Abstract:

This study was carried out from November 2011 to October 2012 on 6763 dromedary camel in Berbera Veterinary quarantine admitted from four region in Somaliland, Somalia, to determine the seroprevalence of Brucella abortus in camel in Somaliland using RBPT and CFT, in relation to the area, age and season. The overall seroprevalence was 2.7 and 1.56%, by Rose Bengale Plate Test (RBPT) and Complement Fixation Test (CFT), respectively, the higher seroprevalence was found in August and March months as it reached 4.78% and 3.56%, respectively. The higher seroprevalence was observed in age group > 4 years old as it reached 6.12% followed by 2-4 years old 2.70%. by Rose Bengale test, in relation to the area, the higher seroprevalence was found in Hargesia by 3.94% and 2.78%, by RBPT and CFT respectively, while the lower seroprevalence was found in Buroa by 1.65% and 0.72% by RBPT and CFT, respectively. From this study we can conclude that, Brucella spp. exists within the camel herds in Somaliland. Due to the uncontrolled movements of different animals (camels, sheep and goats) through the borders between Somaliland and surrounding countries on which it is recommended to vaccinate the animals in Somaliland. Adequate Brucella control programs in small ruminants may contribute to the reduction in the prevalence of this disease in camel.

Keywords:

camel, Brucellosis

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