

豬丹毒病例報告及病理學研究

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摘要

雲林縣某種豬場，於 101 年 5 月底發現肥育豬出現食慾不振、呼吸困難及發燒等臨床症狀，部分豬隻於發病後 1-2 天死亡，耐過豬隻可於皮膚觀察到微隆凸於表皮之菱形紅斑。肥育豬、種母豬及種公豬死亡率分別為 7% (119/1,750)、2% (8/350) 及 8% (1/12)。經剖檢可見皮膚發紺、心包膜與肺臟出血及脾臟鬱血、腫大等病變。組織病理學檢查可見心臟及肺臟微血管內有纖維素性血栓形成。微生物學檢查：由肝、脾、腎鈎菌至血液培養基培養，可見具 α 溶血、形態均一之菌落，經生化套組及 PCR 檢測鑑定為 *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*。綜合臨床表徵、病理學及細菌分離之結果，最終診斷為豬丹毒感染。豬丹毒在台灣大多零星發生，但自去(100)年年底開始，中部、南部及東部陸續爆發豬丹毒疫情，造成豬農重大經濟損失。推測可能的原因有：未施打疫苗、飼養管理不佳及熱緊迫等。建議豬場應做好生物安全防護、豬群健康監測搭配疫苗的使用，可降低發生本病之風險。

Case report and pathological findings of swine erysipelas

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Abstract

An outbreak occurred in a swine breeder farm in Yunlin County in May, 2012. The pigs developed clinical signs including anorexia, dyspnea, and high fever. Parts of the pigs died within 1-2 days after onset of clinical signs. Recovery pigs showed “diamond-skin” lesions. The mortality rate was 7% (119/1,750), 2% (8/350), and 8 % (1/12) in finishing pigs, sows, and boars, respectively. The gross lesions including cyanosis, haemorrhages in the pericardium and lung, and enlargement and congestion of the spleen were noticed. In histopathological examination, hyaline thrombi were observed in heart and lung. In microbiological examination, uniform, tiny, and α -hemolysis colonies of *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* were cultured from liver, spleen, and kidney. The final diagnosis of swine erysipelas (SE) was confirmed by clinical signs, pathological findings, and bacterial isolation. During the last few years, SE only happened sporadically in Taiwan. However, the prevalence of SE was dramatically increasing in middle, southern, and eastern part of Taiwan since late 2011. The risk factors of SE outbreaks include vaccine discontinuation, poor herd management, and climate changing. Finally, we suggest that prevention of SE should be accomplished through biosafety control measures, animal health monitoring, and proper vaccination.