急性斃死豬的細菌檢驗

生物研究組

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摘要

為防治非洲豬瘟入侵台灣,疑似急性斃死豬隻送至本所進行非洲 豬瘟病毒檢驗,並同時進行例行細菌分離以釐清死因。108 年度作者 輪值時共收到 3 例來自南部的病例,以傳統方式進行細菌增菌與分 離、生化性狀鑑定、血清型鑑定與藥物感受性試驗,並利用分生技術 分析基因序列以確認細菌種別、血清型、毒力基因與藥物感受性等結 果。其中 2 例自多個臟器分離出沙門氏菌,經序列鑑定為豬霍亂沙門 氏菌(Salmonella Choleraesuis),另 1 例自脾臟分離出豬丹毒(Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae),經由藥物感受性試驗結果顯示所分離之菌株對不同種 類之抗生素失去感受性。綜合上述結果推論,引起急性斃死的豬隻病 原細菌中易出現多重抗藥性菌株。

Identification and characterization of bacterial etiologies in

pigs with sudden death

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Abstract

To prevent the invasion of African Swine Fever (ASF), suddenly-died pigs were submitted to AHRI for ASF examination, and also bacterial isolation to clarify the etiology. In 2019, three cases from southern Taiwan were submitted to the Bacteriology Lab. Traditional enrichment and isolation, biochemical characterization, serotyping, and antimicrobial susceptibility was carried out. In addition, modern molecular technology was performed to confirm the species and serovar identification, virulence factor, and antimicrobial resistance. *Salmonella enterica* was isolated from several organs among two cases and *Salmonella enterica* subspecies *enterica* serotype Choleraesuis was identified by sequence comparison, and *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* was isolated from the spleen of the other case. The antimicrobial susceptibilities of two isolates of *S*. Choleraesuis and one isolate of *E. rhusiopathiae* showed resistance to multiple antimicrobials. According to the previous findings, it was assumed that it is easy to find multidrug resistance in the etiologies of sudden-died pigs.