**Supplementary Material 1. Included in the final analysis; their information**

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| Disease/Pathogen  | YEAR | Country | design | population | Number of Animals/Humans/Samples Tested  | Study Outcome/Disease Frequency/Seroprevalence  | Reference | Score study human |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2002 | Egypt | Cross-sectional | dog | 150 serum sample | In total, 34 of 150 (23%) serum sample dogs were positive. | Amal SMS1 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2003 | Oman | Cross sectional | humans and goat | 110 blood sample humans54 blood sample goats |  The human revealed that 10 (9.8%) were seropositive for previous Coxiella burnetii The goat revealed that 28 (52%) had been infected Coxiella burnetii | Scrimgeour, E. M.2 | 4 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2004 | Tunisia | Cross-sectional | human | 47 serum sample | In total, 4 of 47 (8.5%) serum sample human were positive. | Kaabia N3 | 2 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2008 | Iraq | Cross-sectional | human | 38 serum sample | An outbreak of Q fever occurred in 22 (58%) of 38 Marines deployed to Iraq in 2005 | Dennis J.4 | 4 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2009 | Iran | Cross sectional | goat and cattle | 169 serum sample (76 goat samples and 93 cattle samples) | The seroprevalence of Q fever were 35.5% (N = 60). Goats (65.78%) and cattle (10.75%) | Khalili, M.5 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2010 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep | 85 serum sample | Antibodies were detected in 25 sera (29.42%) of 85 samples.  | Sakhaee, E. 6 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2010 | Iran | Cross sectional |  cattle | 246 | Seroprevalence of Coxiella burnetii 22.3% of 246 dairy cattle in Khorasan Razavi  | Azizzadeh,M7 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2010 | Iran | Cross sectional | goat  | 296 milk samples  | total, 6 of 296 (2.0%) goat milk samples were positive | Rahimi,E8 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2010 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 75 serum sample | Iran phase II antibodies in 27 subjects (36%) | Khalili, M9 | 3 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2011 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle, sheep, camel, goat | 567 milk samples (247 cattle, 140 sheep, 70 camel, 110 goat) | In total, 8 of 247 (3.2%) cattle milk. 8 of 140 (5.7%) sheep bulk milk and 5 of 110 (4.5%) goat bulk and One of 70 (1.4%) camel bulk milk was also positive for C. burnetii. | Rahimi E10 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2011 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle, goat | 320 milk samples (210 cattle, 110 sheep,56 goat) | 13 of 210 (6.2%) of cattle bulk milk samples, 1 of 56 (1.8%) of goat bulk milk samples and 0% of sheep bulk milk samples were positive for C. burnetiid. | Rahimi, E.11 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2011 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle | 161 serum sample | The sera of cattle with reproductive problems showed ahigh prevalence (51.35%) of anti-C.burnetii antibodies. Bycontrast, the sera of apparently healthy cattle showed arelatively low prevalence (10.3%) of anti-C.burnetii anti-bodies | Khalili M 12 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2011 | Iran | Cross sectional | goat | 296 milk sample | six out of 296 (2.0%) goat milk samples were positive;  | Abbasi, S.13 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2011 | Iraq | Cross-Sectional | Military working dog, wild canine | 280(165 feral canin and 115 Military working dogs) | None of the 115 MWDs tested were seropositive for disease. Nine of the 165 indigenous canines were seropositive resulting in a prevalence of 5.5% (95% CI: 2.5%–10.1%) | Havas, K. A.14 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2011 | Iraq | Cross sectional | human | 909 serum samples | The overall number who seroconverted to Q fever was 88 (10%) | Anderson, A. D.15 | 4 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2011 | Afghanistan | Cross sectional | human | 26 blood sample | Over 6 months, there were 26 cases of “Helmand Fever” assessed and 6 (26%) were acute Q fever  | Bailey, M. S.16 | 3 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii  | 2012 | Iran | Cross sectional | camel | 130 Blood samples | 14 (10.76 %) camel blood samples were found PCR positive | Doosti, A. 17 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2012 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep | 253 sera | The infection rate with Q fever was 23.7% | Mostafavi,E18 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2012 | Egypt | Cross-sectional | sheep, goat, cattle and buffaloes,  | 184 serum sample (55 sheep, 30 goats, 54 cattle and 45 buffaloes ( | The overall seroprevalence in ruminants was 17.4%while displayed in different species as (32.7%, 23.3%, and 13%) for sheep, goats and cattle respectively whereas none of examined buffaloes was positive | Nahed HG19 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2013 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep | 220 Serum samples | Seroprevalence of Q fever was 13.18%  | PourMahdi M20 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2013 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep | 253 sera | The seroconversion rate was 23.7%. | Esmaeili S21 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2013 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep and goat  | 1280 serum sample (110 sheep and 280 goat) | seroprevalence of C. burnetii in sheep and goats was 19.5% and 27.2%. | Asadi J22 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2013 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle  | 100 milk sample | In this study, 14% (14 of 100) of bulk milk was positive | Ghalyanchi LA23 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2013 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle | 100 milk samples | Of the tested samples, 11% tested positive for C. burnetii | Kargar, M.24 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep | 253 sera | A total of 33.6% of sheep sera and 87.50% of herds were positive for C. burnetii IgG | Esmaeili S 25 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Egypt | Cross sectional | cattle | 1,194 blood sera | 158 cows (13.2%) had anti-Coxiella antibodies. | Gwida, M.26 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle | 100milk samples | Five samples (5%) of catttle milk were found positive for C. burnetii. | Borji27 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Saudi Arabia | Cross sectional | camel, goat, cattle | 235 samples including blood, milk (camel milk 77, camel blood82, goat blood 38, cattle Milk 38) | A percentage of 10.8% samples yielded positive PCR amplification from both blood and milk, where 15 of 139 blood and 16 of 148 milk samples were positive.  | Mohammed, O. B.28 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle, sheep | 23 sheep milk samples, and 60 cattle milk samples,  |  8 of 23 (34.78%) sheep milk samples, and 2 of 60 (3.33%) cow milk samples were found to be positive for C. burnetiid. | Khanzadi,S29 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | goat  | 54milk samples | total of 54 goat milk samples, 26 samples (48%) were found to be positive for the presence of Coxiella burnetii. | Khademi30 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | Sheep, goat | 460 sera (Sheep 255 and goats 205) | Seroprevalence of C. burnetii at animal level was 36.5% (95% CI: 30.6%-42.4%) for sheep and 29.8% (95% CI: 23.8%-36.2%) for goat populations | Keyvani Rad N31 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Afghanistan | Cross sectional | human | 467 serum samples | Among the samples tested, 15 samples (3.2%) were positive for Coxiella burnetii | Newman,E,A32 | 5 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross-sectional | cattle | 120 milk samples | In this study, in total, 26 samples (21.66%) were found to be positive for the presence of Coxiella burnetii | Khademi, P.33 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 105 serum sample | Among 105 patients 35.2% (37/105) febrile patients had a positive serology test for acute Q fever.  | Metanat M. 34 | 5 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 45 serum samples | this kit revealed 9 sera (20 %) as positive | Naderipour Z.35 | 5 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross-sectional | human | 64 serum samples | Among all sera samples tested, only 5 samples (7.8%) were positive for the presence of IgM antibodies | Aflatoonian36 | 2 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2014 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 75 serum sample | The positive rate of IgG antibody was 68% in the slaughterhouse workers. | Khalili M37 | 5 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 121 blood samples | Results showed that 34.7% were positive from all the serum samples. | Khalili M38 | 3 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep, goat and cattle | 370 serum sample (200 sheep, 50 goats and 120 dairy cattle) | Antibodies to C. burnetii were found in 27.5% of sheep, 54% in goats and 0.83% in dairy cattle | Edalati-Shokat H39 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Iran | Cross sectional | goat | 31 milk sample | In total, 5 of 31 (16.12%) goat milk samples were positive | Khalili, M.40 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle  | 150milk samples | After the PCR test on 150 simples’ number of milk, 18 positive samples were obtained which confirms to 12% of existence of bacteria in milk samples | Ahmadizadeh41 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Iran | Cross sectional | camel | 167 sera | Seroprevalence of C. burnetii at animal level was 28.7 %  | Janati Pirouz H42 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Iran | Cross sectional | goat and sheep | 368 blood samples (241 goat and 127 sheep) | Seropositivity 97 animals (26.4%), including 43 sheep (33.9%) and 54 goats (22.4%), had antibodies to C. burnetiid | Ezatkhah M43 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Afghanistan | Cross sectional | human  | 204 Blood samples | 97% of humans had at least one C. burnetii seropositive person  | Akbarian, Z.44 | 5 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle | 80 milk samples | In this study, 20 out of 80 milk samples (25%) werepositive in terms of Coxiella burnetii. | Khademi45 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2015 | Egypt | ELISA | Buffalo, sheep and camels; | 337 blood sample Buffalo (n = 153)Sheep (n = 174)Camels (n = 10)  | antibodies against C. burnetii in six (4%) buffalo, 14 (8%) sheep, and seven (70%) camels; | Horton, K. C46. |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Iran | Cross sectional | Ticks  | 1305 | Prevalence of ixodid tick infestation in small ruminants was 58.4% | Nourollahi F.47 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Pakistan | Cross sectional |  sheep and goats  | 542 sera sample (271 sheep and goat271) | A high herd level prevalence (73.1%, 95% CI 63.5-81.3) was recorded in the studied districts. Individual level seroprevalence was recorded as 30.8% (95% CI 26.9-34.9) | Zahid, M. U.48 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Iran | Cross-sectional | human | 400 serum sample | The overall prevalence of C. burnetii in sera from pregnant women was 29.3% (95% confidence interval (CI): 25-34%). | Khayyat KM49 | 6 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Iran  | Cross sectional | camel | 167 blood samples |  4 of 167 camels blood samples positive 2.4 %. | janati piroz,M,H 50 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 190 blood samples | The seroprevalence of Q fever were 22.5%. | Esmaeili,S. 51 | 7 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Iran | Cross sectional | dog | 182 serum sample | Seroprevalence of both Q fever and Lyme disease was 0.55% (95% CI: 0-2.7%) | Rezaei A52 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Afghanistan | Cross sectional | human | 879 serum samples | Analysis samples showed that 117 (13.3) % of the seroconverted for the Q fever. | Farris, C. M.53 | 4 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle | 50milk samples | In this survey, 16 out of 50 (32%) cow bulk tank milk samples were positive for presence of Coxiella burnetii | Karimian54 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2016 | Iran | Cross sectional | Sheep  | 72milk samples | number 15 out of 72 (20.83%) sheep milk samples were positive for C. burnetii | Lorestani S55 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Egypt | Cross-sectional | Sheep, goat, human | 183 serums (109 sheep,39 goat,35 humans)  | The seroprevalence of C. burnetii IgG antibodies was 25.68% (28 of 109), 28.20% (11 of 39) and 25.71% (9 of 35) in sheep, goats, and humans | Abushahba, M. F. N.56 | 5 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | Ticks  | 583 ticks | The overall prevalence