

EXTERNAL REFERENCES

ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES

February 2024

Publications / References:

BOVINE

CATTLE

1)Akoko J. M. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Mapping brucellosis risk in Kenya and its implications for control strategies in sub-Saharan Africa . Scientific Reports, 13(1), 20192.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6593 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence 6.8% 				Epidemiological study		
2)Ansel S. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Seroprevalence of <i>Brucella spp</i> and related risk factors in cattle from Laghouat District, South Algeria . Veterinaria,72(1), 37-43.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1393 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence 6.2% 				Epidemiological study		
3)Dheyab A. Q. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Seroprevalence of bovine brucellosis and its incidence in human in Thi-Qar province . Iraqi Journal of Veterinary Sciences, 37(4), 877-884.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 147 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT). <i>Results:</i> the number of positive samples using the Rose Bengal test (RBT) is 32 (21.8%); seroprevalence is estimated as 3.4% through employing the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI SPECIES. 	Correlation wxith other techniques			Epidemiological study		
4)Sokun K. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Seroprevalence of Brucellosis Disease and Lumpy Skin Disease on Cattles at Svay Rieng and Prey Veng Province, Cambodia . Journal of Environmental Science and Engineering B 12 (2023) 198-205.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> only one brucellosis case 				Epidemiological study		

5)Ntivuguruzwa J.B. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Seroprevalence of brucellosis and molecular characterization of <i>Brucella spp.</i> from slaughtered cattle in Rwanda. PLoS ONE 17(11): e0261595.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT). <i>Results:</i> The seroprevalence was 20.7% (62/300) with RBT, 2.9% (8/300) with the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, and 2.9% (8/300) using both tests in series. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
6)Takanouo D. T. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Seroprevalence of bovine brucellosis in central Cameroon. The Bioscientist Journal, 10(3), 357-366.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 460 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT). <i>Results:</i> RBT detected Brucella antibodies in 67 samples (14.63%). With the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, 41 (9,4%) samples tested positive for detecting Brucella LPS antibodies for confirmation. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
7)Kaba S. <i>et al.</i> (2021). Brucellosis Seroprevalence and Potential Transmission Risk to Workers at the Port-Bouët Abattoir, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Sumerianz Journal of Agriculture and Veterinary, 2021, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 76-84.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 387 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT). <i>Results:</i> all the seropositive animals (n=2) detected with RBT were also positive with the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES (prevalence 0.52%). 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
8)Merga Sima D. <i>et al.</i> (2021). Seroprevalence of Bovine Brucellosis and Associated Risk Factors in Western Ethiopia. Veterinary Medicine: Research and Reports, 317-324.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1152 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence 1.82% 			Epidemiological study		
9)Ntivuguruzwa J. B. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Seroprevalence and associated risk factors of bovine brucellosis at the wildlife-livestock-human interface in Rwanda. Microorganisms, 8(10), 1553.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1691 cattle sera were screened using Rose Bengal Test (RBT), then the results were confirmed by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> 13.6% of cattle tested positive using RBT (260/1907); of the 260 RBT-positive samples, 54.2% tested positive using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Overall true animal-level seroprevalence was 7.4% using both RBT and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		

<p>10)Awah-Ndukum J., Mouiche M. M. M., Bayang, H. N. <i>et al.</i> (2018). Seroprevalence and associated risk factors of brucellosis among indigenous cattle in the Adamawa and north regions of Cameroon. Veterinary medicine international, 2018.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1031 cattle sera from 82 herds were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT). • <i>Results:</i> overall apparent seroprevalence of 51 (5.0%) at individual animal level with 108 (10.8%) for RBT and 91 (8.8%) for the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. From a total of 82 herds included in the study, 38 (46,2%) herds for RBPT and 22 (26,6%) herds for the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. had at least one animal that tested positive. A true prevalence of 5.4% and test characteristics of 58.3% and 89.6% as sensitivity and 92.1% and 95.7% as specificity for RBPT and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, respectively, were estimated after combining the results with expert's opinion on the Bayesian model using WinBUGS after 30,000 iterations. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
<p>11)Awah-Ndukum J., Mouiche, M. M. M., Kouonmo-Ngnoy L. <i>et al.</i> (2018). Seroprevalence and risk factors of brucellosis among slaughtered indigenous cattle, abattoir personnel and pregnant women in Ngaoundéré, Cameroon. BMC infectious diseases, 18(1), 1-13.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 590 cattle sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT). • <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence was at 3.40% (3.4% for RBT, 5.93% for the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES). 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		

