

Supplementary materials

Supplementary S1. Tables

Table S1. Characteristic of studies reported the outcome of Trypanosomiasis infections in animal in Cameroon

	Cattle	Pigs	Small ruminants	Total
Number of studies	17 ^a	7 ^b	5 ^c	24
Regions				
Adamawa	9	1	1	11
North	7	/	/	7
Far North	1	/	/	1
East	1	/	/	1
North West	1	/	/	1
South West	/	6	4	6
Species identified				
T. congolense	17	3	4	24
T. vivax	17	2	2	21
T. brucei	16	4	2	22
T. theileri	2	/	/	2
T. grayi	2	/	/	2
T. simaie	/	1	1	1
Samples used				
Blood	17	7	5	24
Mid-gut	/	/	/	2
Diagnostic tests				
PCR	2	4	3	6
Microscopy	14	1	1	15
ELISA	1	/	/	1
parasite culture	/	1	/	1
Card Agglutination test	/	1	1	1
Risk factors				
Body condition score	1	/	/	1
Breed	1	/	/	1
production systems	1	/	/	1
prophylactic measures	1	/	/	1
Age	1	/	1	2
Sex	2	/	1	3
Season	1	/	1	2

Legend: ^a: (Awa and Ndamkou, 2006; Mamoudou et al., 2006a; Mamoudou et al., 2006b; Achukwi and Musongong, 2009; Mamoudou et al., 2009; Tanenbe et al., 2010; Mpouam et al., 2011; Mamoudou et al., 2015a; Mamoudou et al., 2015b; Mamoudou et al., 2016a; Mamoudou et al., 2016c; Ikoum, 2017; Mohamadou, 2017; Ngomtcho et al., 2017; Soussai, 2017; Pagueu et al., 2019); ^b: (Nkinin et al., 2002; Simo et al., 2006; Nimpaye et al., 2011; Simo et al., 2012; Simo et al., 2013; Deya-yang, 2016; Fogue et al., 2017) ; ^c: (Nimpaye et al., 2011; Simo et al., 2012; Simo et al., 2013; Diezoumbe, 2017; Fogue et al., 2017).

Table S2. Pooled regional prevalences of trypanosomiasis in cattle

Region	Number of study reports included in meta-analysis	Pooled prevalence (95%CI)	P-value
Adamawa	9	26.1 (18.6-35.3)	0.41
North	6	16.8 (7.5-33.6)	

Table S3. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting other hemoparasitic infections in animals in Cameroon

Characteristics	Cattle	Small ruminants	Pigs	Chicken	Total
Number of studies	4 ^a	3 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^d	9
Region					
Adamawa	3	1	1	/	5
East	/	/	/	1	1
Far North	1	/	/	/	1
South	/	1	/	/	1
North	1	1	/	/	2
North West	1	/	/	/	1
Species identified					
<i>Babesia</i> <i>Bovis</i>	3	2	1	/	6
<i>Babesia</i> <i>Bigemina</i>	3	2	1	/	6
<i>Theileria</i>	1	3	/	/	4
<i>Anaplasma</i> <i>Centrale</i>	3	2	1	/	7
<i>Anaplasma</i> <i>Marginale</i>	3	2	1	/	7
<i>Anaplasma</i> <i>Ovis</i>	/	1	/	/	1
<i>Borrelia</i> spp	1	/	/	/	1
<i>Rickettsia</i> spp	1	/	/	/	1
<i>Ehrlichia</i> spp	1	/	/	/	1
<i>Leucocytozoon schoutedeni</i>	/	/	/	1	1
Risk factors					
Age	/	1	/	/	1
Sex	/	2	/	/	2
Season	/	1	/	/	1
Samples	Blood				
Diagnostic techniques BCT	1	/	1	/	2
Blood smear	1	1	/	/	1
GIEMSA staining	2	2	/	/	3
PCR		/	/	1	3

Legend : ^a: (Esemu et al., 2014; Mamoudou et al., 2017; Soussai, 2017; Abanda et al., 2019) ; ^b: (An'anguil, 2017; Diezoumbe, 2017; Dongmo, 2017a) ; ^c: (Deya-yang, 2016) ; ^d: (Sehgal et al., 2006).

Table S4. Pooled prevalence of tick-borne parasites in ruminants in Cameroon

Disease agent	Species	Number of studies	Pooled prevalence (95% CI)	P	I ²
<i>Babesia</i> spp	Small ruminants	2	3.5 (2.2-5.6)	0.167	47.519
	Cattle	2	21.6 (4.9-59.7)	0.000	98.956
<i>Theileria</i> spp	Small ruminants	3	4.9 (1.9-11.8)	0.000	96.164

<i>Anaplasma spp</i>	small ruminants	3	10.9 (3.8-27.8)	0.000	97.792
	Cattle	2	35.1 (4.7-85.5)	0.000	99.546

Table S5. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting gastrointestinal parasites in animals in Cameroon

Characteristics*	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chicken	Total
Number of studies	10	3	5	5	3	22
Region						
Adamawa	4	1	1	1	1	7
Centre	/	/	/	1	/	1
Far North	/	/	/	1	/	1
Littoral	/	/	1	/	/	1
North	2	/	/	/	/	2
North West	2	1	1	/	/	2
South west	1	/	/	/	1	6
West	1	1	2	2	1	5
Samples	Faeces					
Diagnostic techniques	Coprology					
Risk factors						
Season	1	/	/	/	/	1
Age	1	1	2	2	/	5
Farm hygiene	/	/	/	2	/	2
Species	/	1	1	/	/	1
Sex	1	1	2	/	/	3
Locality	1	/	/	/	1	2
Feeding	/	/	/	1	1	2
Prophylaxis	1	/	/	/	1	2
Farmer's knowledge of the disease	/	/	/	/	1	1

Legend: *: results do not include studies that reported fascioliasis or cysticercosis only.

Table S6. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting fascioliasis in Cameroon

Characteristics	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total
Number of studies	15 ^a	2 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^d	19
Regions					
North west	3	/	/	/	3
Adamawa	8	1	1	1	10
Centre	1	1	/	/	1
South West	1	/	/	/	1
Littoral	1	/	/	/	1
West	3	/	/	/	3
Samples					
Blood	1	/	/	/	1
Faeces	8	1	1	1	10
Live animal or carcass	8	1	/	/	9
Diagnostic techniques					
ELISA	1	/	/	1	1
Coprology	9	1	1	/	11
AM/PM	7	1	/	/	8

Fasciola species					
<i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	2	/	/	/	2
<i>Fasciola gigantica</i>	13	2	1	1	17

Legend: ^a: (Tebug, 2009; Abakar, 2014; Fotso, 2014; Nzale, 2014; Dicko, 2015; Manchang et al., 2016; Salhine, 2016; Tchounkeu, 2017; Ekoual, 2018; Kelly et al., 2018; Kouam et al., 2018a; Mbotake, 2019; Takang et al., 2019; Yemelong, 2019; Chahdini et al., 2020); ^b: (Anoumbo, 2017; Takang et al., 2019); ^c: (Anoumbo, 2017)

d: (Deya-yang, 2016).

Table S7. Pooled regional prevalences of fascioliasis in cattle in Cameroon

Region	Number of study reports included in meta-analysis	Pooled prevalence (95%CI)	P-value
Adamawa	7	41.5 (27.9-56.6)	0.006
North West	3	2.4 (0.9-6.4)	
West	3	11.5 (5.0-24.4)	

Table S8. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting trematodes other than fascioliasis in animals in Cameroon

Characteristics		Cattle	Small ruminants	Pigs	poultry	Total
	Number of studies	7 ^a	2 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^d	10
Species Identified	Region					
	<i>Paramphistomum</i> spp	AD	2	1	/	4
		W	1	/	/	1
		NW	1	/	/	1
		L	/	/	/	1
	<i>Echinostoma</i> spp	AD	/	/	1	1
	<i>Schistosoma bovis</i>	AD	1	/	/	1
	<i>Dicrocoelium hopes</i>	AD	2	/	/	2
Samples Used	Faeces					
Diagnostic methods	Coprology					

Legend: ^a: (Dicko, 2015; Mamoudou et al., 2016d; Tchounkeu, 2017; Ekoual, 2018; Djuikwo-Teukeng et al., 2019; Mbotake, 2019; Chahdini et al., 2020); ^b: (Simeni, 2014; Anoumbo, 2017); ^c: (Deya-yang, 2016); ^d: (Bagari, 2019).

Table S9. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting cysticercosis in Cameroon

Characteristics	Pigs	Cattle	Small ruminants	Total
	10 ^a	1 ^b	1 ^c	12

Region				
Adamawa	/	1	/	1
Centre	1	/	/	1
North West	1	/	/	1
North	3	/	1	4
West	4	/	/	4
Whole territory	1	/	/	1
Samples				
Blood	5	1	1	6
Carcass	4			5
Diagnostic techniques				
ELISA	5	/	1	6
PM	4	1	/	5
Risk factors				
Age of pigs	1	/	/	1
Rearing system	2	/	/	2
Presence of latrine	2	/	/	2
Feeding	1	/	/	1
Farmer's knowledge of the disease	2	/	/	2
Farm hygiene	3	/	/	3

Legnd: ^a: (Azebaze, 2000; Tchinda, 2000; Assana et al., 2001; Pouedet et al., 2002; Praet et al., 2009; Assana et al., 2010; Ngwing et al., 2012; Assana et al., 2019a; Assana et al., 2019b; Dongmo, 2019); ^b: (Manchang et al., 2016); ^c: (Djonmaila, 2016).

