

Seroepidemiology of *Neospora caninum* in Cattle of Pastoral Production System in Teltelle District of Borana Zone, Southern Ethiopia

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Background: Neosporosis is a major cause of abortion in smallholder dairy farms in Ethiopia. However, its status and impact in pastoral cattle production settings were uncovered. This study was performed with the aims of estimating the seroprevalence and associated potential risk factors for *Neospora caninum* in Boran cattle in Teltelle district of Borana zone, Ethiopia.

Methods: 180 blood samples were collected from 48 randomly selected pastoral herds using a multistage sampling technique and subjected to an indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) test to detect antibodies specific to *N. caninum*. A questionnaire survey was also used to identify the potential risk factors of *N. caninum* in the study area. Evaluation of the associated risk factors was conducted using a multivariable logistic regression model.

Results: Antibodies against *N. caninum* exposure were detected in 5% of cattle (95% CI: 1.816–8.184) from 180 animals tested. Similarly, the seroprevalence of *N. caninum* in herds with at least one positive animal was 14.6% (95% CI: 4.598–24.567) from 48 herds examined. A multivariable logistic regression model identified the following as significant risk factors: a history of abortion (AOR = 23; 95% CI: 2.354–188.702; P = 0.006), dystocia (AOR = 11; 95% CI = 22.275–55.860; P = 0.003), wells water sources (AOR = 9; 95% CI: 1.599–47.568; P = 0.012), and dogs fed with raw animal products (AOR = 6; 95% CI: 11.213–27.222; P = 0.028).

Conclusion: This study revealed the first serological evidence of *N. caninum* exposure in cattle reared under pastoral production system. Our findings suggest *N. caninum* is likely to be an important cause of abortion and dystocia in cattle in Ethiopia. Management practices, such as provision of hygienic water and restriction of dogs fed with raw animal products, are likely to reduce the risk of infection. Thus, maximizing community awareness about these disease management practices is suggested.

Keywords: abortion, cattle, ELISA, *Neospora caninum*, pastoral, seroepidemiology

Introduction

Neospora caninum is a protozoan intracellular parasite that significantly causes reproductive disorders in dairy industries.^{1,2} *N. caninum* causes abortion and stillbirth in cattle² and neonatal neuromuscular diseases in dogs.^{3,4} Dogs are the definitive hosts of *N. caninum* that shed oocysts in their feces.⁴ Cattle and other domestic animals are intermediate hosts and acquire the infections via ingestion of feed or water contaminated with oocysts of the parasite.² The major routes of transmission are horizontal and vertical routes, and lactogenic route is also suspected.^{4,5}

Neospora caninum is the most serious cause of economic losses in dairy industries worldwide.⁶ It is highly abortifacient in cattle, where the risk of abortion is three to seven times higher in infected cows and as high as 7.4 folds in congenitally infected heifers.⁴ Similarly, *N. caninum* was found attributable for 12.5–16% proportions of all the annual bovine abortions in several countries.^{7,8} Even though there was no firm evidence about *N. caninum* infection in humans, detections of genetic materials and antibodies in humans and primates could suggest a zoonotic potential of neosporosis.^{9–11}

N. caninum is distributed worldwide; however, it is more prevalent in warm climates and humid areas than in cold and dry regions.¹⁰ Primarily, the epidemiology of neosporosis is associated with the presence of definitive hosts.² A large number of serological surveys revealed that neosporosis is highly prevalent in dairy cattle worldwide.¹ In Ethiopia, *N. caninum* antibody was detected in dairy cattle in urban, peri-urban, and commercial production systems.^{18,26,30} Asmare et al reported a seroprevalence ranging from 13.3% to 23.8% in dairy cattle of selected milk shed areas in Ethiopia,^{12–14} and it was identified as the leading cause of abortion followed by bovine viral diarrhea virus and *Brucella* species in dairy cattle of urban and peri-urban smallholder production systems in Ethiopia.¹³ However, data on the epidemiology and potential risk factors of *N. caninum* in pastoral cattle production settings were uncovered. Reproductive inefficiency significantly affects the social security and livelihoods of the pastoralists. In Borana pastoral community, cattle play a pivotal role in the livelihoods as a source of milk and immediate cash income. Cats and dogs are also an integral part of livestock for protection against predators and rodents.¹⁵ Particularly, dogs are used as the second herdsman and kept with cattle at grazing land and watering points. Knowledge of the epidemiology of *N. caninum* in a pastoral setting is important for a better understanding of the impact of the disease and the implementation of the management practices that decrease the risk of exposure of cattle. Therefore, the present study aimed to provide the first insight into the seroprevalence and associated risk factors of *N. caninum* exposure among the pastoral cattle in the Teltelle district of Borana zone.

