

2015 年 1-7 月家禽流行感冒案例分析

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摘要

屬 2.3.4.4 分群的新型 H5 高病原性家禽流行性感冒於 2014 年起，開始散布於韓國、日本、歐洲及北美，並於 2015 年 1 月份在臺灣爆發多種重組亞型 H5N2、H5N3 及 H5N8。至 7/30 為止，家禽場一共送檢 1030 場次其中 970 確診為 H5 AIV 感染，確診之鵝、鴨與雞場分別佔 692、58 及 220 場次；以病毒亞型區分，則 H5N2、H5N3 及 H5N8 分別佔 532、27 及 235 場次，另有 H5N2 及 H5N8 混合感染 68 場次，及檢測到隸屬北美分群 H5N2 共 75 場次。至 7 月為止仍有新型 H5N2 (12)及 H5N8 (1)案例分布於雲林縣 (7)、彰化縣 (2)、屏東縣 (2)、南投縣 (1)及高雄市 (1)，禽種包括雞(4)、火雞 (1)、鴨 (5)與鵝 (3)。由於日本與韓國皆有研究顯示新型 H5N8 病毒於鴨隻不產生明顯死亡，但均有排毒現象，因此需更注重鴨隻的監測。

Analysis cases of avian influenza virus between January to July, 2015.

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Abstract

Since 2014, H5 HPAIV belonging to clade 2.3.4.4 has spread out over Eurasia and North America, and multi subtypes of H5N2, H5N3 and H5N8 caused outbreaks in Taiwan in January 2015. Up to July 30, a total of 1030 poultry farms had been submitted and 970 cases was confirmed as H5 AIV, which the number of confirmed goose, duck and chicken farms were 692, 58 and 220, respectively. By subtype of virus, 532, 27 and 235 farms were recognized as H5N2, H5N3 and H5N8, respectively. In addition, 68 farms were co-infected with H5N2 and H5N8, and 75 North American related H5N2 viruses were detected in this outbreak. Until July, there are still novel H5N2 (12) and H5N8 (1) distributing in Yunlin County (7), Changhua County (2), Pingtung County (2), Nantou County (1) and Kaohsiung County (1) including chicken, turkey, duck and goose. Both researches about duck intranasal inoculation of H5N8 in Japan and Korea showed insignificant death but shedding viruses. It should pay more attention to surveillance among domestic ducks.