Table S10. Pooled regional prevalence of porcine cysticercosis in Cameroon

Region	Number of study reports included in meta-analysis	Pooled prevalence (95%CI)	P-value
West	4	3.2 (1.0-9.6)	0.25
North	3	21.5 (9.9-40.6)	
Centre	2	8.75 (6.3-12.6)	

Table S11. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting cestode diseases other than cysticercosis in Cameroon

Disease or disease agent	Characteristics	Cattle	Small ruminants	Chicken	Total
	Number of studies	4 ^a	3 ^b	1 ^c	7
Moniezia	Region				
	Adamawa	1	2	/	1
	West	1	1	/	3
	South West	1	/	/	1
	Littoral	/	/	/	1
	North West	1	/	/	1
	Samples	Faeces			
	Diagnostic techniques	Coprology			
	Region				
	Adamawa	/	/	1	1

<i>Choanotenia</i>	spp,	Sample	/	/	Faeces
<i>Amoebotenia</i>	spp,	Diagnostic	/	/	Coprology
<i>Hymenolepis</i>	spp,	technique			
<i>Railiottina</i> spp					
		Region			
Muscular and cerebral coenuruses		North	/	1	/ 1
		Samples	/	Tissue	/
		Diagnostic technique	/	Optical microscopy	/

Legend: ^a: (Dicko, 2015; Mamoudou et al., 2016d; Kouam et al., 2018a; Mbotake, 2019); ^b: (Simeni, 2014; Tchouagoue, 2014; Djonmaila, 2016; Mbiakop, 2018); ^c: (Bagari, 2019).

Table S12. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting nematodes in animals in Cameroon

Characteristics	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Chicken	Total
Number of studies	11 ^a	3 ^b	5 ^c	7 ^d	3 ^e	25
Region						
Adamawa	5	1	1	1	1	8
Centre	/	/	/	1	/	1
Far North	/	/	/	2	/	2
Littoral	/	/	1	/	/	1
North	2	/	/	/	/	2
North West	2	1	1	/	1	2
South West	1	/	/	/	1	2
West	1	1	2	4	/	7
Species identified						
Strongylida						
<i>Trichostrongylus</i> spp.	2	2	2	/	1	4
<i>Ostertagia</i> spp.	2	1	1	/	/	2
<i>Hyostrongylus rubidium</i>	/	/	/	/	2	2
<i>Haemonchus</i> spp.	2	1	1	/	/	2
<i>Cooperia</i> spp.	1	/	/	/	/	1
<i>Nematodirus</i> spp.	1	/	/	/	/	1
<i>Strongylus</i> spp.	7	1	4	3	/	14
<i>Oesophagostomum</i> spp.	2	1	1	2	/	4
<i>Bunostomum</i> spp.	1	/	/	/	/	1
<i>Metastrongylus</i> spp.	/	/	/	/	1	1
Rhabditoidea						
<i>Strongyloides</i> spp.	6	3	6	5	2	20
Ascaridoidea						
<i>Ascaris</i> spp.	/	/	/	/	3	3
<i>Toxocara</i> spp.	3	/	/	1	/	4
<i>Ascaridia</i> spp.	/	/	/	/	3	3
<i>Heterakis</i> spp.	/	/	/	/	3	3
Spirurida						
<i>Gongylonema</i> spp	/	/	/	/	1	1
<i>Tetrameres</i> spp.	/	/	/	/	1	1
<i>Onchocerca ochengi</i>	1	/	/	/	/	1

Enoplida						
<i>Trichuris</i> spp.	3	2	5	4	2	13
<i>Capillaria</i> spp.	/	/	/	/	2	2
<i>Trichinella</i> spp.	1	/	/	1	/	1

Legend: ^a: (Chollet et al., 2000; Ntonifor et al., 2013; Dicko, 2015; Mamoudou et al., 2015c; Kouam et al., 2018a; Mbotake, 2019); ^b: (Ntonifor et al., 2013; Anoumbo, 2017; Mbiakop, 2018); ^c: (Chollet et al., 2000; Ntonifor et al., 2013; Simeni, 2014; Tchouagoue, 2014; Mamoudou et al., 2015c; Anoumbo, 2017; Mbiakop, 2018); ^d: (Byambas, 2001; Tchouankui, 2014; Deya-yang, 2016; Kombou, 2016; Metou, 2016; Kouam et al., 2018b; Djiojo, 2019); ^e: (Nghonjuyi et al., 2014; Bagari, 2019; Fokam, 2019).

Table S13. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting coccidiosis in animals in Cameroon

Characteristics	Chicken	Small ruminants	Pigs	Cattle	Total
Number of studies	8 ^a	4 ^b	5 ^c	3 ^d	18
Region					
Adamawa	1	/	1	/	2
Centre	/	1	/	/	1
Far North	/	/	1	/	1
Littoral	/	1	/	/	1
North	/	/	/	1	1
North West	/	/	/	1	1
South West	1	/	/	/	1
West	6	2	3	1	10
Sample	Faeces				
Diagnosis	Coprology				

Legend: ^a: (Nghonjuyi et al., 2014; Dongmo, 2017b; Mbiakop, 2018; Mbitkebeyo, 2018; Bagari, 2019; Fokam, 2019; Mbotake, 2019; Ngadjie, 2019); ^b: (Simeni, 2014; Tchouagoue, 2014; Tchouankui, 2014; Mbiakop, 2018); ^c: (Deyayang, 2016; Kombou, 2016; Metou, 2016; Kouam et al., 2018b; Djiojo, 2019); ^d: (Dicko, 2015; Mamoudou et al., 2015c; Mbotake, 2019).

Table S14. Species of ticks reported in Cameroon

Characteristics	Cattle	Small ruminants	Total
Number of studies	7 ^a	1 ^b	8
Region			
Adamawa	6	/	6
North West	1		1
South	/	/	1
Species identified			
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	4	1	5
<i>Rh. microplus</i> ,	2	/	2
<i>Rh. Sanguineus</i>	1	1	2
<i>Rhipicephalus</i> (Boophilus) spp	/	1	1
<i>Rh. Evertsi</i>	3	/	3
<i>Rh. geigy</i> ,	3	/	3
<i>Rh. Annulatus</i>	3	/	3
<i>Rh. Decoloratus</i>	3	/	3
<i>Rh. Appendiculatus</i>	1	/	1
Not identified	2	/	2
<i>Hyalomma</i> spp	2	/	2
<i>H. truncatum</i>	2	/	2
Not identified	2	/	2
<i>Haemophysalis laechei</i>	1	/	1

Legend: ^a: (Achukwi et al., 2001; Awa et al., 2015; Mamoudou et al., 2015b; Mamoudou et al., 2016a; Mamoudou et al., 2016b; Manchang et al., 2016; Silatsa et al., 2019) ; ^b: (Kouam and Dongmo, 2018).

Table S15. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting brucellosis in animals in Cameroon

Species	Region	Number of studies (references)	Sample	Diagnostic technique	Risk factors
Cattle ^a	Adamawa	6	Blood: 5 Milk: 1	RBPT: 1 ELISA: 5	Presence of other species (1), herd size (1), locality (1), history of third trimester abortion (1), Husbandry system (2)
	North West	6	Blood: 5 Milk: 1	RBPT: 2 ELISA: 4	
	West	2	Blood	RBPT	
	East	1		RBPT	
Small ruminants ^b	Adamawa	1	Blood	ELISA	
Pigs ^c	Far North	1	Blood	ELISA	
	Littoral	1	Blood	ELISA	
Total	7	12	Blood:11 Milk: 1	RBPT: 2 ELISA: 12	

Legend : ^a: (Bayemi P. H. et al., 2009; Scolamacchia et al., 2010; Ojong, 2011; Bayemi et al., 2015; Kong et al., 2016; Ojong et al., 2016a; Awah-Ndukum et al., 2018a; Awah-Ndukum et al., 2018b; Loyem, 2019; Musallam et al., 2019); ^b: (Saya, 2017); ^c: (Moiffo, 2016).

Table S16. Regional pooled prevalence of brucellosis in cattle in Cameroon

Region	Number of study reports included in meta-analysis	Pooled prevalence (95%CI)	P-value
North West	3	5.8 (4.0-8.5)	0.39
Adamawa	4	8.4 (3.6-18.4)	

Table S17. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting tuberculosis in animals in Cameroon

	Region	Number of studies (references)	Sample	Diagnostic technique
Cattle ^a	Adamawa	2	Carcass	PM examination
	Far North	1	Carcass	PM examination
	North	1	Carcass	PM examination
	Littoral	4	Carcass	PM examination
	Centre	2	Carcass	PM examination
	West	2	Carcass	PM examination
	North West	4	Skin (intradermal injection): 2 Carcass: 2	Tuberculin skin test: 2 PM examination: 2
Goats ^b	North	1	Skin(intradermal injection)	Tuberculin skin test
Total		11	Carcass: 8	PM examination: 8

Legend: ^a: (Awah-Ndukum et al., 2005; Awah-Ndukum et al., 2010b; Awah-Ndukum et al., 2012a; Awah-Ndukum et al., 2012b; Awah-Ndukum et al., 2012c; Francioli et al., 2013; Egbe et al., 2016; Ngoudjou, 2018; Yemelong, 2019; Francioli et al., 2013; Kouengoua, 2014; Egbe et al., 2016; Manchang et al., 2016); ^b: (Tchedele, 2017).

