P12 TRYPAÑOSOMA INFECTION IN CARRIER FISH OF LAKE VICTORIA, KENYA

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The carrier status of the haemoparasite in fish was investigated in randomly selected Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) and Nile perch (Lates niloticus). Blood was drawn from the heart using a needle and syringe from twenty two live fish (12 tilapia and 10 Nile perch). Thin blood smears were prepared, fixed in methanol, stained with Giemsa and observed under a light microscope. Trypanosomes were observed in five (41.6%) Nile tilapia fish but not in Nile perch. These preliminary findings suggest that Nile tilapia may be more susceptible to Trypanosoma spp. infection than the Nile perch. There is need for further studies to explain the susceptibility difference, parasite role on the health of the fish and whether pollution or climate change have role.

P13 TRAUMATIC DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN 3 CANINES, A CHALLENGE TO MANAGEMENT

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This paper reports 3 cases of traumatic diaphragmatic hernia in dogs presented to the Small animal Clinic, of the University of Nairobi over a period of 5 years. The patients presented with sudden onset of dyspnea associated with an incidence of trauma. Two of the cases died on the burky table during positioning for radiography while the third died on the surgery table. Radiographic and postmortem examination were used to confirm the clinical diagnosis of diaphragmatic hernia. From the reported cases diaphragmatic hernias have shown to be life threatening situations which require prompt diagnosis and critical patient care for any success. This report outlines the delicate nature of patients with traumatic diaphragmatic hernia and the need for prompt accurate diagnosis and immediate management.

P14 CONTAMINATION LEVELS OF WASTEWATER, RE-USED FOR IRRIGATION, SOILS AND VEGETABLES UNDER THE IRRIGATION.

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Due to scarcity of water, Kenya, as in many other countries, uses wastewater extensively for irrigation. This study was carried out to evaluate levels of contamination of the Kenyan wastewater, the irrigated vegetables produced, and the respective soils. The area covered was Kibera and the markets included Giokomb, Wakulima and Korogocho. For wastewater and vegetables, emphasis was on bacteriology: total coliform count and presence of Vibrio cholerae and Salmonella Typhi; and parasitology: mainly helminthes (through detection of larvae and eggs) and protozoa; while the soil samples were screened only for parasites. This was done using standard bacteriological and parasitological techniques. High coliform counts were detected from the wastewater and vegetables. They were statistically significantly (p<0.05) above the approved WHO accepted levels of 10,000 organisms per 100 milliliters; market vegetables registering statistically (p<0.05) higher counts than farm ones. One wastewater sample yielded Vibrio cholerae. These samples, including the soil ones, also yielded various parasites, including Entamoeba hystolytica, Entamoeba coli, Balantidium coli, Schistosome species, Taenia species and Ascaris lumbricoides. The high total coliform count in wastewater is an indication that the people concerned were using almost raw sewage for irrigation. The various parasites that have been isolated are a ready source for infection to the wastewater users and those that handle and/or consume the resultant vegetables. The isolation of Vibrio cholerae, though from one sample, manifests the danger from pathogenic bacteria. These are areas where people hardly use toilets, so in case of infection (cholera, typhoid fever, etc), the disease will spread very fast through the community. Interestingly, coliform counts were found
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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY SCIENCES
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 7TH BIENNIAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 8th TO 10th 2010

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY AUDITORIUM

KABETE CAMPUS