative PCR, immunofluorescence assay, micro and the amount of test, ELISA and other operating procedures and technical requirements.

This standard applies to ducks, geese and swans and other waterfowl (Anseriformes) duck viral enteritis diagnosis and 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

3 Overview

Duck virus enteritis (duckvirusenteritis), also known as duck plague (duckplague), disease is caused by the herpes virus family of viruses that cause plague an acute (and sometimes chronic form) ducks, geese and swans (Anseriformes) contagious disease, characterized by fever, paralysis of the legs, diarrhea, lacrimation and some sick duck head and neck swelling. Esophageal mucosa small bleeding points, and a pale yellow pseudomembranous covering or ulcers, cloacal mucosal congestion and edema and hemorrhage Pseudomembranous coverage. Liver have irregular bleeding and necrosis of varying sizes. The disease spreads rapidly, morbidity and mortality are high, seriously Granville Threatening development duck industry.

Diagnosis of duck viral enteritis comprehensive diagnosis including clinical, etiological diagnosis, serology and molecular biology.

4.1.1 Clinical symptoms

Natural infection incubation period is generally 3d ~ 4d, ducks suddenly persistent high mortality, early disease body temperature (43 °C above), was Missed heat. Then duck disease manifestations mental Weidun, shrink from the head and neck, decreased appetite or indigestion, Keyu increases, chaos loose feathers dull, Liang Chi drooping, two Foot numbness, weakness, difficulty moving around, tearing and eyelid edema is a characteristic symptom of the plague. Meanwhile diarrhea disease duck, green or gray discharge Xifen cloacal mucosal congestion, edema, hemorrhage severe mucosal eversion. Anus opened by hand, can be seen cloacal mucosa yellow-green fake Film easy to peel. Adult ducks Biaoqing good death, death duck penis prolapse obvious; laying ducks decreased mortality in the peak of egg production;

2 weeks to 7-week-old ducklings commodity is dehydrated, thin, blue beak, conjunctivitis, lacrimation, nasal and cloacal have bloody exudate and so on.

Under natural conditions, goose plague infection, the clinical features similar to the duck.

4.1.2 Pathology

Big changes are shown plague septicemia lesions, skin surface there are many scattered bleeding spots, eyelids often blocking the secretion of cheese-like material covered. section Cases of head and neck swelling, subcutaneous tissue with yellow rubber-like infiltration. Esophageal mucosa pale yellow pseudomembranous covering or small bleeding spots longitudinal rows of false Film easy to peel, after peeling esophageal mucosa leaving scar ulcers, such lesions characteristic. Intestinal bleeding congestion, duodenum and rectum