

午仔魚病原監控與分析

生物組

陳怡鈺 助理研究員

摘要

本所於112年至113年間與水試所組成專家團隊服務午仔魚生產業者，協助現場疾病檢診及調查臺灣午仔魚細菌性病原的流行情形，並輔導午仔魚生產業者安全用藥之觀念。綜整兩年細菌性病原病例，每年送檢總數差異不大，112年共有71件送檢病例，病原菌以海豚鏈球菌(*Streptococcus iniae*)、愛德華氏菌(*Edwardsiella piscicida*)及發光桿菌(*Photobacterium damsela* subsp. *Damsela*)及弧菌(*Vibrio spp.*)為主；113年共有69件送檢病例，病原菌主要為海豚鏈球菌，特別是枋寮鄉的海豚鏈球菌病例占全年病例四成以上。各年度病原菌種變化的原因尚待更多調查。另外，與水試所共同研究可知：繁殖過程中午仔魚苗是否帶菌不受餵飼餌料生物影響，主要受人工飼料馴化時期池水管理所影響。然利用益生菌滋養餌料生物可將益生菌帶入午仔魚苗腸道內，應可減少中間育成期使用馴餌飼料造成細菌性病爆發的機率。

Analysis of surveillance data for Major Pathogens in

Fourfinger threadfin

I-Wen Chen

Abstract

From 2023 to 2024, a technical service team was established to assist Taiwan's *Fourfinger threadfin* industry. This team comprised experts from the Veterinary Research Institute and the Fisheries Research Institute. The primary objectives of the team were to conduct disease assessments, investigate the epidemic situation of bacterial pathogens in Taiwan, and provide professional advice for safe medication to farmers. For the last two years, the number of cases submitted for inspection has been pretty steady, with a slight decrease from 71 in 2023 to 69 in 2024. Back in 2023, there were 71 cases submitted for inspection. The pathogens include *Streptococcus iniae*, *Edwardsiella piscicida*, *Photobacterium damsela* subsp. *damsela* and *Vibrio* spp. In 2024, 69 cases were submitted for inspection, the predominant pathogens are *Streptococcus iniae*, especially in the Fangliao region, where *S. iniae* accounted for 40% of the cases. The reasons behind these variations remain unclear, highlight the need for more researches. The study with the Fisheries Research Institute has shown that the bacteria present in the early stages of fish development are mainly affected by water management, rather than feed organisms. However, enriching feed organisms with probiotics can introduce probiotics into the intestines of *Fourfinger threadfin* fry, reducing the risk of bacterial disease outbreaks.