

## AN OVERVIEW OF BACTERIAL ZONOTIC DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN AFRICA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW PROTOCOL

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**Background:** Bacterial zoonotic diseases have been found to be responsible for several reproductive disorders in pregnant women worldwide. This systematic review and meta-analysis would provide an overview of the evidence regarding these diseases.

**Objectives:** This protocol aims to highlight the prevalence of bacterial zoonotic infections among pregnant women and show any associations with reproductive disorders in African women. This review will demonstrate the need for further research to understand the health impacts of these infections better and identify interventions to reduce the risk factors and means of transmission of bacterial zoonotic diseases among pregnant women in Africa.

**Method:** This review will systematically search electronic databases, including Medline, Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, Cochrane Library, and Grey literature. Eligible English and French studies will include a wide range of published epidemiological studies and clinical trials focusing on the prevalence and effects of bacterial zoonotic diseases on the reproductive system of pregnant women from January 1, 2000, to December 31, 2022. All stages in the screening, data extraction, and synthesis will be performed independently by all the reviewers. We will provide both quantitative and qualitative data. Suppose we identify at least five (5) articles that are homogeneous. In that case, we will perform a meta-analysis using a random effect model, and the evidence's strength will be assessed using GRADE. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses for Protocols (PRISMA-P) guidelines will be used for data synthesis.

This protocol has been registered with the international prospective register of systematic reviews (PROSPERO registration number CRD42023406738).

**Results:** The primary outcome measure assesses the prevalence of bacterial zoonotic diseases (and risk factors) associated with reproductive disorders in African pregnant women.

**Conclusion:** The findings will provide evidence-based recommendations on whether the One Health approach can manage bacterial zoonotic diseases associated with pregnant women.

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