

臺灣食肉目野生動物之犬瘟熱監測

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摘要

近年來因棲地破壞及與家畜接觸頻繁，造成野生動物傳染病病例增加。已有多種食肉目野生動物被證實感染犬瘟熱，成為野生動物保育之一大威脅。為瞭解臺灣地區食肉目野生動物攜帶犬瘟熱病毒情形，以反轉錄聚合酶連鎖反應檢測 2013-2020 年間動物防疫機關送檢之 1,495 例野生動物樣本，檢出犬瘟熱陽性病例 13 例，陽性率約 0.87%。依動物別以白鼻心陽性病例最多(10 例)，鼬獾次之(3 例)，陽性率分別為 2.69%及 0.28%，監測結果顯示白鼻心感染犬瘟熱的比例較鼬獾高。建議應持續關注野生動物保育議題，以避免犬瘟熱在臺灣野生動物族群爆發。

Monitoring of Canine Distemper Virus in Wild

Carnivores of Taiwan

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Abstract

In recent years, infectious diseases in wild animals have been increasing as a result of habitat alterations and the attendant increase in interactions with domesticated animals. Canine distemper virus (CDV) has been reported in several species of wild carnivores endemic to some countries and as a result, CDV infections represent a growing threat to wildlife conservation. To understand the prevalence of CDV infections among wild carnivores in Taiwan, we tested 1,495 wild carnivore specimens received from 2013 to 2020 using RT-PCR (reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction). Thirteen specimens comprising 0.87% of the specimens data set were positive for CDV. Of the thirteen positive specimens, ten were from the Formosan gem-faced civet (*Paguma larvata taivana*) and three from the Formosan ferret badger (*Melogale moschata subaurantiaca*), representing 2.69% and 0.28% positivity in each species, respectively. Our survey revealed higher rates of canine distemper in the Formosan gem-faced civet population than in the Formosan ferret badger. To prevent the rise of a canine distemper epidemic within the wildlife populations of Taiwan, more attention is needed on wildlife conservation issues.