

豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒檢測

豬瘟研究組

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摘要

2015 年美國研究團隊在豬隻檢測出一種瘟疫病毒，其核酸序列不同於豬瘟病毒、牛病毒性下痢病毒等已知瘟疫病毒，本病毒被命名為豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒。人工感染實驗顯示豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒可能是仔豬先天性震顫的病因，關於病毒傳播方式、化學藥劑抵抗性等尚不清楚。研究顯示豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒存在歐洲、美國與亞洲等多個國家的飼養豬隻，本所由豬隻口蹄疫監測血清與臨床上呈現震顫的小豬檢出本病毒核酸，透過核酸定序與序列比對可得知國內豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒核酸序列，以及與國外病毒株之親遠關係。

The detection of atypical porcine pestivirus in pig farms

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Abstract

In 2015 a new pestivirus which was named as atypical porcine pestivirus (APPV) was detected in the United States. The atypical porcine pestivirus was genetically different from known pestiviruses, including classical swine fever virus and bovine viral diarrhea virus. Experimental study suggests that APPV is a pathogen of the fetus with congenital tremors. Little is known about transmission route and the susceptibility to disinfectants. APPV genomic RNA has been detected in pig samples from multiple countries in North American, Europe and Asia. APPV genomic RNA was detected in serum samples and newborn piglets with congenital tremors in Taiwan. The sequence of APPV being detected in this study will be compared to those in Genbank and try to perform phylogenetic analysis.