

**S1 Table. Percentage of knowledge about BTB in cattle and humans.**

<b>Question/Statement</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
Heard of BTB that affect cattle	85.71	14.06	0.23
BTB is caused by microorganisms (bacteria)	68.25	10.66	21.09
BTB is not inherited from parents	37.87	48.53	13.61
BTB from cattle is communicable to humans	74.09	17.05	8.86
BTB from cattle is an airborne disease	66.14	26.59	7.27
Coughing is a sign of BTB	57.82	39.23	2.95
Losing weight is a sign of BTB	47.50	49.09	3.41
Low grade fever is a sign of BTB	38.10	50.79	11.11
Lymph enlargement is a sign of BTB	38.27	43.05	18.68
Cattle get BTB through proximity to wildlife or forest	72.50	21.36	6.14
Cattle get BTB by sharing water points with wildlife	67.50	26.82	5.68
Kraal with poor ventilation risk cattle infection	84.81	13.15	2.04
Intensive farming is a risk factor of BTB in cattle	92.06	7.26	0.68
Humans get BTB by eating or drinking raw meat and milk	84.55	10.00	5.45
Humans get BTB by sharing a house with livestock	72.08	23.34	4.58
Humans get BTB by sharing water points with cattle and wildlife	68.26	28.54	3.20
Humans get BTB through contact with infected livestock	56.69	39.46	3.85
Dairy farmers are at greater risk of getting infected with BTB	74.38	22.45	3.17
Meat handlers are at greater risk of contracting BTB	72.56	24.49	2.95
Boiling milk before drinking prevents BTB infection in humans	87.05	11.59	1.36
Cooking meat before eating help prevent BTB infection in humans	80.27	18.14	1.59
Biosecurity helps control BTB in cattle	62.81	34.01	3.17
Testing and slaughter help control BTB	83.41	15.91	0.68
Test and segregation help control BTB	90.70	8.39	0.91
Vaccination helps control BTB in humans and cattle	95.69	3.40	0.91
Education campaigns help control BTB	93.88	5.44	0.68