uneconomical for cattle keepers to vaccinate against CBPP. In conclusion, CBPP has high impact on cattle productivity and has the potential to wipe out an entire household income from cattle. Vaccination is beneficial in the control of CBPP even if the risk of herd outbreaks were very low. Adverse reactions would discourage cattle keeper participation in vaccinations.

Key words: Impact, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Vaccination, Narok, Kenya, Benefit –cost analysis, Break even analysis.

P10  THE EFFECT OF AQUEOUS, ETHANOL AND CHLOROFORM EXTRACTS OF EUCLEA DIVINORUM (EBENACEAE) AND RICINUS COMMUNIS (EUPHORBIACEAE) PLANTS ON ISOLATED RABBIT UTERINE STRIPS.

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The effect of Euclea divinorum and Ricinus communis root bark extracts on isolated gravid and non gravid rabbit uterine strips was investigated in the presence and absence of oxytocin and prostaglandin F2α. The uterine strips were exposed to a range of aqueous, ethanol and chloroform extract concentrations (0.5 to 4.0 mg/ml). The contractile response was recorded isometrically on a kymograph+ stimulator. The data was analyzed using ANOVA. P values < 0.05 were considered significant. All uteri exhibited a strong initial contraction following administration of the extracts in a dose dependent manner. Upon recovery the frequency of resumed contractions varied with the plant extract. However chloroform Euclea divinorum and Ricinus communis extracts exhibited an initial long relaxation phase followed by contractions of the uteri. The result of this study indicates that the herbal extracts cause rabbit uterine myometrial contractions that mimic contractions due to oxytocin. It is tempting to argue that when consumed by pregnant women, the aqueous and ethanol extracts of both plants would augment endogenous oxytocin / prostaglandin effects to cause parturition. The chloroform extract on the other hand seemed to initially have a relaxing effect on the rabbit uterine strips. An effect that is difficult to explain on the basis of the above experiments. It is recommended that further pharmacokinetic and toxicological studies are required to determine the active components, possible mechanism of action, effective and lethal dose levels of the plant extracts.

Keywords: Euclea divinorum, Ricinus communis, augment, oxytocic effect, herbal remedy, labour, prostaglandin F2α, oxytocin.

P11  SOME PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN NILE TILAPIA AND NILE PERCH FROM LAKE VICTORIA

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Gross and microscopic lesions especially those associated with pollutants were investigated in Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) and Nile perch (Lates niloticus) from Lake Victoria. A total of 104 live fish were caught from fishermen from Homa Bay and Suba districts. During post mortem examination, lesions observed were recorded; and kidney, gills, liver, spleen, heart, stomach, intestine and gonadal tissues taken and preserved in 10% buffered formalin for histological processing. Gross lesions observed were hyperemia, hemorrhages in various tissues; skin ulcers, eye opacity; cooked liver appearance, fibrosis, gray spots and bile imbibitions; atrophied and cystic gonads, and fish skeletal deformity. Histological lesions were gill aneurysms, kidney tubular lumen occlusions, increased melanomacrophage aggregation in the liver, kidney and spleen; liver sinusoidal hemorrhages, fatty degeneration, hepatocytes’ vaculations, necrosis, bile stasis and granulomas; kidney granulomas; testicular and ovarian degeneration and cysts; myocarditis and myositis. The liver had majority lesions that were severe in both fish species. These lesions can be caused by variable aetiologies, including pollutants. In all, 63% of the Oreochromis niloticus and 58% Lates niloticus had histological lesions. Further studies are required to establish the cause of the lesions.