

The prevalence of Bovine tuberculosis and Brucellosis in cattle from selected herds in Dormaa and Kintampo Districts, Brong Ahafo region, Ghana

Folitse RD¹,
Boi-Kikimoto BB²,
Emikpe BO¹,
Atawalna J¹

- 1 School of Veterinary Medicine, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology.
- 2 Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Public Health Unit, Accra, Ghana..

Summary

Background: information on the prevalence of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis in West African countries other than Nigeria had been scanty in literature. This study estimates the prevalence of brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis in cattle from selected herds in Dormaa and Kintampo Districts, Brong Ahafo region, Ghana.

Methods and Findings: the study involved testing of 444 cattle for tuberculosis and brucellosis using single comparative intradermal tuberculin and Rose Bengal plate tests respectively. Tuberculosis was recorded in 29 cattle giving overall individual cattle level tuberculosis prevalence of 6.5% and herd-level prevalence was $64.7 \pm 4.0\%$ while the positive reaction to Rose Bengal was recorded in 13 cattle with overall individual cattle level brucellosis prevalence of 2.93%, the herd prevalence was $35.3 \pm 3.0\%$. The positive reactors to the diseases were significantly more in Dormaa district and cows than bulls. The infection was detected with increasing age; more between age 1 to 4 cattle in both diseases. The two diseases were detected in a >5year old cow giving an estimated prevalence of 0.23%.

Conclusions: though the estimated prevalence of the two diseases was relatively low in the districts investigated, surveillance and prevention of the disease in Ghana may be warranted because of the continual unrestricted animal movement which might result in an increased transmission to humans.

Key words: brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, cattle, Ghana.

Corresponding author:

✉ banabis2001@yahoo.com

✉ benabis2001@gmail.com

Emikpe, BO

Department of Pathobiology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.

Mobile phone: +233549410841.

Introduction

Bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis still remain important zoonoses that need to be controlled in most developing countries especially in Sub-Saharan nations. Bovine tuberculosis (BTB) is caused by *M. bovis* a Mycobacterium closely related to the human pathogen *M. tuberculosis*, both belonging to the Mycobacteria Tuberculosis Complex (MTC) [1]. Brucellosis is a bacterial infectious disease caused by *Brucella spp.*, with *B. abortus* primarily affecting cattle. The disease belongs to the world's major zoonoses [2]. Both diseases can be readily transmitted to humans via close contact with infected animals or animal tissue such as placental membranes in the case of Brucellosis [3].

Besides being a public health threat, both diseases can have serious economic impacts not only for the animal owners, but also for the regional and national economies through decreased animal productivity and market/trade impairments [4-5].

Information on the prevalence of these important zoonotic diseases in West African countries other than Nigeria had been scanty in literature [6]. In Ghana however, there had been very little information on field and abattoir investigation of these diseases in regions other than Greater Accra which are also at the receiving end in the cattle production and marketing chain in Ghana. Though, the study of BTB in Greater Accra showed a low endemicity of the disease [7], the distribution and the prevalence of the diseases at animal level in cattle kept under traditional husbandry in Ghana had not been accorded due attention. This investigation provides the point prevalence of BTB and brucellosis in small herds under traditional husbandry system in Brong Ahafo region of Ghana.

Material and methods

Study area and animal husbandry system

The study was carried out between February to March of 2012. Brong Ahafo Region was selected on the basis of livestock production potential and being at the receiving end in the cattle production and marketing chain in Ghana. The climate of the area is described as subhumid zone with an average annual rainfall ranging from 500 mm to 1150 mm. It has 27 districts of which cattle are concentrated more in Kintampo districts located between latitudes 8°45'N and 7°45'N and Longitudes 1°20'W and 2°1'E and Dormaa district which lies within longitudes 3° West and 3° 30' West and latitudes 7° North and 7° 30' North. Agricultural production system is of mixed crop and livestock production. The local breed includes Sanga (cross between local and zebu breeds) are often found grazing on communal land.

Sampling scheme

The districts were purposely selected based on the concentration of cattle in the area and 17 herds were randomly selected among them. In each herd, cattle more than a year and above were recruited. A total of 444 cattle were tested for tuberculosis and brucellosis. Assuming a prevalence of 10% in cattle, 384 animals would be required to estimate the prevalence with a precision of 3% ($\alpha=5\%$). Information pertaining to individual animals such as age, sex and breed was recorded. The single comparative intradermal tuberculin (SCIT) test was used for the diagnosis of tuberculosis [8]. For brucellosis, the same animals were sampled, using Rose Bengal Plate (RBP) test to detect *Brucella spp.* specific antibodies [8].

Data analysis

The proportions of positive SCIT and RBP tests were analysed in multivariate logistic regression models, using the breed, sex and age class of the animals as discrete explanatory variables. The herd prevalences were analysed in similar models. Herd with at least one positive animal, were considered positive.

Results of tuberculosis and brucellosis test

Positive skin reaction to bovine PPD was recorded in 29 cattle. The statistical analysis of positive bovine PPD reactions in cattle gave an estimated prevalence of 6.5% (**Table 1**) whereas the herd prevalence was 64.71%. No significant difference was found in bo-

vine PPD reactivity of cattle of different age, sex and breed) **Table 3**. Positive reaction to Rose Bengal was recorded in 13 cattle. The statistical analysis of positive reactors in cattle gave an estimated prevalence of 2.93% (**Table 2 and 3**) whereas the herd prevalence was 35.29%. No significant difference was found in positive reactors of different age, sex and in their locations. The positive reactors were observed more in Dormaa district (**Table 2**) and in cows more than the bulls (**Table 3**). The infection also increased with age as shown in **Table 3** with cases commonly observed between age 1 and 4. The two diseases were detected in a >5year old cow giving an estimated prevalence of 0.23%.

