**輸出水產動物疾病監測現況**

生物研究組

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**摘要**

水產動物病原主要經由全球貿易透過活水產動物運輸而傳播，因此各國為保護本國水產養殖業均將水產動物檢疫列為首要之務。現今輸出水產動物的首要要件仍是輸出之水產動物需具有兩年監測記錄。我國從93年起即開始執行國家型的輸出水產動物監測計畫以協助養殖水產動物外銷。104年共執行132場養殖場監測，共檢驗23,790次病原檢驗。蝦類檢出3場IHHNV(觀賞蝦)，1場WSSV (淡水龍蝦)；魚類檢出4場KHV(錦鯉)；爬蟲類檢出1場Salmonella spp.(斑龜)；軟體動物未檢出病原(九孔及牡蠣)。

**Current status of aquatic animal health export program**

Chien Tu

**Abstract**

The spread of aquatic pathogens is mainly through the global transportation of live aquatic animals. Thus, the quarantine for aquatic animals import is crucial for protection of the domestic aquaculture from contamination. Nowadays, two-year surveillance record remains a prerequisite for successful export of aquatic animals in global markets. Since 2004, our institute has executed the national aquatic animal health export program to promote the export of aquatic animals. We examined specimens from 132 fish farms and performed 23,790 tests in 2015. The results showed that three cases of infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis (pet shrimp), one case of white spot syndrome (redclaw crayfish) in crustaceans; four cases of koi herpesvirus (koi) in fish; one case of *salmonella* infection (Chinese stripe-necked turtle) in reptile and, none of pathogens was detected in both abalone and oyster in molluscs.