

## ZOONOTIC HEALTH HAZARDS CONCERNING BRUCELLOSIS AND LEPTOSPIROSIS IN EGYPTIAN SWINE AND HUMAN IN CONTACT

A.M.A. BARAKAT<sup>\*</sup>; E.R.H. ATTIA<sup>\*\*</sup> and SYLVIA O. AHMED<sup>\*\*\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> Zoonotic Diseases Department, National Research Center, Giza, Egypt.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Mastitis & Neonates Diseases Department, Leptospirosis Unite, Animal Reproduction Research Institute (ARRI), Haram, Giza, Egypt.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Department of Animal Hygiene and Zoonosis, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt.

---

### ABSTRACT

---

Received at: 26/6/2012

Accepted: 2/8/2012

Brucellosis and Leptospirosis are the most symbolistic swine occupational bacterial zoonosis constitutes direct occupational hazards for manipulating employees or animals that licked or eaten the aborted fluid or membranes. Occupational workers appear to be the most risk groups of contracting the diseases from pigs. It's of ecological impact and on target zoonosis to detect the sero-prevalence of those two zoonosis in human in contact with free living swine, reflect the human bio-hazards are due to direct contact with contaminant swine subset. Pigs are naturally exposed to zoonotic agents in their subset with subsequent direct occupational human hazards. *Brucella* and *Leptospira* are infectious agents probably reflects a major bacterial hazards for human in contact with the free living swine in addition the economical drawbacks consequences to swine abortion and piglet depletion. A total of 250 free rearing pigs blood samples were collected from different localities in large Cairo governorate, Egypt. Also, 150 serum samples were collected from occupational workers. Human and swine sera were tested for antibodies against the two zoonotic diseases by using Egyptian locally serological antigens and commercial kits. Antibodies against *Brucella* were detected in 42% of 250 pig samples using RBPT. The most sensitive confirmatory test was SAT 37.6%. The seropositive percent of human in contact using SAT 4.7%. Antibodies against three *Leptospira* serovars were detected in 66.8% of the serum samples from pigs using the Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT) at titers of  $1 \geq 200$ . The highest seroprevalence was recorded for *L. Pomona* serovar 32.4% followed by *L. grippotyphosa* 20.8% and then the lowest prevalence detected by *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* 13.6%. While in human 25.3% were positive with the highest incidence corresponding to *L. Pomona* 11.3%.

---

**Key words:** Zoonotic Health hazard, swine, Brucellosis, Leptospirosis.

---

### INTRODUCTION

More than 30 diseases are considered common to man and pig. Most of them, such as salmonellosis, trichinellosis, toxoplasmosis, Q fever, leptospirosis etc. may involve other animal species as well, while others are specifically porcine-related, such as *Taenia solium* (the cestode causing human cysticercosis), *Streptococcus suis* and *Brucella suis* (Shimshony, 2009). Brucellosis is one of the most important bacterial zoonosis worldwide (Young, 1995). The alarm toward Brucellosis that is highly contagious disease have Egyptian authorities priority, it's an endemic disease among Egyptian humans and animals (WHO, 1998).

Laboratory testing is an absolute prerequisite for a proper diagnosis of human brucellosis and for detection and confirmation of brucellosis in animals. Laboratory diagnosis of brucellosis in animals or man may be achieved either through blood culture or serological testing (Smits and Culter, 2004).

Poor reproducibility has been demonstrated with a frequently used serological screening test, the Rose Bengal test (RB), when performed at different study sites (Maichomo *et al.*, 1998). Specificity issues have also plagued the (RB) test. Consequently, positives should be confirmed in a more specific test such as the serum agglutination test, complement fixation test, or the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (Omer *et al.*, 2002; Al Dahouk *et al.*, 2003).

Leptospirosis has been recognized as an emerging global public health problem because of its increasing incidence in both developing and developed countries (Slack *et al.*, 2008).