Materials and Methods

Descriptions of the Study Area

Teltelle district is one of the 13 districts of Borana zone located at the southernmost tip of Ethiopia as shown in Figure 1. Teltelle has 23 administrative peasant associations (PA), of which it has 12 PA inhabited by pure pastoralists, and the remaining 11 PA are dominated by agro-pastoralists. “Kolla” agro-climatic is dominant with latitude ranging from 500 to 1420 meters above sea level. Distinct bimodal rainfall varying from 400 to 650mm is received from September to November (short rainy season) and March–May (long rainy season) annually, whereas the annual temperature ranges from 17 to 34°C. Teltelle district is sparsely populated with 72,476 human populations, and their livelihoods rely almost on livestock husbandry and to some extent crop production. Due to the scarcity of water and pasture during recurrent droughts in the district and the surroundings, the tension of animal mobility across the Kenyan border is very high. The livestock components in the area are cattle, goats, sheep, camel and equines. The numbers of livestock of the district are 215,918 cattle, 170,055 goats, 76,785 sheep, 2646 camels, and 9201 donkeys.¹⁶

Study Population, Study Design, and Procedures

The study population was Boran cattle aged greater than 3 years and managed under a pastoral production system. A cross-sectional study was conducted from October 2020 to May 2021. A multistage sampling method was applied to select 6 peasant associations from the district, and then, the random selection was used to select 8 herds having a minimum of 4 female animals aged ≥ 3 years.

The optimal sample size to establish the seroepidemiology of *N. caninum* was computed using the formula designated for diagnostic kits with predetermined sensitivity and specificity.¹⁷

$$n = \frac{(1.96/d)^2[(Se \times P_{exp}) + (1 - Sp)(1 - P_{exp})][(1 - Se \times P_{exp}) - (1 - Sp) - (1 - P_{exp})]}{(Se + Sp - 1)^2}$$

Where n = the required sample size, P_{exp} = expected prevalence, Se = test sensitivity, Sp = test specificity, d = desired absolute precision. Accordingly, 188 sample size was determined optimum to detect the minimum expected seroprevalence of 13.3% reported by Asmare et al¹⁴ with 5% precision by considering the predetermined sensitivity (98.7%) and specificity (99.5%) described for ID Screen[®] *Neospora caninum* Indirect ELISA kit.¹⁸

Blood Sample Collection

About 10mL of blood samples were collected from the jugular vein of cattle using plain vacutainer tubes. Samples were kept at room temperature until the serum was decanted. Each sample was then decanted into labeled cryovials and

