**Résumé du PFE : Sous titre : Evaluation du taux de vaccination antirabique chez les carnivores domestiques**

**Résumé:**

La rage sévit en Algérie de façon endémique, le chien est reconnu pour être le principal vecteur de

la maladie suivi du chat.

Elle est identifiée comme maladie prioritaire, et bénéficie de ce fait d’un programme national de

lutte axé principalement sur la vaccination des animaux domestiques et l’élimination des animaux

errants, mais dont les résultats sont en deçà des attentes.

L’objectif de cette étude est d’évaluer le taux de vaccination dans la wilaya d’Alger, à travers une

enquête transversale, par ailleurs, nous voulions ressortir l’impact de la pandémie de la Covid-19

sur la vaccination des animaux domestiques.

Concernant le taux de vaccination, il a été rapporté qu’environ 75,7% des animaux de compagnie

sont vaccinés contre la rage, en revanche seulement 59,2% déclarent effectuer les rappels de vaccin

ce qui représente une préoccupation majeure, car ils sont essentiels pour maintenir une immunité

adéquate particulièrement contre la rage.

La pandémie de COVID-19 a également eu un impact négatif sur la vaccination antirabique,

soulignant l'importance de maintenir les efforts de sensibilisation et d'éducation.

La sensibilisation et l'éducation continue des propriétaires d'animaux sur l'importance de la

vaccination régulière et des rappels, ainsi que l'accessibilité aux services vétérinaires, sont

essentielles

**Abstract** :

Q fever is a zoonosis caused by Coxiella burnetii, which causes abortions in domestic ruminants. Our study was conducted in different regionsof the AïnDefla province between May 2021 and September 2022. Three main objectives were targeted: (1) identification of the prevalence of abortion at the flock level in sheep and potentially associated risk factors; (2) study of the seroprevalence of Q fever in ewes and potentially associated risk factors; and (3) study of tick parasitism in sheep.

In the first experimental study, a survey of abortions was conducted among 72 farmers. At least one case of abortion or stillbirth was reported in the last 12 months in 56.94% (41/72) of the farms surveyed. The relationship between the dependent variable "presence of abortion" and various independent variables (commune, relief, flock size, number of breeding animals, type of farming, breed, contact with other sheep flocks, presence of dogs or cats on farm, presence of pigeons on farm, frequency of manure removal, parturition area and its cleaning) was statistically analyzed using univariate (χ2) and multivariate analyses. After statistical analysis, no statistically significant associations were found.

In the second study of the experimental part, a total of 184 ewes from 45 flocks were screened for anti-Coxiellaburnetiiantibodies using an ELISA test. A seroprevalence of 24.85% at the individual level and 66.67% at the flock level was recorded. Univariable analysis at the individual level indicated three factors significantly (p < 0.05) associated with Coxiellaburnetii seropositivity: presence of pigeons on farm (χ2 = 9.689; p = 0.008), abortion in ewes (χ2 = 11.209; p = 0.001), and history of abortion in the flock (χ2 = 7.744; p = 0.005). In the univariable analysis at the flock level, only one variable was significantly associated with Coxiellaburnetii seropositivity: history of abortion in the flock (χ2 = 5.132; p = 0.023). Multivariable analysis revealed that: ewes that were raised on farms with daily pigeon presence were 3.125 times more likely to be seropositive (p = 0.005) than those raised on farms with no pigeons; aborted ewes are 3.874 times more likely to be seropositive (p = 0.001) than nonabortedones, and flocks with abortion history were 5.333 times more likely to be seropositive (p = 0.03) than those without abortion history.

A total of 185 ewes were examined for the presence of ticks, of which 34 were found to be infested, giving an overall prevalence of infestation of 18.38%. Eighty (80) ticks were collected from the 34 infested ewes, giving an overall average infestation intensity of 2.35 (80/34) and an overall average abundance of 0.43 (80/185). Two tick species were identified: Rhipicephalussanguineus(58/80; 72.50%) and Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) annulatus (22/80; 27.50%). All ticks identified were adults.

In conclusion, in the Ain Defla region, abortion is an important problem in sheep farms, Q fever plays an important role in the occurrence of abortions and ticks parasitizing sheep play a rather weak role in Q fever transmission.