BRUCELLOSIS ZOONOTIC DISEASE

Brucellosis is caused by several bacteria from the family *brucella.* The disease mainly affects **cattle, sheep, goats, camels, equine, dogs, and pigs;** wild animals are a reservoir. It is highly an **infectious zoonotic disease** that is **transmissible to human beings**

STATISTIC
Some regions like Western and Eastern Europe have successfully eradicated the disease

CASES
Incidence estimates in humans' range between 5 and 12.5 million cases annually in Kenya, primarily presenting with protracted debility

Clinical signs can suggest brucellosis, but confirmation requires serological testing of blood or milk samples

ECONOMIC LOSS
Brucellosis is a significant cause of economic loss due to reproductive failure in animals

Endemic in many African regions, particularly where livestock management practices are poor and also ranks as one of the seven most neglected diseases

IMPACT ON HUMANS

HIGH RISK POPULATION
Chronic condition that can lead to prolonged illness and disability, especially among high-risk groups like farmers, veterinarians, and abattoir workers.

TRANSMISSION
Direct contact with infected animals or their birth materials, ingestion of unpasteurized milk, and laboratory exposure

SYMPTOMS
Symptoms develop gradually, often starting with flu-like signs such as fever, sweating, and muscle aches.

Chronic infection can lead to severe fatigue, joint pain, and neurological symptoms in advanced cases

TREATMENT
HUMANS:
Antibiotic treatment with a combination of doxycycline or tetracycline and rifampicin

IMPACT ON ANIMALS

TRANSMISSION
Contact with infected birth materials, ingestion of raw milk from infected animals, and through cuts or mucous membranes

SYMPTOMS
Chronic infections may lead to reduced milk production and general weakness

Abortions, infertility, stillbirths, and birth of weak or dead offspring

HERD HEALTH & TREATMENT
PREVENTION:
Regular vaccination of livestock, pasteurization of milk, and maintaining strict hygiene standards in animal husbandry

CHALLENGES
DIFFICULTY IN ERADICATING THE DISEASE DUE TO ITS PRESENCE IN WILDLIFE RESERVOIRS

ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH VACCINATION AND BIOSECURITY MEASURES IN RURAL AREAS

KENYA

SOLUTIONS
IMPLEMENTING TEST AND SLAUGHTER PROGRAMS IN AFFECTED AREAS

REGULAR TESTING OF MILK AND MEAT PRODUCTS BEFORE THEY REACH THE MARKET

EDUCATION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSUMING PASTEURIZED MILK

Together, we can break the Chain

#KnowYourRisks

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One Health into Action