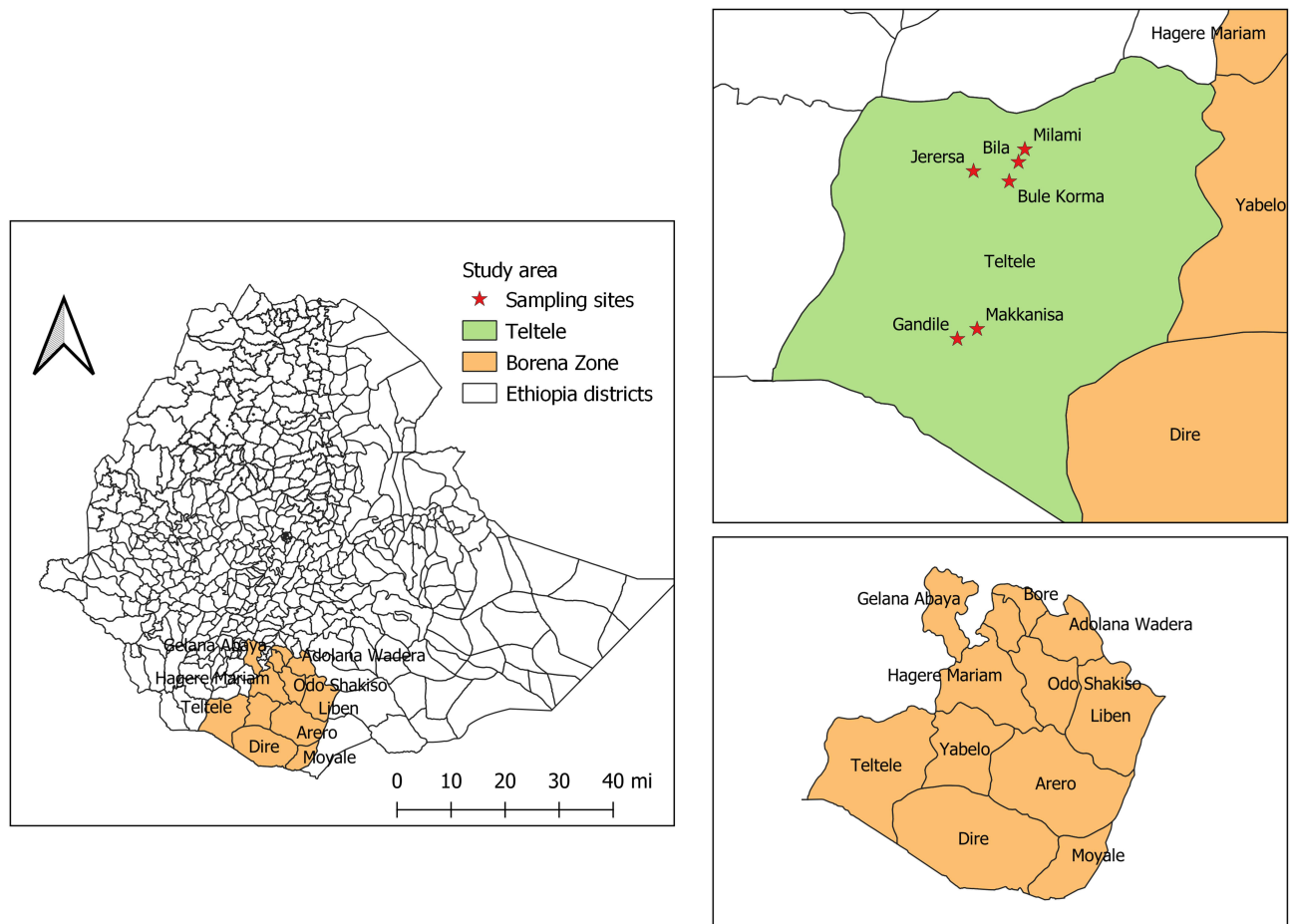


Figure 1 Map of Ethiopia showing the location of the study areas. This map was developed from Ethiopia's administrative boundaries shapefile 2021 using QGIS version 3.1.1.2.

transported in an icebox containing icepack to the National Veterinary Institute laboratory (NVI), Bishoftu. The samples were kept at -20°C until serological examination.

Serology Procedure

The serological test was undertaken for the presence of anti-*N. caninum* antibodies using indirect ELISA (ID.vet Innovative diagnostics, ID Screen[®] *Neospora caninum* Competition, and Montpellier, France) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Positive and negative controls were included in each test, and an animal was considered infected if the serum was presented with an optical density (OD) of greater than 50%. The validity of serological tests was checked by the mean value of positive control OD (>0.350) and the ratio of mean values of positive and negative controls OD (>3).

Questionnaire Survey

A questionnaire survey was conducted to gather information about the potential risk factors of *N. caninum* using a semi-structured questionnaire. Data on physiological risk factors (age, body condition score, gestation status, and the number of parity) and history of reproductive disorders (abortion, dystocia, retained placenta, stillbirth, infertility, repeated breeding, and neonatal mortality) were considered the hypothesized risk factors for *N. caninum* infection. Similarly, information on the risk factors on the management and community practices (herd size, type of dog feed, type of dog housing, disposal way of fetal membrane, and the status of barn hygiene) as well as environmental factors (ecology, source of water, presence of dog and wild felid contacts with the animals) were collected.

