

種羊場山羊關節炎腦炎清淨模式建立及推廣

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摘要

某核心種羊場 CAE 清淨區羊隻，每 3 個月定期採集血清、血液和陰道拭子等樣材應用 ELISA、PCR 試驗檢測 CAE 抗體與抗原，每半年一併檢測 Q 熱、披衣菌、山羊痘、藍舌病等病原做為健康監測之依據。第 1 至 4 季檢測羊隻頭數分別為 132 頭、64 頭、149 頭和 101 頭。4 次 CAE ELISA 抗體檢測陽性率分別為 14.39%、34.38%、26.85%和 3.96%；CAE PCR 抗原陽性率第 1 季為 3.03%，第 4 季為 0.99%，其餘無檢出。Q 熱 ELISA 3 次抗體檢測陽性率分別為 39.39%、30.2%和 12.87%。Q 熱 PCR 抗原陽性率，第 2 季為 12.28%，其餘無檢出。藍舌病抗體為陰性，披衣菌和山羊痘抗原亦呈陰性。CAE 抗原或抗體檢測結果為陽性的羊隻一律淘汰。陰道拭子 Q 熱 PCR 檢測呈陽性的羊隻也一律淘汰。

Strategies for extension and eradication of caprine arthritis encephalitis in goat breeding farm

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Abstract

A specific CAE control programme adapted to clean house in one goat rearing flock. Determination of CAE disease prevalence should be the initial action, gradual culling of seropositive animals by ELISA and PCR diagnosis methods to reduce seroprevalance progressively every 3 month. Supplemented with health monitoring included goat pox, chlamydophila, Q fever and other diseases ensure that the animal health status. Under quarter testing head numbers were 132, 64, 149 and 101, respectively. And CAE ELISA antibody-positive rate were 14.39%, 34.38%, 26.85% and 3.96%, respectively. CAE PCR Antigen positive rate of 1th quarter was 3.03%, 4th quarter was 0.99% and the rest were zero. Q fever ELISA antibody positive rate were 3, 39.39% and 12.87%. Q fever PCR positive rate in the 2nd quarter was 12.28%, remaining free. Bluetongue antibodies, chlamydophila PCR and goat pox PCR were negative. CAE Confirmed positive goats must be removing, Q fever PCR positive were eliminated also.