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CATTLE AND BUFFALOES

12)Jadav S. J. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Seroprevalence of Bovine Brucellosis in Panchmahals and Mahisagar Districts of Gujarat State of India. Indian Journal of Veterinary Sciences & Biotechnology, 18(2), 141-143.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 cattle and 90 buffalo sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT). <i>Results:</i> The seroprevalence among cattle was 12.22% by RBT and 4.44% by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. In buffaloes, the seroprevalence was 11.11% by RBT and 0.00 % by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
13)Khan M.R. <i>et al.</i> (2021). Seroprevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Bovine Brucellosis in District Gujranwala, Punjab, Pakistan. Animals, 11, 174.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 112 sera from buffaloes and 108 from cattle (from 46 unvaccinated herds) were collected. Parallel testing by the Rose Bengal Test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and Rose Bengal Test (RBT) was performed. <i>Results:</i> Parallel investigation showed 22.7% animal- and 58.7% herd-level seroprevalence. Three samples positive by RBT showed a negative reaction by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and 20 samples vice versa. Cohen's kappa coefficient showed a substantial agreement (percent agreement = 89.54; Cohen's kappa coefficient = 0.6) between the two tests. The relative sensitivity and specificity of RBT compared to the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES were 57.45% and 98.27%, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
14)Siengsan-Lamont J. <i>et al.</i> (2021). The Development of an Abattoir-Based Surveillance System in Lao PDR for the Detection of Zoonoses in Large Ruminants: Q Fever and Brucellosis Seroepidemiology as a Pilot Study. Animals, 11, 742.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 683 cattle and buffalo sera were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> only one sample tested positive (0.2% prevalence). 			Epidemiological study		
15)Jamil T. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Serological and molecular detection of bovine brucellosis at institutional livestock farms in Punjab, Pakistan. International journal of environmental research and public health, 17(4), 1412.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (409 buffaloes and 419 cattle) sera were tested using RBT and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> overall seroprevalence of 3.9% (32/828) and 3.3% (27/828) was detected by RBT and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, respectively. 			Epidemiological study		

SMALL RUMINANTS

16) Dadar M. and Alamian S. (2020). Investigation of small ruminant brucellosis among smallholder farms: The missing link in control programmes of endemic areas. Zoonoses and Public Health, 68(5), 376-383.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 435 sheep sera and 77 goat sera were tested using by Rose Bengal test (RBT). Positive sera were then tested by serum agglutination test (SAT) to confirm positive results; the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES was carried out on all goats and sheep sera further to confirm the agglutination serology results with a non-agglutination test. Results: in sheep, seroprevalence was 15.6%, 10.5%, and 11.5% for RBT, SAT, and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, respectively; in goats, seroprevalence was 11.6%, 9.1 %, and 10.8% for RBT, SAT, and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
17) Ebid M. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Seroprevalence of brucellosis in sheep and goats in the Arabian Gulf region. Veterinary World, 13(8), 1495.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sera from 6441 sheep and 2059 goats were tested using the Rose Bengal Test (RBT) and samples that tested positive were further analyzed by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES for confirmation. Results: out of the 6441, 46 (0.71%) sheep and 16/2059 (0.78%) goats were seropositive using RBT; the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES confirmed 41/62 RBPT-positive animals Thirty of 6441 (0.466%) and 11/2059 (0.534%) cases were positive in sheep and goats, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
18) Ullah Q. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Epidemiology and Associated Risk Factors for Brucellosis in Small Ruminants Kept at Institutional Livestock Farms in Punjab, Pakistan. Front. Vet. Sci. 7:526.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sera from 500 sheep and 500 goats were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: 5% and 5.2% prevalence in goats and sheep, respectively. 			Epidemiological study		
19) Bait K. S. <i>et al.</i> (2019). Sero-prevalence of brucellosis in small ruminants of Western Maharashtra. Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies; 7(5): 1417-1420.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sera from 226 goats and 74 sheep were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: 18 goats and 14 sheep serum samples were positive with overall seroprevalence of 10.66% (7.96% in goats and 18.91% in sheep). 			Epidemiological study		