Leptospirosis is considered as one of the most widespread zoonoses worldwide (Levett, 2001). The disease is caused by spirochetes of the genus *Leptospira*. Most of leptospira serovars can infect different animal species, but there genus is a primary host reservoir for each serovar, which ensures the survival and dissemination of the organisms (Birnbaum *et al.*, 1998).

The standard method for serological diagnosis of leptospirosis is the microscopic agglutination test (MAT), usually with a cut-off value at 100 (Faine *et al.*, 1999). To the cut-off value at 100, the MAT sensitivity is believed to be only moderate (Mousing *et al.*, 1995) and infected animals may have titers below the widely accepted minimum significant titer of 100, but the specificity is good (Ellis, 1999).

The economic loses and zoonotic potential of leptospiral infections in pigs are recognized throughout the world. The most commonly incriminated serovars are Pomona and tarassoni (Hathaway and little, 1981). Pigs of all ages are susceptible to Leptospirosis. Death or retarded development may occur in young pigs. Abortion and

stillbirth are also consequences of infections (Faine, 1994).

For the pervious reasons this study done for throw the focus on Bacterial zoonotic diseases infect human in contacts with swine as Leptospirosis & Brucellosis in cairo, Egypt.

## MATERIALS and METHODS

A total of 250 blood samples were collected from free rearing pigs from different herds scattered at Cairo, Giza & Qalyobia Provinces. Also, 150 blood samples were collected from human in contact.

Samples were centrifuged within 24 hours from collections and sera were collected. Serum of each sample was numbered, divided into 2 obliquities and stored at -20°C until tested. Sera were tested at the Department of Zoonotic Diseases National Research Centre, Dokki, Giza, Egypt and Leptospirosis Unite belonging to Department of Mastitis & Neonates Diseases at Animal Reproduction Research Institute, Haram, Giza, Egypt.

Human and swine sera were tested for antibodies against the two zoonotic diseases. the test methods and antigen types used were given in the following table

Table 1: Test method and Antigen types

| Diseases      | Test method                                   | Antigen types  | References           |
|---------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Brucellosis   | - Rose Bengal Plate Test (screening test)     | Whole antigen of <i>B. abortus</i><br>S99  | Rose & Roepke (1957) |
|               | -Serum Agglutination Test (confirmatory test) |  | Alton et al (1988)   |
| Leptospirosis | - Microscopic Agglutination Test              | Viable serovars<br>1- <i>L. grippotyphosa</i><br>2- <i>L. icterohaemorrhagiae</i><br>3- <i>L. pomona</i> | COLE et al. (1973)   |

### A- Serology of Brucellosis in pigs & human sera:

#### - Rose Bengal plate Test (RBPT):

The Rose Bengal stained Brucella antigen is used for the early detection of Brucella agglutinins (*Brucella abortus*, *melitensis* and *suis*) according to Rose and Roepke (1957).

#### - Serum Agglutination Test (SAT):

The most widely used test and was performed as described by Alton *et al.* (1988)

### B- Serology of Leptospirosis in pigs & human sera:

#### - Microscopic Agglutination Test (MAT):

Improved microtechnique for detection of leptospira antibodies, which Performed as described by Cole *et al.* (1973).

RESULTS

Table 2: Seroprevalence of Brucellosis and Leptospirosis in Human and pig sera:

|                | No of tested Pig sera | NO of seropositive tested samples | Seropositive % | No of tested Human sera | NO of seropositive tested samples | Seropositive% |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Brucella spp   |                       | 105 (RBPT)                        | 42%            |                         | 9(RBPT)                           | 6 %           |
|                | 250                   | 94 (SAT)                          | 37.6%          | 150                     | 7 (SAT)                           | 4.7%          |
| Leptospira spp |                       | 167 (MAT)                         | 66.8%          |                         | 38 (MAT)                          | 25.3%         |

RBPT= Rose Bengal Plate Test  
 SAT = serum agglutination test  
 MAT = Microscopic Agglutination Test.

