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A performance of ELISA and a quality of milk in Algeria

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In order to prevent brucellosis in dairy cattle in the western region of Algeria and preserve the quality of milk and derivatives, we looked in 2009 the presence of serum antibodies to *Brucella* by different immunochemical tests. The wilayets concerned are those of Mascara, Relizane, Tiaret and Tissemsilt. The techniques of the buffered antigen test (EAT), the complement fixation (CF) and indirect enzyme immunoassay (i-ELISA) are used. A number 744 of dairy cows is affected by these different tests. In the wilaya of Mascara, a total of 418 cows which, only 02 cases were positive by using the EAT and 99 test cases using ELISA. At Tiaret the total number of dairy cows monitored is 156. Only one case is held by EAT positive but the use of immunoassay test showed 14. A similar observation was made for the 170 cows tested in Relizane province. In this region, eight cases were positive using ELISA. The other tests were negative. About five cows on Tissemsilt controlled only one positive case is obtained by ELISA. The results obtained using the three tests show the performance of the immunoassay has identified many cases of brucellosis found negative in the test use of the buffered antigen test and the fixing of supplement. The ELISA has better sensitivity because among the 744 sera tested only three sera were found positive by the use of tests of the EAT and FC but 112 cases were detected positive by ELISA. The animals that reacted positively to the ELISA have not done any testing EAT while all animals tested positively are for the ELISA. This zoonosis exists in western Algeria; with a prevalence of 15.05% revealed the use of ELISA test by which sensitivity and performance are recognized.

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