

# 草食動物來源之多殺巴斯德桿菌病原特性研究

生物研究組

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## 摘要

在 2012 年至 2016 年期間，送檢至細菌室之羊隻病例為 107 件，牛隻細菌性病例為 95 件，其中疑似呼吸道感染病例分別佔為 55.1% (59/107) 及 13.7% (13/95)。在呼吸道感染的病例中，以 *Pasteurella multocida* 分離率最高。台灣目前對於此病原於草食動物呼吸道疾病研究不多，故選擇 27 株草食動物來源的 *Pasteurella multocida* 為研究對象，其莢膜型為 D 型及 A 型，而 MLST 結果分為 3 種新 ST 型，且 ST 型別與莢膜型有一定相關程度。27 株 *Pasteurella multocida* 對於草食動物可使用之抗生素如 amoxicillin/clavulanic acid、ceftiofur、florfenicol 及 enrofloxacin 皆具感受性，尚未產生抗藥性菌株。

# **Characteristics of *Pasteurella multocida* Isolated from Goats and Cattle**

Nan-Ling Kuan

## **Abstract**

During 2012 to 2016, 107 clinical cases in goats and 95 cases in cattle were submitted to the microbiology laboratory for bacterial isolation, among them which were 55.1% (59/107) in goats and 13.7% (13/95) in cattle suspected of respiratory tract infection. *Pasteurella multocida* had the highest rate of isolation in respiratory infection. Besides, there have been only a few studies and investigations about this topic in Taiwan in recent years. The impact of *Pasteurella multocida* infections on ruminants might be underestimated. In this study, 27 isolates of *Pasteurella multocida* from goats and cattle were included. The predominant capsular type of *Pasteurella multocida* was type D, and the secondary was type A. The result of multilocus sequence typing (MLST) analysis revealed that the *Pasteurella multocida* isolates belonged to three new sequence type (ST). All isolates were susceptible to amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, ceftiofur, florfenicol, and enrofloxacin.

# 抗生素抗藥性區域短期訓練出國報告

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## 摘要

本次短期訓練由 OIE（OIE Collaborating Centres Diagnosis and Control of Animal Diseases and Related Veterinary Product Assessment in Asia）提供機會及經費，由日本動物醫藥品檢查所 National Veterinary Assay Laboratory（NVAL）主辦，在 105 年 11 月 14 日至 18 日期間針對抗生素抗藥性檢測議題，包含實驗室基本能力的訓練、國家監測計畫執行經驗分享、各國抗藥性現況分享，參加者包含我國，分別來自越南、柬埔寨、菲律賓、泰國、緬甸、蒙古、香港，NVAL 希望能藉由本次訓練，參訓者能審視各自實驗室需要提升的技術，在相同的能力基礎下，未來能針對抗藥性的重要議題，分享資訊以達到區域性的連結、整合。

# **Regional Short-term Training on Antimicrobial Resistance**

Nan-Ling Kuan

## **Abstract**

The first-round Regional Short-term Training on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) supported by OIE Collaborating Centres Diagnosis and Control of Animal Diseases and Related Veterinary Product Assessment in Asia, held by National Veterinary Assay Laboratory (NVAL) from 14-18 November 2016 in Japan. The main objectives of this training were to master the fundamental techniques for practical procedures, share the experience of the national action plan, and learn through the international situation on AMR. The participants came from Asia regions including Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, Mongolia, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. With this opportunity, NVAL set up the goal for all the participants to promote the technical quality of their laboratory to meet the OIE code, and work toward international cooperation on AMR.