Table S18. Pooled regional prevalence of bovine tuberculosis

Region	Number of studies	Pooled prevalence (95%CI)	P-value
North West	5	2.9 (1.7-4.7)	0.66
West	2	3.6 (2.3-5.5)	
Centre	2	1.7 (0.4-7.1)	
Littoral	3	2.9 (0.3-25.1)	

Table S19. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting salmonellosis, colibacillosis and campylobacteriosis in animals in Cameroon

Infection	Characteristics	Chicken	Cattle	Pigs	Total
Salmonellosis	Number of studies	3 ^a	2 ^b	2 ^c	6
	Region				
	Adamawa	1	/	/	1
	Far North	/	1	/	1
	West	1	/	1	1
	South West	/	1	1	1
	Centre	1	/	/	1
	Samples	Faeces			
	Diagnostic techniques	Bacterial culture			
	Number of studies	2d	/	/	2
Colibacillosis	Regions				
	Centre	1	/	/	
	Adamawa	1	/	/	
	Samples	Faeces			
	Diagnostic techniques	bacterial culture			
Campylobacteriosis	Number of studies	2e			2
	Region				
	Centre	1			
	Samples	Faeces, Neck skin	/	/	
	Diagnostic techniques	Bacterial culture		/	
Risk factors		presence of rodents (1), farm hygiene (1), water supplies and methods of feed production (1), farm location (1)			

Legend : ^a: (Nzouankeu et al., 2010; Bouba, 2014; Kouam et al., 2019a) ; ^b: (Akoachere et al., 2009; Kochakbe, 2016); ^c: (Akoachere et al., 2009; Djuidje, 2019b); ^d: (Nzouankeu et al., 2010; Bouba, 2014); ^e: (Nzouankeu et al., 2010).

Table S20. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting other bacterial diseases in animals in Cameroon

Disease	Host species	Region	Studies included	Sample	Diagnostic techniques	Species identified
Leptospirosis	Cattle	AD	2a	Serum	ELISA	
Pasteurellosis	Cattle	AD, FN, NW	1b	Serum	hemagglutination tests	serotypes (A5, A7, B1, B6 et E6).
CCPP	Goats	N	1c	Blood	ELISA	
CBPP	Cattle	N	1d	Blood	PCR	
Anthrax	Cattle	N, E, FN	1e	Blood	PCR	
Q Fever	Cattle	AD	1f	Banked serum	ELISA	
Mastitis	Cattle	AD	1g	Milk	Bacterial culture	*
Endometritis	Cattle	AD	1h	Uterus	Visual examination	**

Legend: ^a: (Scolamacchia et al., 2010; Ngu-Ngwa et al., 2020); ^b: (Njongmeta et al., 2001); ^c: (Haman, 2019); ^d: (Talba, 2014); ^e: (Pilo et al., 2011); ^f: (Scolamacchia et al., 2010); ^g: (Lewong, 2016); ^h: (Njanja, 2018); * *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus* on Negative Coagulase *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococcus faecalis*; ** *Citrobacter braakii*, *Actinomyces pyogenes*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Bulkholderia cepacia*, *Providencia stuartii* and *Salmonella*.

Table S21. Characteristics and distributions of studies reporting FMD in animals in Cameroon

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total
Number of studies	9 ^a	3 ^b	2 ^c	2 ^c	13
Region					
Adamawa	6	2	1	1	6
East	1	/	/	/	1
Far North	1	/	/	1	2
North	1	1	1	/	2
Samples					
Blood	4	2	1	1	6
Live animals	3	/	/	/	3
Epithelial swabs	2	1	1	1	2
Probing swabs	2	1	/	1	2
Diagnostic techniques					
ELISA	4	2	1	1	6
PCR	3	/	/	/	3
Visual examination	5*	1	1	1	5
Risk factors					
Breed	2	/	/	/	2
Breeding system	2	/	/	/	2
vaccination history	1	/	/	/	1
Body condition	1	/	1	/	1
Presence of other animal species	1	/	/	/	1

Locality	/	/	1	1	2
Species	/	/	1	/	1

Legend: *in two of these studies, diagnosis was based on herdsmen reports; ^a: (Bronsvoort et al., 2003; Bronsvoort et al., 2004; Bronsvoort et al., 2006; Kenton et al., 2014; Ludi et al., 2014; Modjo, 2014; Kuate, 2016; Manchang et al., 2016; Beloko, 2019; Sevidzem et al., 2019); ^b: (Bronsvoort et al., 2004; Nsangou, 2017; Sevidzem et al., 2019); ^c: (Bronsvoort et al., 2004; Nsangou, 2017); ^d: (Bronsvoort et al., 2004; Dongmo, 2016).

Table S22. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting SRP in small ruminants in Cameroon

	Sheep	Goats	Total
	3 ^a	2 ^b	3
Region			
Adamawa	1	/	1
North	1	/	1
West	1	1	1
Whole territory	1	1	1
Sample	Blood		
Diagnostic technique	ELISA		
Risk factors	mode of acquisition (1), vaccination status (1) sex (1), age(1), physiological state (1), agro-ecological zone (1), farming method (1) and field grazing (1)		

Legend : ^a: (Yongue, 2014; MINEPIA et al., 2016; Manglang, 2019) ; ^b: (Yongue, 2014; MINEPIA et al., 2016).

Table S23. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting RVF in Cameroon

Study	Region		Samples	Diagnostic techniques	Risk factors
	Cattle	Small ruminants			
(Bagninbom, 2016)	NW, AD	/	Blood	ELISA	Interaction with other herds and wildlife species, the altitude of cattle rearing site, age, transhumance, grazing in flooded areas
(Poueme et al., 2019)	/	N	Blood	ELISA	Locality, age, access to water
(Risssmann et al., 2017)	N, FN, AD, C, S	N, FN, C, L, SW, W, NW, S	Blood	ELISA	/

Table S24. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting ASF and other viral diseases of pigs in Cameroon

Disease	Region	Sample	Diagnostic techniques	Risk factors	References
ASF	AD, N, FN	Blood, tissues	PCR, ELISA		(Nguena, 2017)
	W	Blood	PCR	lack of footbath at the entrance, propagation by the farmer or veterinarian	(Nkana, 2014)
	S, C, SW	Blood, tissues	PCR, ELISA	/	(Abdelrazak, 2019)
	Whole territory	Blood, tissues, sera	PCR, ELISA	/	(Wade, 2019)
Influenza A virus H1N1	C, W, N, FN	Nasal swabs and sera	PCR	Free-roaming	(Larison et al., 2014)
	C, N	Nasal swabs	PCR		(Njabo et al., 2010)
Hepatitis E virus	N, W	Blood	ELISA	/	(Modiyinji et al., 2018)
	NW, C, L	Liver samples	PCR	/	(De Paula et al., 2013)
Porcine hokovirus	NW, L, C	Liver samples	PCR	/	(Adlhoch et al., 2013)
Novel Porcine bocaviruses	Not precise	Faeces	PCR	/	(Ndze et al., 2013)

Table S25. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting other viral diseases of cattle in Cameroon

	Study	Region	Sample	Diagnostic technique (s)	Risk factors
Bovine diarrhoea	viral 1 ^a	AD	Blood	ELISA and PCR	Proximity of herds to other animal species (goats, antelopes...) during grazing or otherwise
Infectious Rhinotracheitis (IBR)	Bovine 1 ^b	N	Blood	ELISA	Locality, sex and age
Lumpy skin disease	1 ^c	AD	Skin	AM examination	/

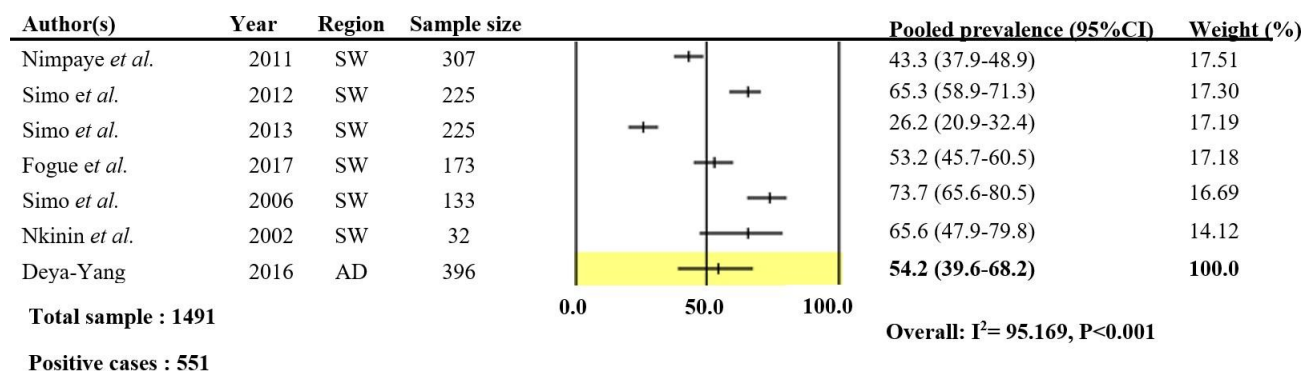
Legend: ^a: (Handel et al., 2011); ^b: (Abdoulaye, 2018); ^c: (Manchang et al., 2016).