Statistical Analysis

Data generated from laboratory investigation and questionnaire survey were recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft Corporation), coded, and analyzed using R software version 3.6.2. The association of the risk factors with seropositivity of *N. caninum* at the animal level was analyzed using Firth’s bias reduced logistic regression analysis.¹⁹ An ordinary logistic regression model was used to measure the association of the risk factors with seropositivity of *N. caninum* at the herd level. The association of risk factors was screened out by univariate logistic regression analysis and variables with P-value <0.25 (maximum likelihood ratio test) were offered to the final multivariable model. The risk factors having a P-value <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Multicollinearity and goodness of fit of the models were checked using variance inflation factor (VIF) and Hosmer and Lemeshow tests.

Results

Seroprevalence of *N. caninum*

In this study, from 180 animals tested, antibodies against *N. caninum* were detected in 5% (95% CI: 1.816–8.184) of animals. Similarly, the seroprevalence of *N. caninum* in herds with at least one positive animal was 14.6% (95% CI: 4.598–24.567) from the 48 herds examined.

Physiological Risk Factors

In this study, higher seroprevalence was recorded in animals aged ≥8 years (6.67%; 95% CI = 0.657–9293.418; P = 0.244) compared to other age groups; however, this difference was not statistically significant as shown in Table 1. Although not statistically significant (P = 0.260), higher seroprevalence was found in pregnant cattle (19.35%) compared to non-pregnant (2.01%). Similarly, higher seropositivity was recorded in animals with the number of parity ≥5 (6.67%)

Table 1 Univariable Logistic Regression Analysis for Physiological Factors and Clinical Disorders Associated with *N. caninum* Infection

Variable	No. Tested	Positive (%)	COR (95% CI)	P-value
Age	3–5 years	56	3 (5.36)	Ref
	6–7 years	109	5 (4.58)	1.23 (0.230–6.534)
	≥8 years	15	1 (6.67)	4 (0.513–31.13)
Pregnancy	Absent	149	3 (2.01)	2.3 (0.550–9.394)
	Present	31	6 (19.35)	Ref
Parity	0–2	53	3 (5.66)	Ref
	3–4	112	55 (4.46)	0.6 (0.134–2.890)
	≥5	15	1 (6.67)	3 (0.460–20.751)
Abortion history	Present	45	7 (15.55)	30 (2.516–365.098)
	Absent	135	2 (1.48)	Ref
Retained placenta	Present	26	2 (7.69)	Ref
	Absent	154	7 (4.54)	0.6 (0.070–5.647)
Stillbirth	Absent	160	7 (4.37)	1.8 (0.096–6.117)
	Present	20	2 (10.00)	Ref
Neonatal mortality	Absent	154	8 (5.19)	0.9 (0.158–0.4.986)
	Present	26	1 (3.84)	Ref
Repeated breeding	Absent	159	8 (5.03)	0.9 (0.112–7.945)
	Present	21	1 (4.76)	Ref
Infertility	Absent	150	6 (4.00)	2.4 (0.556–9.926)
	Present	30	3 (10.00)	Ref
Dystocia	Absent	147	6 (4.08)	Ref
	Present	33	3 (9.09)	11 (2.623–47.426)

Abbreviations: COR, crude odd ratio; Ref, reference; CI, confidence interval.

followed by parity 3–4 (5.66%) and parity 0–2 (4.46%), but the difference was not statistically significant ($P = 0.456$) as shown in Table 1.

Environmental Risk Factors

Higher seroprevalence was found in animals managed in lowland (6.79%) as compared to midland (3.89%); however, no statistically significant difference ($P = 0.265$) as shown in Table 2. Similarly, significantly higher seroprevalence ($P = 0.012$) was recorded in animals in which water sources were from wells (10.34%) compared to pipe water (2.45%). The odds of acquiring *N. caninum* exposure were 9 times higher in animals that drank well water than those that drank piped water (AOR = 9; 95% CI = 1.599–47.568; $P = 0.012$). Although it was not significant ($P = 0.181$), the seroprevalence of *N. caninum* was recorded higher in animals where wild felids are present (5.80%) (Table 3).

Clinical Reproductive Disorders

In the current study, significantly higher seroprevalence was recorded in animals with a history of abortion (15.55%) as compared to those without history of abortion (1.48%). Similarly, higher seroprevalence was recorded in animals with a history of dystocia (9.09%) compared to those without history of dystocia (4.08%). The odds of exposure to *N. caninum* infection were 23 (AOR = 23; 95% CI: 2.354–188.702; $P = 0.006$) and 11 (AOR = 11; 95% CI = 22.275–55.860; $P = 0.003$) times higher in cattle with the history of abortion and dystocia, respectively, as shown in Table 3.

