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Zoonotic tuberculosis in humans assessed by next-generation sequencing: an 18-month nationwide study in Lebanon

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In response to recent international calls, this study reveals the nationally representative prevalence of zoonotic tuberculosis in people in a non-high income country, highlighting the need for appropriate diagnostics and treatment of these patients <http://bit.ly/2l3ydDh>

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To the Editor:

The World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organisations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organisation for Animal Health and the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease recently called for formally assessing and (re)prioritising the burden of zoonotic tuberculosis (TB) in people, due to *Mycobacterium bovis* [1, 2]. Its global contribution to human TB, otherwise principally caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, might be underestimated [2]. Nationally representative prevalence data are virtually non-existent on continents with the highest presumed burdens, i.e. in Africa and Asia [3].