

# 台灣豬隻重要病毒性疾病血清抗體監測

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## 摘要

豬瘟(classical swine fever virus; CSFV)與豬生殖與呼吸綜合症病毒 (porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus; PRRSV)為豬隻重要病毒性病原。依據世界動物衛生組織 (World Organisation for Animal Health, OIE) 陸生動物診斷測試與疫苗手冊之規範，可以利用酵素連接免疫吸附法 (Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)，間接免疫螢光法 (Indirect immunofluorescence assay, IFA)、免疫過氧化酶單層細胞測定法 (Immunoperoxidase monolayer assay, IPMA) 及來測定豬隻血清 CSFV 與 PRRSV 抗體。由於中和抗體檢測法具有操作容易、成本低廉等多項優點、因此本所目前將其應用於豬隻 CSFV 與 PRRSV 血清抗體監測。

# Monitoring of serum antibodies for the detection important swine viral pathogens in Taiwan

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## **Abstract**

Classical swine fever virus (CSFV) and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV) are important viral pathogens in pigs. As specified in the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animal, serological diagnosis of CSFV and PRRSV in pigs can be performed using several methods, including enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), indirect immunofluorescence assays (IFA), immunoperoxidase monolayer assays (IPMA), and serum neutralizing antibody assays (SNT). Since the neutralizing antibody detection method has many advantages such as ease of operation and low cost, we currently apply SNT for routine epidemiological surveillance for CSFV and PRRSV.