Management and Community Practices

In this study, although not statistically significant ($P = 0.952$), higher seroprevalence was recorded in medium herd sizes (5.26%) as compared to other herd sizes. Lower seroprevalence was observed in cattle owners who disposed the fetal membrane properly (4.31%) compared to those who gave it to their pets (6.25%); however, this difference was not statistically significant ($P = 0.08$) (Table 2). Cattle owners who fed their dogs raw animal products had a 6-times higher risk of exposure to *N. caninum* compared to those owners who fed their dogs a human leftover (AOR = 6; 95% CI = 1.213–27.222; $P = 0.028$). Higher seroprevalence was recorded in animals that had dog contacts (6.38%) than those

Table 2 Univariable Analysis of Environmental Factors and Community Practices Associated with *N. caninum* Infection at Animal Level

Variable	No. Tested	Positive (%)	COR (95% CI)	P-value	
Ecology	Lowland	103	6 (6.79)	Ref	0.265
	Midland	77	3 (3.89)	0.4 (0.081–1.994)	
Herd size	Small	40	2 (5.00)	Ref	0.952
	Medium	76	4 (5.26)	1 (0.184–6.027)	
	Large	64	3 (4.69)	0.9 (0.149–5.851)	
Dog contact	Present	94	6 (6.38)	Ref	0.580
	Absent	86	3 (3.48)	1.5 (0.360–6.155)	
Wild felid	Present	120	7 (5.80)	Ref	0.181
	Absent	60	2 (3.33)	2.7 (0.628–11.318)	
Water	Wells	58	6 (10.34)	6.9 (1.340–35.150)	0.020
	Pipe	122	3 (2.45)	Ref	
Dog feeding	Raw	110	5 (4.54)	5.3 (1.267–21.961)	0.021
	Leftover	70	4 (5.71)	Ref	
Dog housing	Separate	52	3 (5.76)	0.6 (0.114–2.839)	0.493
	Non-separate	128	6 (4.68)	Ref	
FM disposal	Disposed properly	116	5 (4.31)	Ref	0.080
	Give to pet	64	4 (6.25)	0.3 (0.068–1.177)	
Barn hygiene	Poor	112	6 (5.35)	Ref	0.449
	Good	68	3 (4.41)	0.6 (1.153–2.293)	

Abbreviations: COR, crude odd Ratio; Ref, reference; FM, fetal membrane; CI, confidence interval.

Table 3 Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of *N. caninum* Seropositivity at Animal Level

Variable		No. Tested	Positive (%)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
Water source	Wells	58	6 (10.34)	9 (1.599–47.568)	0.012
	Pipe	122	3 (2.45)	Ref	
Age	3–5 years	56	3 (5.36)	Ref	0.73
	6–7 years	109	5 (4.58)	0.6 (0.027–12.112)	
	≥8 years	15	1 (6.67)	78 (0.657–9293.418)	
Abortion	Present	45	7 (15.55)	23 (2.354–188.702)	0.006
	Absent	135	2 (1.48)	Ref	
FM disposal	Disposed properly	116	5 (4.31)	Ref	0.077
	Give to pet	64	4 (6.25)	0.6 (0.063–1.150)	
Dog feed	Raw	110	5 (4.54)	6 (1.213–27.222)	0.028
	Leftover	70	4 (5.71)	Ref	
Wild felid	Present	120	7 (5.80)	3 (0.116–15.567)	0.126
	Absent	60	2 (3.33)	Ref	
Infertility	Absent	150	6 (4.00)	Ref	0.768
	Present	30	3 (10.00)	1.3 (0.2187–7.817)	
Dystocia	Absent	147	6 (4.08)	Ref	0.003
	Present	33	3 (9.09)	11 (22.275–55.860)	

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odd Ratio; Ref, reference; FM, fetal membrane; CI, confidence interval.

without dog contacts (3.48%); however, the difference was not statistically significant ($P = 0.580$). Although not statistically significant ($P = 0.449$), the seroprevalence of 5.35% ($n = 6$) and 4.41% ($n = 3$) was recorded in animals managed in poor and good hygiene barns, respectively, as shown in Table 2.

