豬生殖與呼吸綜合症之診斷

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摘要

　　豬生殖與呼吸綜合症病毒（PRRSV）主要引起種豬繁殖障礙與仔豬呼吸道疾病，此病毒於 1991 年首次被檢出以後，一直廣泛存在台灣各豬場，並造成豬場嚴重的經濟損失，其抗原之檢測方法包括病毒分離、分子檢測與免疫組織化學檢測等方法，而本所 PRRSV 檢測方法主要以病毒分離與分子檢測為主，於 2016 年，共收到 27 場 PRRSV 之送檢病例，經由分子診斷共有 18 場為陽性且分離出 8 株 PRRSV，經由序列比對發現，其均為北美型。

PRRS diagnosis

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Abstract

Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) causes the reproductive disorders of breeding herds and the respiratory dyspnea of piglets. Since the virus was firstly identified in Taiwan in 1991 by virus isolation and RT-PCR, PRRSV has been populated in the farms and caused the huge economic loss. The detected methods of PRRSV included virus isolation, molecular methods, and immunohistochemistry. Both virus isolation and molecular methods were generally used in the PRRS diagnosis of AHRI. In 2016, a total of 18 farms were PRRSV positive in the 27 PRRSV-suspected farms by molecular methods and Eight PRRSV strains were isolated. These PRRSV cases were all classified into the North America type by sequence analysis.

豬生殖與呼吸綜合症及其它豬病診斷病毒分離及鑑定之區域進階實驗室操作訓練之出國報告

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摘要

　　世界動物衛生組織為了提升亞太各國對於豬隻疾病診斷之能力於 2016 年 11 月 27 日至 12 月 2 日委託中國動物疫病預防控制中心舉辦「豬生殖與呼吸綜合症及其它豬病診斷病毒分離及鑑定之區域進階實驗室操作訓練」，邀請了柬埔寨、台灣、中國、印尼、日本、寮國、菲律賓、越南、泰國、蒙古與緬甸等國家派員參加，其訓練課程包含小組討論、數個豬隻疾病診斷相關之專題講座與 PRRS 診斷方法之介紹，並針對 PRRSV 之分離、分子診斷、病毒力價之檢測與中和抗體檢測等相關技術進行實際操作，藉由此訓練各國學員均可了解國際參考實驗室如何診斷 PRRS 並進行相關診斷經驗之交流，將有助於各國提升 PRRS 診斷之能力。

Report on regional continuing advanced hands-on laboratory training on virus isolation and identification of PRRS and other swine disease diagnosis

Yu-Liang Huang

Abstract

　　World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) trusted China Animal Disease Control Center (CADCC) to hold "regional continuing advanced hands-on laboratory training on virus isolation and identification of PRRS and other swine disease diagnosis" training for the enhancement of swine disease diagnosis capacity in the Asia Pacific region from 27 November to 2 December 2016. A total of 11 persons from Cambodia, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, were invited to this training. The training items included the group discussion, keynote speeches of swine disease diagnosis, and diagnostic methods of PRRSV, such as virus isolation, molecular detection, detection of virus titer, and virus neutralizing assay. Each trainee operated the all items of PRRSV diagnostic methods and exchange the experience of PRRSV diagnosis during the training stage. Through this training course, everyone learned the methods of

PRRSV diagnosis and it enhanced the capacity of PRRSV diagnosis in the Asia Pacific region.