EXTERNAL REFERENCES

ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS MILK INDIRECT

Last update: January 2025

Publications / References:

1)Almashhadany D.A (2021). **Diagnosis of brucellosis in sheep and goats raw milk by fast and reliable techniques**. Iraqi Journal of Veterinary Sciences, 35 (4), 663-668.	• 320 raw milk samples (150 **sheep** and 170 **goat** milk were tested using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect and Milk Ring Test (MRT). • *Results*: the overall occurrence of *Brucella* antibodies in sheep and goat raw milk samples was 11.6% and 9.7% according to MRT and ELISA, respectively; neither significant differences between the two serotests regarding brucellosis detection nor between the populations screened were shown.	Correlation with other techniques			Epidemiological study	
2)Nawaz M. *et al*. (2020). **Bovine and caprine brucellosis detected by milk indirect ELISA and milk ring test in Islamabad Capital Territory, Pakistan**. Pakistan Journal of Zoology, 53(1), 391-394.	• 341 milk samples from **buffaloes** (n=180) and **goats** (n=161) were screened using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect and Milk Ring Test (MRT). • *Results*: prevalence in buffaloes: -Elisa: 16.1% -MRT: 5.6% prevalence in goats: -Elisa: 1.9% -MRT: 4.97%.	Correlation with other techniques			Epidemiological study	

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3)Khan T.I. *et al*. (2018). **Milk indirect-ELISA and milk ring test for screening of brucellosis in buffaloes, goats and bulk tank milk samples collected from two districts of Punjab, Pakistan**. Pak Vet J, 38(1): 105-108.	• 300 milk samples from **buffaloes, goats, and bulk tank milk from milk shops** (BTM) were analyzed using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect and Milk Ring Test (MRT). • *Results*: Elisa: a higher prevalence was found in goats (76%) followed by BTM samples (42%) and buffalo samples (15%). Diagnostic sensitivity (DSe) and specificity (DSp) of MRT were evaluated considering the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect as the gold standard: DSe and DSp of MRT for buffalo milk samples were 78.9% and 100% respectively. While for goat samples DSe and DSp of MRT were 51.7% and 100% respectively. ***it is highly recommended that routine Brucella screening should be done using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect on pooled milk samples.*****(sic)**	**Correlation with other techniques**			**Epidemiological study**	
4)Hatem A.A. (2017). **The prevalence of brucellosis of farm animals using serum-and milk-ELISA test in Al-Najaf province**. Al-Kufa University Journal for Biology, 9(2), 9-14.	• 412 milk and sera samples were collected from 88 **buffaloes**, 212 **cattle**, 84 **sheep**, and 28 **goats** and screened using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect and confirmed using the Serelisa brucella OCB kit (Synbiotics). • *Results*: ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect (milk samples): seroprevalence was 21.6% for all farm animals and distributed to 9.09%, 15.09%, 52.83%, and 17.85% in buffaloes, cattle, sheep, and goats respectively. Serelisa brucella OCB kit (serum samples): seroprevalence was 29.36% for all farm animals and distributed to 22.27%%, 16.98%, 66.6%, and 32.14% in buffaloes, cattle, sheep, and goats respectively. ***ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect is a sensitive, specific, and inexpensive method for screening large numbers of individual or bulk milk samples for antibodies to B. abortus.*** **(sic)**	**Correlation with other techniques**			**Epidemiological study**	

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5)Kamwine M. *et al.* (2017). **Prevalence of antibodies to *Brucella* species in commercial raw bovine milk in Southwestern Uganda**. BMC Research Notes, 10, 1-5.	• 185 raw milk samples from dairy **cattle** were tested using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect and Milk Ring Test (MRT). • *Results*: seroprevalence was 33.5% and 49.45% using MRT and the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect respectively; using a combination of the two screening methods, 26.5% of included samples gave positive results on both tests.	Correlation with other techniques			Epidemiological study	
6)Beauvais W. *et al.* (2016). **Empirical Bayes estimation of farm prevalence adjusting for multistage sampling and uncertainty in test performance: a Brucella cross-sectional serostudy in southern Kazakhstan**. Epidemiology & Infection, 144(16), 3531-3539.	• milk samples from 43 **cows** and 167 small ruminants (129 **sheep**, 23 **goats**, 15 not specified) were tested using the ID SCREEN® BRUCELLOSIS Milk Indirect. • *Results*: 13·6% of lactating cattle and 57·9% of lactating small ruminants were seropositive.				Epidemiological study	

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