Table S26. Characteristics and distribution of studies reporting viral diseases of poultry in Cameroon

Disease	Region	Sample	Diagnostic technique	Aetiological findings	Risk factors	References
Avian influenza H5N1	Whole territory	carcasses, swabs, eggs, tissues and droppings	avian flu rapid test	Epizooties fall within the genetic clade 2.3.2.1c	/	(Wade et al., 2018)
	West Centre	/	/	/	origin of feed, absence of sanitary care, origin of chicks, absence of foot bath and inadequate transport means	(Zangho, 2017)
Avian influenza H5N8	Far North	/	/			(Wade, 2017)
Newcastle's disease	NW	Faeces, tracheal and cloacal swabs	PCR	genotypes XIV, XVII and XVIII	/	(Snoeck et al., 2013)
Chicken anaemia virus	Not precised		Serology	/	/	(Snoeck et al., 2012)

Supplementary S1. Figures

Parasitic diseases situation of livestock in Cameroon



Note: weights are from random effects analysis

Figure S1. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of trypanosomiasis in pigs

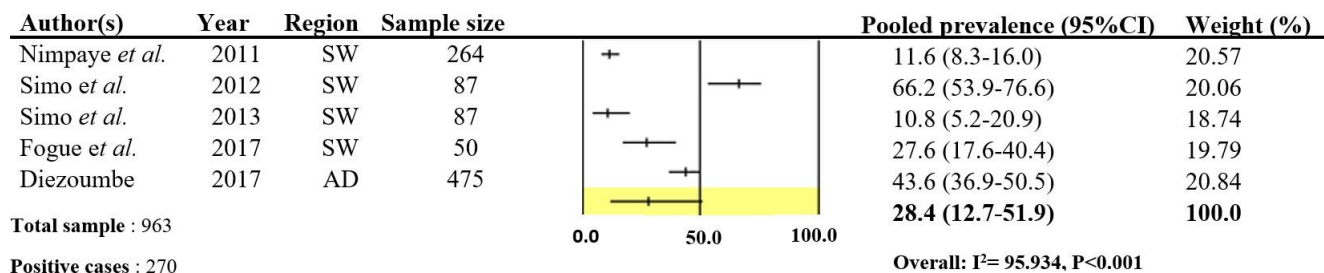


Figure S2. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of trypanosomiasis in small ruminants

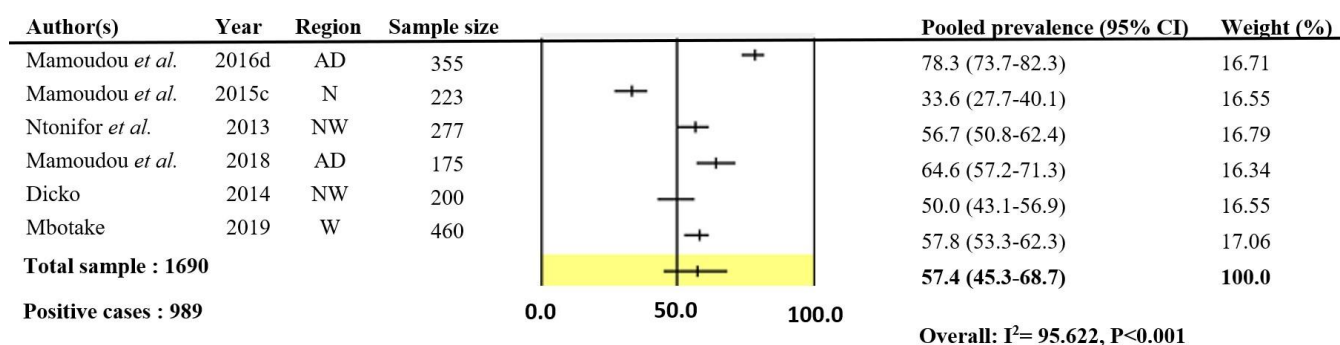


Figure S3. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of gastro intestinal parasites in cattle in Cameroon

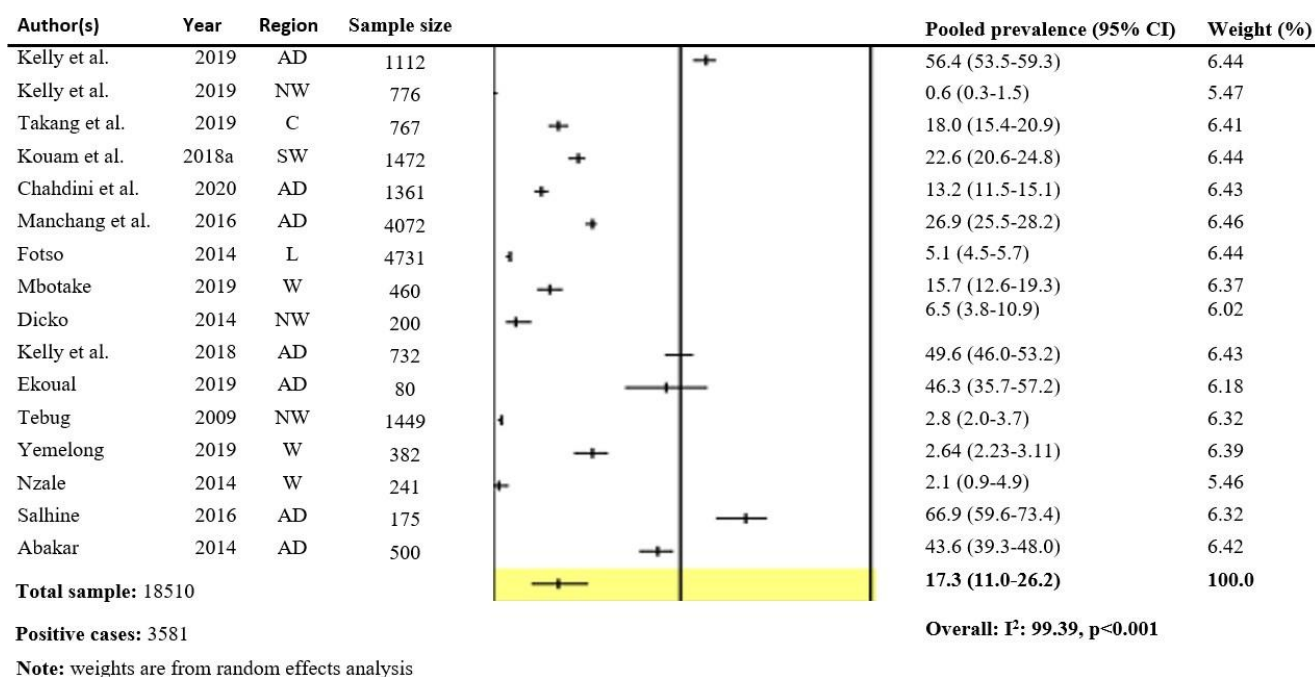


Figure S4. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of fascioliasis in cattle in Cameroon

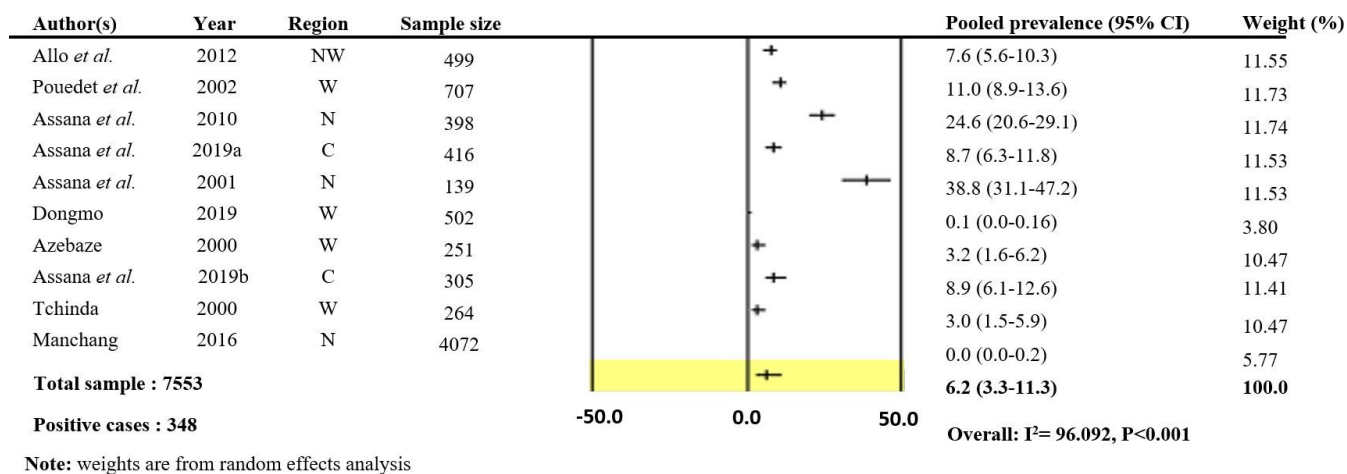


Figure S5. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of porcine cysticercosis in Cameroon

