

GEORGIAN LOCAL BREEDS AND BRUCELLOSIS INFECTION

Avaliani Lasha

National Food Agency, Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia



Georgia is located in Caucasus region, bordering with Russian Federation, Turkey, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Territory of 69,700 square meters with more than 66% of mountain area.

Geographically is divided into east and west parts. Small ruminant population:

700,000 of sheep

70,000 of goats

No I/R at the place





Goat population is representing with two types of Georgian local breed: western type and eastern (Megrelian) type.

Eastern type –

kept in nomadic husbandry system

goat travels together with sheep to seasonal pastures.

Middle live weight is 35 kg (max 50kg).

Height 64 cm.

Average milk production is low 150 kg per year.



Western type –

kept in free roaming husbandry system on the pastures near the villages, separately from sheep.

Middle live weight for Female 38-40 kg and for male 60-80 kg.

Lactation lasts 210-230 days with average milk production of 500-700 kg.

Delivery rate is 1.4-1.5 kids in average.





Based on Historical observation of Laboratory records between 2007-2011 YY the main problem concerning small ruminant health is **brucellosis**.

Country wide prevalence study was conducted to determine “hot spots” of brucellosis among small ruminants (sheep and goat).



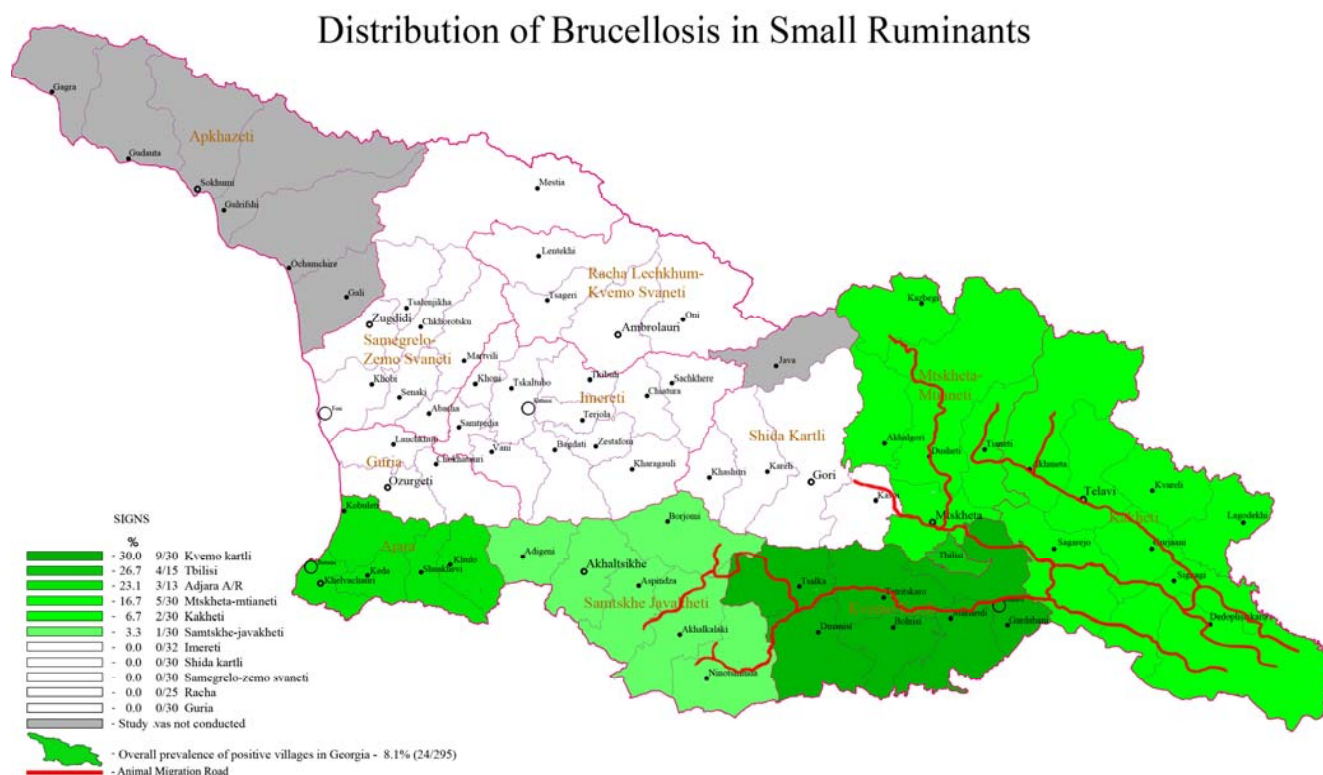
The epidemiological method “Presence or Absence” calculator from Cannon, 2001 with the following statistical parameters:

- Required confidence level: 95%
- Sensitivity of Rose-Bengal test: 95%
- Expected prevalence: 10%

A village with at least one seropositive result was considered to be positive for brucellosis indicates that the village has at least 10% prevalence of brucellosis. If none of the animals tested positive it is understood that the village has less than 10% prevalence of brucellosis;

Based on the survey brucellosis in small ruminants is spread unevenly in the regions of Georgia and its prevalence is equal to or surpasses 10% in a number of villages

Majority of positive villages are located on the regions and districts where the seasonal migration roads do exist.





Nomadic pastoralism of animal keeping

Diseases that are developing without symptoms,

Negligence of owners towards carrying out systematic examination of livestock

Low public awareness of diseases among population
etc...

are key reasons for spreading disease

Thank you



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Laboratory of Ministry of Agriculture
- United States Department of Agriculture
- Defense Threat Reduction Agency
- Dr. Vasil Gligvashvili