20)Burns R. J. L. <i>et al</i> (2018). Serosurveillance of Coxiellosis (Q-fever) and Brucellosis in goats in selected provinces of Lao People's Democratic Republic. PLoS neglected tropical diseases, 12(4), e0006411.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1458 goat serum samples were tested using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> 20/1458 (1.4%; 95% CI 0.8, 2.2) goats tested demonstrated <i>Brucella spp.</i> seropositivity having serial positivity to both ELISA and RBT, despite 3.0% of goat samples returning seropositive ELISA results alone. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
21)Ijale G. O. <i>et al.</i> (2014). Determination of risk factors and level of awareness of caprine brucellosis amongst goat owners in Oju, Benue state, Nigeria. Animal Health and Production, 62, 177.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 241 goat serum samples were tested using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> RBT gave a prevalence of 13.7% while the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES confirmed the presence of <i>Brucella</i> antibodies in 7.5% of the sera tested. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
22)Kandeel A. E. <i>et al.</i> (2014). Seroprevalence of Brucellosis within sheep and goat flocks in Alkamil province in Saudi Arabia. Bothalia J, 44(5), 131-138.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sera from 308 goats and 272 sheep were tested using Rose Bengal test (RBT); all the samples tested positive by the RBT were further tested by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES for confirmation. <i>Results:</i> among the 580 samples tested, 22 (8.09%) sheep and 15 (4.87%) goats were found positive by the RBT, while 16 (5.88%) sheep and 15 (4.87%) goats tested positive by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		

BOVINE AND SMALL RUMINANTS

<p>23)Getachew S. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Seroprevalence of <i>Brucella</i> infection in cattle and small ruminants in South Omo zone, southern Ethiopia. Ethiopian Veterinary Journal, 27(2), 125-144.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1349 sera were collected from 450 cattle and 899 small ruminants (450 goats and 449 sheep). Rose Bengal Test (RBT) was used for screening and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES as a confirmatory test for the detection of antibodies against <i>Brucella</i> species. <i>Results:</i> the results of RBT were 6.4% for cattle, 5.6% for goats, and 4.6% for sheep. Following confirmatory test by the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, the overall seroprevalence of brucellosis was found to be 2.2 % in cattle, and 1.7% in small ruminants. <p><i>Such high variation between the tests might be related to the high sensitivity of RBPT particularly in chronic cases, and relatively low specificity in endemic areas. (sic)</i></p>	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
<p>24)Ismail A. H. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Comparative study on Seroprevalence and Associated Risk factors of <i>Brucella</i> Infection among sheep, goat and cattle in Somalia. Preprint Research square; https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1951554/v1.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1068 sera (467 from goats, 97 from sheep, and 504 from cattle) were screened for <i>Brucella</i> antibodies using the Rose Bengal test (RBT); all-positive serum samples and 80% negative samples with RBPT from sheep and goats and 50% negative sample from cattle were further tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> The overall Seroprevalence was 1% and 1.84% using RBPT and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES respectively in goats while 9.5% and 9% were positive in cattle using RBPT and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES respectively but there were no positive samples for sheep by both tests. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
<p>25)Troupin C. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Seroprevalence of brucellosis, Q fever and Rift Valley fever in domestic ruminants in Guinea in 2017–2019. BMC Veterinary Research, 18(1), 64.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1357 sera, sampled from 463 cattle, 408 goats, and 486 sheep, were analyzed using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence of brucellosis was 11.0% (51 of 463) in cattle, and 0.4% (2 in 486) in sheep while no specific antibodies were found in goats. 			Epidemiological study	

