

Brucella ,Campylobacter

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Family Campylobacteriaceae

**Gram negative,
microaerophilic**

Curved or spiral rods

Causes of enteritis

Campylobacter jejuni

Campylobacter coli

**Causes of infertility
and abortion**

C. jejuni

C. fetus* subsp. *venerealis

C. fetus* subsp. *fetus



Survives in moist environments

Weeks to months

Some strains tolerate cold

Remains viable in:

Feces

Milk

Water

Vaginal discharges

Poultry litter

C. jejuni Transmission

Fecal-oral

Direct contact

Fomites

Bacteria found in/on:

Vaginal discharges, abortion products

**Undercooked meat,
raw milk**

Mechanical vector

Common housefly



Transmission:
C. fetus subsp. *fetus*

Ingestion

Contact with

Feces, vaginal discharges,
aborted fetuses, fetal membranes

Venereal (cattle)

Fomites

Semen, instruments, bedding

Cattle may become carriers

Disease in Animals

Enteritis

Many species affected

Young animals

Diseased or stressed adults

Usually resolves in 3 to 7 days

Intermittent diarrhea may persist

Newly hatched chicks and poults

Acute disease and death

Brucella spp.

**Gram negative
coccobacillus**

**Facultative,
intracellular organism**

Multiple species

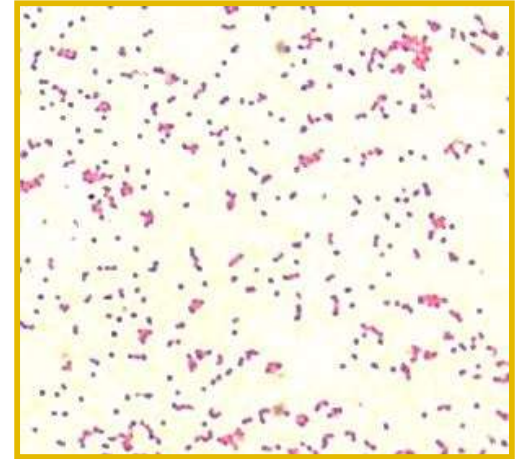
Associated with certain hosts

Environmental persistence

Withstands drying

Temperature, pH, humidity

Frozen and aborted materials, dust, soil



Transmission in Animals

Ingestion of infected tissues or body fluids

Contact with infected tissues or body fluids

Mucous membranes, injections

Venereal

Swine, sheep, goats, dogs

Fomites ●

Diagnosis in Animals

Isolation of organism

Blood, semen, other tissues

Serology

Brucellosis card test, ELISA

Brucella milk ring test

Demonstration by fluorescent antibody of
organism in clinical specimen

Placenta, fetus

Thank you