

食肉目野生動物犬瘟熱監測及赴緬甸參加

「第 8 屆亞洲野生動物保育醫學研討會」出國報告

疫學研究組

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摘要

近年來因棲地破壞及與家畜接觸頻繁造成野生動物傳染病病例增加。已有多種食肉目野生動物被證實感染犬瘟熱，成為野生動物保育之一大威脅。為瞭解台灣地區食肉目野生動物攜帶犬瘟熱病毒情形，以反轉錄聚合酶連鎖反應檢測 2014-2015 年間動物防疫機關送檢之野生動物樣本 273 例，檢出犬瘟熱陽性病例 8 例，陽性率約 2.9%。依動物別以白鼻心陽性病例最多(7 例)，鼬獾次之(1 例)，陽性率分別為 6.9% 及 0.7%。監測結果顯示屬於第三級保育類動物的白鼻心感染犬瘟熱的比例頗高，須加以留意以免疫情擴散。本研究為我國首次涵蓋全台 18 縣市之野生動物犬瘟熱監測報告。

2015 年 10 月 15 日至 10 月 19 日在緬甸仰光舉辦的第八屆亞洲保育醫學研討會是亞太地區從事野生動物保育及相關研究專家學者的年度盛會。本次研討會共計有來自 14 個國家，約 230 人與會。研討會分為 8 大主題，共計 50 篇口頭報告及 37 篇壁報論文。本次會議本所有 2 位研究人員參加，發表 3 篇野生動物狂犬病及犬瘟熱研究成果，與多位國內外野生動物專家學者交流，提升本所在野生動物研究領域之國際能見度。

Canine distemper survey in wild carnivores in Taiwan: A report on the attendance of the “8th Asian Society of Conservation Medicine Meeting” in Myanmar

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Abstract

Recently, infectious diseases in wild animals have been increasing as a result of habitat alterations and a concomitant closer proximity with domestic animals. Canine distemper virus (CDV) has been reported in several species of wild carnivores and thus present a threat to wildlife conservation. To understand the prevalence of CDV infection amongst wild carnivores in Taiwan, we tested 273 wild carnivores specimens received in 2014 and 2015 by reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction. Eight specimens (2.9%) gave positive results for CDV. Of the eight positive specimens, seven were from the Formosan gem-faced civet (*Paguma larvata taiwana*) and one from the Formosan ferret-badger (*Melogale moschata subaurantiaca*), with 6.9% and 0.7% testing positively among the queried specimens, respectively. Our survey thus revealed high canine distemper prevalence in the Formosan gem-faced civet population. To prevent the rise of a canine distemper epidemic amongst the wildlife of Taiwan, more attention is needed on wildlife conservation issues. This is the first wildlife canine distemper survey covering 18 counties in Taiwan.

The 8th Asian Society of Conservation Medicine Meeting (ASCM) held on Oct. 15-19, 2015 in Myanmar, was an internationally renowned conference for scientists working in the wildlife conservation and medicine field in Pan-Asia countries. About 230 researchers from 14 different countries participated in the conference this year. The ASCM received 50 oral presentations and 37 posters covering eight topics. Two researchers from AHRI joined the conference and reported on three studies concerning wildlife rabies and canine distemper surveillance. Through the conference, we were able to share our findings with a wide audience as well as learn from many of the knowledgeable participants. More communication and closer coordination will allow for faster advancement in this field.