

# 狂犬病血清學及其業務介紹

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## 摘要

根據 WHO 的統計，每年約有 6 萬人死於狂犬病，為有效控制此致命的人畜共通傳染病，優良的國家型狂犬病管理計畫應包含邊境的管理措施，尤其是犬貓國際移動之出入境的狂犬病檢疫。1993 年起 OIE 首先推薦動物經過免疫狂犬病疫苗後監測血清中狂犬病抗體力價取代隔離檢疫措施。自 1993~2000 年許多國家開始跟進，至今已成為犬貓國際移動的狂犬病檢疫重要標準依據。本次課程將介紹狂犬病血清學及其如何發展成國際認可的檢疫標準歷史，並分享本所國際間犬貓移動之狂犬病中和抗體檢測服務之業務工作。

# **Rabies serology testing and related work at the Animal Health Research Institute**

Ai-Ping Hsu

## **Abstract**

According to statistics compiled by the World Health Organization, approximately 60 thousand people die from rabies each year. In order to effectively control this deadly and communicable zoonotic disease, border control measures especially for domestic cats and dogs, are considered the cornerstone of any effective national rabies management project . Starting in 1993, the OIE recommended the adoption of serological testing in conjunction with rabies vaccinations as a replacement for quarantine and isolation measures. From 1993-2000, many countries began to implement similar measures and until recently, rabies serology testing has become a critical component for regulating the international movement of dogs and cats. We will present here, the development of rabies serological methods and how it became the internationally recognized standard for rabies monitoring and control; related work conducted at the AHRI will also be featured.