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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF BRUCELLOSIS IN ALEXANDRIA

THESIS

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By

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Introduction

Brucellosis is one of the world's major zoonotic diseases and is responsible for enormous economic losses as well as considerable human morbidity in endemic areas.[1]

Although it is a notifiable disease in most countries in the region, it often remains unidentified and underreported. Most of human cases are diagnosed at an advanced stage and cause prolonged and distressing illness in people who are often the least able to afford it.

In Egypt, the awareness of medical practisoners in relation to brucellosis is weak, and public health laboratories are not carrying out diagnostic tests properly.[2]

Despite the control measures undertaken by the national authorities of the region, this disease remains a serious problem for both animals and humans. [3]

Historical review

Before Brucella melitensis was recognized as the cause of Malta fever in man, a disease causing the same symptoms in countries bordering the Mediterranean was known as Fibris undulans.

The organism was first isolated in 1880 from the spleens of 5 patients with fatal cases by David Bruce, a British military medical officer stationed in Malta who also described the aetiology of the disease in man in 1884.