Table 3: Detection of leptospira serovars antibodies in pigs sera using Microscopic Agglutination Test:

| serovars                     | 250 tested pigs |      | 1≥200 MAT Titers (total immunoglobulin) |       |       |        |        |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|
|                              | Seropositive    | %    | 1/200                                   | 1/400 | 1/800 | 1/1600 | 1/3200 |
| <i>L.pomona</i>              | 81              | 32.4 | 9                                       | 16    | 21    | 27     | 8      |
| <i>L.icterohaemorrhagiae</i> | 34              | 13.6 | 4                                       | 7     | 9     | 11     | 3      |
| <i>L.grippotyphosa</i>       | 52              | 20.8 | 8                                       | 12    | 16    | 9      | 7      |
| Total                        | 167             | 66.8 |   |       |       |        |        |

Table (3) summarizes the results obtained by Microscopic Agglutination Test, it was noticed that leptospiral agglutinins against three leptospiral serovars were detected in 167 out of 250 pig sera (66.8%); meanwhile, *L. pomona* antibodies was the most predominant in pig sera with (32.4%) of the total number of the examined sera followed by *L.grippotyphosa* (20.8%) and then *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* (13.6%).

Table 4: Detection of leptospira antibodies in human sera using Microscopic Agglutination Test:

| serovars                     | 150 tested persons |      | 1≥200 MAT Titers (total immunoglobulin) |       |       |        |        |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|
|                              | Seropositive       | %    | 1/200                                   | 1/400 | 1/800 | 1/1600 | 1/3200 |
| <i>L.pomona</i>              | 17                 | 11.3 | 2                                       | 4     | 4     | 6      | 1      |
| <i>L.icterohaemorrhagiae</i> | 10                 | 6.7  | 4                                       | 2     | 1     | 3      | 0      |
| <i>L.grippotyphosa</i>       | 11                 | 7.3  | 3                                       | 4     | 2     | 2      | 0      |
| Total                        | 38                 | 25.3 |   |       |       |        |        |

Table (4) summarizes the results obtained by Microscopic Agglutination Test, it was noticed that leptospiral agglutinins against three leptospiral serovars were detected in 38 out of 150 human sera (25.3%); meanwhile, *L.Pomona* antibodies was the most predominant in human sera with (11.3 %) of the total number of the examined sera followed by *L.grippotyphosa* (7.3 %) then *L.icterohaemorrhagiae* (6.7 %).

**Table 5: Detection of *Brucella* antibodies in pig sera using Rose Bengal Plate Test:**

| Serovars     | 250 tested pigs |    |
|--------------|-----------------|----|
|              | Seropositive    | %  |
| Brucella SPP | 105             | 42 |

**Table 6: Detection of *Brucella* antibodies in pig sera using Serum Agglutination Test:**

| Serovars     | 250 tested pigs |      |       |       |
|--------------|-----------------|------|-------|-------|
|              | Seropositive    | %    | 1/160 | 1/320 |
| Brucella SPP | 94              | 37.6 | 50    | 44    |

**Table 7: Detection of *Brucella* antibodies in human sera using Rose Bengal Plate Test:**

| Serovars     | 150 tested persons |   |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
|              | Seropositive       | % |
| Brucella SPP | 9                  | 6 |

**Table 8: Detection of *Brucella* antibodies in human sera using Serum Agglutination Test:**

| Serovars     | 150 tested human sera |     |       |       |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-------|
|              | Seropositive          | %   | 1/160 | 1/320 |
| Brucella SPP | 7                     | 4.7 | 5     | 2     |

Antibodies against *Brucella* were detected in 105 (42 %) of 250 pig samples using RBPT. The most sensitive confirmatory test was SAT 94 (37.6 %). The seropositive percent of human in contact 7(4.7 %).