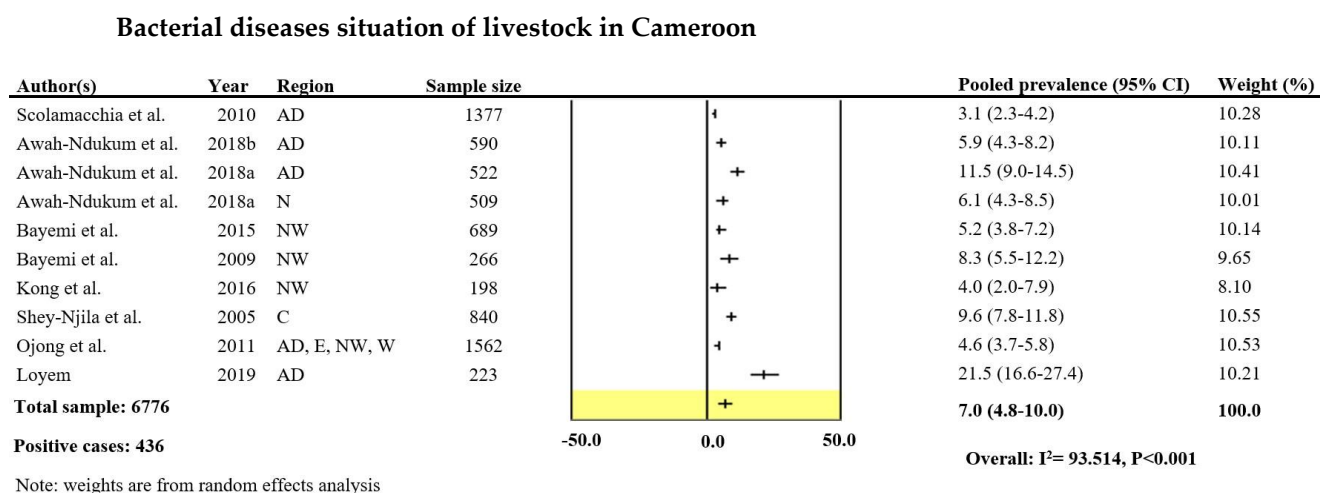


Figure S6. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of brucellosis in cattle in Cameroon

Viral diseases situation of livestock in Cameroon

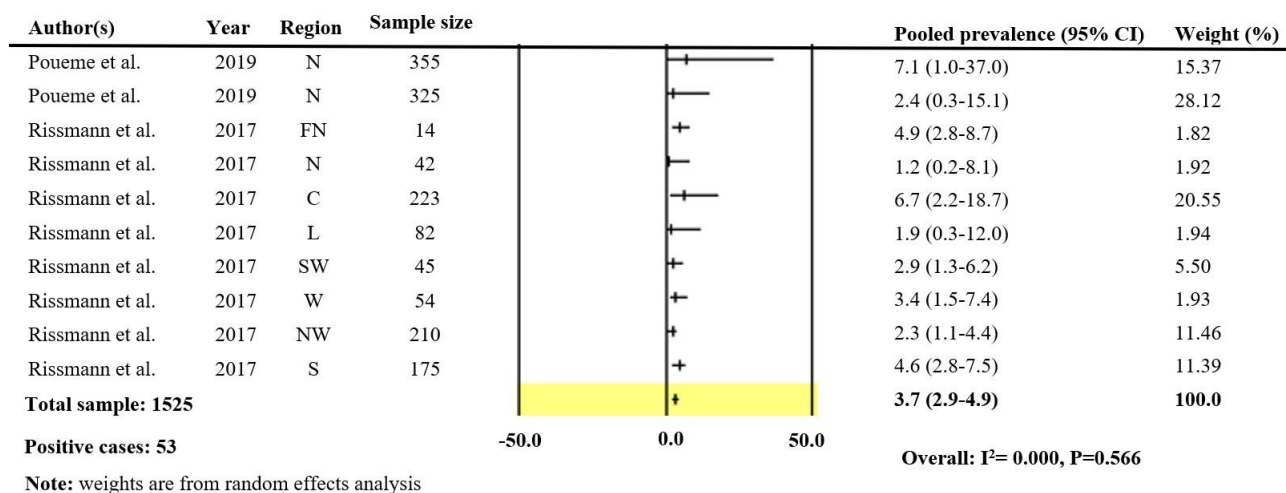


Figure S7. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of RVF in small ruminants in Cameroon

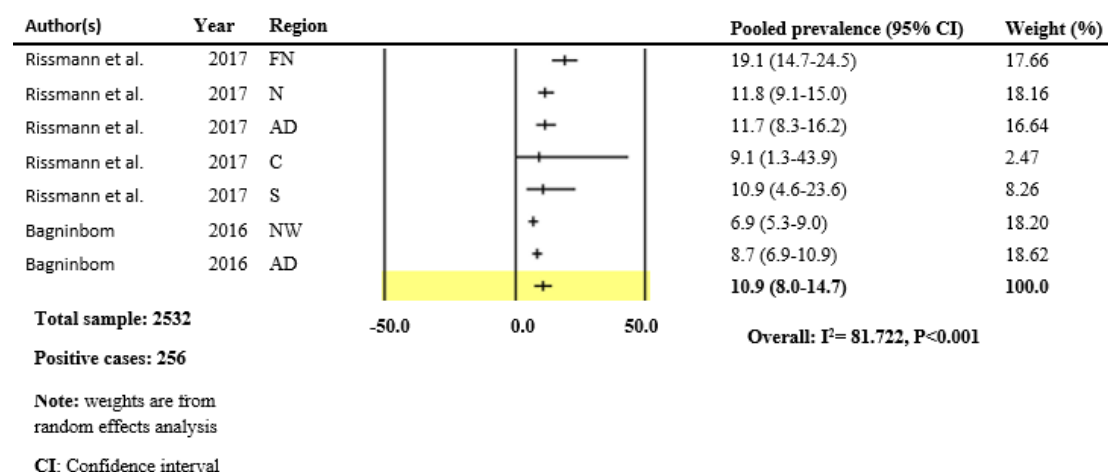
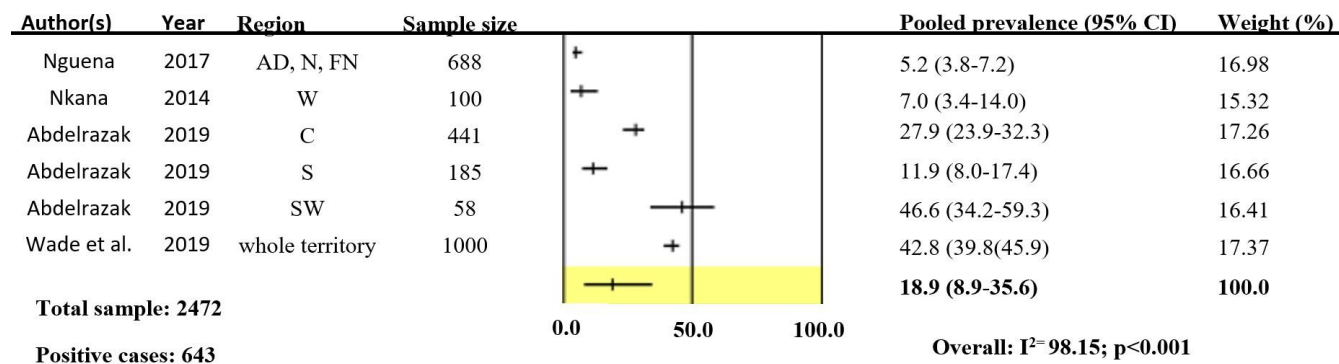


Figure S8. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of RVF in cattle in Cameroon



Note: weights are from random effects analysis

Figure S9. Forest plot of pooled prevalence of African swine fever in pigs in Cameroon

Supplementary S2. Prisma check list used

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
TITLE Zoo-sanitary situation assessment, an initial step in country disease prioritization process: Systematic review and meta-analysis from 2000 to 2020 in Cameroon			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.	done
ABSTRACT To prevent and/or control infectious diseases in animal and human health, an appropriate surveillance system based on suitable up-to-date epidemiological data is required. The systematic review protocol was designed according to the PRISMA statement to looks at the available data on infectious diseases of livestock in Cameroon from 2000-2020. Data was searched through online databases. Grey literature comprised of dissertations and thesis from veterinary higher education institutions in Cameroon. A random-effects model was used to calculate pooled prevalence using Comprehensive Meta-analysis software. Based on disease prevalence, major infectious diseases of livestock in Cameroon were gastrointestinal parasitosis (57.4% in cattle, 67.2% in poultry, 88% in pigs), hemoparasites (21.6% in small ruminants, 19.7% in cattle), bovine pasteurellosis (55.5%), fowl salmonellosis (48.2%), small ruminant plague (39.7%), foot-and-mouth disease (34.5% in cattle) and African swine fever (18.9%). Furthermore, other important endemic zoonoses in the country included: Rift Valley fever (10.9% in cattle, 3.7% in small ruminants), brucellosis (7% in cattle, 8% in pigs), bovine tuberculosis (4.7% in cattle), hepatitis E virus (8.4% in pigs) and bovine leptospirosis (2.5%). Most of the retrieved research were carried out in the Adamawa, North-West and West regions of Cameroon. The evaluation of existing data as evidence, albeit publication-specific, is an important step towards the process of prioritizing animal diseases, including zoonoses.			
Abstract	2	See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist.	Respect of the prisma checklist
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.	Done
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	Done

METHODS				
Eligibility criteria	5	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses.		Done
Information sources	6	Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted.		Done
Search strategy	7	Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used.		Done
Selection process	8	Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.		Done
Data collection process	9	Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.		Done
Data items	10a	List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results that were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g. for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect.		Done
	10b	List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g. participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information.		Done
Study risk of bias assessment	11	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies, including details of the tool(s) used, how many reviewers assessed each study and whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.		Done
Effect measures	12	Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g. risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results.		Done
Synthesis methods	13a	Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g. tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)).		Done
	13b	Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions.		Done
	13c	Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display results of individual studies and syntheses.		Done
	13d	Describe any methods used to synthesize results and provide a rationale for the choice(s). If meta-analysis was performed, describe the model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical heterogeneity, and software package(s) used.		Done
	13e	Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogeneity among study results (e.g. subgroup analysis, meta-regression).		Done
	13f	Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess robustness of the synthesized results.		Done
Reporting bias assessment	14	Describe any methods used to assess risk of bias due to missing results in a synthesis (arising from reporting biases).		Done
Certainty assessment	15	Describe any methods used to assess certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for an outcome.		Done

