intestines of 3/156 (1.9 %) birds but not in cloaca and oviduct. The affected birds originated from market in Kiambu District. Birds from the other areas did not have E. revolutum. The parasites caused haemorrhages and typho-enteritis in the affected birds. Other worms observed from these organs were Ascaridia galli, Heterakis gallinarum, Heterakis isolonche, Heterakis dispar, Subulura brunpti, Raillietina echinobothrida and Hymenolepis contianiana. The trematodes are reported in Kenya for the first time.

O28. Prevalence of haemoparasites in free-range local ducks

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Abstracts
A study was conducted between November 2008 and March 2009 to determine the prevalence of haemoparasites in different age and sex groups of free-range local ducks in Nairobi and its environs. The ducks were categorized into ducklings (<2 months), growers (2 to 6 months) and adult ducks (>6 months). A total of 47 adults, 50 growers and 48 ducklings comprising 77 females and 68 males were sampled. Two thin blood smears were prepared from each bird, processed and examined for haemoparasites. Data obtained was analyzed as number of ducks of different age and sex groups infected with a particular haemoparasite. Haemoparasites were observed in 70/145 (48.28 %) of the ducks. Four haemoparasites identified were Aegyptina pullorum 59/145 (40.69 %), Leucocytozoon caulleryi 10/145 (6.90 %), Haemoproteus species 1/145 (0.69 %) and Eperythrozoon species 5/145 (3.45 %). Their prevalence was 38.57 % (27/70), 24.29 % (17/70), 20.0 % (14/70) and 17.14 % (12/70) (p>0.05) for Embakasi, Westlands, Kasarani and Thika districts, respectively. Grower ducks had a prevalence of 35.71 % (25/70), adults, 34.29 % (24/70) and ducklings, 30.0 % (21/70) (p>0.05). Male and female ducks had an equal prevalence of 50.0 % (35/70). This study has demonstrated the occurrence of haemoparasites in different sexes and age groups of apparently healthy appearing ducks for the first time in Kenya. Their impact on duck productivity need further investigation and control strategies initiated to improve the industry.

O29. Prevalence, intensity and pathological lesions associated with contracaecum species infection in farmed and wild catfish in the upper Tana river basin, Kenya

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Abstracts
A total of 108 randomly selected farmed and wild Clarias gariepinus (catfish) obtained from the upper Tana river basin were examined for intestinal helminthes between July 2007 and April 2008. Over fifty nine point three per cent (59.3 %) of the catfish had Contracaecum species larval worms in the abdominal and branchial cavities. The prevalence of the parasite in farmed fish was 18.5 %, wild catfish 40.7 % (p < 0.05), whereas adult catfish had a prevalence of 37.0 % while young had 22.2 % (p < 0.05). There was no significant difference in the Contracaecum spp. infection between
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