

參加「東亞首席獸醫官(CVO)暨聯絡人之實體會議研討小反

芻獸疫及牛結節疹」出國報告

疾病診斷組

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摘要

本次會議旨在分享小反芻獸疫(PPR)及牛結節疹(LSD)全球及地區之疫情狀態、分布，及各會員國之疾病控制措施。本會議同時也欲促進診斷實驗室間之聯繫及合作，以期強化 PPR 及 LSD 之預防及控制。為期兩天的會議中涵蓋議題相當廣泛，針對 PPR，不僅分享區域概況，亦更新了 PPR 之防控藍圖、清除策略及進度。針對 LSD，因應不斷更新的流行病學及診斷技術，針對陸生動物手冊中最新的內容，特別介紹了近年來於東南亞地區流行的疫苗重組株之分類地位，及重組株對診斷技術的影響，並強調疫苗的選擇及安全效力。

結論：參與國際會議可了解鄰近國家的疫情狀態及防控措施，且以聚焦於特定疾病的方式，有助於強化各會員國對於特定疾病的重視，並且歸納出優先且極需投入的面向。建議：專家指出，LSD 自然演化的速率其實並不快，目前的證據顯示已出現的重組病毒株是由於疫苗品管不佳造成的，需持續監控，病毒變異也會直接影響到診斷技術的選用與效力。最後 LSD 專家提出未來值得投入的研究方向，例如其毒力基因、突變機制、自然宿主、診斷技術、風險因子等。

The report of “East Asia CVO/contact persons meeting on Peste des Petits Ruminants & Lumpy Skin Disease”

Yu-Ching Chuang

Abstracts

This meeting aims to share the disease status, distribution and control measures of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) of the participating members, and under global and regional context. This meeting also aims to strengthen the cooperation and connection between the diagnostic labs, in the hope to enforce the prevention and control of PPR and LSD. For PPR, regional disease status, and also “PPR global control and eradication strategy (GCES)” and its progress, were introduced. For LSD, latest revisions of WOAHP territorial manual were covered, especially focusing on the phylogenetic status of vaccine-like recombinant strains that emerged in South-East Asia recently. The influence of these recombinant strains to the diagnostic tests were discussed, and the choice of safe and efficacious vaccine were emphasized.

Conclusions and recommendations: Participating the international meeting like this can facilitate information sharing of diseases status and control measures between neighboring countries, and help to focus the resources in diseases of high priority. According to experts, under natural condition, the mutation rate of LSDV is slow, and evidences shown that the emergence of the recombinant strains was due to poor quality control of vaccine production; therefor continue monitoring was needed. LSDV is a popular research subject, topics such as its mutation mechanism, virulence gene, nature hosts, diagnostic techniques, risk factors, etc., warrant future researches.