

# 豬鐵士古病毒致病機轉之探討及兔化豬瘟疫苗製造

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## 摘要

2000 年自南投縣送檢病例分離出豬鐵士古病毒 (Porcine teschovirus ; PTV)，同年起台灣各地陸續發現豬隻感染鐵士古病，台灣養豬場鐵士古病毒感染甚為普遍，由於感染鐵士古病有神經症狀及共濟失調等症狀出現，常與豬瘟、豬假性狂犬病相似，需進行類症鑑別及實驗室診斷，鐵士古病的致病嚴重性以及其在養豬產業界所擔任的角色須進一步探討，豬隻進行病毒口鼻接種實驗，經由實驗顯示接種病毒台灣分離株具毒力，豬隻會出現發燒、下痢、厭食、消瘦之臨床症狀。

豬瘟係為黃色病毒科 (*Flaviviridae*) 瘟疫病毒屬 (*Pestivirus*) 中之豬瘟病毒所引起之高度傳染性及死亡率之敗血性疾病。台灣在日治時期即有豬瘟發生之報告。幸賴 LPC-China 株兔化豬瘟活毒疫苗之成功研發及全面推廣使用，台灣養豬產業始能永續發展，兔化豬瘟病毒自民國 41 年引進台灣經過多次繼代減毒完成活毒疫苗開發，長期以來在本所進行兔化豬瘟病毒株保存及豬瘟疫苗生產，豬瘟疫苗種毒株生產販售給民間藥廠生產豬瘟疫苗。

# **Study on the Pathogenesis for Porcine Teschovirus and Production of the Classical Swine Fever Live Vaccines**

Shu-Chun Chiu

## **Abstract**

In Taiwan, PTV-1s were isolated and identified from clinical cases submitted to Animal Health Research Institute in years 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. Based on these results, it is suggested that teschovirus infection may have occurred widely in pig population of Taiwan. In this study, experiments were done to realize the pathogenesis of porcine teschovirus. And then, we want to understand the RT in situ PCR methodology and the potential causes of background, it is important to be aware of the various pathways of DNA synthesis that may be operative inside an intact cell

Hog cholera (HC) or classic swine fever (CSF) is a highly contagious and fatal septic disease caused by a virus belongs to *Pestivirus* of *Flaviviridea* family. Severe outbreak had been reported in Taiwan during the period when it was occupied by Japanese. The situation has been put under controlled quickly when the LPC-China strain live vaccine has been developed successfully and been used island-widely in 1950s. The pig industry of Taiwan has therefore been protected and grew up prosperously. In response to the movement of piglets in early age, the government established a vaccination program for piglets depending on the vaccination program of sows.