Herd Level Seroprevalence and Associated Risk Factors

In this study, the history of clinical reproductive disorders had a significant association with the seropositivity of cattle herds. The highest seroreactor was recorded in herds with a history of retained placenta (31.25%), abortion (25%), dystocia (25%), and presence of wild felid (24%) as shown in Table 4. Multivariable analysis showed that dystocia and abortion had significantly associated ($P < 0.05$) with seropositivity of *N. caninum* in the cattle herds. Herds with a history of abortion had a 16-times higher risk of *N. caninum* exposure compared to the herd without a history of abortion (AOR = 16; 95% CI = 1.446–175.939; $P = 0.024$). Similarly, the odds of acquiring *N. caninum* infection was 7 times higher in herds with a history of dystocia compared to those without a history of dystocia (AOR = 7; 95% CI = 1.008–45.071; $P = 0.049$).

Table 4 Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of *N. caninum* seropositivity at Herd Level

Variable	Category	Herd Tested	Positive (%)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
Wild felid	Absent	23	1 (4.34)	Ref	0.983
	Present	25	6 (24.00)	0.9 (0.102–9.311)	
Dystocia	Absent	28	2 (7.14)	Ref	0.049
	Present	20	5 (25.0)	7 (1.008–45.071)	
Abortion history	Absent	24	1 (4.17)	Ref	0.024
	Present	24	6 (25.0)	16 (1.446–175.939)	
Retained placenta	Absent	32	2 (6.25)	Ref	0.117
	Present	16	5 (31.25)	4 (0.695–26.558)	

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odd ratio; Ref, reference; CI, confidence interval.

Discussion

In the present study, the overall seroprevalence was 5% in cattle managed in pastoral production systems. This finding was comparable with findings from Korea (4.1%),²⁰ Tanzania (4.5%),²¹ Nepal (4.84%),²² Japan (5.7%),²³ and the Czech Republic (5.83%).²⁴ However, the prevalence was considerably lower than the previous findings in Ethiopia which range from 13.3% to 23.8% in cattle managed under intensive and semi-intensive animal production systems.^{18,30} The seroprevalence *N. caninum* in cattle varies depending on the country, region, age, gender, breed of the animals, and type of serologic test used.^{25,26} In previous studies, it was reported with a prevalence ranging between 7.6% and 97.2% in America,^{27–29} 3.9% and 24.1% in Africa,^{13,21,30,31} 0.5% and 60% in Asia,^{1,22,32} 0.7% and 76% in Europe,^{33–35} and 3.2% and 46.7% in Australia.^{36,37} So far, it has been stated that animals with free access to pasture might have a greater opportunity of horizontal *N. caninum* exposure compared to those raised in intensive and semi-intensive production systems.³⁸ However, in our current findings, the lower seroreaction in the free-range rearing system was quite contradicting with several previous findings.^{1,22,38} The difference in prevalence observed in the current study could arise from the differences in sample size, where the number of samples used for this study was minimal. In addition, the lower prevalence might be associated with the duration of the study, where this study was conducted during harsh climate conditions and severe drought that may hinder the maintenance and sporulation of *N. caninum* oocysts. Biologically, warm temperature and humid climate conditions are favorable for the maintenance of *N. caninum* oocysts and subsequent sporulation.³⁹ On the other hand, the oocysts of *N. caninum* readily desiccate in warm and dry climate conditions.³² Due to the unavailability of pasture during severe droughts, cattle shift to browse on drought-tolerant forage trees and shrubs, which may reduce the chance of pasture-related infections. Moreover, during severe droughts in Borana pastoral areas, the herd of cattle temporarily separated from the household and all other domestic animals and settled nearby water sources until the commencement of the rainy season. This segregation reduces the dog contacts and subsequently may reduce the chance of *N. caninum* exposure in cattle during drought periods.

