

**SEROLOGY OF BRUCELLOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE FROM  
UBERLÂNDIA AND ITUIUTABA**

*(SOROLOGIA DE BRUCELOSE E TUBERCULOSE EM BOVINOS DE UBERLÂNDIA E  
ITUIUTABA – MG)*

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Brucellosis and Bovine Tuberculosis are zoonoses distributed worldwide and disseminated nationwide. The economic importance attributed to these diseases is based on the direct losses resulting from the death of animals, the decreasing weight gain and milk production, early disposal and condemnation of carcasses at slaughter. This study investigates the occurrence of antibodies anti-*Brucella abortus* and anti-*Mycobacterium bovis* in cattle slaughtered in Uberlândia and Ituiutaba, MG. Serum samples were collected from 50 cattle during routine slaughter at two slaughterhouses located in the Triângulo Mineiro region. During the slaughter, at the bleeding stage, 10 mL of blood was collected using sterile falcon-type tube without anticoagulant. For serological diagnosis of brucellosis, the screening test buffered acidified antigen (AAT) was performed, and reactive samples were confirmed by the 2-mercaptoethanol (2-ME) test. For serological diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis, the commercial kit ELISA-IDEXX® *Mycobacterium bovis* Antibody Test was used. Of the 50 serum samples evaluated, five (10%) were positive in the screening test AAT, of which four were confirmed by 2-mercaptoethanol. On the other hand, *Mycobacterium bovis* Antibody ELISA Test (IDEXX®) identified two (4.0%) positive animals. Upon sanitary inspection, none of the carcasses had some kind of macroscopic lesions suggestive of tuberculosis or brucellosis; therefore, all were released for human consumption. The lack of mandatory submission of negative tests for brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis to slaughterhouses allows situations like this to happen in Brazil. The occurrence of reactive animals in routine slaughter alert to the risk of transmission of zoonoses to humans through the ingestion of raw products originating from infected cows.

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