



Surgical Survey of Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis in Traditional Breeds of Brazzaville

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Abstract:

Brucellosis is an abortive disease that has been present in Congo since a few decades. A serological survey was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of brucellic infection in sheep and goat farms in Brazzaville area. 69 blood sera taken from samples of not immunized animals and in age of reproduction, were controlled by the Rose Bengal Test (RBT). At the end of the test, four sera were positive, giving an overall prevalence of 5.79%, confirming the hypothesis of the presence of brucellosis in the congolese sheep and goat herd. A variation in the rate of infection between districts, sexes and species was observed. The highest prevalence rate was noted in District 2 Bacongo (4.34%). Flock prevalence was 15%. All animals found to be positive are female. Sheep are more affected than goats, 4.34% against 1.44%. The infection is perpetuated in herds because of the traditional practices of breeding working without animal health monitoring with numerous exchanges of breeding stock. Practices that also generate significant risks of public health. Thus, to combat this pathology, it is suggested systematic and regular screening of all sheep and goats in the country, including importation, followed by the slaughter of positive animals. It is also imperative to conduct public awareness campaigns on brucellosis and to complete this study by screening for human infection

Biography:

Jean Paul Miassangoumouka is veterinary doctor, Researcher and Head of the Department of Animal Health at the National Institute for Agricultural Research (IRA) of Congo, World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Focal Point on Animal Welfare.



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Webinar on Microbiology and Future Applications

Citation: J.P.Miassangoumouka; Surgical Survey of Ovine and Caprine Brucellosis in Traditional Breeds of Brazzaville; Future Microbiology 2020; July 22, 2020; London, UK