## DISCUSSION

Pigs included in this study appeared to be in good health when blood samples were taken; perhaps confirming the belief that, in pigs, equilibrium exists between the diseases agents and the host, but serologically there is evidence of zoonotic disease agent antibody activity. Serologic procedures to detect antibodies against *Brucella* in infected pigs are the most practical and most common means of diagnosis. Apparent healthy seropositive swine may be chronic shedders for *Brucella* and *Leptospira* via urine and other body fluids. Leptospirosis has been known as a zoonotic disease, caused by pathogenic spirochetes of the genus *Leptospira*. Zakład Chorób Swiń (2011).

In the present study a combination of Rose Bengal Plate Test and Serum Agglutination Test appeared to be advantageous in detecting individual reacting pigs, *Brucella* antibodies were found in 37.6% of the pigs tested, probably reflecting high prevalence of

infection. This finding is in full agreement with results obtained by Zaki (1948) on *Brucella* infection in pigs in large breeding establishment in upper Egypt.

The discrepancy between the high reactors detected by RBPT in Tables (5&7) than the results obtained by SAT in Tables (6&8) may be due to the fact that it is a highly sensitive test, which can detect low titer as in case of chronic brucellosis that can not be considered positive by the quantitative tests (Nicolett, 1982). On the other hand, Serum Agglutination Test is 10 times more sensitive to IgM than IgG1 and IgG2 antibodies (Alton *et al.*, 1988).

In this study, 37.6 % and 4.7 % of the examined swine and contact persons sera of Serum Agglutination Test had *Brucella* antibodies respectively, the compatibility between swine and human percentages are due to the fact that *Brucella* is of highly contagious characters. Where humans in contact mainly contracted infection from shedder swine, and usually predisposes farmers, shepherds, butchers, laboratory workers, veterinarians

and slaughterhouse workers. Also, indicate that swine behavior in clay water pools may play vital role for swine and human communication via droplet infection and through intact or abraded skin. Of 80 veterinarians, 92.5% had serological evidence of past or present Brucella infection (Pappas *et al.*, 2006). Also, lower results of brucella antibodies in human were recorded by Omer *et al.* (2002) who found that the prevalence of brucellosis among high risk occupational groups using Rose Bengal test is among occupational personnel (4.5%). Mudaliar *et al.* (2003) recorded prevalence of brucellosis of 5.33% in animal handlers and advised that the clinician should keep in mind the possibility of an occupational or environmental exposure in cases of fever of unknown origin.

Human brucellosis seroprevalence of 3.8% has been reported from Chad (Schelling *et al.*, 2003), 13.3% in Uganda (Mutanda, 1998) and in eastern Nigeria a 5.2% were seropositive (Baba *et al.*, 2001).

Leptospirosis, a worldwide distributed zoonosis caused by bacteria of the genus *Leptospira* (antigenically classified into serovars), may be directly or indirectly transmitted through infected urine or environment. Several domestic and wild animals are leptospirosis reservoirs. The disease presents occupational character since it is widely reported in professionals that work in humid environments. In developing countries, outbreaks are related to lack of sanitation, overcrowding in inadequate housing and climatic conditions. Leptospirosis causes numerous public health problems and educational activities are very important to its control (Ullmann and Langoni, 2011).

Leptospirosis affects professionals that are constantly in contact with animals and their residues, especially reservoirs (Tiwari, 2008).

Concerning leptospirosis, in this study, the percent of infected swine and contact humans are compatible 66.8 % and 25.3 %, respectively. The higher incidence in workers may be clarified due to the fast changeability in swine herd individuals, in contrast to long term stability with the same occupational employees.

The report of Burriel *et al.* (2003) in Greek swine herds indicated a prevalence rate for leptospira interrogans serovars (28.2%) a figure which is lower than that given in the present study. Among the serovars reported in other countries, serovar Pomona is the most important in pigs (Faine *et al.*, 1999; De lang *et al.*, 1987; Van Til and Dohoo, 1991), agreeing with the present work. It has been suggested that swine are important maintenance host for serovar Pomona (Faine *et al.*, 1999).

