Study the spread of brucellosis in Iran

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Background and Aim: Brucellosis is one of the most common infectious diseases in parts of Iran that is shared between humans and animals and species of the genus Brucella cause the disease. The aim of this study was to investigate the spread of brucellosis in Iran.

Methods: This study is a review and the findings of its obtained of the collected findings by researchers who have explored in this field.

Results: The findings Mostafavi and Asmand in 1370-1387 showed that the mean annual incidence of the disease in Iran has been 43/24 in the hundreds of thousands and every year 27,500 new cases of the disease have been reported in the country. Poorhajy Baqir and his colleagues by investigation 318 people in Gonbad-e Qabus Health Center in 1388-1390 found that the incidence of brucellosis is high among those surveyed. Aghamohamadi trial results showed an increase in the number of brucellosis in the past three years, which reached 16 thousand cases per year and this increase was higher in the North West and West of Iran. In the study Ghlyyan and colleagues on 300 blood donors in Yazd in 1388 showed that 36 patients (12%) had brucella infection. In the research Norouzi and colleagues in Qom province 1380-90, highest of incidence of the disease (17.4 in hundreds of thousands) in 1383 and the lowest incidence (4.2 in hundreds of thousands) occurred in 1388. Kazerooni and his colleagues findings showed that annually more than 800 cases of brucellosis in Fars province is reported that more than 90% of which is rural and nomadic. Shahriari and his colleagues by investigation 374 patients in 1388-1392 found that 5.8 percent of nomadic, 23.5 percent of urban and 68 percent were rural. Hashtarkhani and his colleagues investigated epidemiological aspects of brucellosis in Razavi Khorasan Since 1388-1392. According to their results, in the first 3 years of study the disease incidence was ascending and in last 2 years it was descending and from May to August the prevalence was more than other months. 85% of patients were rural and 15% were urban. 56.9% were male and 43.1% female. Household and farmer-rancher were the most common jobs.

Conclusion: With statistical analysis of brucellosis in Iran and to identify enhancer factors of its can be prevented from spreading in Iran.

Keywords: brucellosis, Iran, humans