

2014 年臺灣蝙蝠麗沙病毒之監測

疫學研究組

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蝙蝠分布遍及全球、壽命長，並具有飛行能力，全球已有 12 科超過 200 種蝙蝠品種證實有超過 15 個病毒科的病毒存在，引發人類致病的病原如狂犬病病毒及相關麗沙病毒、立百病毒、亨德拉病毒、及 SARS-CoV-like 病毒，已被證實會經由蝙蝠傳染，故蝙蝠媒介疾病之監控日趨重要。麗沙病毒屬(Lyssavirus)至少可區分成 14 種麗沙病毒，其中狂犬病病毒屬第一基因型，麗沙病毒感染人類及溫血動物，其引起之臨床症狀及致死率與狂犬病相似。本所自 2008 年起執行蝙蝠麗沙病毒監測計畫，本年已收集 119 例蝙蝠腦組織(家蝠、東亞家蝠、山家蝠、摺翅蝠、高頭蝠、台灣管鼻蝠、台灣葉鼻蝠、台灣小蹄鼻蝠、長尾鼠耳蝠、寬吻鼠耳蝠)，其麗沙病毒抗原檢測結果均呈陰性。另收集口腔拭子及糞便共 15 例，其麗沙病毒核酸檢測結果均呈陰性。2010 年~2014 年收集之蝙蝠血清，將於 2015 年與美國疾病管制局合作檢測麗沙病毒抗體。

Lyssavirus surveillance of bat in Taiwan in 2014

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Abstract

Bat is widely distributed in the world and has long lifespan. Literatures demonstrate that over 15 families of viruses can exist in bats and zoonotic pathogens, such as rabies, rabies-related lyssavirus, Nipah virus, Hendra virus and SARS-like coronavirus can transmit through bats. The surveillance of bat borne virus is getting more importance now. The genus Lyssavirus is divided into 14 species, and rabies virus belongs to genotype 1. Lyssavirus can infect a variety of mammalian, causing rabies and rabies-like clinical signs. Animal Health Research Institute (AHRI) has conducted the bat lyssavirus survey project since 2008. A total of 119 bat brain samples of 10 species, including *Pipistrellus*, *Pipistrellus abramus*, *Pipistrellus montanus*, *Miniopterus schreibersii*, *Nyctalus velutinus*, *Scotophilus kuhlii*, *Murina puta*, *Hipposideros armiger terasensis*, *Rhinolophus monoceros*, *Myotis sp.3*, *Myotis latirostris*) were collected in this year, and direct fluorescent antibody test (dFA) was used to check the presence of lyssavirus antigen. All samples showed negative result. Fifteen samples of oral swabs and feces were detected negative of lyssavirus nucleic acid via RT-PCR. The collected bat sera since 2010~2014 be used to examine lyssavirus antibody through cooperation with CDC, USA in 2015.