The spleen bacteriome of wild rodents and shrews from Marigat, Baringo County, Kenya

NEW DISEASES

The emergence of new diseases are nearly always due to spillover events from wild animals that either live among us, for example plague (rats) and flu (birds), or when man's activities disturb wildlife ecosystem, for example the ongoing COVID-19 epidemic. Wild animals are also reservoirs of less dramatic, but nevertheless serious, diseases that they routinely transmit to us, livestock and our companion animals.



THIS STUDY

probe for **blood borne bacteria that are** carried by wild rodents and shrews in Marigat, Baringo County, Kenya.



ONE HEALTH

We detected 182 bacteria genera, some of which are pathogenic to man, companion animals and livestock. Our findings illustrate the need for a "one health approach" to understanding disease epidemiology in an ecosystem that we share with animals.



RODENTS



Verrucomicrobia

Chlamydiae Chloroflexi

Deinococcus

accharibacteria

MARIGAT

KENYA

TAXONOMIC ASSIGNMENT OF SPLEEN SAMPLES

Amaricoccus Amaricoccus Pseudoxanthomonas Hyphomicrobium Rhodanobacter Rubellimicrobium Helicobacter Diaphorobacter Bdellovibrio scherichia_Shigella Steroidobacter Pelomonas Alcaligenes Alcaligenes Aurantimonas Comamonater

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