

# 乾燥兔化豬瘟疫苗製造

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## 摘要

豬瘟(Classical swine fever)是一種感染豬的高傳染性疾病，為黃病毒科(Flaviviridae)瘟病毒屬(Pestivirus)。豬瘟會導致患病豬發燒、厭食、腹瀉、死亡等，並可能帶有神經症狀，為台灣豬隻最重要的病毒性疾病之一。本所兔化豬瘟疫苗種毒為民國 41 年李崇道博士由菲律賓引進兔化豬瘟弱毒株，再以家兔連續繼代 800 多代，成為高度兔化之豬瘟病疫苗毒株，稱為 LPC 株。自民國 47 年台灣實施施打 LPC 疫苗後，豬瘟發生率由 8.13% 降至 0.02% 以下，顯示本疫苗能有效的控制此病的發生。兔化豬瘟疫苗已在台灣使用超過 50 年，已製造超過 2700 批疫苗，在業界使用極受農友歡迎獲得高度的評價。本所於 104 年度共生產 2,865,500 劑兔化豬瘟疫苗，對我國在豬瘟疾病防治上面有重大的幫助。目前各國均致力於撲滅豬瘟，台灣即將加入跨太平洋夥伴協定 (TPP)，撲滅豬瘟對台灣豬隻出口具有重大之影響。

# **Production of a Iried Lapinized hog cholera vaccine**

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## **Abstract**

Classical swine fever is a highly contagious disease for swine. The responsible infectious agent is a virus belonging to the genus Pestivirus in the family Flaviviridae. Classical swine fever, which is one of the most important swine virus diseases in Taiwan, can cause fever, anorexia, diarrhea, death, and possibly neurological symptoms. The frozen dried lapinized hog cholera seed virus used in our lab was introduced from the Philippines by Dr. Robert C.T Lee in 1952. In a continuous subculture of rabbits over 800 generations, it became a highly infective swine fever virus called Lapinized Philippine Coronel (LPC) China strain. Thanks to the timely successful development and widely use of the LPC-China strain live vaccine in the 1950s, the disease was successfully managed. This LPC strain vaccine has been used for more than 50 years in Taiwan and over 2,700 batches have been produced. In addition, the vaccine is commonly used in hog farms and is well-received among farmers. Approximately, 2,868,500 doses of LPC-China strain live vaccine was produced by the AHRI in 2015 which has greatly enhanced the prevention of hog cholera in Taiwan. Many countries are committed to eradicating hog cholera and since Taiwan plans to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), the elimination and eradication of hog cholera has a critical impact on pork exports to TPP member countries.