

口蹄疫的疫苗防疫策略

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摘要

我國臺灣澎湖馬祖地區於 106 年 5 月 26 日已被世界動物衛生組織認定為施打疫苗之口蹄疫非疫區，顯示我國以口蹄疫疫苗之免疫策略做為控制口蹄疫手段，已具成效。依據農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局(簡稱防檢局)之口蹄疫撲滅計畫期程，前揭地區預定於 107 年 7 月 1 日停止施打口蹄疫疫苗，未來可望成為不施打疫苗之口蹄疫非疫區。然目前亞洲國家多為口蹄疫疫區，而緊臨的中國是亞洲第一養豬大國，也是口蹄疫疫區。現值國際交通便捷，以及畜牧產業跨國經營模式的建立，在口蹄疫的防疫上，除須強化畜牧場的生物安全控管外，也需了解使用疫苗的防疫策略。

Vaccination strategies for the prevention and containment of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

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Abstract

On May 26, 2017, The Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu regions within Republic of China (ROC) were recognized by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)-free zones as a result of recent vaccination strategies, thus demonstrating that the vaccination control measures for FMD implemented by the ROC were effective. According to the scheduled FMD eradication program implemented by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine, within the Council of Agriculture, these FMD-free zones will stop vaccinating against FMD virus on July 1, 2018. Ideally, the Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas will maintain their OIE status as FMD-free zones without the use of future vaccination. However, FMD remains endemic in many Asian countries. Mainland China is one of these countries and is also the biggest pork production country in the world. International transport is currently convenient, and the transnational business model of livestock husbandry is firmly established. For the prevention and containment of FMD, it is necessary to effectively implement and understand varying vaccination strategies as well as to strengthen the biosafety protocols at animal husbandry sites.