

疑似狂犬病狗貓需觀察 10 日之原始文獻

Tepsumethanon V, Wilde H, Sitprija V. 2008. Ten-day observation of live rabies suspected dogs. *Dev Biol (Basel)* 131:543-6. PMID: 18634517.

本研究旨在根據六個標準對疑似狂犬病犬貓進行十天的觀察期分析。當懷疑患有狂犬病的狗和貓咬傷人或其他動物或觀察到異常行為或異常疾病時，它們會被帶去觀察。1985 年至 2005 年間，在為期 10 天的觀察期內，收集了 1,222 隻狗和 303 隻貓的回顧性和前瞻性的數據。如果動物死亡，會使用螢光抗體測試進行腦部檢查。如果動物存活了 >或=10 天，它就會被釋放給主人或轉移到市政狗收容所。總共有 644 隻狗和 58 隻貓被發現患有狂犬病，在觀察後 10 天內死亡。此外，對於 1997 年至 2005 年間經實驗室檢測證實患有狂犬病的 208 隻狗，自提交之日起對六項標準進行了分析。實施 10 天觀察期的經驗證實了世界衛生組織關於在人類接觸後在獸醫監督下識別疑似患有狂犬病的狗或貓的建議。

This study aimed at analyzing a ten-day observation period of rabies suspected dogs and cats according to six criteria. Dogs and cats suspected of being rabid were brought for observation when they had either bitten a person or another animal or when abnormal behaviour or unusual illness was observed. Between 1985 and 2005, retrospective and prospective data from 1,222 dogs and 303 cats was collected during the ten-day observation period. If an animal had died, brain examination using fluorescent antibody testing was routinely performed. If an animal had survived for > or =10 days, it was released to its owner or transferred to the municipal dog shelter. A total of 644 dogs and 58 cats found rabid died within 10 days of observation. In addition, for 208 dogs confirmed rabid with laboratory tests between 1997 and 2005, six criteria were analysed from the day of submission. This experience with the implemented 10-day observation period confirms the WHO recommendation on identifying suspected rabid dogs or cats under veterinary supervision following a human exposure.