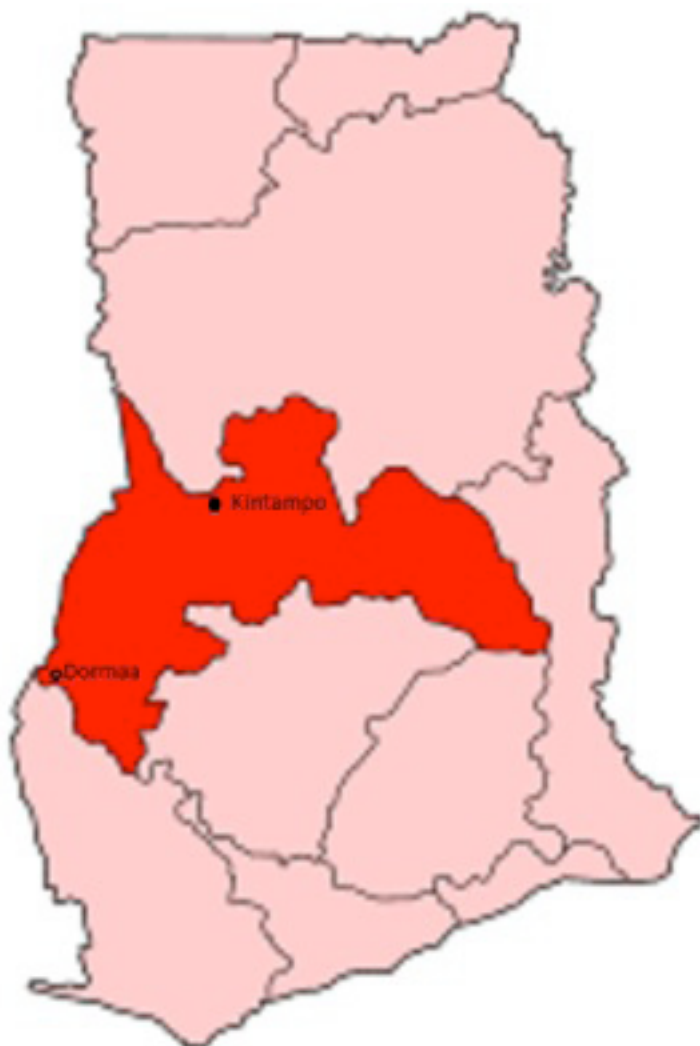


Figure 1. Map of Ghana showing Brong Ahafo Region with Kintampo and Dormaa districts.

Table 1. Occurrence of tuberculosis and brucellosis cases in cattle.

Disease	Total no. of cattle	No. affected
Tuberculosis	444	29 (6.53%)
Brucellosis	444	13 (2.93%)
Both	444	1 (0.23%)

Table 2. Occurrence of tuberculosis and brucellosis cases in cattle in Dorma and Kitampo districts.

Location	Total no. of cattle	Tuberculosis	Brucellosis
Dorma	346	24 (6.94%)	11 (3.18%)
Kintampo	98	5 (5.10%)	2 (2.04%)
Total	444	29 (6.53%)	13 (2.93%)

Table 3. Ages and sex of positive cases.

Age	Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Brucellosis	Males	Females
<1 year	2 (6.90%)	—	2	1(7.69%)	1	—
>1-4 years	15 (51.72%)	5	10	7(53.85%)	—	7
>5 years	12 (41.38%)	—	12	5(38.46%)	—	5
Total	29 (100.00%)	5 (17.24%)	24 (82.76%)	13 (100.00%)	1 (7.69%)	12 (92.31%)

NB: both tuberculosis and brucellosis infections were detected in >5year old cow.

Discussion

Cases of brucellosis and tuberculosis have been reported separately previously in Ghana but this study described for the first time the serology involving the two important zoonoses in Ghana. The point prevalence of Brucellosis in this study revealed a low infection in cattle herds in Brong Ahafo as compared to previous reports in other parts of Ghana [7], Nigeria [9, 10] and Zambia (6.3%) [5]. The preva-

lence of tuberculosis in cattle is also high compared to 3.85% reported in Malawi [11]; 1.3% in Tanzania [12]; 1.4% reported in Uganda [13].

In cattle, the SCIT test results indicate that bovine tuberculosis is present however, a small proportion of the sampled cattle seem to be negative for *Mycobacterium bovis*, despite the absence of control measures. In addition, the infection rate in both diseases seems to increase with age especially be-

tween 1 to 4 years old cattle [2] which also buttress the carrier status of both infections and the possible consistent field exposure. The fact that the infection were observed in females more could be due to the fact that more females were examined and most herdsmen keep cows longer for breeding and the longer the time of exposure, the more the possibility of detecting reactors and likelihood to excrete much pathogen through the nasal, vaginal, digestive and milk routes [14]. This is unlike the reports of Tschopp et al. [3] that showed that bulls and oxen have a higher risk of being BTB reactors than females. Another possible reasons for the low infection rate in cattle of the study area could be related to the breed (local and cross breeds, Sanga) being more resistant than exotic breeds.

Despite the RBP test might lack sensitivity [14], the results should be adequate to evaluate the occurrence of *B. abortus* in cattle especially in poor resource areas where there is no vaccination, and these show that there is a very low circulation of *Brucella* spp. in the study areas.

The occurrence of both tuberculosis and brucellosis in a five year old cow further buttress the presence of combine infection which may suggest a possible relationship or interaction between the two zoonotic diseases. Though the estimated prevalence of the two diseases was relatively low in the districts investigated, effort should be geared towards a more comprehensive surveillance and prevention of the two diseases in the cattle population in Ghana because of the continual unrestricted animal movement in the country which might result in an increased transmission to humans.

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