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豬瘟疫苗拔針後之豬瘟監測結果與分析

新興傳染病組

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摘要

豬瘟病毒（CSFV）為世界動物衛生組織（WOAH）列為應通報之重大疾病，我國屬於甲類動物傳染病，主要侵犯豬隻淋巴組織與血管內皮細胞，引發免疫抑制與全身性出血。該病最早於日治時期出現在臺灣，經豬瘟疫苗施打後有效控制疫情，已經超過 19 年沒有案例通報。因此，我國於 2021 年開始執行豬瘟清除計畫，分三階段性逐步停止疫苗接種，並於今（2025）年 5 月 29 日正式獲 WOAH 認可為豬瘟非疫國。本報告中描述向 WOAH 提交之停止施打疫苗後的監測資料，涵蓋主動監測（豬場、化製場、屠宰場、種豬精液及圈養山豬）及被動監測（棄置死豬、海漂豬及野豬），共計 886 場次，15,378 頭豬，均未檢測出豬瘟野外病毒。此外，16 至 20 週齡肉豬豬瘟中和抗體逾九成為陰性（力價小於 8 倍）。綜上結果顯示，臺灣歷經逾百年之豬瘟防疫歷程後，環境中已無野外病毒存在，然鄰國仍為豬瘟疫區，未來應持續落實監測與邊境管理，避免疫情再次傳入。

Classical Swine Fever Monitoring and Analysis After Cessation of Vaccination

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Abstract

Classical swine fever virus (CSFV), a significant disease listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), is classified as List A infectious animal disease in Taiwan. It mainly affects the lymphoid tissue and vascular endothelial cells of pigs, causing immunosuppression and systemic hemorrhage. The disease first appeared in Taiwan during the Japanese colonial period. The implementation of a vaccination program successfully brought the epidemic under control, with no cases reported for over 19 years. Consequently, Taiwan initiated a CSFV eradication program in 2021, which involved a three-phase gradual cessation of vaccination. On May 29, 2025, Taiwan was officially recognized by the WOAH as a Classical swine fever-free country. This report describes the surveillance data submitted to WOAH following the cessation of vaccination, covering both active surveillance (pig farms, rendering plants, slaughterhouses, boar semen, and captive wild boars) and passive surveillance (discarding dead pigs, wash-ashored dead pigs, and wild boars). A total of 886 sampling events covering 15,378 pigs were tested, with no detection of the wild-type CSFV. Furthermore, over 90% of 16-to-20-week-old finishing pigs had negative CSFV neutralizing antibody titers (less than 1:8). In conclusion, after more than a century of efforts to prevent and control classical swine fever, the wild-type virus no longer exists in Taiwan's environment. However, with neighboring countries still being endemic areas, it is crucial to implement continue surveillance and border control measures to prevent the reintroduction of the disease.