

Abstract

Prevalence of Brucellosis in Sindh Pakistan

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Abstract

Background: Brucellosis is a bacterial disease caused by genus brucella. Bovine brucellosis affects cattle, sheep & goats, camels, equines, dogs and may also infects other animals. The disease in animals is characterized by abortion in last trimester and reproductive failure. All ages of cattle are susceptible, and infection can last for many years. Infected males develop epididymitis, orchitis and testicular abscesses. In humans, brucellosis can be caused by *B. abortus*, *B. melitensis*, *B. suis* (biovars 1-4) and rarely *B. canis*. The major losses caused by brucellosis are; decreased milk production, weight loss, calf mortality, infertility and lameness.

Objective: To identify the animals infected with brucellosis in selected districts and to develop disease control and mitigation measures of brucellosis.

Methods: The present study was aimed to determine the prevalence of brucellosis in cattle with reproductive disorders, randomly selected cattle, cross breed cattle and small ruminants (sheep and goat) in eight districts of Sindh by Milk Ring Test (MRT), Rose Bengal Plate Test (RBPT) and Indirect ELISA.

Results: A total of 4559 animals with reproductive disorders (4225 female and 334 male) were screened. The prevalence was found 25.16% in female cattle while 27.84% in male cattle. A total of 6390 randomly selected animals (6248 female and 142 male) were screened. The prevalence was found to be 10.57% in female cattle while 21.12% in male cattle. The 1002 samples were screened from cross breed cattle, the prevalence was 25.54%. A total of 1639 samples were screened from sheep and goat. The prevalence was found to be 14.46%.

Conclusions: It was concluded from the present study that brucellosis is endemic in Sindh, therefore the prevention of brucellosis with vaccination is best policy for the control of the disease.

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