

台灣中部地區流浪犬及家犬沙門氏菌之調查

Investigation of Salmonella in Household and Stray Dogs of Central Taiwan

廖志偉;王裕智;蔡宇馨;宣詩玲;葉光勝;張照勤;陳德勛

摘要

沙門氏菌(Salmonella)的感染除了藉由食物污染的原因外，環境中的其他來源仍可偶然的使人類感染本菌。臺灣過去曾有從犬隻分離到沙門氏菌的紀錄，而近年來，有越來越多人飼養犬隻，犬隻也慢慢的由室外走入室內，與人類的的生活有緊密的接觸。因此爲了探討臺灣中部地區犬隻沙門氏菌感染的情形，本次調查於2005年11月至2007年3月針對中部地區5個縣市的收容所犬隻及家犬進行調查，共採集樣本1109個樣本，分離出168株沙門氏菌，其中收容所犬隻之總分離率爲16.0%；家犬部分分離率爲7.4%，血清型部份則以Newport(16.7%)及Enteritidis(10.7%)爲主；此外，沙門氏菌的藥物敏感性試驗結果顯示高達99.4%(167/168)的菌株對1種或1種以上的抗菌劑產生抗藥性。

Abstract

The salmonellae is transmissible from sources in the environment such as pet animals to human. Dogs are closely related with human living. The Salmonella spp. were isolated from dogs in Taiwan previously, so the aim of this study is to investigate the current status of the ~ (斜 15) Salmonella infection in household and stray dogs in central Taiwan. In this study, samples were taken during the period November 2005 to March 2007. Of total of 1109 dogs sampled, 168 Salmonella spp. were isolated, 16.0% were positive for Salmonella spp. of stray dogs; 7.4% of household dogs were positive for salmonellae. Salmonella Newport (16.7%) and Enteritidis (10.7%) was the most prevalent serotype. Additionally, the result of antimicrobial susceptibility test showed that 99.4% of isolated strains (167/168) were resist to one or more than one antibiotic.