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

SN/T 2846-2011

Quarantine protocol for chlamydia paittaci

鹦鹉热检疫技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

The reference to the OIE standard "terrestrial animal diagnostic tests and vaccines Handbook" (2008 Edition) Chapter 2.3.1 Avian Chlamydia Diagnosis body related technologies.

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

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China Shandong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Shanxi People's Republic of China Bureau of Chongqing People's Republic of China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Beijing People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the clinical diagnosis of psittacosis, Chlamydia psittaci isolation and culture techniques, staining technique, polymerase chain Reaction (PCR), restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP), complement fixation test (CFT) technical requirements for the operation.

This standard applies to the import and export of birds (such as. pigeons, parrots, turkeys, etc.) psittacosis quarantine, laboratory diagnosis of psittacosis and serum pathogen School survey; also applies to the epidemiological investigation and study of the relevant departments of veterinary classification Chlamydia psittaci disease.

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

3.1 Onset of symptoms

Psittacosis situation See Appendix A.

Clinical diagnosis to observe birds (poultry) mental state, respiratory conditions, eye and abnormal changes of state and stool color. root According to different serotypes and poultry chlamydia host, chlamydia can cause heart Zhou Yan, airbag, pneumonia, rhinitis, peritonitis, hepatitis and spleen inflammation, whole Body infections cause fever, loss of appetite, sluggishness, diarrhea, convulsions and sometimes death. Observation in the clinical diagnosis should be based on different types of birds Focus on the following points.

--- Usually show mild symptoms of adult parrot, young parrot can be acute or fatal infections. Sick parrots do not eat, mental Weidun, feather Hair loose disorder, stained yellow-green Xifen, mucous nasal discharge, eye secretions paste to live, death often show serious symptoms of dehydration or weight loss;

--- Acute form of the disease incidence of serious duck, showing tremor, unsteady gait, loss of appetite disappeared, diarrhea, greenish feces discharged. Eyes and nose Outflow hole serous or purulent secretions, form a crust on the block around the eyes feathers. Then duck significant weight loss and muscle disease Meat atrophy. Convulsions and death often occurs late;

--- Adult pigeons performance anxiety, anorexia, eyes, noses and sap, diarrhea, stool is light gray or light green, one side or both sides of conjunctivitis, breathing occurs Rale, neck and sometimes two limbs paralyzed, Squab onset presented weakness and wasting, often diarrhea;

--- Turkey often show anorexia, mental Weidun, diarrhea, stool is liquid, often bloody, severe weight loss.

3.2 Pathological changes

Chlamydia psittaci attack target organ diversity, its histological lesions mainly in the lungs, air bags, liver, kidney and trachea. group Histopathological features mainly as pulmonary congestion, edema, protein secretion and hyaline membrane formation in the secondary and tertiary bronchus. Liver cell deformability, Sinusoidal gap lymphocytes and monocytes. Tubular epithelial cell deformability. Tracheal mucosa gland secretion strong, the pseudostratified ciliated columnar Skin cells fall off, cilia disappear. Necropsy incidence of avian (bird) only, myocardial fibers and bursa generally no exception. Pathological changes in psittacosis the difference between various types of large birds, but the common feature is visible airbag inflammation, and the emergence from mild cloudy to cloudy caseous exudate, Serious cases of enteritis, hepatomegaly and there is necrosis, fibrinous pericarditis. Ducks, chickens, pigeons and parrots in the pathological changes there are

differences Place. Observe pathological changes should note the following.