BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY AND ITS DIAGNOSIS: REVIEW

Abstract
Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) is a group of neurological degenerative diseases for which there is no cure and whose outcome is always fatal. Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (TSEs) can affect both humans and animals, either livestock (cows, sheep and goats), domestic (cats) and wildlife animals (deer, mink and moose), including various animals living in zoos (antelopes, cats, lemurs and rhesus monkey). While Scrapie in sheep is a disease known long time ago, the onset of encephalopathy in cattle and its subsequent passage to humans was raised to priority level by the World Organization of Animal Health (OIE). As a result, many countries began to develop risk studies and active surveillance programs to establish their status regarding TSEs and particularly bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) with the objective of being categorized according to their level of risk by the OIE. This has implications for international trade in products derived from cattle. The development of diagnosis techniques such as immunochemical and immunohistochemical techniques are critical for the success of this program.

Keywords: Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), diagnosis, Immunocquimistry, Immunohistochemistry.