

high reactogenicity. Subunit vaccines have been developed but are of uncertain value and cannot be recommended at present. Research in this area has been stimulated by interest in biodefense ([Chap. 261e](#)) and may eventually yield new products. The mainstay of veterinary prevention is a national commitment to testing and slaughter of infected herds/flocks (with compensation for owners), control of animal movement, and active immunization of animals. These measures are usually sufficient to control human disease as well. In their

absence, pasteurization of all milk products before consumption is sufficient to prevent non-occupational animal-to-human transmission. All cases of brucellosis in animals and humans should be reported to the appropriate public health authorities.

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