

美國疾病管制與預防中心於 2007 年宣布撲滅犬型狂犬病

美國疾病管制與預防中心在首屆世界狂犬病日研討會上宣布過去幾十年，美國各州和地方公共衛生部門一直在不懈地預防和控制狂犬病。在世界狂犬病日之際，美國疾病管制與預防中心（CDC）正式宣布，美國已消除先前在犬類中發現的狂犬病類型。這項聲明得到了全國動物狂犬病監測數據的支持。CDC 狂犬病計畫負責人 Dr. Charles Rupprecht 表示：「美國消除犬類狂犬病是過去 50 年來公共衛生領域取得的重大成就之一。然而，在全球範圍內預防和控制狂犬病仍有許多工作要做。」人類狂犬病是可以預防的，但每年仍導致全球至少 55,000 人死亡——幾乎每 10 分鐘就有一人死於狂犬病。世界狂犬病日由美國疾病管制與預防中心（CDC）和英國慈善機構狂犬病控制聯盟（Alliance for Rabies Control）發起，並由世界衛生組織（WHO）和世界動物衛生組織（OIE）共同贊助，旨在匯聚相關利益攸關方，提高全球對狂犬病預防和控制的認識，並籌集資金。“我們認為這不僅僅是一天的活動，”狂犬病控制聯盟執行董事 Dr. Deborah Briggs 表示，“這只是我們為在全球範圍內預防人類狂犬病和控制動物狂犬病而開展的長期努力的第一步。”

在美國，犬類狂犬病的消除是透過實施犬隻疫苗接種和登記制度以及流浪犬控制來實現的。「我們仍然樂觀地認為，美國官方宣布的犬類狂犬病消除狀態可以在整個西半球及其他地區得到複製。」Dr. Rupprecht 說。然而，從其他犬類狂犬病流行國家領養犬隻表明，美國目前犬類狂犬病消除狀態的脆弱性，並凸顯了全球控制的必要性，以及從地方到國家層面持續重視狂犬病預防和控制的必要性。「消除犬類間的狂犬病傳播並不意味著美國民眾可以停止給寵物接種狂犬病疫苗，」Dr. Rupprecht 警告。「狂犬病在野生動物中無處不在，並可能傳播給犬類或其他寵物。我們需要保持警惕。」儘管犬類狂犬病已被消除，但這種疾病在美國仍然對人類構成威脅，尤其是來自蝙蝠的傳播。狂犬病仍構成潛在威脅，其傳播途徑包括野生動物向家畜的溢出感染、家畜對新宿主的適應、潛在感染動物的流動以及家畜（尤其是貓狗）疫苗接種覆蓋率不足。「我們應該感謝過去幾十年來州和地方各級政府的巨大努力，正是這些努力最終使美國徹底消除了犬類狂犬病，」Dr. Rupprecht 說。「我們的公共衛生基礎設施，包括檢疫站、地方動物控制計畫、獸醫和臨床醫生，都在維護美國無犬類狂犬病狀態方面發揮著至關重要的作用。」美國疾病管制與預防中心及其眾多全球合作夥伴將利用世界狂犬病日的機會，慶祝我們在國內狂犬病預防和控制方面取得的成就，同時認識到我們有責任努力應對人類狂犬病、狂犬病和動物的危險性犬病。

資料來源

<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/155517>

CDC Announces at Inaugural World Rabies Day Symposium

For the last several decades, state and local public health authorities in the United States have been working tirelessly on the prevention and control of rabies. Coincident with the recognition of World Rabies Day, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has formally declared the elimination of the type of rabies previously found in dogs in the United States. This declaration is supported by animal rabies surveillance nationally. “The elimination of canine rabies in the United States represents one of the major public health success stories in the last 50 years,” stated Dr. Charles Rupprecht, Chief of the CDC Rabies Program. “However, there is still much work to be done to prevent and control rabies globally.” Rabies in humans is preventable, yet accounts for at least 55,000 deaths annually around the world – almost one death every 10 minutes. The World Rabies Day initiative, founded by CDC and the UK charity Alliance for Rabies Control and co-sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), aims to bring together the appropriate stakeholders to raise awareness and funding for rabies prevention and control globally. “We are looking at this as larger than a one-day event,” says Dr. Deborah Briggs, Executive Director of Alliance for Rabies Control, “This is the first-step in a long-term effort towards human rabies prevention and animal rabies control globally.”

In the United States, canine-rabies elimination was achieved through implementation of dog vaccination and licensing, and stray dog control. “We remain optimistic that this official declaration of canine-rabies free status in the United States could be replicated throughout the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere.” says Rupprecht. However adoption of dogs from other countries with canine-rabies demonstrates the fragile nature of the current canine rabies-free status of the United States and highlights the need for global control and continued emphasis on rabies prevention and control from the local to national levels. “The elimination of dog-to-dog transmission of rabies does not mean that people in the US can stop vaccinating their pets against rabies,” warns Rupprecht. “Rabies is ever-present in wildlife and can be transmitted to dogs or other pets. We need to stay vigilant.” Despite the elimination of canine-rabies,

the disease remains a human threat in the US particularly from bats. Rabies also remains a potential threat through spillover infections from wildlife to domestic animals adaptation to new animal reservoirs, movement of potentially infected animals, and lack of adequate vaccination coverage of domestic animals, particularly cats and dogs. “We can thank the tremendous historical efforts at the state and local levels over the past several decades for the ultimate elimination of canine rabies in the US,” says Dr. Rupprecht. “Our public health infrastructure, including our quarantine stations, local animal control programs, veterinarians, and clinicians all play a vital role in preserving the canine-rabies-free status in the US.” CDC and its numerous global partners will utilize World Rabies Day as an opportunity to celebrate the successes we have made in rabies prevention and control domestically, while recognizing our responsibility to commit to the challenge of global canine rabies elimination, human rabies prevention, and wildlife rabies control.

資料來源

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