RESULTS			
Study selection	16a	Describe the results of the search and selection process, from the number of records identified in the search to the number of studies included in the review, ideally using a flow diagram.	Done
	16b	Cite studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded.	Done
Study characteristics	17	Cite each included study and present its characteristics.	Done
Risk of bias in studies	18	Present assessments of risk of bias for each included study.	Done
Results of individual studies	19	For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots.	Done
Results of syntheses	20a	For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies.	Done
	20b	Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect.	Done
	20c	Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results.	Done
	20d	Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results.	Done
Reporting biases	21	Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed.	Done
Certainty of evidence	22	Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed.	Done

DISCUSSION			
Discussion	23a	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence.	Done
	23b	Discuss any limitations of the evidence included in the review.	Done
	23c	Discuss any limitations of the review processes used.	Done
	23d	Discuss implications of the results for practice, policy, and future research.	Done
OTHER INFORMATION			
Registration and protocol	24a	Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered.	Not registered
	24b	Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared.	
	24c	Describe and explain any amendments to information provided at registration or in the protocol.	
Support	25	Describe sources of financial or non-financial support for the review, and the role of the funders or sponsors in the review.	IMMANA
Competing interests	26	Declare any competing interests of review authors.	No competing interest
Availability of data, code and other materials	27	Report which of the following are publicly available and where they can be found: template data collection forms; data extracted from included studies; data used for all analyses; analytic code; any other materials used in the review.	Not define

Supplementary S3. Study quality assessment form and decision

Question 1: was the basic data, including study period, sample type, disease condition, and study site, provided?

Question 2: Were the study participants recruited appropriately?

Question 3: Was the sample size representative of the target population (for cross-sectional studies alone)?

Question 4: Were the study subjects and setting described in detail?

Question 5: Was the data analysis conducted with sufficient coverage of the identified pathogen?

Question 6: Were all important confounding factors/subgroups/differences identified and accounted for?

Question 7: Were objectives and standard criteria used to measure the condition?

Question 8: Was the condition measured reliably (with valid methods and trained personnel)?

9

Response coe: **Y**=yes; **N**=no”, **I**=irrelevant; **U**=unclear 11

N°	Study	Question number								Decision to include
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Abakar, A. A. (2014). <i>Prévalence et impacts économiques de la fasciolose à l'abattoir municipal de Ngaoundéré [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
2.	Abanda, B., Paguem A., Abdoulmoumini M., Manchang T. K., Renz A., & Eisenbarth A. (2019). Molecular identification and prevalence of tick-borne pathogens in zebu and taurine cattle in North Cameroon. <i>Parasites & Vectors</i> , 12(448), https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-13019-13699-x .	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
3.	Abdelrazak, A. (2019). <i>Etude épidémiologique de la Peste Porcine Africaine dans les régions du Centre, du Sud et du Sud-Ouest Cameroun, caractérisation moléculaire du virus et essais thérapeutiques [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
4.	Abdoulaye, M. R. (2018). <i>Séroprévalence et facteurs de risque de la Rhinotrachéite Infectieuse Bovine dans le Département de la Bénoué (Région du Nord, Cameroun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation])</i> . (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	High

5.	Achukwi, M. D., & Musongong, G. A. (2009). Trypanosomosis in the Doayo/Namchi (Bos taurus) and zebu White Fulani (Bos indicus) cattle in Faro Division, North Cameroon. <i>Journal of Applied Biosciences</i> 15, 807-814.	Y	N	I	Y	Y	Y	I	Y	High
6.	Adlhoch, C., Kaiser M., Manchang T. K., Schwarz N. G., Ulrich M., de Paula V. S., & Ellerbrok H. (2013). Porcine Hokovirus in Domestic Pigs, Cameroon. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 19(12), 2060-2062 http://dx.doi.org/2010.3201/eid1912.130891 .	Y	N	I	U	Y	Y	I	Y	High
7.	Akoachere, J.-F., Tanih N. F., Ndip L. M., & N., N. R. (2009). Phenotypic Characterization of Salmonella Typhimurium Isolates from Food-animals and Abattoir Drains in Buea, Cameroon. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 27 (5), 612-618.	Y	U	I	U	N	Y	I	Y	High
8.	Aliyou, H. (2014). <i>Etude épidémiologique de la trypanosomose bovine dans le mayo-rey région du nord cameroun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
9.	An'naguil, T. I. (2017). <i>Identification, prévalence et facteurs de risques des hémoparasites transmis par les tiques aux petits ruminants dans le Département de la Bénoué (Région du Nord Cameroun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation])</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
10.	Anoumbo, A. M. A. (2017). <i>Prévalence et intensité d'infestation des helminthes gastro-intestinaux et hémoparasites des petits ruminants en fonction des types d'élevages dans le département de la Vina [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary medicine and Sciences, Cameroon.	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
11.	Assana, E., Amadou F., Thys E., Lightowlers M. W., Zoli A. P., Dorny P., & Geerts S. (2010). Pig-farming systems and porcine cysticercosis in the north of Cameroon. <i>Journal of helminthology</i> (84), 441–446.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
12.	Assana, E., Awah-Ndukum J., Djonmaila D. J., & Zoli P. A. (2019). Prevalence of porcine Taenia solium and Taenia hydatigena cysticercosis in Cameroon. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 169, 104690.	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	N	Y	High
13.	Assana, E., Awah-Ndukum J., Djonmaila J. D., Djiatche H. D., Awé C., Manchang T. K., & Zoli P. A. (2019). A comparison of Taenia solium and Taenia hydatigena infection in pigs using serological diagnosis and post-mortem inspection methods in Benoué division, North Cameroon. <i>Veterinary Parasitology: Regional Studies and Reports</i> , 17, 100306, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vprsr.2019.100306 .	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	U	Y	High
14.	Assana, E., Zoli P. A., Sadou H. A., Nguekam, Vondou L., Pouedet M. S. R., Geerts S. (2001). Prévalence de la cysticercose porcine dans le Mayo-Danay (Nord Cameroun) et le Mayo-Kebbi (sud-ouest du Tchad). <i>Revue d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropicaux</i> , 54(2), 123-127.	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	N	Y	High
15.	Awa, D. N., & Ndamkou, C. N. (2006). Response of Trypanosoma vivax and Trypanosoma congolense in zebu cattle in North Cameroon to prophylactic treatment with two formulations of isometamidium. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 76, 90-96.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
16.	Awa, D. N., Adakal H., Luogbou N. D. D., Wachong K. H., Leinyuy I., & Achukwi M. D. (2015). Cattle ticks in Cameroon: Is Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus absent in Cameroon and the Central African region? <i>Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases</i> , 6, 117-122 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ttbdis.2014.1010.1005 .	Y	I	I	Y	Y	Y	I	Y	High
17.	Awa, D. N., Ngagnou A., Tefiang E., Yaya D., & Njoya A. (2002). Post-vaccination and colostral peste des petits ruminants antibody dynamics in research flocks of kirdi goats and foieulbe sheep of North Cameroon. <i>Preventive Veterinary Medicine</i> , 55, 265-271	Y	N	U	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Medium

18.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Kudi A. C., Bah G. S., Bradley G., Tebug S. F., Dickmu P. L., & Aghari W. N. (2012). Bovine Tuberculosis in Cattle in the Highlands of Cameroon: Seroprevalence Estimates and Rates of Tuberculin Skin Test Reactors at Modified Cut-Offs. <i>Veterinary Medicine International</i> , doi:10.1155/2012/798502.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
19.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Kudi A. C., Bradley G., Smith N. H., Ane-Anyangwe I., Cho-Ngwa F., & Titanji K. V. P. (2013). Molecular genotyping of Mycobacterium bovis isolated from cattle tissues in the North West Region of Cameroon. <i>Tropical Animal Health and Production</i> , 45, 829–836.	Y	Y	U	N	Y	Y	Y	High
20.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Kudi A. C., Bradley G., Smith N. H., Ane-Anyangwe I., Cho-Ngwa F., & Titanji V. P. K. (2012). Molecular genotyping of Mycobacterium bovis isolated from cattle tissues in the North West Region of Cameroon. <i>Trop Anim Health Prod</i> (45), 829–836	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
21.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Kudi C., Bradley G., Ane-Anyangwe I. N., Fon-Tebug S., & J., T. (2010). Prevalence of Bovine Tuberculosis in Abattoirs of the Littoral and Western Highland Regions of Cameroon: A Cause for Public Health Concern. <i>Veterinary Medicine International</i> , 2010, doi:10.4061/2010/495015.	Y	Y	N	U	Y	Y	Y	High
22.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Kudi C., Bradley G., Ane-Anyangwe I. N., Fon-Tebug S., & J., T. (2010). Prevalence of Bovine Tuberculosis in Abattoirs of the Littoral and Western Highland Regions of Cameroon: A Cause for Public Health Concern. <i>Veterinary Medicine International</i> , 2010, doi:10.4061/2010/495015.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	High
23.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Kudi, A. C., Bah, G. S., Bradley, G., Tebug, S. F., Dickmu, P. L., Njakoi, H. N., & Aghari, W. N. (2012). Bovine tuberculosis in cattle in the highlands of cameroon: seroprevalence estimates and rates of tuberculin skin test reactors at modified cut-offs. <i>Veterinary medicine international</i> , 2012, 798502. https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/798502	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	High
24.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Mouiche M. M. M., Bayang H. N., Ngu Ngwa V., Assana E., Feussom K. J. M., & Zoli P. A. (2018). Seroprevalence and Associated Risk Factors of Brucellosis among Indigenous Cattle in the Adamawa and North Regions of Cameroon. <i>Veterinary Medicine International</i> , 2018, https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/3468596.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
25.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Mouiche M. M. M., Kouonmo-Ngnoy L., Bayang H. N., Manchang T. K., Poueme R. S. N., Zoli P. A. (2018). Seroprevalence and risk factors of brucellosis among slaughtered indigenous cattle, abattoir personnel and pregnant women in Ngaoundéré, Cameroon. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> 18, 611.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
26.	Awah-Ndukum, J., Tchoumboue J., & Niba A. T. (2005). Prevalence of bovine tuberculosis at the SODEPA Douala abattoir Cameroon (1995-2003). <i>Cameroon Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 1(02), 116-120.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
27.	Bagari, I. S. (2019). <i>Inventaire des helminthes digestifs et des coccidies chez les poules locales dans les lieux d'abattage de la ville de Ngaoundéré [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	N	Y	High
28.	Bagninbom, J. M. (2016). <i>Séroprévalence et facteurs de risque de la fièvre de la vallée du Rift chez les bovins dans les hautes terres du Cameroun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

