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**PREVALENCE OF CBPP AMONG CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN MASAKA
MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR**

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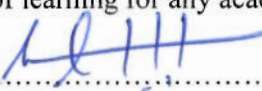
**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND
ANIMAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND
MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.**

JULY, 2018



DECLARATION

I LWASAMPIJJA CHARLES do declare that the information provided in this report has been carried out and compiled by me personally and it has never been handed in to any higher institution of learning for any academic credit.

Signature.....  Date..... 03/08/2018


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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this report to my parents Mr. / Mrs. Miwanda Godfrey, all my brothers and relatives at large not forgetting my friends Bbaale Abdul and Iragena Charles for the love, support and encouragement that they extended to me all through this period may the almighty God bless you all.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| AU/IBAR | African Union-Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources. |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| MAAIF | Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries |
| CBPP | Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia |
| UBOS | Uganda Bureau of Statistics |
| MFPEd | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| TLU | Total Livestock Unit |
| MmSC | Mycoplasma Mycoides Mycoides Small Colony |
| OIE | Office Internationale Epizootics |
| PARC | Pan African Rinderpest Campaign. |

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the prevalence of CBPP among cattle slaughtered at Masaka municipal abattoir, by determining the disease prevalence against age, sex and place of origin of the animals. A study of CBPP was conducted from June up to July 2018, using postmortem examination of slaughtered animals. A total of 345 slaughtered animals were examined at post mortem and were recorded during a period of one month. Of the 345 animals examined, 120(34.8%) were positive and 225(65.2%) were negative for CBPP respectively. Females had a higher prevalence rate compared to the males of (47.7%) compared to (32.9%) of the males. According to age animals aged >5 years had a higher prevalence of 39.8% followed by those aged 1-3 years (38.1%) and those aged 3.5-4.5 years had the least prevalence rate of (23.5%). According to place of origin the prevalence was highest in Rakai, 46.1%, this was followed by Kyotera, Missenyi, Lwengo and Bukomansimbi with 42.2%, 31.0%, 20.0%, and 20.0% respectively and districts with low prevalence were Mbarara, Ssembabule and Masaka with 19.6%, 19.0% and 14.3% respectively. The results of this study confirm that CBPP is endemic in the catchment area that serves the Masaka municipal abattoir although the prevalence levels vary as shown by the research findings. A major recommendation to be drawn from this study is to further carry out CBPP epidemiological and risk factor studies in the catchment area of Masaka municipal abattoir whose findings will guide in the refining of the appropriate intervention methods to be applied.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Livestock enterprises and animal production contribute significantly to the world economy, provide household source of income, food security, source of energy, draft power for crop cultivation, high quality animal proteins and vitamins, manure, raw materials and bride price (Perry *et al.*, 2003; Bonnet *et al.*, 2011), and generate a livelihood for 1.0 billion poor people in the world (Naqvi and Sejian, 2011). The livestock sector accounts for about 30% of the agricultural GDP in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and nearly 60% of the value of edible livestock products is generated by cattle (AU-IBAR, 2010). Agricultural sector activities contributed 22.2 percent of total GDP at current prices in the fiscal year 2013/14 compared to 22.5 percent in 2012/13. The livestock subsector contributed 1.8 percent to total GDP at current prices, in the fiscal year 2013/14 (UBOS, 2014).

Animal diseases however undermine the livestock sector potential and compromise food security that encompasses food self-sufficiency, nutritional and health status of the population, food availability, accessibility and stability of food supply and stocks (Bonnet *et al.*, 2011). Animal diseases cause losses of up to 30% of the annual livestock output in developing countries (Tambi *et al.*, 2006), thus reducing household incomes and yet millennium development goals (MDGs) are increasingly focusing attention on global poverty. Furthermore, animal diseases do not only limit productivity but also reduce the maximum benefits derived by farmers from livestock rearing. Animal diseases cause loss of livelihoods to farmers who are often among the poor people and increase disease control costs through increased vaccination and treatment costs (Webber and Labaste, 2010; Rushton, 2009). Animal diseases also cause economic losses when they deter farmers from investing in better inputs such as better breeds and compel them to adopt less profitable risk management strategies such as less productive indigenous breeds to minimize disease impacts (Swallow, 2012) hence livestock diseases are the most significant single constraint to development of the livestock industry in Uganda (MAAIF, 2005).

CBPP is a highly infectious, acute, sub-acute or chronic disease primarily of cattle affecting the lungs and occasionally the joints (Tambi *et al.*, 2006) and its one of the most important diseases economically in Africa, being widespread from West, Central and Eastern parts of the continent

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