**Prevalence of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis in Benin**

VIKOUR1\*., APLOGAN L.G2., GBANGBOCHEA.B1., AHANHANZO C3.,BABAMOUSSA L4

¹ Laboratory for animal breeding and Applied Biotechnology (LAABA), Institute of Applied Biomedical Sciences (ISBA), University of Abomey-Calavi 01 BP: 526 Cotonou-Benin

² Laboratory for Veterinary Diagnosis and sero surveillance of animal diseases, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries, Benin.

³ Laboratory of Genetics and Biotechnology (LGB), Department of Genetics and Biotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology (FAST), University of Abomey-Calavi 01 BP: 526 Cotonou-Benin

4 Laboratory of biology and molecular typing in microbiology, Department of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Abomey-Calavi 05 BP 1604 Cotonou, Benin.

**Abstract**

Livestock and especially milk production plays a predominant role in reducing poverty and enhance the economic growth. This current study is the prevalence of the main diseases related to dairy production in cattle herds. Its targets three pathologies: brucellosis, and tuberculosis that have a great economic and health importance in the livestock yield. A first part of the study carried out in 2015, was to evaluate the prevalence of brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis in Benin in the cities of Parakou, Nikki, Tchaourou, Gogonou and Malanville. Thus, 525 sera were collected from September to December 2015 and were tested by the indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for the specific detection of anti-brucella antibodies. *B. Abortus* was detected in 77 cases, with the prevalence of 14.66%. 182 milk samples have been taken in the same period and each one was submitted to the three major stages of Ziehl-Neelsen staining for the detection of bacilli responsible for bovine tuberculosis. Therefore, 67 (36.81%) were positive.

Keys words: Prevalence, brucellosis, Tuberculosis.