

***MYCOBACTERIUM CAPRAE* IN CATTLE AND HUMANS IN CROATIA**

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The paper describes the outbreak of human and related bovine tuberculosis caused by *Mycobacterium caprae* in Croatia. A 13-year old boy clinically presented enlargement of cervical lymph node with consecutive isolation of *Mycobacterium caprae*. His 7-year old sister with no clinical signs of disease hyper-reacted to PPD (>25 mm) and peribronchial infiltration was found by radiology. The children came from family which ran a small-sized cattle dairy farm. All cattle from the farm were subject to cutaneous tuberculosis testing on which 6 out of 14 reacted positive while three were suspicious. Entire herd was slaughtered, carcasses examined, and collected material subjected to pertinent diagnostic procedures. Gross examination findings consistent with tuberculosis were observed in cows positive to PPD. Mycobacteria isolated from the boy and cattle were identified by classical and molecular methods, confirming *Mycobacterium caprae* as the causative agent. Although not bacteriologically proven, consumption of raw milk or non-pasteurized milk-products from infected dairy cattle was suspected as source of infection in humans. Our findings confirm domination of *Mycobacterium caprae* among cattle in Croatia and represent the first evidence of *Mycobacterium caprae* infection in humans in Croatia.