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

SN/T 5192-2020

Technical specifications for dermatophilia quarantine

嗜皮菌病检疫技术规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document is drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2020.

This document was proposed and managed by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.

Drafting organizations of this document. Qingdao Customs of the People's Republic of

China, Changsha Customs of the People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This document stipulates the quarantine of clinical diagnosis, pathogen isolation and identification, molecular biology identification technology and serological test of dermatophagosis technology.

This document is applicable to the quarantine and diagnosis of animal dermatophytes.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the indispensable clauses of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated quotations Only the version corresponding to that date is applicable to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable Used in this document.

GB/T 14926.43 Laboratory animal bacteriological detection staining method, culture medium and reagent GB 19489 Laboratory Biosafety General Requirements

3 Terms and definitions

There are no terms and definitions that need to be defined in this document.

4 Biosecurity measures

See GB 19489 for test environment and protection requirements.

5.1.1 Equipment

Work clothes, latex gloves, line gloves, protective masks, masks, goggles, mirrors, flashlights, boiling sterilizers, washbasins, Ear clips.

5.1.2 Disinfecting drugs

0.1% mercury liter water, 2.5% Lysur, 0.1% Promethazine or 75% alcohol cotton ball, etc.

5.2 Inspection method

5.2.1

The examiner and assistant should wear work clothes, latex gloves, masks, goggles and protective masks, choose an appropriate position, Good animals are checked.

5.2.2

Check the head (especially the lips), neck, back, chest and abdomen, limbs, perineum, and tail for superficial exudation and localization.

Limited keratinous rash or hard scab.

5.2.3

At the end of the inspection, take off the gloves. The hands of the inspector and assistants need to use 0.1% Mercury Liquor or 2.5% Lysur or 0.1% Promethazine or 75% alcohol cotton balls are thoroughly disinfected. Work clothes and used equipment are soaked in 2.5% Lysur for 1 hour, or boiled for 10 minutes. Check Use 10% lime milk, 2% hot alkaline water or 10%-20% bleaching powder solution to disinfect the epidemic site.

5.3 Clinical features

The appearance of characteristic clinical symptoms, such as exudative dermatitis, rash, or scab on the skin or mucous membrane of the body, can be preliminarily determined.

5.4 Judgment

A preliminary diagnosis can be made based on the clinical characteristics (see 5.3). For further diagnosis, disease materials or serum samples should be collected for laboratory examination.

6.1.1 Equipment

Tissue masher, constant temperature water bath, constant temperature biochemical incubator, ordinary refrigerator and low temperature refrigerator (4 °C, -20 °C), centrifuge and separation Heart tube, ordinary biological microscope, fluorescence microscope, lens cleaning paper, scalpel, tweezers, micropipette, plastic dropper, glass slide, cover Slides, inoculation loops, alcohol lamps.

6.1.2 Medium and reagents

Formaldehyde, polymyxin B, PBS (0.1 mol/L pH7.2), see Appendix A.

Sheep blood agar medium (plate) or serum broth medium (test tube), Gram staining solution, Giemsa staining solution, press GB/T 14926.43 stipulates preparation.

6.2.1 Sample collection

Collect disease materials such as crust and subcutaneous exudate from the lesion aseptically.

6.2.2 Sample delivery

Under low temperature conditions (2 °C~8 °C), the sample should be sent to the laboratory as soon as possible (within 24 h~48 h).

6.3 Smear or microscopic examination of diseased material

Freshly peeled fresh and moist crust can be directly imprinted on a glass slide to make a pressed sheet; hardened crust or air-dried crust is immersed in PBS Soak it overnight to make it fully wet, and then press it tightly on the glass slide to make a pressed tablet. Exudate from the subcutaneous scab, use an inoculation loop to hook the Coat the glass slide to make a smear.

6.4 Pathogen isolation and culture

Take the prepared sheep blood agar medium (plate) or serum broth medium (test tube), and use the collected samples aseptically Use the inoculation loop to hook the exudate from the skin of the scab, or cut out a small piece of scab (1 cmx1 cm), rinse with PBS for 5 times, then use a tissue masher Emulsify to make a 10% suspension, inoculate it in the culture medium, inoculate 2 plates or test tubes for each sample. If the suspension is filtered through a 0.45 µm filter membrane, can fully reduce or eliminate pollution, or add 1 000 U/mL polymyxin B to the culture medium to inhibit the growth of contaminating bacteria.

Place the inoculated plate or test tube at 37°C and incubate at a constant temperature. Check whether there is contamination by bacteria in the first 24 hours. Observe every day after 24 hours, Cultivate for 4-7 days.

6.5.1 Colony identification

Observe that there are undoubtedly characteristic colonies on the medium. The broth medium forms a biofilm. After culturing on the plate for 24 h~48 h, after culturing Hemolytic, yellow-gray, rough colonies (about 1 mm in diameter) formed on the base. Faint yellow smooth colonies often appeared after 72 h. Crude Rough colonies are formed by branched hyphae, and smooth colonies are formed by cocci.

6.5.2 Gram stain identification

6.5.2.1

Gram staining identification shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 14926.43.

6.5.2.2

Result judgment. This bacteria is a gram-positive bacteria with a purple color. Microscopic examination to look for branched and multi-septate hyphae or parallel arrangement of gram Yang Sex cocci-like cell clusters.