

Research article

Systematic review and meta-analysis of animal listeriosis in Ethiopia

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Abstract

Listeriosis is a widespread zoonotic disease that becomes an important source of food borne infections all over the world. Mostly it affects cattle herd, sheep and goat flocks. The objective of the research was to estimate prevalence of Listeriosis in Ethiopia and to provide the distribution of the disease at national level. The meta-analysis was conducted to collect the information and to provide a pooled prevalence estimate at national level and identify potential predictors. The secondary data were searched from Published research and review written by English language during the period between October, 2000 and June 2018. The publications were selected based on inclusive and exclusion criteria for data extraction and analysis by Meta-Analysis Software Relevant animal level data on 1460 was collected from 14 published manuscripts and one master's thesis resulting conformed to predefined criteria. The dataset was analyzed using a meta-analytical technique. The pooled prevalence assessed computed for listeriosis problem was 23.9% with confidence interval of 17.6, 30.2. Among the predictors considered for heterogeneity analysis only sample size and listeriosis the prevalence was showed to decrease with increasing sample size. This study showed occurrence of animal listeriosis at national level.

Thus, approach used to know the prevalence of the disease at national level.

Introduction

Listeriosis is unimportant emerging food borne of bacterial zoonotic infections in worldwide [1]. It is occurred in 1920 for the first time as an infectious disease of rodents and small animals [2]. From listeria species *L. monocytogenes* primarily affects older, adults, pregnant women, and newborns with weakened immune systems [3]. Because ingested with poorly preserved silage and contamination of food in animal (unfermented feed) and human, absences of acidity enough to kill the bacteria [4].

Epidemiological distribution of Listeriosis changing now a day, the pathogen has been occurred some has spread in Ethiopia. In different part of country the study were reported in different area with different prevalence [5,6]. The areas in which the disease is distributed are specially established at central the part of the country [7]. From those towns Bishoftu and Selale are well known because growth in the dairy industry [8].

Animal products and poultry were sources of infection. From listeria species *L. monocytogenes* in human well known on the status of food borne listeriosis [3]. The general symptom of the

disease was fever, watery diarrhea, nausea, headache, and pain in joints and muscles [9]. The diagnosis methods of disease are Oxford agar, isolation of agents, FA, inoculation, serological technique, and Molecular methods [10]. Combination of antibiotics used for treatment of the disease [11]. Good hygienic practice and proper bio-security was the control methods of disease [12].

The listeriosis is bacterial zoonotic in both veterinary and human's pathogen. In Veterinary the bacteria causes basilar meningitis and still birth, Although in human pathogen causes infection especially immune suppressed, elder, pregnant human population [13]. Economically the disease importance to loss of production due to abortion, treatment cost, reduces trade of animal [14,15]. In Ethiopia Contamination of animal products considered as a sources of disease. There does not know the pooled prevalence to assess the distribution of Listeria species in the country level. Therefore, the quantitative synthesis of research assessed important to know level of disease distribution. The objective of the study was to estimate prevalence of disease in by meta-analysis software and to provide good distribution of the disease at national level.

Materials and methods

Study protocol

Study standard was collecting secondary data and categorized inclusion and exclusion criteria. Two types of guidelines and a data extraction method were developed. The primarily was a standard for preliminary screening depends on title of research and abstract contents. The second standard included specific criteria to assist in categorized valid studies that were in line with the objective of the study. The approach ensured compliance with PRISMA guideline for review processes [16].

Literature search

Electronic secondary data search methods were used. Key words such as “*Listeria species*”, or “*L. monocytogenes*”, “food of animal origin”, “antimicrobials susceptibility of listeria species” or “bovine milk” or “Dairy farms operational stages”) “ AND Ethiopia are used. Data bases including, PubMed, African Journals Online (AJOL), Web of science and Google scholar was used. The reference lists of published manuscripts First screening and specific screenings were done. Those studies fulfill the criteria were included in analysis. The duration of literature search was 01, November 2019 to 30, June 2020.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The criteria for identifying Ethiopian authors were Manuscripts written only in English and published Studies were assessed primarily based on their objective, design, data analysis and presentation. The specific inclusion criteria include were Publication year after 01 January 2000 to 30 November 2019. Cross sectional study design. Random sampling (systematic random) of the study population, Clarity of result presentation and the diagnostic methods used to identify infected subjects. The inclusion criteria were used for be eligible: Published in a reputable journal, Written in English, Cross-sectional study design and Published after 01 January 2000 to 30 march 2019.