of hard tick infestation on cattle was 56.8% | Ghashghaeli O57 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Egypt | Cross-Sectional | human | 58 humans | the seroprevalence of C. burnetii IgG antibodies among human was (11/58) 19%. | Abdel-Moein, K. A.58 | 4 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Saudi Arabia | Cross sectional | camel | 88 Serum samples | Coxiella burnetii 32/88 (37%) | Khalafalla, A. I.59 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Jordan | Cross sectional | Cattle, Sheep, and Goats | 149 milk sample (78 cattle, 48 sheep, and 23 goats) | Positive results were obtained from 70.9% (60.6 to 79.5%) of dairy cattle, 52.1% (38.3 to 65.5%) of sheep, and 56.0% (37.1 to 73.3%) of goat  | Obaidat, M.M60 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep and cattle | 130 serum samples (60 sheep and 70 cattle ( | The results showed that 6.66% of the sheep and 5.71% of the cattle carcasses were positive | Hosseinzadeh, S.61 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 56 blood samples | The prevalence rate of acute Q fever in 56 patients with 2nd blood sample was 5.3% | Ghasemian R62 | 4 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 92 blood sample | The results showed that 50 serum samples (54.35%) were positive | Aflatoonian, M. R.63 | 6 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 401 serum samples | The overall seropositivity (presence of antibodies against phase I and/or phase II) was 43.1% | Nokhodian, Z64. | 6 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | dog | 181 blood sample | Out of the 181 sera samples studied using the ELISA method, 14 (7.7%) had anti-bodies against Coxiella burnetii, | Esmailnejad, A.65 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep | 330 blood sample | Among the samples tested, 45 samples (13.64%) were seropositive | Kayedi, M. H.66 |  |

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| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2017 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 116 blood sample | The prevalence of acute Q fever was 13.8% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 8.0, 21.0%) | Esmaeili S.67 | 6 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Iran | Cross-sectional | Cattle, sheep, goat | 480 blood samples (120 cattle, 301 sheep,59 goat) | In total, 7.5% of the cattle, 10% of the sheep, and 6.8% of the goats were positive and 25 herds had at least a positive sample | Nokhodian, Z.68 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 173 blood samples | In total, 9.83% of the samples were positive | Nokhodian, Z.69 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Iran | Cross-sectional | tick | 375 | In total, 47 of 375 (12.5%) tick samples were positive | Khalili, M.70 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Egypt | Cross sectional | camel | 113 serum samples | A total of 52 camels (46%) were positive for Q fever infection | Abdullah, H. H. A. M.71 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Egypt | Cross sectional | Camel, cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat | 2,699 blood samples (Camels 528, cattle 840, buffaloes 304, sheep 716, goats 311) | Coxiella burnetii specific antibodies were detected in 40.7% of camels (215/528), 19.3% of cattle (162/840), 11.2% of buffaloes (34/304), 8.9% of sheep (64/716) and 6.8% of goats (21/311), respectively.  | Klemmer, J.72 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Saudi Arabia | Cross sectional | Camel, cattle, sheep, goats | Serum samples from 489 camels, 428 cattle, 630 sheep and 423 goats | The overall seroprevalence was 30.71%. Prevalence by species was 51.53%, 30.67%, 34.04% and 12.38% in camels, cattle, goats and sheep | Jarelnabi, A. A.73 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Saudi Arabia | Cross sectional | human | 100 blood sample | Coxiella burnetii phase 1 and phase 2 antibodies were detected in16 (16%) of the patients.  | Alhetheel, A. F.74 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Tunisia | Cross sectional | sheep | A total of 164 animals: 164 blood, 164 vaginal swabs and 164 milk samples |  C. burnetii was detected in 12 (7.31%) vaginal swab, 5 (3.04%) milk and 4 (2.43%) blood samples | Barkallah, M.75 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Tunisia | Cross sectional | human | 240 serum sample | The prevalence of C. burnetii was 6.6%, respectively | Messous, S.76 | 3 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2018 | Tunisia | Cross sectional | camel | 534 serum sample | Overall, 237 camels (44%, 95%CI: 0.40-0.49) were seropositive to C. burnetii | Selmi, R. 77 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 216 serum samples | 9/216 (4.2%) case was positive for coxiella burnetiid. | Esmaeili, S.78 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Iran | Cross-sectional | human | 476 serum sample | The prevalence of acute Q fever was 5.37% (95% CI: 1.84, 14.61%). | Ghasemian, R.79 | 6 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle | 420 milk sample  | The results showed that 14.6% cattle samples) were positive for C. burnetii. | Khademi, P.80 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Egypt | Cross sectional | camel | 112 blood sample | Out of 112 camels, 19 were positive for C. burnetii by qPCR with an overall prevalence of 16.9%  | Abdullah, H. H. A. M.81 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Egypt  | Cross sectional | Sheep, human  | 276 serum sample (sheep 92, human 184) | The seroprevalence of anti-C. burnetii phase II IgG antibodies were 61.96% (57/92) among sheep and 41.85% (77/184) among humans by using ELISA | Byomi, A.82 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Tunisia | Cross sectional | Ticks | 327 serum samples | overall prevalence rate of 8% (26/327) | Selmi, R.83 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 289serum samples | The seroprevalence of Q fever were 23.5%. | Esmaeili, S.84 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 126 blood sample | Among the participants, 16 patients (30.77%) were diagnosed with Q fever | Moradnejad, P.85 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Jordan | Cross sectional | human | 781 serum sample | The overall seroprevalence for C. burnetii was 24.2% (95% CI; 21.3-27.3%). | Obaidat, M.M 86 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Iran | Cross sectional | human | 367 sera samples | The seroprevalence of antibodies against C. burnetii in 32.42% overall. | Mostafavi, E.87 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Iran | Cross-sectional | cattle, sheep, goat | 126 milk samples (42 cattle, 26 sheep, 56 goat) | In total, 34.92% (44 of 126) milk samples were positive for C. burnetiid. Prevalence of C. burnetii in cattle, sheep and goat milk was 33.33%, 35.71% and 35.71%, respectively. | Esmaeili, S.88 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2019 | Pakistan | Cross sectional | Sheep, goat | 1000 serum samples (500 from sheep and 500 from goats) | Total prevalence of (153/1000) 15.3%, prevalence Coxiella burnetii in sheep (78/500) 15.6% and (75/500) 15.0% in goats. | Ullah, Q.89 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | United Arab Emirates | Cross sectional | cattle | 350 serum samples | Of the 350 cattle, 41.4%, were seropositive to C. burnetiid. | Barigye, R.90 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Iran | Cross sectional | cattle  | 92 milk sample | Further, anti‐C. burnetii antibody was detected in 63.04% of bulk tank milk samples | Ahmadi, E.91 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep and goat | 420 milk samples (sheep 210 and goats 210) | The total prevalence 51/420 (12.1%) examined samples sheep 16/210 (7.6%) and goat 35/210 (16.6%) were positive for C. burnetii. | Khademi, P.92 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Iran | Cross sectional | horse  | 200 serum samples | he results showed that 7.50 % (P < 0.05; 95 % CI: 0.5 %-0.12 %) of the examined sera samples were positive for C. burnetii | Khademi, P.93 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Iran | Cross-sectional | cat and human | 241 serum sample (stray cats 85, domestic cats 78, human 78) | Antibodies were detected in 19 sera of 85 (22.35%) samples in stray cats, 9 sera of 78 (11.53%) samples of domestic cats and 4 sera of 78 (5.12%) samples of their owners. | Mousapour, M.94 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Egypt | Cross sectional | camel | 315 serum sample |  seroprevalence of C. burnetii among camels was 22 % | Selim, A.95 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Jordan | Cross sectional | goat, sheep | 730 Serum samples (goat 250, sheep 480) | The overall goat and sheep seroprevalence