

近年野生動物及畜養牛隻血液寄生蟲感染狀態之探討

疾病診斷組

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摘要

本研究中檢驗 109-114 年間，臺灣淺山常見食肉目及草食野生動物，如白鼻心、鼬獾、山羌；及保育類食肉目如石虎、食蟹獾及黑熊檢體中的血液寄生蟲。野生食肉目及草食動物檢出物種包括屬於頂複門，梨漿蟲目的焦蟲 (*Babesia* spp.)、泰勒氏原蟲 (*Theileria* spp.)、胞簇蟲 (*Cytauxzoon* spp.)，及屬於真球蟲目的肝簇蟲 (*Hepatozoon* spp.)。這些物種具有類似的生活史，包括以壁蟲為終宿主，以脊椎動物為中間宿主，惟其引起的臨床表現多樣。

畜養牛隻檢出之血液寄生蟲包括泰勒氏原蟲 (*Theileria* spp.) 兩種親血性黴漿菌 (*Candidatus Mycoplasma haematobovis*、*Mycoplasma wenyonii*) 及 1 例病原性未知的鞭毛蟲 (flagellate) *Colpodella* sp.。

本研究旨在探討臺灣常見於野生動物及畜養牛隻的血液寄生蟲感染狀態及其可能之致害與防治方法。野生動物及牛隻血液寄生蟲雖常見，但在臺灣之研究闕如。本研究雖非系統性研究，惟提供資訊可提供野生動物獸醫或大動物獸醫未來研究方向及擬定可能之保育或防治策略。

Investigation of blood parasites infection status in wildlife and domestic cattle in recent years

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Abstract

In this research, the common carnivores and herbivore in the low mountain of Taiwan (investigation period: 2010-2025), including Formosan masked palm civet, Formosan ferret-badger and Formosan muntjac, and the protected carnivores including leopard cat, crab-eating mongoose and Formosan black bear, were examined for their blood parasites. The discovered species in these carnivores and herbivore contained parasites belonging to the phylum Apicomplexa, order Piroplasmida: include *Babesia* spp., *Theileria* spp., *Cytauxzoon* spp., and *Hepatozoon* spp. which belong to the order Eucoccidiorida. These species have similar life-cycle, *i.e.*, they utilize tick as the final host and vertebrate as the intermediate host. Their clinical manifestations, however, are quite diverse.

The blood parasites discovered in domestic cattle included : *Theileria* spp. two hemotropic *Mycoplasma* (*Candidatus Mycoplasma haematobovis* and *Mycoplasma wenyonii*), and a case of *Colpodella* sp. (flagellate) infection, which pathogenicity was not clear.

The aim of this research is to investigate the infection status of blood parasite commonly found in wild animals and domestic cattle, and to discuss the possible damage which these parasites may cause, and control methods for them. Although blood parasites are common in wild animals and domestic cattle, relevant researches in Taiwan are scarce. Although not a systematic study, the information provided in this research can provide future research directions to wildlife and large animal veterinarians, and facilitate conceptualization of possible conservation and control strategies.