26) Hassan-Kadle A. <i>et al.</i> (2021). Rift Valley fever and <i>Brucella</i> spp. in ruminants, Somalia. BMC Veterinary Research, 17(1), 1-6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum samples from 609 ruminants (201 cattle, 203 goats, and 205 sheep), were serologically screened for <i>Brucella</i> species by modified Rose Bengal Plate Test (mRBPT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: anti-<i>Brucella</i> spp. antibodies were detected in 64/609 (10.5 %) ruminants by mRBPT, which were 39/201 (19.4 %) cattle, 16/203 (7.9 %) goats and 9/205 (4.4 %) sheep. When mRBPT-positive samples were tested using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, 29/64 (45.3 %) ruminant sera were positive for <i>Brucella</i> spp; only 23/39 (58.9 %) cattle sera and 6/16 (37.5 %) goat sera were positive. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
27)Ukwueze K. O. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Seroprevalence of brucellosis and associated factors among livestock slaughtered in Oko-Oba abattoir, Lagos State, southwestern Nigeria. Pan African Medical Journal, 36(1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 473 serum samples (221 cattle, 60 sheep, 192 goats) were tested using Rose Bengal Test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: overall seroprevalence values were 15.3% (RBT) and 16.3% (ELISA); seroprevalence of 17.2% (RBT) and 15.8% (ELISA) in cattle; 15.1% (RBT) and 14.5% (ELISA) in goats; and 8.3% (RBT) and 23.3% (ELISA) in sheep were obtained. <p>combination of RBT for screening of infected herds and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES.ELISA for identifying infected individuals was considered to be a quite appropriate and effective diagnostic tool for large-scale surveys of brucellosis. The RBPT is susceptible to cross-reaction with other gram-negative bacteria such as <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> O:9, <i>Escherichia coli</i> O:157; and some <i>Salmonella</i> species, which could lead to false positive results. (sic)</p>	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
28)Barkallah M. <i>et al.</i> (2017). A mixed methods study of ruminant brucellosis in central-eastern Tunisia. Tropical animal health and production, 49, 39-45.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 214 cattle sera and 164 sheep sera were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: among 214 bovine sera, 52 (24.3 %) and 43 (20.09 %) were RBT and ELISA positive, respectively. 24 (31.3 %) and 14 (8.53 %) out of 164 ovine sera were positive for using the RBT and ELISA, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
29)Elandalousi R. B. <i>et al.</i> (2015). Séroprévalence des maladies abortives zoonotiques chez les ruminants au nord de la Tunisie. Research fr, 2, 1419.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum samples from 95 sheep, 91 goats, and 148 cattle were analyzed using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: prevalence was 1.05%, 13.18%, and 3.37 % in sheep, goats and cattle, respectively. 			Epidemiological study	

CAMELS

30) Benfodil K. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Seroprevalence and associated risk factors for camel brucellosis in south Algeria. <i>Veterinaria</i> , 71(1), 17-26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 132 camel blood samples were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: seroprevalence was 5.3% and 1.4% using ELISA test and RBT, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
31) Muturi M. <i>et al.</i> (2021). Serological evidence of single and mixed infections of Rift Valley fever virus, <i>Brucella spp.</i> and <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> in dromedary camels in Kenya. <i>PLoS Negl Trop Dis</i> 15(3): e0009275.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 camel blood samples were analyzed using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Real-time PCR was performed on positive samples to detect the genus <i>Brucella</i>. The genus PCR-positive samples were subsequently subjected to a multiplex speciation assay with <i>B. abortus</i>, <i>B. melitensis</i>, and <i>B. suis</i> species-specific oligonucleotide primers and probes. Results: prevalence 24.2%; 32 seropositive samples and 3 borderline positive samples were run through PCR for DNA detection. 16 samples were positive for <i>Brucella</i> on PCR. Of these, five samples (32%) were positive for <i>Brucella melitensis</i>. 11 of 16 samples positive for <i>Brucella</i> genus on PCR could not be confirmed by the <i>Brucella species</i> PCR. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
32) Tanimoun H. M. <i>et al.</i> (2021). Prevalence and risk behaviours of camel brucellosis transmission in the peri-urban dairy basin of Niamey, Niger. <i>International Journal of Biological and Chemical Sciences</i> , 15(2), 379-387.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 275 camel blood samples were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: Among the 275 serum samples, 11 tested positive at the ELISA test and 1 at the RBT, giving an overall prevalence of 4%. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
33) Khan A. U. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Seroprevalence and molecular identification of <i>Brucella spp.</i> in camels in Egypt. <i>Microorganisms</i> , 8(7), 1035.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 381 camel blood samples were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT), the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, a commercial competitive ELISA and CFT. Results: <i>Brucella</i> antibodies were detected in 59 (15.5%), 87 (22.8%), 77 (20.2%), and 118 (31.0%) of sera by RBPT, the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, competitive ELISA and CFT, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		

34)Shabbir M. Z. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Sentinel surveillance of selected veterinary and public health pathogens in camel population originating from Southern Punjab province, Pakistan. Acta tropica, 205, 105435.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 992 camel blood samples were analyzed using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> prevalence 6.65% 			Epidemiological study		
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SWINE

