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

WS/T 629-2018

**Criteria for transmission control and interruption of
soil-transmitted nematodiasis
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

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

This standard was proposed by the National Health Standards Committee Parasitic Diseases Standards Committee.

This standard was drafted. National Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Henan Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Shanghai Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention, China Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Jiangsu Institute of Parasitic Diseases.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the work requirements related to the propagation control and propagation block of soil-borne nematodes.

This standard is applicable to the assessment of the various stages of prevention and control of soil-borne nematodes in counties (cities, districts) across the country.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. All dated references are applicable to this document. Where not dated Reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) apply to this document.

WS/T 570 Intestinal worm detection improved Kato thick smear method

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Soil-borne nematode soil-transmitted nematode There is no need for an intermediate host during development, and the eggs or larvae directly develop in the outside world (mainly referred to as soil) to the line of infection after infection.

insect.

Note: In this standard, it refers to aphids, hookworms and whipworms.

Soil-transmitted nematode infection Soil-borne nematodes invade the human body, parasitize the human intestines, and do not cause obvious clinical manifestations.

Soil-borne nematode disease-transmitted nematodiasis from soil-borne nematodes [mainly for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, duodenal hookworm (*Ancylostoma*) Adults of duodenale), *Necator americanus* and *Trichuris trichiura* Parasitic diseases caused by the human intestines. Clinical manifestations vary with species and parasites.

Infectious rate of soil-transmitted nematode the number of soil-borne nematode infections in a year (calculated by one person for aphids, hookworms, and whipworms) is a percentage of the number of inspectors.

4.1 Propagation control

Take the county (city, district) as the unit, and meet the following items to determine the communication control standard.

- a) The number of soil-borne nematode diseases surveyed in the past 3 years is more than 1000, and the rate of soil-borne nematode infection is less than 1% for 3 consecutive years;
- b) at least one person who is proficient in soil-based nematode microscopy techniques;
- c) There is a complete archive of data on the prevention and control of soil-borne nematodes.

4.2 Propagation block

After the county (city, district) as the unit, after reaching the communication control standard, the following items can be judged to reach the communication blocking standard.

- a) The number of soil-borne nematode diseases surveyed in the past 3 years is more than 1000, and the rate of soil-borne nematode infection is below 0.1% for 3 consecutive years;
- b) at least one person who is proficient in soil-based nematode microscopy techniques;
- c) Complete archives of soil-borne nematode surveillance and control.

5 Assessment

See Appendix A for the assessment method.

Appendix A

(normative appendix) Assessment method A.1 Assessment conditions the county (city, district) as the unit to carry out assessment. The assessed counties (cities, districts) need to provide dynamics that reflect the local soil-borne nematode infection rate Change and achieve relevant work data at each stage of prevention, establish a sound soil-borne nematode disease monitoring system and operate effectively, and achieve the following requirements.

a) The county (city, district) disease prevention and control institutions have special personnel responsible for the monitoring of soil-borne nematodes, and can be in accordance with national or provincial system.

Monitoring by the monitoring programme;

b) At least one person at the county (city, district) level professional prevention and control institution who is proficient in soil-borne nematode detection technology;

c) The annual monitoring data can be reported as required and reviewed by the higher level disease control agency;

d) can provide the original data since the monitoring work, and the number of towns and towns that are monitored is not less than three-thirds of the total number of townships in the county.

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A.2 infection rate survey in the assessed counties (cities, districts), randomized sampling of residents who are over 3 years of age and have lived continuously for 6 months or more in the local area, Investigate the infection rate. The sampling method is divided into five areas, namely, east, west, south, north and middle, according to the county (city, district).

The district randomly selected 1 administrative village in one township, and each administrative village randomly selected 1 natural village. Take the natural village (village group) as the unit, the whole group is selected from no less than 200 people, and the natural villages (village groups) of less than 200 people are all inspected, and the inspection rate is not less than 90%.

A.3 Inspection method for improved Kato thick smear method, see WS/T 570 for the procedure.

A.4 infection rate calculation Formula. () 0 Check the total number of people Infected population of hookworm, aphid, whipworm, soil-borne nematode, soil-borne nematode

infection rate references [1] Zhu Xinping, Su Chuan. Human Parasitology. 8th Edition. [M]. Beijing. People's Medical Publishing House, 2014. 155 [2] Wu Guanling. Human Parasitology. 4th Edition. [M]. Beijing. People's Medical Publishing House, 2013. 4 [3] James ET, Marleen W, James EW, et al. Identifying optimal threshold statistics for elimination of Hookworm using a stochastic simulation model. Parasities