

BRUCELLOSIS ZOO NOTIC 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**

CASES

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

STATISTIC

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

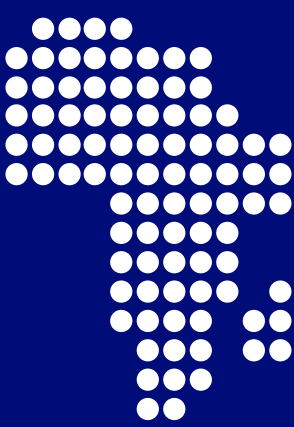


Clinical signs can suggest brucellosis, but confirmation requires serological testing of blood or milk samples



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



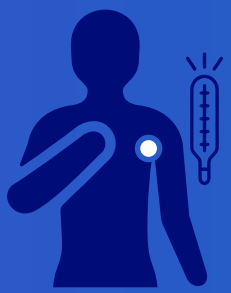
Chronic condition that can lead to prolonged illness and disability, especially among high-risk groups like farmers, veterinarians, and abattoir workers.

TRANSMISSION

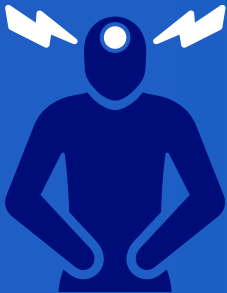


Direct contact with infected animals or their birth materials, ingestion of unpasteurized milk, and laboratory exposure

SYMPTOMS



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



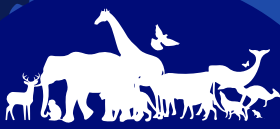
Chronic infection can lead to severe fatigue, joint pain, and neurological symptoms in advanced cases

TREATMENT



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

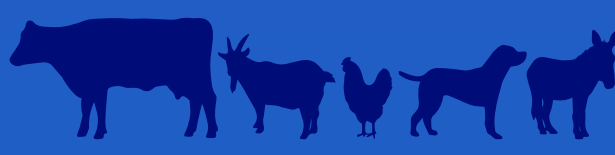
CHALLENGES



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



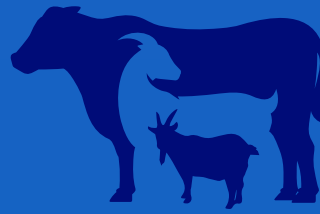
ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH VACCINATION AND BIOSECURITY MEASURES IN RURAL AREAS



IMPACT ON ANIMALS

TRANSMISSION

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



SYMPTOMS

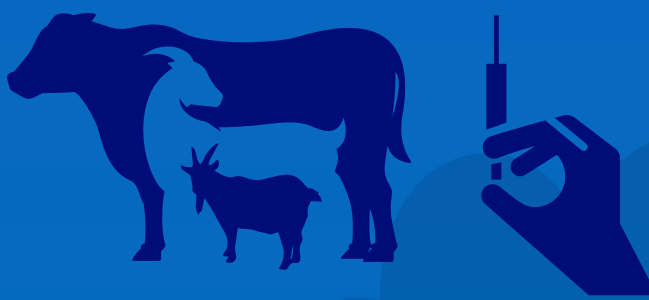


Chronic infections may lead to reduced milk production and general weakness



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

SOLUTIONS



IMPLEMENTING TEST AND SLAUGHTERING 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



ZoNoH
One Health into Action

