BRUCELLOSIS

IMPORTANT DISEASE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ECONOMIC LOSSES AND HUMAN TRANSMISSION

THE DISEASE
Brucellosis is a contagious disease caused by various bacteria of the family Brucella, with great importance for public health by the transmission to human and for having significant economic and health consequences.

AFFECTED SPECIES
Sheep  Goats  Cattle  Pigs  Dogs

TRANSMISSION
DIRECT CONTACT
Direct contact with infected animals, abortions, excretions, skin wounds, ocular conjunctiva and nasal mucosa.

ORAL TRANSMISSION
By ingestion of unpasteurized milk or milk products.

CONTAMINATION
The excretions pollute the soil, pens, beds of straw, water from streams and wells.
Brucella is able to survive in the environment for relatively long periods:
- In feces, up to 100 days
- In soil, up to 80 days
- In frozen environments for months

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS
HUMAN
Feveritis illness - undulating fever or Malta fever

ANIMALS
Abortion or lack of reproduction.

PREVENTION
Biosafety Measures  Vaccination and Diagnosis  Pasteurization of dairy products

Livestock Production
- Low birth rate up to 50%
- Up to 20% decrease in milk production
- 39% loses of benefits

Health and food security
- Increase slaughter of animals
- Closing borders
- Additional costs of workforce
- Work-related disease for farmers without correct protection
- Sickness due to unpasteurized products

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