level was 32.5% (237/730) and was significantly higher in goats (43.3%, 108/250) than sheep (27%, 129/480) | Lafi, S. Q.96 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Sudan | Cross sectional | goat | 460 serum sample | The results showed an overall prevalence rate (109/460) 24.22% of Q fever antibodies | Hussien, M. O.97 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Saudi Arabia | Cross sectional | cattle, sheep, and goat | 1310 serum samples (cattle 432, sheep 571, and goats 307) | The prevalence of C. burnetii infection among animals was 9.2% (CI, 7.7-10.8)-15.6%, 9.1%, and 5.8% among goats, cattle, and sheep | Aljafar, A.98 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Iraq | Cross sectional | cattle | 270 serum samples | a total of (53/270) 19.63% cows were seropositives to C. burnetii IgG antibodies. | Gharban, H. A. J.99 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Lebanon | Cross sectional | ruminants (865 cattle, 384 sheep and 384 goats) | 1633 serum samples | Seroprevalence in cattle, sheep and goat were 9.94% (86/865), 24.2% (93/384) and 26.8% (103/384). | Dabaja, M. F100 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2020 | Egypt | Cross-sectional | cattle, sheep, goat, and human | 280 serum sample (cattle 75, sheep 50, goat 35, human120) | The results of the IFA revealed C. burnetii seroprevalence rates of 45.3%, 56.0%, 45.7%, and 53.3% in cattle, sheep, goats, and humans, respectively. | Abbass, H.101 | 5 |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Iran | Cross sectional | goat, sheep, and cattle | 162 milk sample (59 goat, 43 sheep,60 cattle) | In total, 23 of 162 samples were positive for C. burnetii, In goat milk sample 10.17%. In sheep milk samples, 18.6% were positive, and C. burnetii was detected in 15% (95% CI: 8.1–26.11) of cattle milk samples | Mobarez, A. 102M. |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Iran | Cross sectional | horse | 177 blood samples and 115 vaginal swabs | Antibodies were detected in 5.64 % (10/177) of sera samples and C. burnetii DNA was detected in 7.82 % (9/115) of horse vaginal samples | Jaferi, M.103 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Iran | ELISA | human | 185 sera sample | The seroprevalence of antibodies against C. burnetii was 17.2%  | Sabzevari, S.104 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Iran | Cross sectional | sheep, goat and cattle | 480 blood samples (160 for sheep, goats and cattle) | the seroprevalence of (224/480) 46.6 % for Q fever. Seroprevalence in sheep, goats and cattle were 28.58 % (64/160), 45.53 % (102/160) and 25.89 % (58/160). | fakour, S.105 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | United Arab Emirates | Cross sectional | camel | 93 blood samples | DNA investigations on camel blood samples showed a positivity for Coxiella burnetii (3.2%) | El Tigani-Asil, E. A.106 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | United Arab Emirates | Cross sectional | cattle | 759 Blood, sera sample  | Of the 759 study cattle, 36.5% (277/759) were seropositive | Barigye, R.107 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Pakistan | Cross sectional | sheep and goat | 320 blood samples (sheep 160 and goats 160) | The results showed that the overall positive percentage of C. burnetii is 36.87% (sheep: 46.9% and goats: 30%). | Iqbal, M. Z.108 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Pakistan | Cross sectional | cattle, buffaloes | 827 Blood sample (cattle 419 and buffaloes 408) | The overall prevalence in dairy animals (cattle and buffaloes) was 6.1% (95% CI: 4.5-7.9). In cattle prevalence was higher (7.6%; 95% CI: 5.3-10.6) than in buffaloes (4.4%; 95% CI: 2.6-6.9) | Rashid, I.109 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Egypt | Cross sectional | sheep and goat | 91 blood sample (58 sheep and 33 goats) | We identified Coxiella burnetii in sheep and goats (1.7% and 3%) | Abdullah, Hham110 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Egypt | Cross sectional | cat | 40 serum samples | Out of 40 cats, 3 were positive for C. burnetii with an overall prevalence of 7.5%. | Abdel-Moein, K. A.111 |  |
| Q fever/ C. burnetii | 2021 | Somalia | Cross-sectional | Ticks  | 237 | Prevalence 59.1% (140/237) of them were positive for Coxiella spp | Frangoulidis, D. 112 |  |

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