106 年至 107 年 5 月家禽流行性感冒案例及監測分析

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摘要

臺灣於104年1月起爆發2.3.4.4亞群H5 高病原性家禽流行性感冒(HPAI),截至今年為止仍有疫情發生。於104年期間確診1004場,其中以鵝占最大宗。雖然105年確診場數為37場,但是106年則有182場次,107年截至6月止有77場次。將病例性質分主動通報,周邊監測,上市前(加強)監測及異常通報等四大類。106年迄今,主動通報案件僅占59%,周邊監測及上市前加強監測佔33%,另有8%則是異常通報,包括屠宰場或檢舉等。主動通報案件中以土雞所佔比率最高為72%,而周邊監測中高達92%為鴨場。另今年周邊監測檢出HPAI 比率較去年增加,且主動通報案件中水禽場案件亦較同期增加。

Analysis of avian influenza outbreaks from January, 2017 to

June, 2018

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Abstract

A novel H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAIV) of clade 2.3.4.4 has been the cause of several outbreaks in Taiwan since January 2014. There were 1004 confirmed cases of novel H5 HPAI in 2015 and geese were the most impacted population of poultry. The number of HPAI cases decreased to 37 cases in 2016, but it increased to 182 cases in 2017 and there have been so far 77 cases in 2018. The HPAI positive cases officially reported can be divided into four types: notified by farmer directly, farms within 1 to 3 km radius (surveillance zone) of a previously infected farm, farms detected through active monitoring before going to the slaughter house, and atypical notified cases. Of these cases, only 59% of them were actively notified, implying that a considerable number of infected farms may not be notified. Moreover, 72% of actively notified farms reared native chicken, and 92% of infected farms discovered through active surveillance were duck farms. Compared to cases from the preceding years, waterfowl cases have recently increased within the surveillance zone, and this recent trend should be monitored carefully.