

赴日本進行狂犬病診斷與監測技術交流及專題演講

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摘要

臺灣和日本有相近的狂犬病歷史，都曾經長達 50 年沒有任何本土病例。直到 2013 年，我們在野生鼬獾中首次發現了本土的狂犬病病例，此一狀態才發生改變。此外，在 2016-2018 年期間，在臺灣的蝙蝠種群中發現了 4 例蝙蝠狂犬病病例。爰此，於本（108）年 1 月 7 日至 1 月 19 日，日本國立感染症研究所（National Institute of Infectious Diseases, NIID）獸醫科學部狂犬病實驗室負責人井上智博士（Dr. Satoshi INOUE）邀請本所研究人員赴日本進行狂犬病技術交流。交流期間，分別於國立感染症研究所、北海道大學、宮崎大學及德島縣政府進行 4 場巡迴專題演講，分享臺灣鼬獾狂犬病疫情現況、臺灣蝙蝠麗沙病毒病例報告及我國狂犬病監測體系等主題之研究成果，並與當地之專家、學者及防疫人員進行狂犬病診斷及研究之經驗交流。停留期間本所研究人員亦參訪日本的幾個狂犬病診斷實驗室，公共衛生檢查實驗室和動物收容所。透過本次技術交流，我們可以了解日本的狂犬病診斷和監測體系，增進臺日雙邊的溝通和友誼。

A report on technical exchanges for rabies diagnosis and monitoring systems between Taiwan and Japan

Wei-Cheng Hsu

Abstract

Taiwan and Japan have had similar rabies histories, and they both had no local cases for 50 years until 2013 that the first local cases of rabies in wild ferret badgers were discovered in Taiwan. Furthermore, 4 cases of bat rabies were discovered in Taiwan from 2016-2018. To understand the rabies diagnosis system and control strategy in Taiwan, the National Institute of Infectious Diseases in Japan, arranged a technological exchange trip and invited one researcher at the Animal Health Research Institute to Japan from January 7-19, 2019. During this visit, four lectures concerning rabies monitoring in Taiwan were held at the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, at Hokkaido University, at Miyazaki University, and at the Tokushima Prefecture, respectively. At the same time, several rabies diagnostic laboratories, public health inspection laboratories, and animal shelters in Japan were visited as well. Through this technological exchange trip, we are thus better able to understand the current state of the rabies diagnosis and monitoring system in Japan and believe that this visit enhances bilateral communication and friendship between Japan and Taiwan.