In the present study, abortion and dystocia were the clinical reproductive disorders that were found to be significant predictors of *N. caninum* exposure in cattle both at the animal and herd level. *N. caninum* is a main cause of reproductive disorders in bovines that particularly induces abortion storms in cattle.^{2,13} In this study, a cow with a history of abortion was 23 times more likely to be seropositive for *N. caninum* exposure compared to those without a history of abortion. Similarly, at the herd level, the odds of *N. caninum* seropositivity was 16 times higher in the herd with a history of abortion than those without an abortion record. Comparably, the strong association of abortion with seropositivity of *N. caninum* supported many scholars.^{12,13,40,41} In line with our findings, it has been reported that a cow infected with *N. caninum* was 3 to 7 times more likely to abort than an uninfected cow.⁴ Another study also revealed that the risk of abortion was 7.4-fold higher in congenitally infected heifers than in seronegative.⁶ Additionally, it has been confirmed that 12–42% of aborted fetuses from dairy cattle are infected with *N. caninum*.² This strong association might be due to the pathogenic nature of the agent and/or placental and fetal tissue infections.

Out of 33 dams with a history of dystocia, 3 (9.09%) of them were found to be seroreactors for *N. caninum* exposure. With the presence of dystocia, the odds of *N. caninum* seropositivity were 11 times higher at the animal level and 7 folds higher at the herd level. It has been stated that *N. caninum* can cause gross lesions and deformities in calves that may pave the way for the occurrence of dystocia during parturition.²⁵ A more recent study revealed that *N. caninum* is capable of destroying a variety of nerve cells including those of cranial and spinal nerves.³⁸ Thus, destructions of cranial and spinal nerves may cause paralysis of abdominal musculature that might diminish the expulsion power of the dam during parturition.

In the current study, a source of water and a type of dog feed were found to be statistically significant predictors of *N. caninum* exposure in cattle. Cows that drank open water (wells) were 7 times higher at risk of *N. caninum* exposure than those drank pipe water. This finding was in consistent with other findings.^{27,38,42} The management system is a crucial factor in determining disease occurrence in animal husbandry worldwide.⁴³ In dairy farm industries, the likelihood of disease occurrence is mainly determined by housing type, the hygienic status of watering and feeding troughs, humidity and air circulation, and condition of biosecurity standards.^{44,45} However, in pastoral settings, disease occurrence largely arises from environmental contamination (water and pasture contamination), the presence of high

contact rates with different species of animals, and management practices. During this study, surface water sources such as lakes and rivers were dried up due to severe drought, so public shallow wells and rarely available motorized piped water were assessed.

In the current study, the feeding habit of dogs was assessed and found to be a determinant factor of *N. caninum* exposure in cattle. Cattle owned by individuals who fed their dogs raw animal products had a 6-times higher risk of acquiring *N. caninum* infection than that managed by the individuals who fed their dogs a household leftover. According to Borana pastoralists, pets are reared as an integral part of livestock for the protection against rodents and predators.¹⁵ In line with our findings, it has been reported that the risk of infection increases by 3 folds in farms that have dog access to the placentas and fetuses in Canada.⁴⁶ A dog is a definitive host of *N. caninum* and acquires the parasite by ingestion of contaminated materials, aborted fetuses, or placentas.^{2,25} So far, *N. caninum* has been found in naturally infected placentas, and dogs that were fed placentas of naturally infected cows shed *N. caninum* oocysts.^{47,48} Moreover, *N. caninum* oocysts have been identified by bioassay and PCR in feces of naturally infected dogs.⁴⁹

Conclusion

This study revealed the serological evidence of *N. caninum* exposure in cattle reared under a pastoral production system with an overall seroprevalence of 5% and 14.6% at individual and herd levels, respectively, in Teltelle district of Ethiopia. Our results suggest that *N. caninum* is a significant factor in the occurrence of abortion and dystocia in cattle reared in pastoral settings. To our knowledge, the current study was the first attempt at Neosporosis investigation in cattle managed under a pastoral production system in Ethiopia. Management practices, such as the provision of hygienic water and restriction of dogs fed with raw animal products, are likely to reduce the risk of infection, and maximizing community awareness about these disease management practices is suggested.

Data Sharing Statement

The data collected and used to support this article can be offered by the first or corresponding author upon request.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval for this study was granted by the animal research ethical review committee of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture, Addis Ababa University (Certificate Ref. number: VM/ERC/19/5/13/2021). Every investigation was done according to the international ethics of animal handling, and animals were handled according to the best veterinary care guidelines. Before conducting the research, animal owners were informed with the objectives and the benefits of the study, and they gave consent for their animal's inclusion in the study. The consent obtained from cattle owners was verbal because they are unable to write and read. These consents were taken in the presence of a third independent party.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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