Data extraction and quality assessment

The standard for collection methods depends; name of the author, year of publication, species affected, region, sample size, number positives, number negatives, prevalence and respective 95 % CI. Extracted data were written on Excel sheet.

Meta analysis

Descriptive statistics were applied to determine the total number species included at each level of analysis [17]. Random-effects model was used to pool the estimations. Outcomes were the total prevalence of listeriosis in Ethiopia. Results of the meta-analysis were shown as a forest plot diagram. Q-test and I^2 statistics were used to examine heterogeneity of studies. Subgroup metaanalysis was utilized to estimate the pooled prevalence of CE in small ruminants by stratifying the species. STATA-11 software and meta-prop one described on were used to analysis.

Publication bias assessment

Funnel plots were used to obtain visual impressions across-study bias. Begg's and Egger's tests were used to assess the statistical significance of the bias noted [18].

Result

Literature search results

Literature search results by using the secondary data from internet and manual search resulted in 48 published researches and master's research. 29 of them were totally failed due to criteria.

During inspection of the individual thesis, 5 of them had lack of methodology; others are due to sampling methods and study design that forced us to question the internal validity of the estimates for the study population. Finally 13 published articles and one master's thesis met used based on the criteria; Ethiopian authors, written only in English language, their objective, study design, sampling methods, year of publication, data analysis and presentation were the minimum acceptable standard to be included in this review (Figure 1).

Meta-analysis

The pooled prevalence estimate of listeria infection was 23.9% with 95% CI: 17.6, 30.2. In a random effect model, the calculated Cochran value (Q) was 387.39 (df = 12 and p=0.000). The raw and logit-transformed effect size distribution is given on. The effect size and respective weight of each eligible study report in the review is also presented the forest plot (Figure 2). The variation among studies was significant attributable to heterogeneity between studies. The magnitude of this true variation is high ($I^2 = 96.9\%$).

Publication bias assessment

In the publication bias analysis based on the Begg's and Egger's statistics were seen to have p value=0.000. The parameters were consistent with what is observed on the funnel plot (Figure 3) and suggests the presence of bias to the right side that could be linked to more study reports with higher prevalence estimate.

Discussion

Direct transmission listeria species from infected animals or from contaminated animal products [19]. *Listeria species* was to any environments conditions. The Meta analysis result, the overall prevalence of listeriosis was 23.9%. The variation is due to origin of isolation, seasonal variability and geographical distribution (Favaro, *et al.* 2014). The result of studies included serotype 4b, 1/2a, and 1/2b as the most prevalent serotype. However serotype can be variable during different samples type. According to wang, *et al.* 2013 report in shangi china the majority of the isolates belonged to serotypes 1/2a and 1/2b. The studies reported from turkey the presence of four different serotype (1/2a, 1/2b, 1/2c and 1/4b) in isolates obtained from milk and dairy products [20].

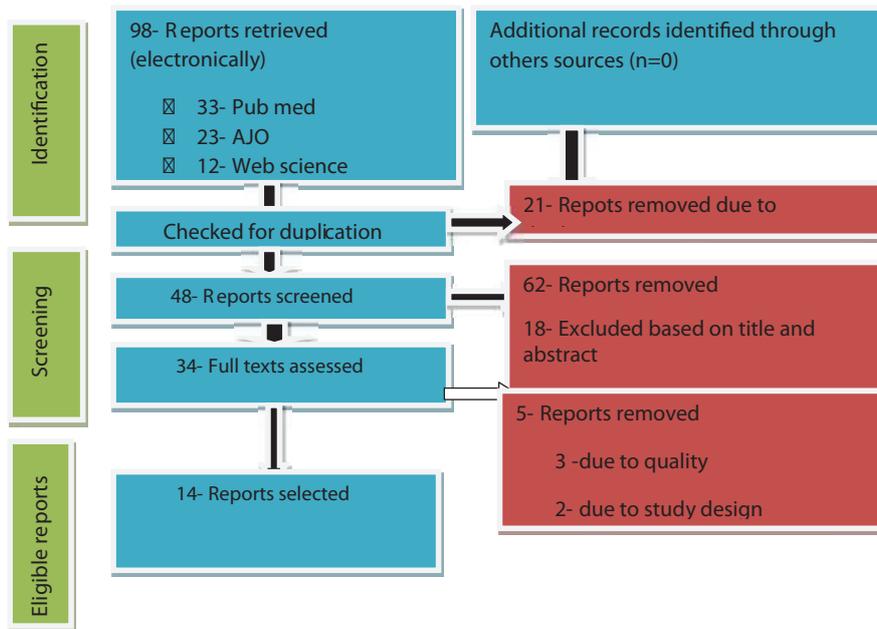


Figure 1: Flow diagram for Meta analysis process.

