



Commentary: Brucellosis Zoonoses in Northern Tanzania— Livestock Exposure and Public Health Knowledge in the Arusha Region

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Abstract

Brucellosis is a neglected zoonotic disease endemic in northern Tanzania, posing risks to human health and livestock economies. The Arusha Region, with its high livestock density, represents a critical area for study. This commentary aims to critically examine a recent study on brucellosis in the Arusha Region. It discusses the implications of the reported prevalence and knowledge levels for public health policy and practice. The article employs a narrative analysis to synthesise and critique the methodology and findings of the published study within the broader context of zoonotic disease control and One Health frameworks. Key insights: The original study found a high seroprevalence of Brucella antibodies among abattoir workers, indicating substantial occupational risk. It also identified critical deficits in knowledge regarding disease transmission and prevention among livestock keepers. Brucellosis remains a persistent public health threat in Arusha, driven by high exposure in at-risk occupational groups and insufficient community awareness. Interventions should include strengthening targeted health education for high-risk occupations, improving access to veterinary services for livestock vaccination, and fostering stronger collaboration between human and animal health sectors under a One Health approach. Brucellosis, zoonoses, Tanzania, One Health, public health knowledge, livestock, abattoir workers This commentary provides a critical analysis of recent empirical data, translating research findings into actionable insights for policymakers and health practitioners working on zoonotic disease control in Tanzania.

Keywords: *Brucellosis, Zoonoses, Livestock keepers, Sub-Saharan Africa, Cross-sectional study, Public health knowledge, Neglected tropical diseases*

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