

輸入與走私禽鳥之家禽流行性感冒監測

疫學研究組

劉玉彬助理研究員

摘要

家禽流行性感冒病毒在輸入與走私禽鳥之帶毒情形，對於國內家禽防疫及公共衛生之風險日漸受到重視。在本研究中，針對 2007 年到 2013 年間送至家畜衛生試驗所之 432 批輸入及 210 批走私禽鳥進行家禽流行性感冒之帶毒監測。於 2008 年與 2010 年，分別於一批中國走私禽鳥之檢體中分離到 H3N8 亞型病毒。並於 2012 年，由澳門一批走私之 38 隻綠繡眼中檢測出高病原性 H5N1 亞型病毒，此病毒具多個鹼性胺基酸之切割位序列 (PQRERRRKR*GLF)。而在輸入禽鳥之家禽流行性感冒監測，所有批次檢測結果均為陰性。本監測結果顯示攜帶高病原性 H5N1 病毒之走私禽鳥對於台灣之公共衛生具潛在之風險，並可能成為國內家禽產業爆發禽流感疫情之感染來源。

Surveillance of Avian Influenza in Imported and Smuggled Avian Species

Yu-Pin Liu

Abstract

Birds carrying avian influenza virus(AIV) in the case of importation and smuggling are increasing attention to the risk of domestic poultry disease prevention and public health. In this study, 432 lots of imported birds and 210 lots of smuggled birds were submitted to AHRI for the surveillance of AIVs from 2007 to 2013. H3N8 viruses were isolated from two lots of smuggling avian species from China in 2008 and 2010 respectively. High-pathogenicity H5N1 viruses were isolated from one lot of 38 Japanese white-eyes that were smuggled to Taiwan from Macao in 2012. The H5N1 virus had multiple basic amino acid residues at the cleavage site (PQRERRRKR*GLF). The AIVs were not isolated and detected in any lot of imported birds. The presence of the H5N1 influenza virus in smuggling birds demonstrates the potential risk to public health even in countries where the virus is not enzootic and represents a possible source of influenza outbreaks in poultry.