

疑似小反芻獸疫抗體陽性樣本之複驗

豬瘟研究組

蔡國榮 助理研究員

摘要

小反芻獸疫 (peste des petits ruminants; PPR) 是羊隻重要之惡性傳染病，本病流行於非洲、中東、印度，近 15 年間蔓延至中亞及中國。2017 年四所獸醫院校接受行政院動植物防疫檢疫局(簡稱防檢局)委託進行羊場小反芻獸疫抗體監測，經商品化抗體套組檢測，部分羊場有少數羊隻血清樣本呈現疑陽性反應，防檢局遂委託本所協助釐清前述羊場是否為小反芻獸疫感染場。本所對送檢血清進行複驗，並配合防疫單位同仁赴現場訪視與採樣，及進行小反芻獸疫病毒核酸與抗體檢測，最終認定前述牧場不是小反芻獸疫感染場。

Re-examination of samples producing low-confidence results for the detection of antibodies against Peste des Petits

Ruminants

Kuo-Jung Tsai

Abstract

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), also known as sheep and goat plague, is a highly contagious viral disease affecting goat and sheep. In the last 15 years, PPR has expanded from its endemic range, in Africa, the Middle East and India, to Central Asia and China. In 2017, four veterinary faculties were tasked to monitor for the presence of PPR antibodies in Taiwanese goat and sheep populations by the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ), within the Council of Agriculture. A commercial ELISA kit for antibody detection was used to screen sera from goat farms in Taiwan. A few sera from some of the goat farms displayed questionable results. The sera samples with low diagnostic confidence were further sent to the Animal Health Research Institute (AHRI) for more testing. After an epidemiological investigation followed by a re-examination of those samples and the collection of new samples from the field site, we used the detection PPR viral RNA and more antibody tests, to determine that those goat farms were not PPR-infected.