



Análisis de un brote epidémico de brucelosis en trabajadores de un matadero [

1998

text (article)

Analítica

BACKGROUND: The appearance of an exceptional number of cases of Brucellosis at the end of 1996 in workers at a slaughterhouse led us to suspect an epidemic outbreak among this group. This study shows the methodology followed in the analysis of this outbreak as well as the results obtained. **METHODS:** 1.- Epidemiological description of the outbreak: number of animals with brucellosis slaughtered, collection of information from different sources on the number of those affected: from the mutual insurance company, the record of working days lost, an epidemiological monitoring system and a survey amongst the workers. 2.- A case and control study was designed in order to determine, firstly, non-occupational risks - ingestion of fresh cheese or milk and care of animals - and secondly, occupational risks, depending on the job normally undertaken. 3.- To verify this a retrospective cohort study was designed. The exposed group was made up by workers in the slaughter area and the unexposed group comprised the remainder; any worker giving a positive result to the Rose of Bengal test and IgM brucellosis antibodies in serum was considered as a case. **RESULTS:** The description of the outbreak enabled us to establish that the cases occurred at the moment when most animals were slaughtered, that only occupational risks were relevant, that there were more symptomatic cases than notified ones, and that the slaughter line operators showed higher rates of attack than the remainder of the workers. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study analyses the possible causal relationship between analyzed exposure and the appearance of cases of brucellosis in workers - a fact which backs the existing scientific evidence on the importance of the respiratory tract as a mechanism of transmission of this disease in the workplace

BACKGROUND: The appearance of an exceptional number of cases of Brucellosis at the end of 1996 in workers at a slaughterhouse led us to suspect an epidemic outbreak among this group. This study shows the methodology followed in the analysis of this outbreak as well as the results obtained. **METHODS:** 1.- Epidemiological description of the outbreak: number of animals with brucellosis slaughtered, collection of information from different sources on the number of those affected: from the mutual insurance company, the record of working days lost, an epidemiological monitoring system and a survey amongst the workers. 2.- A case and control study was designed in order to determine, firstly, non-occupational risks - ingestion of fresh cheese or milk and care of animals - and secondly, occupational risks, depending on the job normally undertaken. 3.- To verify this a retrospective cohort study was designed. The exposed group was made up by workers in the slaughter area and the unexposed group comprised the remainder; any worker giving a positive result to the Rose of Bengal test and IgM brucellosis antibodies in serum was considered as a case. **RESULTS:** The description of the outbreak enabled us to establish that the cases occurred at the moment when most animals were slaughtered, that only occupational risks were relevant, that there were more symptomatic cases than notified ones, and that the slaughter line operators showed higher rates of attack than the remainder of the workers. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study analyses the possible causal relationship between analyzed exposure and

the appearance of cases of brucellosis in workers - a fact which backs the existing scientific evidence on the importance of the respiratory tract as a mechanism of transmission of this disease in the workplace

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:28443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhemF0ei5yZW4vMzExOTg5MjY>

Título: Análisis de un brote epidémico de brucelosis en trabajadores de un matadero [electronic resource]

Editorial: 1998

Tipo Audiovisual: Brote epidémico Brucelosis Mataderos Salud laboral Factores de riesgo Estudio casos-control
Epidemiología Epidemic outbreak Brucellosis Slaughterhouses Occupational Risks Factors

Documento fuente: Revista española de salud pública, ISSN 1135-5727, Vol. 72, Nº. 2, 1998, pags. 137-146

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Revista española de salud pública, ISSN 1135-5727, Vol. 72, Nº. 2, 1998, pags. 137-146

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es