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高關注度動物法醫病理診斷案例分析

疾病診斷組

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摘要

本研究分析本所執行之兩起社會高度關注之動物死亡案例：(1) 2020 年底至 2021 年初「陽明山水牛冬季死亡案」：檢驗結果顯示，多例死亡水牛均呈現慢性營養不良、低白蛋白血症、全身性脂肪漿液性萎縮及骨髓發育不全，本案被認為與陽明山水牛可自由採食的食物資源受限及極端氣候變化有關。(2) 2023 年「東非狒狒槍傷案」：桃園市楊梅區發現一隻遊蕩東非狒狒(*Papio anubis*)，在捕捉過程中，因遭受單一非接觸或非近距離之獵槍傷，造成貫穿胸腔與心臟之致命傷，經法醫學檢驗可見子彈射入口、射出口及對應之槍傷證據。

上述案例因皆具高度社會輿論與公眾關注，需即時整合資訊及建立跨領域專家合作。運用獸醫病理學、法醫病理學、毒物學及分子生物診斷等技術，逐步釐清死亡原因與死亡方式，提供具體有力之證據以支援司法調查，進而提升動物福祉與促進野生動物保育及管理制度之完善。

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High-profile veterinary forensic pathology case analysis

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Abstract

This study presents the analysis of two high-profile animal mortality cases investigated by the Veterinary Research Institute: (1) The " Winter Mortality Events in Yangmingshan Water Buffaloes" (late 2020 to early 2021): Postmortem examinations revealed that the diseased water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) exhibited chronic malnutrition, hypoproteinemia, systemic serous fat atrophy, and bone marrow hypoplasia. These findings suggested that limited foraging resources and extreme weather changes could be the contributing factors; (2) The "Gunshot Injury in an Olive Baboon" (2023): A free-ranging olive baboon (*Papio anubis*) was found in Yangmei District, Taoyuan City. During the capture process, the baboon sustained a perforating gunshot lethal wound to the thoracic cavity and heart, inflicted by a non-contact or non-close-range shot. Forensic examination revealed corresponding gunshot evidence at the entry and exit wounds.

Both cases required rapid information integration and multidisciplinary collaboration due to their high-profile nature and public scrutiny. By applying diagnostic techniques from veterinary pathology, forensic pathology, toxicology, and molecular diagnostics, the causes and manners of death were elucidated systematically**.** These findings provided robust scientific evidence for judicial proceedings, contributed to the promotion of animal welfare, and supported improvements in wildlife conservation and management frameworks.