

# 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

NTD

SOCIOECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT

MORBIDITY

URBAN AREA

RURAL COMMUNITY

INTENSIFICATION DENSITIES

EXTENSIFICATION MOVEMENTS

## 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?

## 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 SEEMS TO NEED THE **PREFERENTIAL HOST**
- AFRICAN BUFFALO, HYENA, LEOPARD, LION
- URBANIZATION** CAN BECOME THE NEW HABITAT FOR SOME VECTOR AND RESERVOIRS

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

- BRUCELLOSIS : NTD AFFECTING COUNTRIES WITH LIMITED RESOURCES
- EPIDEMIOLOGY AS A KEY TO SUSTAINABLE MANGEMENT 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