In the present study leptospirosis seroprevalence in human samples were 25.3% the result was in agreement with the study found in Israeli Troops near Jordan River (Hadad *et al.*, 2006). On the other

hand the seroprevalence was 9.5% in slaughter workers in New Zealand (Benschop *et al.*, 2009).

In the present study, the rectant serovars and respective frequencies were *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* (13.6%) and *L. grippityphosa* (20.8%) a figure which is higher than reported by DE. AZEVEDO *et al.* (2008), who found that seropositivity for *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* (9.5%) and *L. grippityphosa* (4.8%).

Infected sows may be aborted consequence to infection by *Brucella* and *Leptospira* while their foeti, fetal fluid, and membranes are harboring the causative pathogen. So, the aborted swine constitute direct occupational health hazard for manipulating employees.

Apparent healthy seropositive swine may be chronic shedders for *Brucella* and *Leptospira* via urine and other body fluids.

Venereal transmission from carrier boars and sows may play a role in maintenance of the disease (Bharti *et al.*, 2003).

It can be concluded that serological assays concerning brucellosis and leptospirosis verifies direct occupational exposure for high risk group manipulating carrier swine or their pollutant conditions. Also, this study reflect the need of public health worry by Egyptian veterinary authorities' toward swine on such condition that constitutes spots for spread out epidemics.

## REFERENCES

- Al Dahouk S.; Tomaso, H.; Nockler, K.; Neubauer, H. and Frangoulidis, D. (2003): Laboratory-based diagnosis of brucellosis—a review of the literature. Part II: serological test for brucellosis. Clin. Lab. 49: 577-589.
- Alton, G.G.; Jones, L.M.; Angus, R.D. and Verger, J.M. (1988): Techniqueds for the brucellosis laboratory. Institut National de Recherche Agronomique, Paris
- Baba, M.M.; Sarkindared, S.E. and Brisibe, F. (2001): Serological evidence of brucellosis among predisposed patients with pyrexia of unknown origin in the north eastern Nigeria. Cent. Eur. J. Public Health. 9: 158-161.
- Benschop, J.; Heuer, C.; Jaros, P.; Collins-Emerson, J.; Midwinter, A. and Wilson, P. (2009): Seroprevalence of leptospirosis in workers at a New Zealand slaughterhouse. N Z Med. J.; 122(1307): 39-47.
- Bharti, A.R.; Nally, J.E.; Ricaldi, J.N.; Matthias, M.A.; Diaz, M.M.; Lovett, M.A.; Levett, P.N.; Gilman, R.H.; Willig, M.R.; Gotuzzo, E. and Vinetz, J.M. (2003): "Leptospirosis: a zoonotic disease of global importance". Indian J. Med. Sci. 57: 181-186.

