

## Factors of Brucellosis Disease in Camel

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### Editorial Note

Brucellosis (Undulant Fever, Malta Fever, Contagious Abortion, Bang's Disease) is an infectious bacterial zoonotic disease of importance to global public health. It is affected by genus *Brucella*. These are tiny, aerobic, intracellular, negative coccobacilli. Dromedary camel disease can be caused by *Brucella abortus*, *Brucella melitensis*, and *Brucella ovis*. But they are often susceptible to brucellosis caused by *Brucella* and *Brucella abortus*, especially when fed with infected sheep, goats and cattle. Camels are not the main host, so the prevalence depends on the infection rate of the main host with which they come into contact. The disease in animals is characterized by retained placenta, placenta, uterine infection, fetal death and mummification, delayed maturation and infertility, arthritis and eczema, miscarriage or reproductive failure. Orchitis and epididymitis are also related to *B. Abortus* and *B. melitensis* in male animals.

Brucellosis is a highly infectious, zoonotic, and bacterial disease of economic importance to animals throughout the world and is considered one of the most common zoonotic diseases in the world. This study shows that the overall seroprevalence of brucellosis in camels is relatively low in the study population. Gender was found to be the main risk factor leading to the development of the disease, and age and fitness scores were not significantly associated with *Brucella* seropositivity. Although the seropositivity rate for camel brucellosis is low, seropositive animals may become a source of infection in the future, posing a public health risk and leading to low productivity and market value of camels. Despite the prevalence of brucellosis in camel populations related to animal husbandry, information on the epidemiology of the disease is lacking.

Some of the bacterial diseases, anthrax, brucellosis, salmonellosis, pasteurellosis and tetanus are not uncommon but the impact of contagious skin diseases appears to be declining with extensive management systems. But the cases of diseases inclining with the contact of various animals.

Due to the intense pruritis, the affected camel became restless. They bite, scratch and rub the affected area of, which can lead to the formation of large wounds with worm infections and secondary bacterial infections. The diagnosis of the disease is based on the clinical symptoms and the different stages of development of the mites and their ovas found in skin scrapings. Deep skin scrapes should be removed from the edges of the suspicious lesion and the valleys of wrinkles or wrinkled skin. In terms of processing, India extensively uses taramella oil which contains sulfur, kerosene, and coal tar.

In most provinces, a high proportion of older men become infected after contact with camels. In provinces characterized by seasonal reproduction and calving, increased camel mobilization, the main human infection rates are highest in spring and winter. It is found that there is a strong and significant correlation between the total number of dromedaries and the number of contact and non-contact cases of primary camels. Furthermore, the spatial correlation between the cases and the gender, age and dairy status of camels is significant. In most primary cases, COVID is transmitted from camels to humans, but there are still a large proportion of primary infections that are not clearly related to camels. The result of this study includes major COVID cases and camel populations in all overall worlds.