



LITERATURE REVIEW OF *BRUCELLA* SPP. PATHOGENS

Jenna Hovind

Advisor: Dr. Lorna Ruskin

MLSP 6905 Capstone Project Presentation

How do Minnesota brucellosis cases compare to worldwide endemic cases?

- Brucellosis – acute and chronic infections
- Endemic to Middle Eastern and Central Asian countries, the Mediterranean, Central and South America
- Minnesota cases from laboratory transmission and unpasteurized, non-domestic dairy

Literature Review / Background

- *Brucella* spp. and reservoirs
- Transmission and risk factors
 - Ingestion (unpasteurized dairy), inhalation, contact with membranes
 - Contact with livestock and secretions, laboratory
- Brucellosis signs & symptoms
- Laboratory diagnosis
 - Gold standard: culture isolation
- Challenges as an intracellular pathogen
- Worldwide significance

Materials & Methods

- Literature review of peer-reviewed scientific articles, textbooks and documents from CDC and MDH
- Case studies from CDC and MDH, infections in Indiana and Minnesota
- Compare case studies to endemic brucellosis experience

Case Studies

2006

- 2 microbiologists infected in workplace
- Indiana subculture sent to Minnesota reference laboratory
- Genotyping linked blood culture isolates to laboratory specimens

2021

- MN community outbreak from soft cheese orig. in Mexico
- 3 known infected

Results

Year	Number of Cases Reported	Determined Source of Infection (per cases)
2019	4	(3) Unpasteurized camel milk, Africa (1) Unknown
2018	2	(2) Unpasteurized camel milk, Africa
2017	3	(3) Unpasteurized milk, Africa and Mexico
2015	4	(1) Unpasteurized camel milk (2) Hunting feral swine (1) Pig slaughterhouse worker

Table 2. Reported cases of brucellosis in Minnesota per year, for the years 2018, 2017 and 2015. The total number of cases for each year correspond to a breakdown of the sources of infection. Predominant sources are unpasteurized milk from outside the country.¹⁵

Discussion / Conclusion

- Minnesota brucellosis
 - Acute, not chronic
 - Sources different from endemic countries
- Risk factors for contracting brucellosis
- Prevention strategies
 - Vaccination
 - Livestock eradication is key
 - Laboratory prevention measures
- Rare but still important to study and track

Study Limitations / Next Steps

- More cases, more data
- Greater detail per case
- Data from surrounding states
- Permissions to patient files

References

- Reference List

-

1. Tille PM. Chapter 35, *Brucella*. In: Tille PM. *Bailey & Scott's Diagnostic Microbiology*. Fourteenth Edition. Elsevier, Inc; 2017: 470-474.
2. Xavier MN, Paixao TA, Hartigh AB, Tsois RM, Santos RL. Pathogenesis of *Brucella* spp. *The Open Veterinary Science Journal*. 2010;4:109-118.
3. Dadar M, Alamian S, Behrozikhah AM, Yazdani F, Kalantari A, Etemadi A, Whatmore AM. Molecular identification of *Brucella* species and biovars associated with animal and human infection in Iran. *Veterinary Research Forum*. 2019;10(4):315-321.
4. Seleem MN, Boyle SM, Sriranganathan N. Brucellosis: a reemerging zoonosis. *Veterinary Microbiology*. 2010;140(3-4):392-398.
5. Moreno E. The one hundred year journey of the genus *Brucella* (Meyer and Shaw 1920). *FEMS Microbiology Reviews*. 2021;45:1-22.
6. Guzman-Verri C, Suarez-Esquivel M, Ruiz-Villalobos N, Zygmunt MS, Gonnet M, Campos E, Viquez-Ruiz E, Chacon-Diaz C, Aragon-Aranda B, Conde-Alvarez R, Moriyon I, Blasco JM, Munoz PM, Baker KS, Thomson NR, Cloeckaert A, Moreno E. Genetic and phenotypic characterization of the etiological agent of canine orchiepididymitis smooth *Brucella* sp. BCCN84.3. *Frontiers in Veterinary Science*. 2019;6:175.
7. Yagupsky P, Morata P, Colmenero JD. Laboratory diagnosis of human brucellosis. *Clinical Microbiology Reviews*. 2019;33:1.
8. Dadar M, Fakhrib Y, Shahalia Y, Khaneghah AM. Contamination of milk and dairy products by *Brucella* species: a global systematic review and meta-analysis. *Food Research International*. 2020;128:108775.
9. Khan MY, Mah MW, Memish ZA. Brucellosis in pregnant women. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*. 2001;32(8):1172-1177.
10. Pappas G, Panagopoulou P, Christou L, Akritidis N. Brucella as a biological weapon. *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences*. 2006;63(19-20):2229-2236.
11. Lalsiamthara J, Lee JH. Development and trials of vaccines against *Brucella*. *Journal of Veterinary Science*. 2017;18:281-290.
12. Schurig GG, Sriranganathana N, Corbel MJ. Brucellosis vaccines: past, present and future. *Veterinary Microbiology*. 2002;90:479-496.
13. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, 2019 Annual Tables of Infectious Disease Data. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance. Updated 2021. Accessed November 26, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nndss/data-statistics/infectious-tables/index.html>
14. Brucellosis. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated November 2, 2021. Accessed November 26, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/brucellosis/index.html>
15. Brucellosis, 2019. Annual Summary of Disease Activity: Disease Control Newsletter (DCN). Minnesota Department of Health. Updated July 19, 2021. Accessed November 26, 2021. <https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/reportable/dcn/sum19/brucellosis.html>
16. Health Advisory: Brucellosis Outbreak Associated with Soft Cheese in Twin Cities. Minnesota Department of Health. Updated July 1, 2021. Accessed November 26, 2021. <https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/ep/han/2021/jul1bru.pdf>
17. Laboratory-Acquired Brucellosis—Indiana and Minnesota, 2006. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated January 16, 2008. Accessed November 26, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5702a3.htm>
18. Brucellosis (*Brucella* species). Minnesota Department of Health. Updated February 14, 2019. Accessed November 26, 2021. <https://www.health.state.mn.us/diseases/brucellosis/index.html>