- Birnbaum, N.; Barr, S.C.; Center, S.A.; Schermerhorn, J.; Randolph, J.F. and Simpson, K.W. (1998): Naturally acquired leptospirosis in 36 dogs: Serologic and clinicopathological features. *J. Sm. Anim. Pract.* 39: 231.
- Burriel, A.R.; Varoudis, L. and Alexopoulos, C. (2003): Serological evidence of *Brucella* species and *Leptospira interrogans* serovars in Greek swine herds. *J Swine Health Prod.* 11(4): 186-189.
- COLE, J.R.; Sulzer, Cr. and Pursell, AR. (1973): Improved microtechnique for the leptospiral microscopic agglutination test. *Appl. Microbiol.*, 25: 976.
- De Azevedo, S.S.; Soto, F.R.M.; Morais, Z.M.D.E.; Pinheiro, S.R.; Batista, C.S.A.; Vuaden, E. and Vasconcellos, S.A. (2008): The effects of the leptospiral infection on reproductive performance in sows. *Vet. Arhiv* 78: 13-21.
- De Lange, J.F.; Gummow, B.; Turner, G.V. and Redmann, A.R. (1987): The isolation of *Leptospira interrogans* serovar Pomona and related serological findings associated with a mixed farming unit in the Transvaal. *Onderstepoort J. Vet. Res.* 54: 119-121.
- Ellis, W.A. (1999): Leptospirosis. In: *Diseases of Swine*. (Straw, B.E., S. D'allaire, W.L. Mengeling, D.J. Taylor, Eds). 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Iowa State Press. Ames. Pp. 483-493.
- Faine, S. (1994): *Leptospira and leptospirosis* (London: CRC Press)
- Faine, S.; Adler, B.; Bolin, C. and Perolat, P. (1999): *Leptospira and leptospirosis*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., MediSci. Melbourne. P 272.
- Hadad, E.; Pirogovsky, A.; Bartal, C.; Gilad, J.; Barnea, A. and Yitzhaki, S. (2006): An outbreak of leptospirosis among Israeli troops near the Jordan River. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.*; 74(1): 127-131.
- Hathaway, S.C. and Little, T.W.A. (1981): Prevalence and clinical significance of leptospiral antibodies in pigs in England. *Vet. Rec.* 108, 224-228.
- Levett, P.N. (2001): "Leptospirosis". *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* 14: 296-326.
- Maichomo, M.W.; McDermaott, J.J.; Ariml, S.M. and Gathura, P.B. (1998): Assessment of the Rose-Bengal plate test for the diagnosis of human brucellosis in health facilities in Narok district, Kenya. *East Afr. Med. J.* 75:219-222.
- Mousing, J.; Christensen, J.; Haugegaard, J.; Schirmer, A.L. and Friis, N.F. (1995): A seroepidemiological survey of *Leptospira bratislava* infections in Danish sow herds. *Prev. Vet. Med.* 23, 201-213.
- Mudaliar, S.; Bhore, A. and Pandit, D. (2003): Detection of antibodies to *Brucella abortus* in animal handlers. *Indian J. Med. Sci.* 57: 181-186.
- Mutanda, L.N. (1998): Selected laboratory tests in febrile patients in Kampala, Uganda. *East Afr. Med. J.* 75: 68-72.
- Nicolet, P. (1982): *Diagnosis and vaccination for the control of brucellosis in the near east*. FAO-publication, Rome.
- Omer, M.K.; Assefaw, T.E.; Skjerve, T.; Tekleghiorghis, A. and Woldehiwet, Z. (2002): Prevalence of antibodies to *Brucella* sp. and risk factors related to high-risk occupational groups in Eritrea. *Epidemiol. Infect.* 129: 85-91.
- Pappas, G.; Papadimitriou, P.; Akritidis, N.; Christou, L. and Tstanos, E.V. (2006): The new global map of human brucellosis. *Lancet Infect. Dis.* 6: 91-99.
- Rose, JE. and Roepke, MH. (1957): An acidified antigen for detection of nonspecific reactions in the plate-agglutination test for bovine brucellosis. *Am. J. Vet. Res.* Jul; 18(68): 550-555.
- Schelling, E.; Diguimbaye, C.; Daoud, S.; Nicolet, J.; Boerlin, P.; Tanner, M. and Zinsstag, J. (2003): Brucellosis and Q-fever seroprevalence of nomadic pastoralists and their livestock in Chad. *Prev. Vet. Med.* 61: 279-293.
- Shimshony Arnon, D.V.M. (2009): Porcine Brucellosis: another Common zoonoses in Pigs.
- Slack, A.T.; Khairani-Bejo, S.; Symonds, M.L.; Dohnt, M.F.; Galloway, R.L.; Steigerwalt, A.G.; Bahaman, A.R.; Craig, S. and Harrower, B.J. (2008): *Leptospira kmetyi* sp. Nov., isolated from an environmental source in Malaysia. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* Int.30.
- Smits, H.L. and Cutler S.J. (2004): Contributions of biotechnology to the control and prevention of brucellosis in Africa. *Afr. J. Biotechnol.* 3: 631.
- Tiwari, RR (2008): Occupational health hazards in sewage and sanitary workers. *Indian J. Occupational Environmen Med.* 12(3):112-5.
- Ullmann, L.S. and Langoni, H. (2011): Interactions between environment, wild animals and human leptospirosis. *J. Venom. Anim. Toxins incl. Trop. Dis.* 17: 119-129.
- Van Til, L.D. and Dohoo, R. (1991): A serological survey of leptospirosis in prince Edward island swine herds and its association with infertility. *Can. J. Vet Res.* 55: 352-355.
- WHO (1998): The MZCP Report on the Third Workshop on Human and Animal Brucellosis Epidemiological Surveillance in the MZCP Countries Damascus, Syriab Arab Republic, 4-5 May 1998 (1-47).
- Young, E.J. (1995): An overview of human brucellosis. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* 21: 283-289.
- Zaki, R. (1948): *Brucella* infection among ewes, camels and pigs in Egypt. *J. Comp. Path.* 58: 145-151.
- Zakład Chorób Świń, Państwowy Instytut Weterynaryjny-Państwowy Instytut Badawczy w Puławach. (2011): *Leptospirosis-current problems*. wasinski@piwet.pulawy.pl *Przeegl Epidemiol.*; 65(3): 471-6.

