

# 中國狂犬病年會及荷蘭小牛肉生產體系考察報告

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## 摘要

中國 2013 年狂犬病年會，於 4 月 11 至 12 日於上海太成賓館舉行，約 280 人與會。與會者有中國疾病預防控制中心、中國動物疫預防控制中心、中國農業科學院、全國動物防疫專家委員會、中國畜牧獸醫學會、中華預防醫學會、中國病毒資源與生物信息中心、四川農業大學、華南農業大學、廣西大學、華中農業大學、澳門動物檢疫監管處等，公共衛生醫師及獸醫師等專家。討論主題包括狂犬病研究進展、中國狂犬病防控現況與策略、動物狂犬病流行趨勢與防控策略、美國狂犬病監測經驗、狂犬病監測、蝙蝠狂犬病特性、豬源狂犬病病源基因分析、野生動物狂犬病流行與病毒特性、狂犬病疫苗與檢測技術等 45 個討論議題。與會專家達成加強犬隻免疫為控制人類狂犬病之唯一手段，只有犬類免疫接種率達到 70% 以上，才能對人群形成免疫保護屏障。並建立動物狂犬病控制與人類狂犬病控制跨領域多部門聯控，從源頭上控制狂犬病傳播和流行。資料顯示，近年來，中國大陸南方和東部地區動物狂犬病疫情居高不下，疫情也擴展至中原和華北地區；感染狂犬病的家畜種類逐步增多，包括豬、牛、羊和梅花鹿等，並有感染家畜咬人致死案例。

102 年 10 月 15 日至 25 日，考察荷蘭小牛肉生產體系，荷蘭雖有 88 例 BSE 病例，其中包括 84 例典型 BSE、4 例非典型 BSE (2 例 L 型及 1 例 H 型)，最後一例 BSE 病例發現於 2010 年 2001 年出生的牛隻，荷蘭之 BSE 的風險管控極具國際水準，其於 2013 年 5 月已通過 OIE 認可，列入 *negligible BSE risk* 國家之列 (BSE 風險可忽略國家)。荷蘭的動物防檢疫與動物食品安全皆由經濟部項下的 NVWA 負責，且動物身份辨識系統及追溯系統完善，遇有疫病或食安問題，可於 48 小時內掌控源頭進行風險管控，值得台灣借鏡。荷蘭的牛籍管理系統健全，死亡動物屍體處理非常先進，全程衛星定位，可即時瞭解動物屍體回收情形，也可即時掌控動物異常死亡訊息及掌控疫情。荷蘭的動物福利觀念正確及普及，從生產者到消費者都有相當共識，且有明確法規制定，讓業者遵行，值得台灣學習他們的推動過程及立法精神。目前荷蘭、日本、美國及義大利等國皆已取得 OIE 認可的 BSE 風險可忽略國家，台灣目前雖無 BSE 病例被檢出，但卻被列為 BSE 風險已控制國家，遠落後前述有許多 BSE 病例國家，應考量是否需努力提升台灣的風險控制等級。

# **China annual conference on rabies and inspection report on veal production system in the Netherlands**

Shu-Hwae LEE

## **Abstract**

China 2013 annual conference on rabies was held on April 11 to 12 in Shanghai. About 280 participants including researchers of Chinese Center for Disease Control Prevention, Chinese animal epidemic prevention and control center, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China Institute of Veterinary, Chinese Preventive Medicine Association and Agricultural Universities, and public health physicians and veterinary practitioners and experts joined. Forty-five topics including progress research on rabies, prevention strategies and control status of China, prevention and control strategies and epidemic trends of rabies in animals, the U.S. experience in rabies surveillance, rabies monitoring, characteristics bat rabies, genetic analysis of swine rabies virus, epidemic and virus characteristics of rabies in wildlife, rabies vaccine have been presented and broadly discussed. The experts acknowledge strengthening vaccination of dogs is the only means to control human rabies. A protective shield for human could only be formed when canine vaccination rate reaches 70% or higher. And the establishment of animal and human interdisciplinary multi-sectoral joint control for rabies is essential to control the spreading of rabies. Statistics show that in recent years, rabies epidemic in China Southern and eastern regions remains high also spreads to the Central Plains and northern regions. Infection with rabies in different species of livestock, such as pigs, cattle, sheep and deer etc., is gradually increasing, and lethal cases have been reported in human bitten by rabid animals.

Investigation over the Dutch veal production systems was carried out during October 15 to 25, 2013. Although 88 cases of BSE, including 84 cases of typical BSE, 4 cases of atypical BSE (2 cases of L-type and 1 case of H-type), and final one case of BSE was discovered in 2010 in cattle which was born in 2001 were reported. The Netherlands BSE risk control is believed to be international standards, which has been recognized by OIE in May 2013 and be listed in negligible BSE risk countries (BSE negligible risk country). NVWA (under the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs) is responsible for animal quarantine and animal food safety, and the identity and tracing back systems of the animal are well-established. In case of disease or food safety problems, the source of them may be controlled and risk control is initiated within 48 hours. It is worth to learn for us. Dutch cow membership management system is well-established, too. Very advanced processing is applied for carcasses of dead animals which is localized by satellite, animal carcasses recovery can be monitored instantly, and messages and epidemic of animal disease can then be put under control easily. Concept of animal welfare is wide accepted by Dutch people. Considerable consensus is established from producers to consumers, and there is a clear rulemaking will allow businesses to comply with. It is worth for us to follow. Currently, the Netherlands, Japan, the United States and Italy and other countries have been acknowledged as negligible BSE risk countries by OIE. Although no BSE case has been detected in Taiwan, it is listed as a BSE risk-controlled country. It is far behind many of the aforementioned BSE cases countries, and it is time to consider to up-grade the level of risk of Taiwan.