

# 從牛瘟撲滅看牛瘟監測工作

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## 摘要

「Rinderpest」這個字在德文中是「牛的瘟疫」的意思。它以偶蹄類動物為感染的對象，急性的牛瘟病例常呈現高燒、齒齦、舌、頰及硬顎的進行性糜爛，並伴隨漿液性或黏液化膿性的眼鼻分泌物。消化道因感染而發生下痢或赤痢，進而導致病畜脫水及虛弱。感染後的死亡率可能很高。除了牛以外，綿羊、山羊、豬、羚羊也是易感動物。牛瘟的病原是牛瘟病毒，在分類上屬於副黏液病毒科內的麻疹病毒屬。

為了讓牛瘟自地球絕跡，聯合國世界糧農組織自 1992 年起執行全球牛瘟撲滅計畫，以期在 2010 年能撲滅牛瘟病毒。臺灣最後一次發生牛瘟疫情是在 1949 年，起因是由於自海南島引進一批受感染的豬隻。該次疫情很快地受到控制，並在次年再度將牛瘟撲滅。雖然牛瘟已在臺灣絕跡數十年之久，我國自 1994 年起持續進行牛瘟的血清學監測，以確保臺灣仍維持在牛瘟非疫區的狀態。

# **Survey or Not Survey: Retrospection of Rinderpest Surveillance in Taiwan**

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## **Abstract**

Rinderpest, cattle plague in German, is a disease of cloven-hoofed animals. Clinically, acute form of this disease is characterized by pyrexia, the progressive development of shallow erosions on the gums, tongue, cheeks and hard palate, together with serous or mucopurulent ocular and nasal discharges. Alimentary tract involvement is marked by the development of diarrhoea or dysentery, leading to severe dehydration and depression. Mortality can be high. In spite of bovine species, sheep, goats, pigs and wild ungulates may also be affected. The disease's etiological agent, rinderpest virus, belongs to the genus *Morbillivirus* within the family *Paramyxoviridae*.

To eliminate rinderpest from the planet, The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations launched a Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme in 1992, calling for eradication of the virus by the year 2010, and the goal was achieved in 2011. As to our country, the last outbreak of rinderpest occurred in 1949, following an introduction of infected pigs from Hainan Island. The outbreak was controlled instantly and since 1950, the disease has never seen in Taiwan. Although the disease has ceased for decades, a serological surveillance has kept conducted since 1994 to support the free status from rinderpest.