Brucellosis at livestock/wildlife/human interface in Uganda

1. OBJECTIVES
- Exemplify the impact that a NTD (Neglected Disease) can generate.
- Evaluate the effects on populations' life quality in endemic areas of Brucellosis.
- Define the current situation about Brucellosis in Uganda.

2. NEGLECTED DISEASES AND BRUCELLOSIS
B. abortus → cattle  B. melitensis → small ruminants
Human Brucellosis often ignored and underreported → debilitating and nonspecific clinical signs
Wildlife as reservoirs
Affects developing countries → + raw milk consumption & + close contact to animals

3. BRUCELLOSIS IN AFRICA

Lack of proper diagnosis
Socioeconomical environment
Urban area
Rural community
Intensification densities
Extensification movements

4.2 DIAGNOSIS OF BRUCELLOSIS IN UGANDA
- No patognomonic symptoms
- Frequent confusion with other febrile conditions
- Single FBAT not showing a real result
- RBT most reliable and affordable but lacks sensitivity
- Brucella tests not routinely performed, only if malaria is negative.

4.3. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN UGANDA
- Weak healthcare facilities and assistance
  - Waiting times
  - Diagnosis
  - Treatment
- Private centres not affordable for most people
- Uganda's guidelines consist in two susceptible agents

4.4 WILDLIFE
- Described outbreaks where cattle and wildlife abortions happened
- Other species infections seem to need the preferential host
- African buffalo, hyena, leopard, lion
- Urbanization can become the new habitat for some vector and reservoirs

4-4.1 DISEASE IN UGANDA
- Challenge of disease control:
  - Eliminate infected animals
  - Vaccinate animals at risk
  - Avoid consumption of raw milk
- High prevalences in livestock
- No reliable epidemiology of human brucellosis in Uganda
- Most of milk is marketed informally
- Increased consciousness in the recent years?

5. CONCLUSIONS
- Brucellosis: NTD affecting countries with limited resources
- Epidemiology as a key to sustainable management measures for these diseases
- High prevalences in Uganda and frequent risk situations
- Lack of quality healthcare assistance and poor socioeconomic factors in country
- Epidemiological investigations in the wild/livestock interface to guide the development of effective control strategies