

WHO 狂犬病非疫區國家之要求：

1. 最近二年內沒有任何人與動物(包括蝙蝠)之本土 lyssavirus 病例發生。且：
2. 在國內有適當的狂犬病監測系統持續監測。此系統需包括：具有按照 WHO 推薦之診斷方法進行診斷之實驗室；實驗室交通方便且很容易被找到。實驗室必須要針對該國主要之有感受性家畜與野生動物之狂犬病疑似病例進行診斷，其診斷之病例數需要達到某一個基本數目，而所有疑似病例之診斷結果均必須是陰性。國家級之公共衛生與獸醫機關應共同與關於狂犬病之國際法人，共同訂定需要監測之家畜與野生動物之最低樣本數。國家級機關應確保：全年之受檢樣本，是從全國各處平均且定時、有規律地取得。出現不正常行為之動物且被懷疑是感染狂犬病者，以及車禍死亡之動物，應列為優先檢查對象。狗貓等家畜，檢查數目應在家狗家貓總數之 0.01%至 0.02%之間。野生動物之血清學應視為狂犬病狀態之指標。
3. 應具備有效之進口政策，該政策要有預防狂犬病入侵之做法，由其是面對來自狂犬病非疫區，不需檢疫即可於進口後立即放行之伴侶動物，需要在適當處施以有效之預防做法。
4. 進一步之做法是狗貓與其他寵物均施打疫苗，且要有動物族群之管理做法。

S.O.P. 被認可

1300 000

9. Rabies-free and provisionally rabies-free countries or areas

pprecht

ward

arles

is CDC

WHO 參政案

警署

1,000 case

minimal

A **rabies-free country or area** — for the purpose of assisting public health authorities in assessing the risk of rabies associated with contact with animals and the need for rabies post-exposure prophylaxis — is defined as one in which:

- no case of indigenously acquired infection by a lyssavirus has been confirmed in humans or any animal species, including bats, at any time during the previous 2 years; and
- an adequate surveillance system is in operation. The system should include or be able to have easy access to one rabies laboratory using WHO-recommended techniques for rabies diagnosis, which tests a minimum number¹ of samples from suspect² cases belonging to the major susceptible domestic and wild animal species present in the country and reports only negative results. National public health and veterinary authorities in collaboration with relevant international entities should define the appropriate number of samples to be tested from the different susceptible wild and domestic species. National authorities should ensure that the samples are collected homogenously throughout the country and on a regular basis during the year. Priority has to be given to the examination of animals showing abnormal behaviour, suspected of being rabid, and those found dead such as road kills. For domestic animals, in particular dogs and cats, the number of samples to be tested should be between 0.01% and 0.02% of the estimated population. Serology for wild animals should be considered as an indicator of the rabies situation; and
- an effective import policy is implemented, i.e. measures to prevent the importation of rabies, especially those proposed in section 10.2, are in place.

Additional measures may also be in place, such as vaccination of dogs and other pets, and animal population management activities.

A **provisionally rabies-free country or area** is either:

- historically free of rabies and an adequate rabies surveillance system and an effective import policy have been put into place to confirm and ensure maintenance of the rabies-free status; or
- an area of a rabies-infected country where a successful animal rabies elimination programme is continuing and where an adequate rabies surveillance system and an effective import policy have been put into place to confirm the rabies-free status.

A provisionally rabies-free area becomes rabies free when it fulfils all