犬貓國際移動之狂犬病血清學檢測業務

製劑研究組

許愛萍 副研究員

摘要

狂犬病是高度致死性人畜共通傳染病，每年約造成 6 萬人死亡，優良的邊境管制措施(尤其犬貓國際移動之出入境狂犬病檢疫)，可有效防範此致命的人畜共通傳染病。OIE 於 1993 年起推薦動物經過免疫狂犬病疫苗後檢測血清中狂犬病抗體力價取代隔離檢疫措施；1993~2000 年間國際間各官方陸續跟進，目前已成為犬貓國際移動的狂犬病檢疫重要標準措施。本次課程將介紹狂犬病血清學發展成國際認可之檢疫標準歷史，並介紹本所國際間犬貓移動之狂犬病血清學檢測服務之業務工作。

Rabies Serological Testing of dogs and cats as part of international border control measures

Ai-Ping Hsu

Abstract

Rabies is a highly fatal zoonotic disease that causes approximately 60,000 human deaths annually. Rabies management measures at international borders such as testing, quarantine and emergency vaccinations can effectively prevent this vital zoonosis. In 1993, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) recommended the adoption of serological testing of rabies vaccinated animals in place of quarantine isolation measures. From 1993 to 2000, many international and national authorities began to follow these recommendations, and currently rabies serological testing has been the standard measure allowing for the safe international passage of dogs and cats. In this presentation, we will discuss the development of rabies serological testing and how it became the internationally recognized standard for international rabies management. Furthermore, we will introduce the rabies serological testing protocols at AHRI.