

Abstract

Brucellosis is one of the most common diseases between humans and animals, which has caused huge economic losses in many countries around the world. This study investigates the serum prevalence of brucellosis and compares serological and PCR methods in cows born to one or more offspring in Saravan. In this study, blood sampling was performed through the vein of 100 cows with one or more births and at the same time a questionnaire for each sample including: race, age, number of births, body score, pregnancy status, history of abortion, history of placenta, arrival New cows per herd, keeping with sheep and goats and sampling time were completed. Samples were taken in the winter (February and March) of 1999 and after separating the serum, the samples were kept at a temperature of minus 20 for further experiments. Each sample was tested by serological (Rose Bengal) and molecular (PCR) tests. Of the 100 samples, all samples were negative in the Rose Bengal test and 19 samples (19%) were positive in the PCR test. The association of brucellosis infection with cattle age, cow breed and new cows entering the herd was significant. Lack of appropriate preventive measures for this disease in Saravan city can lead to a widespread epidemic of brucellosis among livestock and human populations, which requires an appropriate program to control, prevent and eradicate this disease.

Keywords: PCR, *Brucella*, Saravan



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