

禽流感在台灣

疫學研究組

李敏旭研究員

摘要

在 1971 年，在台灣北部鴨場首度分離到 H6N1 亞型禽流感病毒。而在 1986-1991 年則進行了野鳥及家禽流行性感冒病毒的監測。1997 年，香港衛生機關證實人類感染 H5N1 亞型禽流感病毒，數種監測計畫針對包含候鳥、家禽及進口鳥禽等從此展開至今。1997 年首度從雞場分離到 H6N1 亞型禽流感病毒，其後在 2003 年 12 月雞場爆發了 H5N2 亞型低病原性禽流感病毒，撲殺了 38 萬隻雞。2013 年，首次證實 H6N1 亞型禽流感病毒感染人類。2015 年爆發了 H5N2、H5N3、H5N8 亞型高病原性禽流感病毒，確認感染鵝、鴨、雞共 1004 場，撲殺約 543 萬隻。2017 年，再檢出 H5N6 亞型高病原性禽流感病毒。現在，仍有高、低病原性 H5N2 亞型禽流感病毒從禽場檢出。

Avian influenza in Taiwan

Ming-Shiuh Lee

Abstract

In 1971, the H6N1 subtype of avian influenza viruses was first isolated in a northern duck farm in Taiwan. From 1986 to 1991, of wild bird and poultry influenza viruses was undertaken. In 1997, the Hong Kong health authorities confirmed human infections by the H5N1 subtype avian influenza virus. Several monitoring programs have thus been implemented to include the testing of migratory birds, poultry and imported birds. In 1997, the H6N1 subtype of avian influenza viruses was isolated from a chicken farm for the first time. Then in December 2003, the H5N2 subtype, a low pathogenic avian strain, broke out in a chicken farm, killing 380,000 chickens. In 2013, the first case of a H6N1 subtype human infection was confirmed. In 2015, the H5N2, H5N3, and H5N8 subtypes of highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses broke out. As a result, 1004 cases of geese, duck, and chicken infections were confirmed, and about 5.43 million poultry were culled. In 2017, the H5N6 subtype of highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses was also detected. Currently in Taiwan the highly pathogenic and low-pathogenic H5N2 subtype of avian influenza viruses are still detected on poultry farms.