

# 104-109 年臺灣高病原性禽流感病毒 H5 亞型的演化

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## 摘要

臺灣於 104 年 1 起月爆發 2.3.4.4 亞群 H5 高病原性家禽流行性感  
冒(HPAI)，迄今仍有疫情發生。104 年至 109 年期間 2.3.4.4c H5 亞型  
病毒歷經多次重組，共計出現三波新重組型的高峰，分別在 2016 年  
秋季、2018 年春季及 2019 年秋季，且第三波重組高峰出現 H5N5 全  
新重組型。而 104 年入侵的 2.3.4.4c 分支 H5Nx 亞型病毒株，已在 110  
年被 2.3.4.4b H5N2 病毒迅速取代。目前國際間 2.3.4.4b 分支 H5N1  
病毒株已成為全球性主要流行病毒株。國內禽流感病毒持續變異重  
組，且面臨國外新興病毒入侵之風險。如何落實禽場生物安全與禽流  
感監測仍為最重要的議題。

# **Evolution of H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses circulating in Taiwan during 2015-2020**

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## **Abstract**

A novel H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAIV) of clade 2.3.4.4c has caused outbreaks in Taiwan since January 2015 and become an endemic virus. There were three waves of clade 2.3.4.4c H5Nx reassortants detected, occurring in the fall of 2016, the spring of 2018, and the autumn of 2019. With the third wave, new H5N5 reassortants appeared. Invading clade 2.3.4.4c of the H5Nx subtype was quickly replaced in 2022 by clade 2.3.4.4b of the H5N2 virus. The H5N1 subtype of clade 2.3.4.4b is currently the most common epidemic strain worldwide. The continuous circulation of HPAI H5Nx variants and the emergence of novel reassortants in Taiwan highlight that the surveillance, biosecurity, and management systems of poultry farms need to be improved and carefully executed.