

臺灣豬群之豬生殖與呼吸綜合症抗體調查及出席第 5 屆亞洲

豬病年會報告

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摘要

豬生殖與呼吸綜合症(PRRS)即俗稱的藍耳病，最早在 1987 年發生於美國，稱之為神秘豬病，1992 年底本病已席捲美加及歐洲國家，1995 年更波及中國等亞洲國家。因地緣關係，PRRS 病毒(PRRSV)分為北美株及歐洲株二種病毒株，各病毒株持續變異中，2006 年在中國更出現所謂高熱病的 PRRSV 高變異株，而且該病毒株也已入侵越南。台灣於 1993 年出現首例的 PRRS 病例，迄今所分離之 PRRSV 仍都屬於美洲株。近年來，由於豬隻育成率普遍不理想，除了被歸咎於豬環狀病毒感染外，也認為與 PRRSV 感染有關。為了解台灣目前 PRRS 抗體的陽性率，我們以間接免疫螢光抗體試驗檢測 94 年至 99 年各縣市每年 100 場肥育豬隻血清的 PRRS 抗體，結果顯示若以地區作比較，則陽性率以南部地區最高，均在 84% 以上；若整體觀之，則自 96 年起肥育豬隻 PRRS 抗體陽性率均超過 90%，但因自 97 年開始大量進口 PRRS 活毒疫苗，所以無法區別 97 年至 99 年的 PRRS 抗體是否為野外毒感染所致，只能確定 96 年的血清陽轉是很明顯的。另第 5 屆亞洲豬病年會的主題是「健康的豬隻建構健康的生活」，共接受 222 篇來自 23 個國家的與會成員提出的 149 篇壁報論文及 73 篇口頭論文的學術報告。

The investigation of antibodies against PRRSV in pigs of Taiwan and the reports for attending to the 5th APVS

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Abstract

Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) is known as blue ear disease. It first occurred in the USA in 1987 and was named the mystery swine disease. It spread through America to Canada and Europe in late 1992. In 1995, it was found in China and other Asian countries. Owing to the geographical barrier, PRRSV divided into two genotypes, the Northern American and European genotypes. The variation of each genotype of PRRSV continues. The high variant strain of PRRSV, known commonly as the high fever disease, occurred in China in 2006 and has invaded Vietnam. The first case of PRRS reported in Taiwan occurred in 1993, with isolates belonging to the Northern American strain. In recent years, the survival rate of weaned pigs has generally been poor. The reasons are not only owing to the infection of PCV2 but also owing to the infection of PRRSV. In order to understand the seroconversion situation of PRRS in pigs of Taiwan, the sera of fattened pigs from one hundred herds in different prefectures of Taiwan were collected between 2005 and 2010. Antibodies against PRRSV were detected in sera via indirect immuno-fluorescent antibody detection assays. The results show that pigs in southern Taiwan exhibited the highest levels of seroconversion-- at least 84%. In general, since 1996, fattened pigs have exhibited levels of seroconversion greater than 90%; however, because 1997 marked the beginning of imports of the PRRS vaccine, it is difficult to ascertain whether the PRRS antibody figures of the period between 1997 and 1999 were a result of wild outbreaks. Nevertheless, the seroconversion situation of 1996 would not be affected by this development.

The topic of the 5th APVS will be 'Healthy Pig for Healthy Life' and 222 papers from 23 countries along with 149 poster reports and 73 oral research presentations from committee members have been planned.