The lowest pig price (2097Ksh±429.7) and subsequent high profit (346Ksh±558.3) resulted in negative profits for 9 butchers.

**Conclusion:** The prices butchers pay for pigs were quite variable and could exceed potential pork revenue. Short run costs equal approximately 3kg of pork. The highest possible pig price can be determined by subtracting 3kg from dressed weight and then multiplying the remaining kg by pork price. Costs incurred by different butchers also varied.

**P27  KIDNEY FAILURE DUE TO UTERINE STUMP PYOMETRA IN A FIVE YEAR OLD FEMALE CROSS BREED DOG**

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There has been an increased awareness and appreciation of the benefits of having a pet especially the dog. This has seen the veterinary practitioner in Kenya presented with more cases of elective ovariohysterectomy commonly known as spay. This is a permanent surgical contraceptive method for female dogs. However, this routine surgical procedure has also caused a concomitant increase in ovariohysterectomy complications. Uterine stump pyometra is one of these rare complications and is described as an infection of the uterine body tissue after an incomplete ovariohysterectomy procedure. Typically, there is also a portion of the ovarian tissue also present. Diagnosis of uterine stump pyometra is challenging as pyometra is often ruled out especially if the spay operation was carried out several years before presentation. The following case report highlights this challenge. A 5-year-old female cross-breed dog was presented to the University of Nairobi Small animal Clinic with a history of sudden onset of lethargy, anorexia and polydipsia. An ovariohysterectomy had been performed 3 years prior to the presentation. Clinical examination revealed the dog to be dehydrated with severe congestion of the sclera and conjunctive blood vessels. Hematocrit and biochemistry analysis showed a leucocytosis with a left shift and elevated blood urea nitrogen and creatinine values. A left lateral abdominal radiograph revealed an enlarged left kidney and a soft tissue radio opaque mass ventral to the colon. This mass was thought to be an abscess. The tentative diagnosis was Kidney failure due to sepsisemia. Unfortunately the dog died as she was being stabilized for an exploratory laparotomy. Postmortem examination found both kidneys swollen with diffuse grayish foci of scar tissue on the cortices. There was also brown coloured fluid in a tubular structure that resembled remnant uterine horn tissue. The confirmatory diagnosis was nephritis due to chronic uterine stump infection.

**P28  SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION BY LIVESTOCK IN MIGORI DISTRICT: A CASE FOR ONE HEALTH**

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The quality of water in grazing lands is primarily a function of interrelationships between precipitation (interval, duration, and intensity), landscape characteristics, and livestock use. Water quality from grazing lands is impaired when suspended solids (soil particles, organic matter particles), nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus), bacteria, and pesticides exceed standards for specific uses. Pollutants enter streams and rivers through surface overflow (runoff) as suspended or dissolved materials. In addition, livestock may impact water quality through direct deposition of waste (manure/urine) in water resources especially at watering points. The study undertook an assessment of the livestock production practices and they affect the environment in general and in particular water resources usage. Water and sediment samples were collected and analysed for pathogenic micro-organisms within the available surface water sources that are used for livestock watering and human domestic use. Livestock keepers in Nyatike and karungu divisions, continuously graze their herds along riparian areas that they consider pasture rich and water them at communal areas without defined user rights and as such watering points are considered areas open to any user in the locality. The continuous grazing of livestock by free range and communal watering points is a major cause of decline in surface water quality. The microbial contamination of surface water at livestock watering points is attributed to livestock dropping dung in the water source and soil sediments being carried to the surface water.

Pathogenic micro organisms such as fecal coliforms, Escherichia coli, Giardia lamblia, and Cryptosporidium parvum were found in the various water samples collected at different livestock watering points. Fecal coliforms were detected in every water sample from the livestock watering points and it was noted that water pans had the highest count of Escherichia coli a factor attributed to the lack of running water. The results of this study indicate that the water from the surface water sources in livestock producing areas in Migori contained concentrations of micro-organisms capable