35)Awah-Ndukum J. <i>et al.</i> (2018). Serological survey and associated risk factors of brucellosis in pigs in Cameroon. Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa 66(4):785-801.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1081 pig sera were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. The Bayesian approach was used to evaluate the diagnostic tests' sensitivity and specificity. <i>Results:</i> 2 pigs (0.19%) were positive using RBT and 20 pigs (1.85%) using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Bayesian analysis revealed a true prevalence of 3.35%; sensitivity of 63.8% and 82.1% and specificity of 99.8% and 98.2% for RBT and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
36)Pokhrel K. <i>et al.</i> (2021). Seroprevalence of Brucellosis among Pigs of Commercial Farms in Chitwan District of Nepal. Tribhuvan University Journal of Microbiology 8(1): 79-82.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 pig sera were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> Prevalence of brucellosis in pigs was found to be 15% (15/100) by RBPT and 10% (10/100) by indirect ELISA. Out of the 15 samples positive for RBPT, only 5 samples showed positivity also for ELISA. The remaining 5 samples were positive by ELISA but negative by RBPT. Correlation between the RBPT and ELISA of the same sample was 0.327 (Spearman's rho correlation coefficient). 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
37)Tshilenge M.G. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Occurrence of brucellosis in pigs kept in confinement and free ranging systems in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry 2020; 5(6): 39-45.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 814 pig sera were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> A prevalence of 4.42% and 3.19% was obtained using ELISA and RBT, respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		

38)Nematy Oozee Y. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Serological prevalence of Brucellosis in horses in the suburb of Tabriz, Iran. Journal of Zoonotic Diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 141 horse sera were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT), Standard Tube Agglutination Test (STAT), 2-Mercaptoetanole (2-ME) test, and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> 4.96%, 3.54%, and 9.2% of the samples were positive for RBT, STAT, and i-ELISA tests, respectively. The 2-ME test indicated the presence of IgG in all the samples positive in STAT. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
39)Adamu S. G. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Seroprevalence of <i>Brucella</i> antibodies in Donkeys (<i>Equus asinus</i>) in Yobe south senatorial zone, Northeastern Nigeria. Journal of Equine Science, 31(1), 5-10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 donkey sera were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> 21.5% and 18.5% were seropositive by RBPT and ELISA respectively. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
40)Hussain A. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Serological and molecular investigation of brucellosis in breeding equids in Pakistani Punjab. Pathogens, 9(9), 673.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 448 equine sera (440 horses and 8 donkeys) were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT), Complement Fixation Test (CFT), and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Real-time PCR was applied on seropositive samples. <i>Results:</i> 96 (21.4%) samples were found positive by RBPT, 3.56% (16/448) by ELISA, and 4.24% (19/448) by CFT. Real-time PCR demonstrated the presence of <i>Brucella abortus</i>-DNA in seropositive samples. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		

DOGS

<p>41)Marami L. M. <i>et al</i> (2021). Seroprevalence and associated risk factors of canine leptospira and Brucella species infection in west Shewa zone, Central Ethiopia. Veterinary Medicine: Research and Reports, 33-42.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 385 dog sera were analyzed using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> seroprevalence 4.16% 			Epidemiological study		
<p>42)Jamil T. <i>et al.</i> (2019). Serological and molecular investigation of Brucella species in dogs in Pakistan. Pathogens, 8(4), 294.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 181 serum samples from stray and working dogs were collected in 2 provinces; presence of antibodies against <i>B. canis</i> and <i>B. abortus/B. melitensis</i> was determined using the slow agglutination test (SAT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES, respectively. Real-time PCR was performed to detect and differentiate <i>Brucella</i> DNA at the species level. <i>Results:</i> A total of 37.6% (68/181) samples were found to be seropositive for canine brucellosis (<i>B. canis</i>) by SAT and 4.9% (9/181) for livestock brucellosis (<i>B. abortus</i> and <i>B. melitensis</i>) by ELISA. Of the 94 serum samples collected from one of the 2 provinces, 60 (63.8%) were positive by SAT, which subsequently tested negative by ELISA and real-time PCR. Among 87 serum samples originating from the other province, 8 (9.2%) were found positive by SAT and 9 (10.3%) by ELISA. One ELISA-positive sample amplified <i>B. abortus</i> DNA by real-time PCR. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		

