

# 種豬場假性狂犬病清除策略之成果分享

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## 摘要

農委會於 100 年起推動種豬假性狂犬病（簡稱 PR）清除政策，本所配合政策應用健康監測技術平臺進行 PR gE 抗體監測，提供檢驗結果給 PR 陰性種豬場認證查核委員會作為審核依據，近年 PR gE 抗體總陽性率平均約在 1~7%，遠低於 100 年時 24%，且經認證為 PR 陰性場種豬場數增加至 12 場，研究結果顯示部分種豬場執行 PR 清除策略及持續輔導並採取積極措施後，gE 抗體陽性率大幅降低甚至通過審核認證為陰性場，以上結果論此清除計畫的推廣及策略是成功的，應持續進行監測工作，採行種豬場分級與積極措施，朝向 PR 清除目標並增加 PR 清淨種豬場，提供下游肉豬場或輸出時清淨的種原。

# **Outcome of pseudorabies eradication program in swine breeding farms**

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## **Abstract**

The Council of Agriculture initiated the pseudorabies (PR) eradication program in swine breeding farms in 2011. To support the program, the Animal Health Research Institute (AHRI) applied the technical platform of health surveillance to monitor the titers of PR gE antibody of breeding pigs, and the data were provided to the PR-free swine breeding farm certification committee. The average positive rates of gE antibody were 1% to 7% in recent years and had a significant decrease from 24% in 2011. Currently, 12 PR-free swine breeding farms have been approved by the certification committee. Some swine breeding farms took active policy and kept following the PR eradication program after participation. They did have better PR gE antibody level and even got approval of PR-free swine breeding farm. The outcome revealed the success of the PR eradication program, and to monitor PR antibodies continuously is necessary and valuable. To provide PR-free breeders to downstream pig farms and exportation, keeping monitoring antibody levels and ranking swine breeding farms into different PR status are the major strategies to increase the number of PR-free swine breeding farms.