**2016年蝙蝠冠狀病毒監測**

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嚴重急性呼吸道症侯群冠狀病毒及中東呼吸症候群冠狀病毒於世界各地爆發後，經由研究了解病毒起源自動物並傳播至人類造成疾病爆發，因此野生動物相關之冠狀病毒重要性逐漸被重視。蝙蝠被證實可作為許多人畜共通病原的保毒宿主，其中包含冠狀病毒。全世界超過100種蝙蝠已被證實可攜帶冠狀病毒。因此2016年與台北市蝙蝠保育協會及各縣市防治所合作進行蝙蝠冠狀病毒之監測，收集7品種共計102例蝙蝠個體及19例排遺檢體，其中檢出5例冠狀病毒陽性。經以部分RdRp (RNA-dependent RNA polymerase)基因核苷酸定序分析結果並以MEGA6建構親緣關係樹，2例屬alpha-冠狀病毒，其他3例屬beta-冠狀病毒。本次監測結果及其他國內調查研究皆顯示台灣境內蝙蝠有冠狀病毒之存在，為了公共衛生安全上的考量，野生動物冠狀病毒之持續監控實有其必要性。

**Monitoring of coronavirus in bats of Taiwan in 2016**

Shu-Chia Hu

Since the global outbreak of the deadly SARS and MERS coronaviruses (CoV), the importance in understanding the origins of these viruses in wildlife and how they are transmitted to humans has been highlighted.. Bats have been recognized as the reservoirs of many zoonotic viruses, including coronavirus. Coronaviruses have been identified in more than 100 bat species. The coronavirus monitoring project was established in cooperation with the Bat Conservation Society of Taipei and local disease control centers in 2016. In total, 102 carcasses and 19 fecal samples from 7 bat species were collected, and coronavirus was detected in 5 samples. Phylogenetic analysis of the partial RdRp gene (RNA-dependent RNA polymerase) indicated that 2 of the samples harbored alphacoronavirus, while the other 3 samples harbored betacoronavirus. The results of this monitoring project and associated research projects all indicate that coronaviruses have been detected amongst the bat population of Taiwan. To ensure continued public health and safety, sustained monitoring of coronavirus in wildlife is necessary.