

## Epidemiological surveillance and control of glanders in Salinas, Minas Gerais

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### ABSTRACT

Glanders is a disease caused by the bacterium *Burkholderia mallei* and has the potential to be transmitted to humans. The emergence of this zoonosis in Brazil raises significant concerns, highlighting the importance of implementing robust preventive measures and maintaining continuous surveillance. The objective of this study was to investigate the occurrence and spread of glanders in Salinas and to develop an effective surveillance and control plan. This is a case study, using information provided by the municipal Environmental Surveillance in partnership with the Minas Gerais Agricultural Institute (IMA). The results of laboratory analyses revealed the presence of the etiologic agent in an asymptomatic equine, confirmed by the Western Blotting test. The confirmation of the first case of glanders in Salinas triggered the application of control protocols, including euthanasia of the infected animal and quarantine of the area. The immediate notification by the IMA and the coordinated action of the Department of Health exemplify an effective response. The results reinforce the importance of active surveillance and restrictions on the movement of animals, preventing the spread of glanders. Educational and health strategies are key to informing and protecting local communities. Early detection and immediate interventions are essential to control glanders in endemic areas, minimizing the risk to public health and the economy related to equine farming.

**Keywords:** *Burkholderia mallei*, North of Minas, Prevention, Bacterial Zoonosis.

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