Molecular characterization and epidemiological investigation of Brucellosis in Sharqyia in Egypt

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The aim of the present study was to evaluate the vaccination program and immune response of vaccinated animals with Brucella vaccine in Sharqyia Province. The study was applied on 4772 lactating and non-lactating cattle from 2008 to 2011. Sera were collected from animals during routine diagnosis and control program. Brucella serological tests namely Buffered Acidified Plate Antigen (BAPA), Rose Bengal Plate (RBP), Tube Agglutination (TAT) and Rivanol test (Riv.T), Complement fixation test (CFT) and enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) were applied. Furthermore, milk and tissues especially lymph nodes were collected from some reactor animals for bacteriological isolation and identification of the causative microorganism. Brucella was isolated using polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Our results revealed that the prevalence of Brucella were 3.06 % of private farms compared to 2.82 % for individual animals. Bacteriological examination revealed that B. Melitensis biovar-3 was isolated. These reflect the role of cattle in transmission and spreading of Brucella.

Biography
M Sayed-Ahmed earned his BVSc degree from College of Veterinary Medicine, Mansoura, Egypt in 2001, and he received his MVSc degree in 2005 and PhD/DVM in Virotherapy and Viral Oncolysis in 2011 from School of Veterinary Medicine, Hanover, Germany (TIHO). Since 2011, he is Assistant Professor at the Department of Infectious Diseases, College of Veterinary Medicine, Mansoura, Egypt. He is currently Assistant Professor at college of Pharmacy, Jazan University, Saudi Arabia. His main area of research is on the pathogenesis and diagnosis of Infectious Diseases. He is a member of ESVP and ECVP since 2011.

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