Chinastandards.org

SN

INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3464-2012

Quarantine protocol for duck viral hepatitis serotype I

鸭病毒性肝炎I型检疫技术规范

(English Translation)

Issued on: December 12, 2012 **Implemented on: July 1, 2013**

Issued by: General Administration of Customs

Preview: page 1 of 3 shown, 11 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/sn-t-3464-2012

Chinastandards.org

Table of Contents

Foreword
1 Scope
2 Normative references
3 Abbreviations
4 Clinical diagnosis
4.1 Onset of symptoms
4.2 Pathological changes
4.3 Epidemiology

Foreword

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

This revised standard adopts the OIE Terrestrial Animal diagnostic tests and vaccines MANUAL 2010 2.3.8.B part of diagnostic techniques, it covers virus isolation and identification, PCR method and neutralization test, an increase of fluorescence PCR method.

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

This standard was drafted. Jilin People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and Quarantine, People's Republic of China Jiangsu Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, People's Republic of China Huizhou Exit Inspection and Quarantine, Jilin Agricultural University.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the duck hepatitis type I quarantine technical specifications, including virus isolation and identification, PCR and fluorescent PCR method, blood Qing diagnostic techniques and tests.

This standard applies to the entry and exit duck hepatitis type I quarantine, surveillance and epidemiological investigation.

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.

Preview: page 2 of 3 shown, 11 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/sn-t-3464-2012

Laboratory use specifications and test methods GB/T 6682 Analysis

3 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations apply to this document.

DVH. DHV

DHVI. duck hepatitis virus type I DEL. duck embryo liver cells DEK. duck embryo kidney cells FCS. fetal calf serum

4.1 Onset of symptoms

Duck hepatitis type I (duckviralhepatitisSerotypeI, DVH I) by duck hepatitis virus type I (DHV I) caused an acute highly fatal infectious disease ducklings, mainly against the 4-week-old ducklings less, particularly less than 1 week old ducklings Most susceptible to infection, the mortality rate of up to 90%. Early infections duck listlessness, neck, drooping wings, dull, ataxia; loss of appetite, tired Food; half a day to a day later, the body out of balance twisted to one side, the occurrence of generalized convulsions, cramps legs paddling style. Dead head back when, was the arch Anti-Zhang posture. The most acute duck, often did not reveal any abnormalities, convulsions and sudden death spasm. Short duration, may die within 1d ~ 2d. One Ducks can be infected 3d ~ 4d after all died, but most died the next day.

4.2 Pathological changes

Necropsy lesions occurred mainly in the liver, liver enlargement, punctate or patchy hemorrhage, may also be associated with significant enlargement of the spleen, kidney swelling Swelling and renal vascular congestion. Microscopic features of liver disease is extensive necrosis of liver cells and bile duct hyperplasia, with varying degrees of inflammation and cell Bleeding.

4.3 Epidemiology

The disease can occur throughout the year. Recessive disease infected ducks and duck into a major source of infection. Under the conditions of nature, the disease occurs only in

Preview: page 3 of 3 shown, 11 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/sn-t-3464-2012