

豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒檢測

新興傳染病組

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摘要

豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒於 2015 年首次自美國豬群中被發現，其基因序列與豬瘟病毒、牛病毒性下痢病毒及羊邊境病病毒等典型瘟疫病毒存在差異，後續研究顯示此一新型瘟疫病毒與仔豬先天性震顫有關聯。近年來豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒於美國、歐洲與亞洲等多個國家的商業豬群被報導，但台灣相關資料仍有限。本研究應用即時反轉錄聚合酶鏈反應自淘汰豬隻檢驗豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒的核酸，經核酸定序確認含有豬隻非典型瘟疫病毒核酸。

The examination of atypical porcine pestivirus in pigs

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Abstract

Atypical porcine pestivirus (APPV) was first identified in 2015 during porcine diseases surveillance in the United States, with a genome sequence clearly distinct from typical pestiviruses, including classical swine fever virus, bovine viral diarrhea virus, and border disease virus. Following studies have suggested an association between APPV infection and congenital tremors in piglets, as demonstrated through experimental inoculation of pregnant sows. In recent years, APPV has been reported in commercial swine herds in multiple countries, including the United States, Europe, and Asia; but available data from Taiwan remains limited. In this study, samples from culled pigs were tested for APPV using real-time reverse transcription PCR (RRT-PCR), and the presence of APPV nucleic acids was further confirmed by nucleotide sequencing, providing evidence of APPV presence in Taiwan.