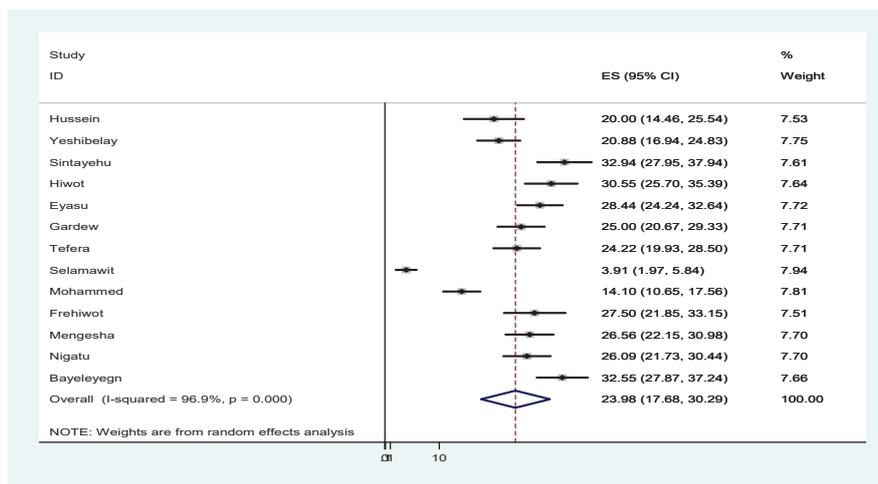


Figure 2: Forest plot on listeria infection logit-prevalence estimate in Ethiopia.

In Ethiopia, prevalence of the listeriosis is well established. Hence the real causes of these differences in the prevalence of the listeria species are clear for all the population of animals. The prevalence of listeriosis is common in the farm level as study reported by Gardew *et al.*, 2015 in Gonder. Listeria prevalence was high in meat and milk. However, the study shows all prevalence from the animal products not live [11]. Infection may result in an obvious clinical disease, such that the affected animals may not be marketable [13].

listeria transmission due to direct contact between animals and human due to poor hygiene. Investigators reported listeria monocytogenes is more common in the area of country than other listeria species. Besides, more of farm sourced of the disease than other animals relatively.

There are Limitations in our analysis first; due to lack

of study on *listeria species* in many regions of the country. Secondly the finding not fully indicates the prevalence of the disease in country because the prevalence of listeria species has not yet been surveyed in many studies conducted in Ethiopia. Third heterogeneity was detected among the included studies therefore the results should be interpreted with caution.

Conclusion and recommendation

The study to show the distribution of the disease in country level and to shows the status of the disease especially epidemiological evidence. The disease affected humans due to sources of contamination for susceptible groups. In addition, as explained above *L. monocytogenes* is proved to be sensitive to many and available drugs. So, appropriate drug selection for Listeriosis and checking for effectiveness must be made as routine way in food microbiology laboratories.

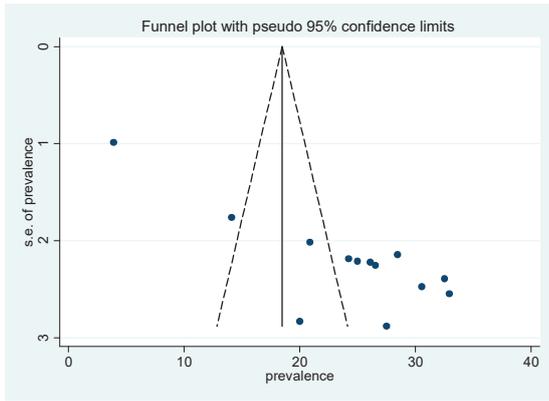


Figure 3: Funnel plot for logit-prevalence estimate of listeria infection studies Ethiopia.

Based above information the following recommendations are forwarded

- Proper silage preparation and maintaining good storage conditions.
- A further detection of *L. monocytogenes* and other *Listeria* species in animal, animal feeds and the dairy farm environments and further contaminating risk.
- Factors assessment in Ethiopia Creating public awareness on the zoonotic risk associated with *Listeria* along dairy industry needed.

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