

種豬場假性狂犬病清除策略之成果分享

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摘要

農委會於 100 年起推動種豬假性狂犬病（簡稱 PR）清除政策，本所配合政策應用健康監測技術平臺進行 PR gE 抗體監測，提供檢驗結果給 PR 陰性種豬場認證查核委員會作為審核依據，近年 PR gE 抗體總陽性率平均約在 1~7%，遠低於 100 年時 24%，且經認證為 PR 陰性場種豬場數增加至 12 場，研究結果顯示部分種豬場執行 PR 清除策略及持續輔導並採取積極措施後，gE 抗體陽性率大幅降低甚至通過審核認證為陰性場，以上結果論此清除計畫的推廣及策略是成功的，應持續進行監測工作，採行種豬場分級與積極措施，朝向 PR 清除目標並增加 PR 清淨種豬場，提供下游肉豬場或輸出時清淨的種原。

Results of a pseudorabies eradication program on swine breeding farms

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Abstract

The Council of Agriculture initiated a pseudorabies (PR) eradication program on swine breeding farms in 2011. To support the program, the Animal Health Research Institute (AHRI) proceeded to monitor the titers of PR gE antibodies in breeding pigs, and the data was shared with the PR-free swine breeding farm certification committee. The average rates of positive gE antibody occurrence were 1% to 7% in recent years and were significantly decreased from rates as high as 24% in 2011. Currently, 12 PR-free swine breeding farms have been approved by the certification committee. Some swine breeding farms took active policy measures and kept following the PR eradication program after the initial participation. In fact these farms had better PR gE antibody levels and were even certified as PR-free swine breeding farms. These results highlight the successes of the PR eradication program, as well as the importance/value in continuously monitoring PR antibodies. Ultimately, this program will help to provide PR-free breeding pigs to downstream pig farms and for export, as well as continue to monitor antibody levels and swine breeding farms PR conditions.