

Monitoring Of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Signs During An Experimental Infection Of Zebu.

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The paper presents the methodology and results issued from a prospective monitoring of zebu cattle experimentally infected with a culture of *Mycoplasma mycoides* sc spp strain originated from Somali region (Ethiopia).

The experiment was undertaken at the national animal health research centre in Ethiopia. Monitoring of clinical signs and serological signs (with cElisa and CFT tests) was carried out on a regular basis on two groups of cattle. Animals were randomly allocated to a first control group that remained without treatment, whereas another group of sick animals was treated with oxytetracycline. The paper highlights the specific and non specific clinical signs and lesions that occurred during the course of the disease.

It thus discusses how CBPP may or not be accurately monitored by retrospective surveys of clinical signs, particularly with help of participatory epidemiology methods applied within disease management programs.

Serological and clinical results may also help for providing new transition parameters for modelling the within herd spread of the disease in natural conditions, using mathematical models. It may also provide a good framework for reference pharmaco-economics studies, mainly applying Cost Effectiveness method based on reliable epidemiological data.

In conclusion the paper finally compares the concepts of trial effectiveness as compared to field effectiveness, and population effectiveness with help of data issued from Ethiopian Highlands studies and compared to the trial.