



Control of Animal Tuberculosis and Brucellosis: Current Status and Future Prospects

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农业农村部关于印发《全国畜间人兽共患病防治规划（2022—2030年）》的通知

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations, including the Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China, MARA has formulated the "National Plan for the Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases in Animals (2022-2030)" to effectively implement prevention and control of zoonotic diseases at animal source and ensure the safety of animal husbandry production, public health, and national biosecurity.



农业农村部关于印发《畜间布鲁氏菌病防控五年行动方案（2022—2026年）》的通知

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs has formulated the "Five-Year Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis in Animals (2022-2026)" to strengthen the prevention and control of Brucellosis in animals, and to ensure the safety of animal husbandry production, public health, and biological security.

National standard for animal tuberculosis diagnosis GB/T 18645-2020

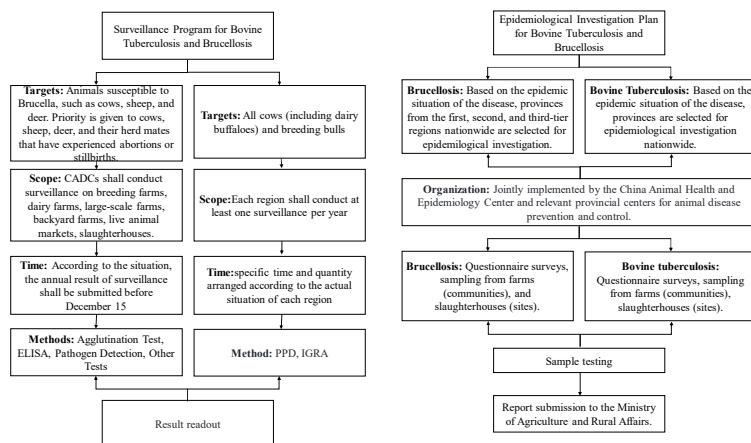
Methods: Clinical diagnosis; Bacteriological examination; Intradermal allergy test for tuberculin; PCR and Real-time fluorescence PCR; Gamma interferon assay in vitro.

National standard for animal brucellosis diagnosis GB/T 18646-2018

Methods: Clinical diagnosis; Ziehl-Neelsen acid fast staining; Bacteriological examination; PCR; Rose bengal test (RBT); Serum agglutination test (SAT); Complement fixation test (CFT); iELISA; cELISA; Fluorescence polarisation assay (FPA); Milk ring test (MRT).

2024, revised version under approval, with supplementation of Real-time fluorescence PCR for differential diagnosis; fluorescence Recombinase Aided Amplification (RAA); immunochromatography assay (ICA) et al.

National Animal Diseases Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation Plan (2021-2025)



Current situation of zoonosis

Tuberculosis: It is an ancient infectious disease characterized by caseous necrotic nodules in various tissues and organs, commonly referred to as "tuberculosis." This zoonosis is caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex.

Through National Animal Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory on-site inquiries, questionnaires, and patient visit data, the incidence of active tuberculosis in these occupational groups is not significantly higher than that in the general population. However, the potential risk of close contact with animals and animal products should not be ignored.

Brucellosis: Brucellosis is a zoonotic infectious disease caused by Brucella bacteria and is one of the most significant zoonotic diseases in China. Currently, the situation regarding epidemic prevention and control remains challenging, posing a serious threat to the health of cattle and sheep and to public safety. The government is committed to a combined approach of vaccination and disease eradication, strictly implementing a range of comprehensive prevention and control measures to gradually reduce the epidemic rate among livestock.

Prevention and control of zoonotic diseases among animals



农业农村部畜间人兽共患病防控工作

China has made concerted efforts to prevent and control zoonotic diseases among animals, achieving positive results. The epidemic situation of most key zoonotic diseases among animals has remained stable or declined. However, influenced by various factors, the risks of the occurrence and transmission of zoonotic diseases among animals cannot be ignored, and the situation remains complex and severe. In particular, the epidemic situation of Brucellosis in cattle and sheep is relatively serious in a few of northern provinces. It is essential to shift the focus of zoonosis prevention and control to animal source, strengthen joint effort among stakeholders. In terms of brucellosis control in cattle and sheep, China continuously pushes forward the reform of "vaccination first, compensation later". Supervision over quarantine, transportation, and slaughter is being strengthened, while diseases eradication and regionalization management are being promoted. Guidance is also provided regarding personal protection.



ACTIONS AND TARGETS

ACTIONS

1. Brucellosis prevention and control

Key tasks: surveillance and screening, compulsory vaccination, disinfection, disease eradication, quarantine supervision, transportation regulation, case disposal, education and training, and effect evaluation.

Supporting measures: organizational guidance, financial support, technical assistance, coordinated measures, and progress feedback.

2. Bovine Tuberculosis prevention and control

Surveillance, TB elimination, biosecurity management, risk monitoring on dairy farms.

TARGETS

| Disease | By 2025 | By 2030 |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Brucellosis | Over 50% of cattle and sheep breeding farms and over 25% of large-scale dairy farms meet the elimination or disease-free standards | Over 75% of cattle and sheep breeding farms and over 50% of large-scale dairy farms meet the elimination or disease-free standards |
| Bovine Tuberculosis | More than 25% of large-scale dairy farms have achieved elimination or disease-free status | More than 50% of large-scale dairy farms have achieved elimination or disease-free status |

