

Abstract:

Brucellosis is an important zoonotic disease in human and animals. The prevalence rate of brucellosis is high all over the world and in most countries including Iran the disease is endemic. Milk, raw milk products and the products of infected animals are a major transmission source of infection to human. Because that in zabol province cattle and sheep are kept together and it is possible that animals infected with non-specific *Brucella* species. The aim of this study is to use PCR to demonstrate the contamination of milk with brucella and non-preferred host status *Brucella abortus* and *B. melitensis* in cattle in the city. 100 samples of milk of cattle from villages and city supplier milk centers of Zabol, were taken. , DNA was extracted directly from milk samples. B4 and B5 Primers PCR test the genus *Brucella* and too *B. a* and *B. m* and IS711 Primers PCR test used to determine the species of *mellitensis* and *abortus*. 7 out of 100 samples of cattle infected with *Brucella* genus, of which 5 of these samples infected with *B. abortus* and *B. melitensis* infection was 2 cases.

According to the results of this study recommended that PCR test to detect the bacteria in cow milk samples should be used.

Keywords: *Brucella abortus*, *B mellitensis* PCR



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Prevalence and diagnosis of *Brucella abortus* and *Brucella mellitensis* in cow's milk in Zabol city with using the polymerase chain reaction

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