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INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SN/T 3485-2013

Quarantine protocol for bovine babesiosis and theileriosis

牛焦虫病检疫技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

This standard reference OIE published the "terrestrial animal diagnostic tests and vaccines Handbook" (2010 edition) 2.4.2 of bovine babesiosis Check blood parasites, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), indirect immunofluorescence assay and micro complement fixation test, and refine a blood parasite examination the results determined that the PCR method with the results of experimental operation of the judgment and preliminary tests complement fixation test content.

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

This standard was drafted. Jilin People's Republic of China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Ningxia People's Republic of China Bureau, People's Republic of China Guangdong Entry Inspection and Quarantine Bureau.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the cattle parasite Babesia blood examination, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), indirect fluorescent antibody test and the complement fixation test and other real Laboratory and quarantine technology.

This standard applies to the entry and exit of bovine piroplasmosis 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.

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Laboratory use specifications and test methods GB/T 6682 Analysis SN/T 1678 piroplasmosis pathogen identification method SN/T 2685 Taylor's Babesia quarantine norms

3 Disease Overview

Piroplasmosis is a general term for a variety of diseases by livestock Gang Babesia protozoa Babesia object caused. Including bovine piroplasmosis cattle Babesiosis and Taylor's piroplasmosis bovine babesiosis see Appendix A, Taylor's piroplasmosis see Appendix B.

4.1.1.1.1 Blood sample

Sterile collection tip of the tail or ear tip blood samples were also collected for the jugular vein sterile anticoagulant with EDTA (1mg/mL), 4 °C save.

4.1.1.1.2 Tissue samples

Sterile needle, collecting animals to be tested before the shoulder lymph nodes or inguinal lymph nodes, liver or spleen tissue smears made.

4.1.1.1.3 Animal carcasses

Dead animals should be completed sampling work within 24h after his death. Samples of dead cattle in addition to doing a blood smear, it can also take the cerebral cortex, kidney, Liver, lung and bone marrow and other tissues smear examination.

4.1.1.2 Preparation of blood smears

End edge with a clean glass slide dipped in a small drop of blood, and then the other end of the smooth edge slides doing push piece, one end of the push plate is placed drops of blood

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