

母豬口蹄疫免疫計畫對仔豬移行抗體之影響

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摘要

依據「清除豬瘟暨口蹄疫所需疫苗之種類及其管理辦法」現行法規，豬隻需於第十二週至第十四週齡間完成一劑口蹄疫疫苗注射，且豬隻飼養期間超過半年，應補強注射一劑口蹄疫疫苗。在豬場對於經產母豬之免疫計畫則較不一，以空胎期間補強免疫一次較為常見。由於母豬不同的免疫結果會影響仔豬移行抗體均一性及持續時間，進而可能影響到豬隻於第十二週至第十四週免疫口蹄疫疫苗的免疫效果，且仔豬群移行抗體的均一性亦會影響到整個豬場口蹄疫疫苗免疫的效果及免疫時間的選擇。本試驗目的旨在探討母豬分娩前的免疫計畫是否有助於提升仔豬移行抗體的均一性及持續時間。試驗結果顯示於母豬使用不同免疫計畫，其所生仔豬12週齡之抗體力價及分布情形無顯著性差異。但由於試驗母豬群太小及試驗母豬之選擇可能不盡理想，因此試驗結果尚需經進一步驗證。

Comparison of the effects on maternally-derived antibodies level of pig from different FMD vaccination program immunized sows

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Abstract

The FMD vaccination regulations of pig is vaccinated once dose at 12~14 weeks of age and followed by a regular booster vaccination six months later. Depend on the vaccination regulation, different vaccination program of sows are used on the farms, and the most common program is revaccination during open-days. Few reports are available on the uniformity and duration of maternally-derived antibodies level in offsprings born from using different vaccination program in sows. The aim of this study was to compare the deviation and duration of maternally-derived antibody level in pigs from two different vaccination groups of sows. The results showed geometric Ab and antibody distribution of the offspring at 12 weeks of age of different groups without significant difference. However, the result is needed to prove in the future due to the selection bias and small sample size of sows.