75.	Kouonmo, N. L. (2016). <i>Séroprévalence et facteurs de risue de la brucellose bovine et humaine dans la ville de Ngaoundéré [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
76.	Kuate, W. B. V. (2016). <i>Prévalence et facteurs de risque par les éleveurs de la fièvre aphteuse chez les bovins dans les départements de la Vina, du Diamare et du Logone-et-Chari [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	High
77.	Larison, B., Njabo, K. Y., Chasar, A., Fuller, T., Harrigan, R. J., & Smith, T. B. (2014). Spillover of pH1N1 to swine in Cameroon: an investigation of risk factors. <i>BMC veterinary research</i> , 10, 55. https://doi.org/10.1186/1746-6148-10-55	Y	Y	U	I	Y	Y	N	High
78.	LeBreton, M., Umlauf S Djoko C. F., Peter Daszak, D. S. B., ¶, Paul Yemgai Kwenkam, & Wolfe, a. N. D. (2006). Rift Valley Fever in Goats, Cameroon. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 12(4), 702-703.	Y	Y	U	U	Y	N	Y	Medium
79.	Lewong, H. H. (2016). <i>Prévalences des mammites subcliniques chez les vaches en lactation dans la ville de Ngaoundéré et ses environs [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
80.	Loyem, F. E. (2019). <i>Comparison of serological status and occurrence of reproductive disorders in Brucella positive and negative herds in Vina division, adamawa region (Cameroun) [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	I	Y	Y	Y	I	High
81.	Loyem, F. E. (2019). <i>Comparison of serological status and occurrence of reproductive disorders in Brucella positive and negative herds in Vina division, adamawa region (Cameroun) [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	U	Y	N	Y	I	High
82.	Ludi, A., Ahmed, Z., Pomeroy, L. W., Pauszek, S. J., Smoliga, G. R., Moritz, M., Dickmu, S., Abdoulkadiri, S., Arzt, J., Garabed, R., & Rodriguez, L. L. (2016). Serotype Diversity of Foot-and-Mouth-Disease Virus in Livestock without History of Vaccination in the Far North Region of Cameroon. <i>Transboundary and emerging diseases</i> , 63(1), e27–e38. https://doi.org/10.1111/tbed.12227	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	High
83.	Mamoudou A., Salhine R., Sevidzem S. L., Achukwi M. D., & Garabed R. (2018). Efficacy of Albendazole on Gastro-Intestinal Strongyles of Catle in Ngaoundere (Adamawa-Cameroon). <i>Integrative Journal of Veterinary Biosciences</i> , 2(2), 1-6.	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	I	High
84.	Mamoudou, A., Ebene N. J., Suh P. F., & Mfopit M. Y. (2015). Prevalence and impact of bovine trypanosomiasis in Mayo Rey division, a Soudano-Sahelian zone of Cameroon. <i>Journal of Parasitology and Vector Biology</i> 7(5), 80-88.	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
85.	Mamoudou, A., Khan P. V., & Lendzele S. S. (2015). Current prevalence of cattle trypanosomiasis and of its vector in Alme, the infested zone of Adamawa plateau Cameroon, two decades after the tsetse eradication campaign. <i>International Journal of Biological and Chemical Sciences</i> , 9(3), 1588-1598.	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
86.	Mamoudou, A., Mbakou L. M., Ngu Ngwa V., Sevidzem S. L., Zoli A. P., & D., A. M. (2016). Preliminary assesment of bovine trypanosomiasis and its vectors in Santa, Bali and Bafut Sub-divisions of the North West Region, Cameroon. <i>International Journal of Biological and Chemical Sciences</i> , 10(1), 1-12.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High

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99.	Mbuh J. V., Ndamukong K. J. N., Ntonifor N., & Nforlem G. F. (2008). Parasites of sheep and goats and their prevalence in Bokova, a rural area of Buea Sub Division, Cameroon. <i>Veterinary Parasitology</i> 156, 350–352.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	I	Y	High
100.	Metou, O. M. N. (2016). <i>Influence de certains paramètres sur les prévalences des parasitoses gastro-intestinales des porcs dans les élevages traditionnels de trois départements de la région de l'Extrême-Nord Cameroun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
101.	MINEPIA, FAO, & OMC. (2016). <i>Plan stratégique de prévention et de lutte contre la peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) au Cameroun</i> . Retrieved from Cameroon:	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	High
102.	Modiyinji, A. F., Atsama M. A., Monamele G. C., Nola M., & Njouom R. (2018). High seroprevalence of hepatitis E among pigs suggests an animal reservoir in Cameroon. <i>The Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 12(8), 676-679.	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	I	Y	High
103.	Modjo, K. E. L. (2014). <i>Séroprévalence de la fièvre aphteuse chez les Bovins dans la région du Nord Cameroun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
104.	Mohamadou, B. (2017). <i>Etude de la prévalence de la trypanosomose chez les bovins abattus à l'abattoir municipal de Ngaoundéré (Cameroun) [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
105.	Mohamadou, B. (2017). <i>Etude de la prévalence de la trypanosomose chez les bovins abattus à l'abattoir municipal de Ngaoundéré (Cameroun) [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
106.	Moiffo, K. A. M. (2016). <i>Dépistage des anticorps anti-brucella chez les porcs dans certaines régions du Cameroun. [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
107.	Mpouam, S. E., Achukwi M. D., Feussom K. J. M., Bengaly Z., & Ouedraogo G. A. (2011). Serological and parasitological prevalence of bovine trypanosomosis in small holder farms of the Vina division, Adamawa region of Cameroon. <i>Journal of Parasitology and Vector Biology</i> , 3(4), 44-51.	Y	N	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
108.	Musallam, I., Ndour, A. P., Yempabou, D., Ngong, C. C., Dzousse, M. F., Mouiche-Mouliom, M. M., Feussom, J., Ntirandekura, J. B., Ntakirutimana, D., Fane, A., Dembele, E., Doumbia, A., Ayih-Akakpo, A., Pato, P., Pali, M., Tapsoba, A., Compaore, G. M., Gagara, H., Garba, A. I., Chengat Prakashbabu, B., ... Guitian, J. (2019). Brucellosis in dairy herds: A public health concern in the milk supply chains of West and Central Africa. <i>Acta tropica</i> , 197, 105042. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2019.105042	Y	Y	U	I	Y	Y	U	Y	High
109.	Ndze, V. N., Cadar, D., Cságola, A., Kisfali, P., Kovács, E., Farkas, S., Ngu, A. F., Esona, M. D., Dán, Á., Tuboly, T., & Bányai, K. (2013). Detection of novel porcine bocaviruses in fecal samples of asymptomatic pigs in Cameroon. <i>Infection, genetics and evolution: journal of molecular epidemiology and evolutionary genetics in infectious diseases</i> , 17, 277–282. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.meegid.2013.03.006	Y	I	I	I	N	Y	I	Y	High

