Dedication

To our wonderful teachers and parents

Preface

The work in this thesis was carried out in Labchek, a private veterinary laboratory, Khartoum Sudan and is designed to be a preliminary screening for *Brucella* antibodies in dogs reflecting the magnitude of public health hazard. The material presented is written according to the thesis writing instructions of Department of Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, Sudan University of Science and Technology.

Acknowledgements

Above all, praise to my almighty Allah for all graces.

We would like express our deep and sincere gratitude and appreciation to our supervisor Dr. Hind Elrayah, Department of Pathology Microbiology and Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery, Sudan University of Science and Technology for guidance, support, and constant encouragement throughout this project and also for her invaluable assistance instructions, and for reading and connecting the manuscript.

We are very grateful to Labchek Veterinary Laboratory for providing finance, technical assistance and place for bench work.

We thank Police Dogs Unit (Khartoum, Sudan) keepers and veterinarians, Mr. Hussain Barcellona and Mr. Mustafa Magdi and our colleages Mr. Adam Albashar, Mr. Mohammed sulaiman, Mr. Mohammed Abd elnoor, Mr. Fatin Mohammed, Miss Maria Alneel, Mr. Maali Alameen, Dr. Abbas and Omer Faraj for their assistance in sample collection.

. Thanks are also due to librarians and labours, College of Veterinary Medicine, Sudan University of Science and Technology without whom, it would not have been possible to accomplish this project.

List of Content

Contents page

DedicationI
PrefaceII
AcknowledgementsIII
List of contentsIV
List of figureVIII
English AbstractXI
Arabic AbstractX
Introduction1
Chapter I
Literature Review
1.1. Taxonomy
1.2. Brucella melitensis5
1.3. Brucella abortus6
1.4. Brucella suis
1.5. <i>Brucella canis</i> 9

1.6. Brucellosis	10
1.6.1. Definition	10
1.6.2. History of brucellosis	11
1.6.3. Transmission.	11
1.6.4. Causes and Pathogensis	12
1.6.5. Clinical Signs	14
1.7. Canine brucellosis(brucella canis)	14
1.7.1. Epidemiology	15
1.8. Diagnosis of brucellosis	17
1.8.1. Bacteriological Methods	17
1.8.2. Microbiological analysis	18
1.8.3. Blood culture	18
1.8.4. Serological Method	19
1.8.4.1. Rapid Slide Agglutination test (RSAT)	20
1.8.4.2. Modified rapid slide agglutination test (ME-RSAT)	20
1.8.5. Molecular methods	21
1.8.5.1 Polymeric chain reaction(PCR)	21
1.8.5.1.1. DNA extraction	21
1.8.5.2. PCR specific for <i>Brucella canis</i>	21
1.8.6. Diagnostic imaging	22

1.8.7. Differential diagnosis.	22
1.9.	
Zoonosis	23
1.10. Treatment	24
1.11. Control	24
Chapter II	
2.1. Study area	26
2.2. Study Population	26
2.3. Husbandry and management of PCD	26
2.3.1. Housing	26
2.3.2. Feeding	27
2.4. Husbandry and management of DOC	27
2.5. Sampling	27
2.5.1. Blood samples	27
2.5.1.1. Collection of samples for Rose Bengal test	27
2.6 Method for detection of Abs	27

2.6.1. Rose Bengal test27
Chapter III
Result29
Chapter IV
Discussion
Recommendation36
References 37

List of figure

Fig. 1. Male and female police cage dogs in Khartoum,
Sudan screened for brucellosis using Rose Bengal test30
Fig. 2. Male and female dogs owned by citizens in Khartoum,
Sudan screened for brucellosis using Rose Bengal test
Fig. 3. Detection of antibodies against <i>Brucella</i> in dogs owned
by citizens in Khartoum, Sudan using Rose Bengal test32

Abstract

Dogs can be affected by *Brucella canis*, *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella suis*. The main objective of the present study was to detect the presence of *brucella* antibodies (Abs). Forty five police caged dogs (PCD) and thirty two dogs owned by citizens (DOC) were examined for presence of antibodies of *Brucella* anitbodies (Abs) using Rose Bengal test (RBT). Our results show that almost all police caged dogs (PCD) were positively reacting for *Brucella* Abs. Dogs owned by citizens (DOC) showed less positively reacting cases than the PCD. The positively reacting dogs in this group were 56% while the rest 44% were negative for *Brucella* Abs. The detected Abs may be other than *brucella canis* as the dogs did not show any signs or lesion of brucellosis and there was no history of abortion except in one female of the surveyed bitches.

المستخلص

and Brucella suis ,Brucella meltitensis,.Brucella canis تصاب الكلاب Brucella abortus

الهدف الأساسي للدراسة هو الكشف عن أضداد البروسيلا. تم اختبار خمسة وأربعين كلبا من الكلاب البوليسية واثنين وثلاثين كلبا من الكلاب المملوكة للمواطنين باستخدام اختبار وردية البنغال. وجدنا في النتائج أن كل الكلاب البوليسية تفاعلت ايجابيا مع أضداد البروسيلا. وكانت الكلاب المملوكة للمواطنين اقل ايجابيا من الكلاب البوليسية, وكانت نسبة النتائج الموجبة 56% بينما البقية 44% كانت سالبة الأضداد المختبرة يمكن أن لا تكون Brucella canis , كما أن في الكلاب البوليسية لم تلاحظ أي أعراض لمرض الإجهاض المعدي وليس هنالك تاريخ لحالات إجهاض ماعدا حالة واحدة سجلت.