PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

47TH ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
(Wednesday 24th to Friday 26th April 2013)

THEME: "ONE HEALTH APPROACH IN VETERINARY TRAINING AND PRACTICE"
WHITESANDS HOTEL, MOMBASA

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13TH WORLD VETERINARY DAY CELEBRATIONS
(Saturday 27th April 2013)

THEME: VACCINATIONS
MARIKANI, KALOLENI
as traditional herb by herbalist and communities in Kitale in treatment of various infections including oral conditions. However, its efficacy and toxicity have not been established. At 300mg/kg body weight none of the three dosed mice died. Upon repeating the same dose as per OECD guideline none of the three dosed mice died both the aqueous and Dichloromethane:Methanol 1:1 plant extract. At a dose of 2000mg/kg b.w none died at the first set of dosing in both the aqueous and Dichloromethane:Methanol 1:1 plant extract. The same dose was repeated with the three set of mice none died in aqueous extract but one died in DCM:METHANOL extract hence both the aqueous and Dichloromethane:Methanol 1:1 plant extract are in category 5 of GHS(>2000-5000 mg/kg b.w) with LD50 of 2500 hence not toxic.

The dose significantly (p<0.05) reduced the time spent in pain behavior in both phases hence indicating that *Vernonia hynenolepis* posses antinoiceptive activity. In this study analgesic effects were exerted both centrally as well as peripherally.

Lc50 in brine shrimp was analyzed using Finney computer program. The ED=481.7188 (165.4355-318350)-DCM:METHANOL. For water extract ED=491.8358(186.2757-1501.9140).no death in controls, hence showing week cytotoxicity.

It is concluded that *Vernonia hynenolepis* posseses analgesic property and it’s not toxic since it has LD50 of 2500. The extract exhibited significant antinoiceptive activity in formalin test of both central and peripheral effects. Antimicrobial and phytochemistry will be determined.

**Efficacy of Piperazine Citrate, Levamisole hydrochloride and albendazole in the treatment of chickens naturally infected with gastrointestinal helminths**

*H.W.Chege, D C Kemboi, L C Bebora, N Maingi, P G Mbothia, LW Njagi, P.N Nyaga and J Githinji*

Controlled study was carried out in the Department of Veterinary Pathology, Microbiology and Parasitology, Kabete campus, University of Nairobi, Kenya during the month of March 2013 to determine the comparative efficacy of, piperazine citrate 4.5gm, levamisole hydrochloride at a dose of 25mg/kg body weight (BW), and albendazole at 20mg/kg BW. Thirty adult chickens were purchased from individual farmers for this experiment. The chickens were divided into 4 groups. Chicken in groups 1, 2, and 3 were treated with piperazine citrate, levamisole HCL and albendazole respectively, while group 4 chicken were kept as untreated controls. Albendazole 20mg/kg was administered orally as a single dose while piperazine citrate and levamisole HCL were given for 24 hours in drinking water. Post-mortem examination for parasites was done 7 days post treatment. Piperazine citrate was not effective against cestodes (*Rallietina* species), caecal worms *Heterakis* species, *Subulura brumpti* and *Tetramerer*. Levamisole HCL was 100% effective against the caecal worms. It had very little efficacy of 25.59% and 17.62% against cestodes *Rallietina echnobothrida* and *R. tetragona* respectively and 62.84% efficacy against *Tetramerer*. Albendazole was 100% effective against the caecal worms and the cestodes (*Rallietina echnobothrida* and *R. tetragona*) and *Tetramerer*.

Results indicated that albendazole at 20mg/kg BW was the most effective with respect to treatment of both cestodes and roundworms. The use of albendazole is recommended to ensure total control of worms.

**An evaluation of the quality of marketed anthelmintic products in Kenya**

*Nginyi, J.M., Mugambi, J.M., Ogali, I.N., Njanja, J.C., Lumumba, P.L. and Mungube, E.O.*

A survey of to evaluate the quality of marketed anthelmintic drugs was carried out in different regions of Kenya between 2011 and 2012. A total of 687 outlets spread in all regions of the country