110.	Ngadjie, T. M. (2019). <i>Prévalence et facteurs favorisants associés à la coccidiose dans les élevages de poulets de chair du Koung-khi [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
111.	Nghonjuyi, N. W., Kimbi H. K., & Tiambo C. K. (2014). Study of Gastro–Intestinal Parasites of Scavenging Chickens in Fako Division, Southwest Cameroon. <i>The Journal of Advances in Parasitology</i> 1(2), 30-34.	Y	Y	Y	U	N	Y	Y	Y	High
112.	Ngole, I. U., Ndamukong, K. J., & Mbuh, J. V. (2003). Internal parasites and haematological values in cattle slaughtered in Buea subdivision of Cameroon. <i>Tropical animal health and production</i> , 35(5), 409–413. https://doi.org/10.1023/a:1025811428008	Y	N	U	U	U	U	U	U	Low
113.	Ngomtcho, S., Weber, J. S., Ngo Bum, E., Gbem, T. T., Kelm, S., & Achukwi, M. D. (2017). Molecular screening of tsetse flies and cattle reveal different Trypanosoma species including T. grayi and T. theileri in northern Cameroon. <i>Parasites & vectors</i> , 10(1), 631. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-017-2540-7	Y	Y	Y	U	N	Y	N	Y	High
114.	Ngoudjou, M. S. V. (2018). <i>Prévalence des lésions tuberculeuses viscérale à l'abattoir de Douala [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
115.	Ngounou, D. Y. D. (2015). <i>Séroprévalence et facteurs de risque de la toxoplasmose chez les ovins dans la localité de Ndawara (Nord-Ouest, Cameroun) [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
116.	Nguena, G. N. R. (2017). <i>Epidémiologie de la peste porcine africaine dans les régions septentrionales du Cameroun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
117.	Nguetoum, N. C. (2016). <i>Inventaire des espèces de tiques et Prévalence des Hémoparasites transmis par ces dernières en zone périurbaine de Ngaoundéré [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	U	N	Y	Y	Y	High
118.	Ngu-Ngwa, V., Bessong-Takang N. A., & Awah-Ndukum J. (2020). Seroprevalence and Risk Factors of Leptospirosis among Slaughtered Cattle and Abattoir Workers in Ngaoundéré, Cameroon. <i>Asian Journal of Research in Animal and Veterinary Sciences</i> , 5(1), 8-19.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
119.	Ngwing, N. A., Poné, J. W., Mbida, M., Pagnah, A. Z., Njakoi, H., & Bilong, C. F. (2012). A preliminary analysis of some epidemiological factors involved in porcine cysticercosis in Bafut and Santa subdivisions, North West Region of Cameroon. <i>Asian Pacific journal of tropical medicine</i> , 5(10), 814–817. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1995-7645(12)60149-7	Y	Y	Y	U	N	Y	Y	Y	High
120.	Nimpaye, H., Njiokou F., Njine T., Njitchouang G. R., Cuny G., Herder S., Simo G. (2011). Trypanosoma Vivax, T. Congolense “Forest type” and T. Simaie : Prevalence in domestic animals of sleeping sickness in Cameroon. <i>Parasite: Journal de la Société Française de Parasitologie</i> , 18, 171-179.	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
121.	Njabo, K. Y., Fuller, T. L., Chasar, A., Pollinger, J. P., Cattoli, G., Terregino, C., Monne, I., Reynes, J. M., Njouom, R., & Smith, T. B. (2012). Pandemic A/H1N1/2009 influenza virus in swine, Cameroon, 2010. <i>Veterinary microbiology</i> , 156(1-2), 189–192. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vetmic.2011.09.003	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High

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145.	Sehgal, R. N. M., Valkiūnas G., Lezhova T. A., & Smith T. B. (2006). Blood parasites of chickens in Uganda and Cameroon with molecular descriptions of <i>Leucocytozoon schoutedeni</i> and <i>Trypanosoma gallinarum</i> . <i>Journal of Parasitology</i> , 92(6), 1336-1343.	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	N	Y	High
146.	Sevidzem, S. L., Mamoudou A., Mavougou J. F., Ikoum D., Lebele M. B. O., Hiol V. D., . . . R., G. (2019). Serological Epidemiology of Foot-and-mouth Disease among Sedentary Mixed-species Herds in Adamawa Region, Cameroon. <i>Journal of Advances in Microbiology</i> , 17(2), 1-14	Y	Y	U	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
147.	Shey-Njila, O., Daouda, Nya E., Zoli P. A., Walravens K., Godfroid J., & Geerts S. (2005). Serological Survey of Bovine Brucellosis in Cameroon. <i>Revue d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropicaux</i> , 58(3), 139-143.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
148.	Signie, N. C. (2019). <i>Prévalence et facteurs de risque des mammites subcliniques dans les élevages de vaches laitières du département du Noun [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	N	U	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Medium
149.	Silatsa, B. A., Simo G., Githaka N., Mwaura S., Kamga R. M., Oumarou F., Keambou C., R. P., Djikeng A., Kuiate J-R., Njiokou F., & Pelle R. (2019). A comprehensive survey of the prevalence and spatial distribution of ticks infesting cattle in different agro-ecological zones of Cameroon. <i>Parasites & Vectors</i> , 12, 489 . https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-019-3738-7	Y	I	I	Y	Y	Y	I	Y	High
150.	Silatsa, B. A., Simo, G., Githaka, N., Mwaura, S., Kamga, R. M., Oumarou, F., Keambou, C., Bishop, R. P., Djikeng, A., Kuiate, J. R., Njiokou, F., & Pelle, R. (2019). A comprehensive survey of the prevalence and spatial distribution of ticks infesting cattle in different agro-ecological zones of Cameroon. <i>Parasites & vectors</i> , 12(1), 489. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-019-3738-7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
151.	Simeni, K. F. (2014). <i>Epidémiologie des parasites gastro-intestinaux des caprins dans le département du Moungo (Littoral Cameroun) [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
152.	Simo, G., Asonganyi T., Nkinin S. W., Njiokou F., & Herder S. (2006). High prevalence of <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> gambiense group 1 in pigs from the Fontem sleeping sickness focus in Cameroon. <i>Veterinary parasitology</i> , 139, 57-66.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
153.	Simo, G., Fongho P., Farikou O., Ndjeuto-Tchouli N. P. I., Tchouomene-Labou J., Njiokou F., & Asonganyi T. (2015). Trypanosome infection rates in tsetse flies in the “silent” sleeping sickness focus of Bafia in the Centre Region in Cameroon. <i>Parasites & Vectors</i> , 8, 528. https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-015-1156-z	Y	I	I	Y	Y	Y	I	Y	High
154.	Simo, G., Njitchouang G. R., Njiokou F., Cuny G., & Tazoacha A. (2012). Genetic characterization of <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> circulating in domestic animals of the Fontem sleeping sickness of Cameroon. <i>Microbes and infection</i> , 14, 651-658.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
155.	Simo, G., Sobgwi P. F., Njitchouang G. R., Njiokou F., Kuiate J. R., Cuny G., & Asonganyi T. (2013). Identification and genetic characterization of <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i> in domestic animals in Fontem in the South-West region of Cameroon. <i>Infection, Genetics and Evolution</i> , 18, 66-73.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
156.	Snoeck, C. J., Komoyo, G. F., Mbee, B. P., Nakouné, E., Le Faou, A., Okwen, M. P., & Muller, C. P. (2012). Epidemiology of chicken anemia virus in Central African Republic and Cameroon. <i>Virology journal</i> , 9, 189. https://doi.org/10.1186/1743-422X-9-189	N	Y	I	I	N	Y	Y	Y	High

157.	Snoeck, C. J., Owoade, A. A., Couacy-Hymann, E., Alkali, B. R., Okwen, M. P., Adeyanju, A. T., Komoyo, G. F., Nakouné, E., Le Faou, A., & Muller, C. P. (2013). High genetic diversity of Newcastle disease virus in poultry in West and Central Africa: cocirculation of genotype XIV and newly defined genotypes XVII and XVIII. <i>Journal of clinical microbiology</i> , 51(7), 2250–2260. https://doi.org/10.1128/JCM.00684-13	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	High
158.	Soussai, F. O. (2017). <i>Prévalences et facteurs de risques des hémoparasites des bovins abattus à l'abattoir municipal de Ngaoundéré [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
159.	Suh, P. F., Njiokou F., Mamoudou A., Ahmadou T. M., Mouhaman A., & Garabed R. (2017). Bovine trypanosomiasis in tsetse-free pastoral zone of the Far-North region, Cameroon. <i>Journal of Vector Borne Diseases</i> , (54), 263–269.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Medium
160.	Takang, E. E., LeBreton, M., Ayuk, C. E., & MacLeod, E. T. (2019). A socio-economic study of <i>Fasciola</i> infections in cattle and sheep at the Etoudi slaughterhouse, Yaoundé, Cameroon. <i>Journal of helminthology</i> , 94, e92. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022149X19000890	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
161.	Talba, Y. D. (2014). <i>Etude Epidémiologique de la PPCB dans le Nord Cameroun : Département de la Benoué [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor in Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
162.	Tanenbe, C., Gambo H., Musongong A. G., Boris O., & Achukwi M. D. (2010). Prévalence de la trypanosomose bovine dans les départements du Faro et Déo, et de la Vina au Cameroun : bilan de vingt années de lutte contre les glossines. <i>Revue d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropicaux.</i> , 63(3-4), 63-69.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
163.	Tchedele, A. O. (2017). <i>Tuberculose bovine chez la chèvre dans la ville de Garoua: performances diagnostiques de l'intradermo-tuberculation, prévalence et facteurs de risque zoonotique [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), School of Veterinary Medicine and sciences, University of Ngaoundere, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
164.	Tchouagoue, E. R. (2014). <i>Epidémiologie et moyen de lutte contre les parasites gastro- intestinaux chez les caprins dans le Département du Ndé [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
165.	Tchouankui, N. H. (2014). <i>Epidémiologie des Parasites gastro-intestinaux chez les caprins dans le Département de la Mefou-et-Akono</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
166.	Tchouankui, N. H. (2014). <i>Epidémiologie des Parasites gastro-intestinaux chez les caprins dans le Département de la Mefou-et-Akono [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]</i> . (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine), Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Santé, Université des Montagnes, Bangangté, Cameroon.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
167.	Tchoumbou, M. A., Mayi, M., Malange, E., Foncha, F. D., Kowo, C., Fru-Cho, J., Tchuinkam, T., Awah-Ndukum, J., Dorazio, R., Nota Anong, D., Cornel, A. J., & Sehgal, R. (2020). Effect of deforestation on prevalence of avian haemosporidian parasites and mosquito abundance in a tropical rainforest of Cameroon. <i>International journal for parasitology</i> , 50(1), 63–73. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2019.10.006	N	Y	U	U	N	Y	U	Y	Low

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