SEROPREVALENCE OF BRUCELLOSIS IN GOATS AND SHEEP IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

ZAIB UL NISA,1 IAHTASHAM KHAN,1 HEINRICH NEUBAUER,2 FALK MELZER,2 RIZWANA KAUSAR,1 WARDA RIAZ,1 HIRA HASSAN,1 TAYYABA KHAN,1 FAISAL ABBAS1 AND SHAHZAD ALI1

1University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan
2Institute of Bacterial Infection and Zoonoses, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institute, Jena, Germany

Corresponding Authors Email: shahzad.ali@uvas.edu.pk

Brucellosis is caused by bacteria of the genus Brucella and is characterized by abortion, retained placenta in female and orchitis and infection of the accessory sex glands in males. Brucella melitensis is the etiological agent of brucellosis in sheep and goats. The objective of present study was to determine seroprevalence of Brucella antibodies in sheep and goats in selected region (Chiniot and Kot Addu) of Punjab Pakistan. A total of 268 serum samples were randomly collected from sheep and goats from Chiniot and Kot Addu. Serum samples were tested for presence of Brucella antibodies using Rose Bengal Plate Test (RBPT) according to standard procedure. All total of 16(5.97%) serum samples were found to be positive for Brucella antibodies. Seroprevalence was higher in goats (9.90%) as compare to sheep (1.75%). Animals of Kot Addu (11.5%) were found more seropositive than Chiniot. Adults animals were more (8.22%) seropositive than young ones. Male were more seropositive (8%) as compare to female (5.76%). Finally, Local Hairy breed (22.2%) was more seropositive as compare to Daera Din Panah (1.92%) and Beetal (4.54%). In conclusion Brucellosis is prevalent in selected areas of Punjab. So, there is dire need of effect control and eradication programme of Brucellosis from small ruminants in these areas, to minimize the chance of human Brucellosis.

A HOSPITAL (BINOR) BASED RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THYROID CANCER IN SOUTHERN DISTRICTS OF KHYBER PUKHTOONKHWA PAKISTAN

USMAN ULLAH KHATTAK,1 AMIR BAHADUR,2 KALEEM ULLAH2 AND MUHMMADNASIR KHAN KHATTAK1*

1Department of Zoology, Hazara University, Mansehra, Pakistan
2Bannu Institute of Nuclear Medicine, Oncology and Radiotherapy (BINOR)
*Corresponding author: mmnasir43663@gmail.com

The incidence of thyroid cancer is increasing in developing as well as developed countries each year. Therefore this study was executed to estimate the incidence of thyroid cancer from southern Districts of Khyber Pakhtoonkwa (KP). The data were collected from Bannu Institute of Nuclear Medicine, Oncology and Radiotherapy (BINOR) KP. The overall thyroid cancer found in males and females was 49(37.12%) and 83(62.87%) respectively. The gender wise analysis indicated that in males the highest incidence 6(46.1%) was recorded in 2009 whereas lowest 2(20%) in 2015. In females, the highest incidence 8(80%) was recorded in 2015 whereas the lowest 7(53.8%) in 2009. The district wise analysis showed that maximum patients 61(46.21%) hailed from district Bannu whereas minimum patients 1(0.75%) hailed from district Tank. Age wise analysis revealed that 21-40 years age group was most prone to thyroid cancer with 63(47.7%) cases whereas the age group 81-100 years was the less affected with 1(0.75%). The anaplastic cancer was found higher 3(75%) in males compared to females 1(25%), whereas Papillary and