Brucellosis is a considerable public health problem in the Indiansubcontinent, owing to the predominant agrarian population.The variedprevalence noted in these studies might be attributed to different diagnostic modalities employed.A recentknowledge, attitude and practice study delineating risk factors forbrucellosis has revealed that none of the farmers interviewed had anyawareness about the infection, modes of transmission and modalities toprevent it [10], thereby raising the risk of acquisition of infection.The disease follows achronic course with formation of granulomas further infecting multipleorgans, terminating in an array of clinical presentation.Humans are the accidental hosts for this infection and acquire infection directly via contact with infected animals or indirectlythrough vehicles like milk, genital discharge and aborted products fromthe infected animals.Few studieshave delineated brucellosis as a significant etiological agent implicated inpyrexia of unknown origin, varying from 0.8 to 6.8% [18,19].Few otherstrains isolated from marine mammals are categorized into 'nomen species [11,12].