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Zoonotic importance of bovine herpes virus in man and animal

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The zoonotic importance of Bovine Herpes Virus (BoHV) in both people and animals is a subject of major interest and worry. According to reports, BoHV infection has a serious financial impact on the cattle business globally, harming both animal health and output. BoHV infection typically affects cattle, which can develop a variety of clinical symptoms including respiratory illness, reproductive problems, and generalized illness. The virus has substantial financial ramifications for the livestock industry because it can result in abortion, stillbirth, neonatal mortality, and decreased fertility. Furthermore, BoHV is known to cause latent infection, with the potential for reactivation and recurrent virus shedding, further complicating disease control methods.The zoonotic potential of BoHV is gaining attention. The fact that BoHV can spread from animals to people has been documented in numerous research, underscoring the virus' importance as a possible risk to the public's health.

Humans, particularly those who deal closely with infected animals, such as farmers, veterinarians, and abattoir employees, are at risk of contracting BoHV. BoHV infection in people might present as a minor respiratory disease, conjunctivitis, or even more serious side effects including encephalitis and meningitis.Understanding BoHV's zoonotic significance is critical for developing effective management and prevention strategies. It is possible to lower infection rates and financial losses in the cattle business by implementing stringent biosecurity measures and routine testing in livestock populations. Additionally, it is essential to increase awareness among those who are at a high risk of exposure, such as farmers and animal health experts, in order to lessen the spread of BoHV from animals to humans. In conclusion, the importance of the zoonotic transmission of the bovine herpesvirus to both humans and animals cannot be overstated. To effectively address BoHV infections in both animal and human populations, it is critical to prioritize research, surveillance, and prevention activities.