

Enhancing inclusive health knowledge production and transfer to improve brucellosis control in northern Côte d'Ivoire

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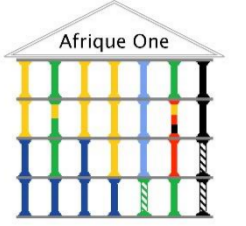
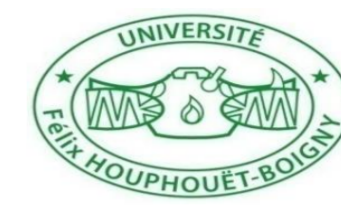
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Background

Brucellosis is an infectious zoonotic disease in animals and humans. Since 2017, brucellosis has been enlisted as a priority zoonotic disease in Côte d'Ivoire. Therefore, its control should involve stakeholders from various health sectors, including communities. However, control strategies and knowledge on brucellosis in Côte d'Ivoire are fragmented and unequally distributed between animal and human healthcare workers as well as in pastoral communities with a strong gender divide. Thus, this study was implemented in the framework of the network actor theory of (Mahil & Tremblay, 2015), through the concept of controversy, which explains that the emergence of a coordination solution is always preceded by a knowledge gap and controversial practices.

Objective: Analyze mechanisms of knowledge production and transfer on brucellosis between healthcare providers from animals and human sectors and pastoral communities in order to promote collaboration, coordination and communication between stakeholders to produce transformative health knowledge.

Methodology

Study area	Minignan and Niakara in North of Cote d'Ivoire (West Africa)
Study design	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mixed methods using qualitative and quantitative approaches- 574 questionnaires completed- 60 Semi-structured interviews realized
Study population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Animal and human healthcare workers- Pastoral communities: transhumant pastoralists, livestock owners, herdsman, wives of livestock owners and wives of herdsman
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Content analysis with MAXQDA 2018 for qualitative data- Statistical analysis with SPSS statistics software 20 for quantitative data
Theoretical approach	Theory of network actor of (Mahil & Tremblay, 2015), through the concept of controversy, which addresses the issue of knowledge management, providing a more detailed understanding of coordination and knowledge creation practices.

Results

- ❑ Brucellosis in humans has gender specific ailments but in northern Côte d'Ivoire knowledge on the disease is transferred from vets is gender-oriented, particularly by targeting men (95.8% of men and 4.2% of women who heard about brucellosis in animals, $P = 0.001 < 0.05$)
- ❑ Brucellosis a zoonotic disease in animals and humans, is perceived by public health workers from northern Côte d'Ivoire as an animal disease, under the responsibility of veterinarians.
- ❑ Brucellosis is a prioritized zoonotic disease in animals and human health in Côte d'Ivoire. However in north Côte d'Ivoire, health workers and veterinarians prioritize diseases they meet frequently, they report and for which they are prevention campaigns, diagnosis test and free treatments.

Conclusion

Knowledge on brucellosis is partially transferred between stakeholders in northern Côte d'Ivoire. Thus, a one Health approach with its holistic and inclusive perspective is needed. Coordinated interventions for control can be implemented by including at local and district levels, human and animal healthcare personnel and various segments of the community in a process of participatory production and transfer of knowledge on brucellosis.

