out in northern part of Turkana District, conveniently stratified into three: Orupoi, Mogilla and Kibish. A total of 93 sheep, 467 goats, and 982 people were screened for hydatid cysts by ultrasonography. Global Positioning System (GPS) was used to take co-ordinates of the sampled points and the adakaar locations. The results showed that 4.3%, 1.5% and 1.6% of sheep, goats and human screened were positive for hydatidosis, respectively. There was mild to moderate infestations in dogs with Echinococcus granulosus and all of them had Taenia hydatigena worms. Thematic maps of the sampled locations, prevalence of hydatidosis in man and the three species of domestic livestock have been produced. Based on the findings of this work, Echinococcus granulosus cycle is still going on in Turkana despite intervention measures in place. Overall, the prevalence of hydatid disease in humans has gone down except in some specific areas including Namam and Kaikor locations of northern part of Turkana District. In sheep and goats there is little change in prevalence of hydatid disease. * Corresponding author at: E-mail address edwardkisenge@yahoo.com

SESSION 09: POULTRY PRODUCTION

EFFECTS OF REARING METHODS ON GROWTH OF THE HELMETED GUINEA FOWL (Numida meleagris) KEET

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Two methods of rearing helmeted guinea fowl (Numida meleagris) keets were designed; a wire mesh cage open to sunlight and rainfall designated open air system (OAS) and an indoor deep litter system (DLS). The keets were fed on dry maize, bulrush millet (Pennisetum typhoides) and mashed fish (Rastrineobola argentea). Live body weight, wing span, breast height, head width and helmet height were measured from 4 to 28 weeks of age. A common growth pattern was obtained in both rearing systems This shows that the helmeted guinea fowl can be reared in either of the two systems for meat production. The growing period of the guinea fowl keets in the two systems was found to be between 4 and 14 weeks of age with a live body weight of about 1.0kg at 14 weeks. Guinea fowl should therefore be considered to be full grown at 14 weeks. This paper explains that growth pattern of the helmeted guinea fowl keet is not influenced by environmental factors unlike reproductive performance.

HISTOMONIASIS AND TRAUMATIC GASTRITIS (HARDWARE DISEASE) IN PEACOCKS: CASE REPORTS

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Peacocks are kept for their beauty especially when they show off their feather plumage. Two birds were brought in the poultry clinic after showing anorexia, drooping wings, weakness and one had diarrhea before death. On post mortem examination bought had histomoniasis but one had traumatic gastritis due to a metallic object in the gizzard. The pertaining pathological lesions and their significance to the rearing of these birds are hereby reported. E-mail: pgmbuthia@uonbi.ac.ke;
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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

THEME:

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