

2008-2010年台灣羊隻Q熱抗體盛行率之調查

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摘要

Q熱的病原 *Coxiella burnetii* 為除了紐西蘭之外普遍存在於世界各地的人畜共通傳染病。然而至少自1989年起Q熱就發生於台灣畜牧產業中，且穩定地存在至今，特別是在養羊場，已成為小反芻獸流產的原因之一並造成經濟上的損失。為了瞭解Q熱在台灣羊隻的分布與變化，自豬瘟組分讓2008年至2010年全臺灣各縣市的羊隻血清樣本，以ELISA檢測之。而羊隻總抗體陽性率分別呈現17.9% (384/2142)、23.4% (685/2923) 及 28.8% (530/1841)；場陽性率則為55.9% (38/68)、69.3% (79/114) 及 71.8% (51/71)，均有逐年上升的趨勢。其中羊隻總抗體陽性率更是達到統計學上的顯著增加。因此應加強農戶對Q熱疾病的認識，特別是動物分娩時需隔離，及分娩物之適當處理，降低Q熱病原散布到環境中的污染量。

Serological survey of Q fever in goat in Taiwan, 2008-2010

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Abstract

Coxiella burnetii, the pathogen of Q fever, is a commonly existed zoonotic disease all over the world except New Zealand. Q fever was already in Taiwan since 1989, and steadily existed till now. Q fever becomes one cause of the abortion in ruminant and causes economic loss in Taiwan, especially in goat farms. To realize serological distribution and change of Q fever in goat, all sera collected from all over Taiwan were tested by ELISA. The overall seropositive rate of goat in 2008, 2009, and 2010 were 17.9% (384/2142), 23.4% (685/2923), and 28.8% (530/1841), respectively. The positive rate by farms showed 55.9% (38/68), 69.3% (79/114), and 71.8% (51/71). To prevent and control this disease, the farmers of goat should be well informed and educated about characteristics of Q fever. Also, they should know how to treat excretion after animal delivery separately to limit spread of *C. burnetii*.