## المخاطر الصحية لأهم الأمراض المشتركة كالبروسيلوزس والليبتوسبيروزس في الخنازير المصرية والمخالفين لها

أشرف بركات ، السيد رضوان ، سيلفيا احمد

ترى الخنازير في مصر دون تفتيش صحى بيطرى فالخنازير بطبيعتها تتعرض لكثير من الميبيبات الممرضة نتيجة رعيها على المخلفات الادمية. هناك العديد من الميكروبات التي تؤدي إلى حدوث الأمراض المشتركة مثل البروسيلوزس والليبتوسبيروزس واللذان تعدان من أهم الامراض المشتركة التي تنتقل من الخنازير للعاملين المخالفين لها . كما تعتبر من أهم الامراض التي تسبب الاجهاض فى اناث الخنازير مسببة خسائر اقتصادية فادحة. تهدف الدراسة عن كشف انتشار تلك الأمراض المشتركة الخطيرة في مصل دم الخنازير الحية التي تتغذى على المخلفات الادمية والأشخاص المخالفين لها. تم جمع ٢٥٠ عينة دم من الخنازير خلال عينات دم من اماكن متفرقة من القاهرة الكبرى كذلك تم جمع عينات دم من ١٥٠ عامل مخالف لهذه الخنازير في مواقع متعددة. حيث تم عمل اختبار سيرولوجية في مصل الدم للخنازير والمخالفين لها ضد البروسيللا و الليبتوسبيرلا . كانت النتائج ايجابية للجسام المضادة ضد البروسيللا باستخدام اختبار روز بنجال (٤٢٪) فى أمصال الخنازير بينما فى مصل الإنسان (٦ ٪). بينما اظهرت النتائج (٦٦.٨٪) فى عينات الخنازير باستخدام اختبار التلازن الموى للمعدل عند التخفيف اكبر من او يساوى ٢٠٠ . وسجلت اعلى حدوث وبائي للليبتوسبيرلا بومونا (٣٢.٤٪)، يليه جريبو تيفوزا (٢٠.٨٪) ثم انتشار أدنى اكتيروهيملجى (١٣.٦٪). بينما فى الإنسان فكانت النتائج كالتالى (٢٥.٣٪) ايجابية وأعلى نسبة كانت سيروفار بومونا (١١.٣٪). يليها جريبو تيفوزا (٧.٣٪) ثم اخيرا اكتيروهيملجى (٦.٧٪).

### الخلاصة:

يعتبر مرض البروسيلوزس والليبتوسبيروزس من اهم الامراض المشتركة وكانت نسب الإصابة فى الخنازير التي تتغذى على المخلفات الادمية ايجابية وتمثل مصدر لانتشار الامراض للمخالطين من خلال الحيوانات الحاملة للامراض.