WILDLIFE

43)Gakuya F. <i>et al.</i> (2022). Evidence of co-exposure with <i>Brucella spp</i>, <i>Coxiella burnetii</i>, and Rift Valley fever virus among various species of wildlife in Kenya. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 16(8): e0010596.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 363 sera from 16 different wildlife species were analyzed using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Further, 280 of these were tested by PCR to identify <i>Brucella</i> species. Results: sera from 44 buffaloes, 1 giraffe, 1 warthog, 2 elands, 1 leopard, and 1 lion tested positive (seroprevalence 13.7%). <i>Brucella</i> DNA was detected in 8 out of all the 16 analyzed wildlife species with 46 positive samples; 3 buffaloes and 1 giraffe tested positive for <i>B. melitensis</i>, while none of the samples amplified with <i>B. suis</i> and <i>B. abortus</i> species targets. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
44)Macías Luaces L. <i>et al.</i> (2023). Infection in Wild Boars (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) of Bavaria, Germany, 2019 to 2021 and Associated Genome Analysis of Five <i>B. suis</i> Biovar 2 Isolates. Microorganisms 2023, 11, 478.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11956 sera from wild boars were screened using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES and a direct pathogen detection approach was carried out on a subset of 681 tissue samples. Results: seroprevalence 17.9%; cultural investigation of 681 tissue samples yielded 5 <i>Brucella</i> isolates, characterized as <i>Brucella suis</i> biovar 2. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
45)Fredriksson-Ahomaa M. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Foodborne zoonoses common in hunted wild boars. Ecohealth, 17, 512-522.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 wild boar sera were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: antibodies to <i>Brucella</i> were detected in 9% (8/87) of wild boars. Visceral organs were available from 5 out of 8 seropositive animals of which <i>B. suis</i> biovar 2 was isolated from 4 wild boars. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	
46)Wu J. Y. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Seroprevalence of five zoonotic pathogens in wild ruminants in Xinjiang, Northwest China. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 20(12), 882-887.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were obtained from 30 Siberian ibexes, 94 goitered gazelles, 6 Tibetan antelopes, 32 argali sheep, 16 roe deer, 20 blue sheep, 56 red deer, and 4 wild yaks were screened using the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. Results: 6 positive samples showed seropositivity to <i>Brucella spp.</i> (2 goitered gazelles, 2 red deer, and 2 Tibetan antelopes, with respective detection rates of 2.6%, 3.6%, and 33.3%). None of the Siberian ibexes, argali sheep, roe deer, blue sheep, and wild yak samples were seropositive. 	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study	

MULTI SPECIES

<p>47)Kamga R. M. <i>et al.</i> (2020). Detection of <i>Brucella</i> antibodies in domestic animals of southern Cameroon: Implications for the control of brucellosis. Veterinary Medicine and Science, 6(3), 410-420.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum samples from 1873 domestic animals (855 cattle, 452 goats, 373 sheep, 160 pigs, and 33 dogs) were analyzed using Rose Bengal test (RBT) and the ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES. <i>Results:</i> The RBT revealed 6.94% (130/1873) of animals with <i>Brucella</i> antibodies. The prevalence was 9.7% in cattle, 9.4% in sheep, 9.1% in dogs, 1.87% in pigs and 1.3% in goats. The ID SCREEN®BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES revealed 6.35% (118/1873) of animals with <i>Brucella</i> antibodies. The prevalence was estimated at 9.12% in cattle, 8.04% in sheep, 6.06% in dogs, 1.87% in pigs, and 1.1% in goats. a high <p>Kappa Cohen coefficient of 0.87 with a significant p value ($p < .0001$), indicating a good concordance between the two tests.</p>	Correlation with other techniques		Epidemiological study		
<p>48)Singh U.M. <i>et al.</i> (2016). Seroprevalence of brucellosis during pre-monsoon and post monsoon seasons in different farm animal species of Nepal. Nepalese Vet J, 32(1), 1-6.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serum samples from cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat, pigs, yaks, and chyangras were screened using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS SERUM INDIRECT MULTI-SPECIES during premonsoon and postmonsoon seasons. <i>Results:</i> during premonsoon, prevalence 2.92% (38/1280); during postmonsoon, 25/1256 samples were seropositive. 			Epidemiological study		