

非人類靈長類動物獼猴疱疹 B 病毒之檢驗

疾病診斷組

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摘要

疱疹 B 病毒 (Macacine alphaherpesvirus 1, 簡稱 BV) 最早於 1932 年在美國發現，是一種感染獼猴科動物的病毒，對人類可能造成致命的感染，造成中樞神經系統疾病之「疱疹 B 病毒感染症」係人畜共通傳染疾病。2022 年農業部林業及自然保育署委請獸醫研究所協助進行非人類靈長類動物獼猴血清疱疹 B 病毒抗體檢驗工作，採用酵素連結免疫吸附分析法 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) 檢測血清中的抗體以進行判定。針對查緝沒入(收)或救援等程序進入人為照養空間之臺灣獼猴，如經評估無法釋放，需進行照養收容時，則進行法定人畜共通傳染病檢測，以確保獼猴和人類的健康安全。

Detection of Macacine alphaherpesvirus 1 in Non-human

Primates

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Abstract

Herpes B virus (*Macacine alphaherpesvirus 1*, referred to as BV) was first discovered in the United States in 1932. It is a virus that infects a variety of non-human primates and may cause fatal infection to humans, by causing central nervous system diseases. The "herpes B virus infection" is a zoonotic infectious disease. In 2022, the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture commissioned the Veterinary Research Institute to assist in the detection of serum antibodies against herpes B virus in macaques, and a commercially available enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect the antibodies. To ensure the health of sheltered non-human primates and their caretakers, screening of selected zoonotic diseases is recommended before the non-human primates are planned to be long-term house in the animal shelters.