

Status of bovine tuberculosis and its zoonotic implications in Borana zone, Southern Ethiopia**Shubisa Abera Leliso**

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Abstract A cross-sectional study was carried out from April 2015 to June 2016 to estimate the status of bovine tuberculosis (BTB), assessment of community's current knowledge, and zoonotic importance on this disease in Borana zone, southern Ethiopia. In this study, comparative intradermal tuberculin (CIDT) test, structured questionnaires, and retrospective data were used, while the result indicated 3.8% prevalence at individual animal level with 5.6% (31/554) of doubtful reactors. Among related risk factors included, old animals were significantly infected by BTB than young one ($\chi^2 = 32.005$, $P = 0.001$). Parity number again showed significant difference ($\chi^2 = 29.163$, $P = 0.001$) where animals with many parity were more reactive to conducted test than few parity numbers.

Animals born in the breeding center managed under semi-intensive production system were more infected ($\chi^2 = 10.795$, $P = 0.029$) than those brought from outside of the center. Questionnaire survey in this study indicated that out of 130 interviewed respondents, only 30% pastoralists knew what BTB mean; whereas the level of individual knowledge from interviewed showed about 72.3% of respondents had poor understanding of BTB and only about 11.5% of them knew its zoonotic importance. Meat eating habit of communities in the area were culturally inhabited to eat cooked meat and only 12.3% (16/130) of respondents gave response on habit of eating both raw and cooked meat. Milk drinking habit of pastoralist in the area showed about 79.2% drunk raw milk and the rest 20.8% used both raw and boiled milk.

A retrospective data from Yabello Hospital indicated that current prevalence of human TB as 38.79% and showing the disease was highly increasing from year to year in the study area. This implies a great importance of human tuberculosis and its future concern in Borana zone. From this, there should be detail awareness of communities on BTB, its zoonotic importance, and the need of further investigation to develop control and prevention strategies according to the pastoral settings.

Biography

Shubisa Abera Leliso has completed her National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Center (Nahdic), Ethiopia.