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FINAL YEAR RESEARCH DISSERTATION

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF POULTRY FARMERS ON
ANTIMICROBIAL USE AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN SOROTI
WESTERN DIVISION ALOET WARD**

By

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- **A research dissertation submitted to the faculty of agriculture and animal sciences in partial fulfillment for award of the degree of bachelor of animal production and**

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BACHELOR'S DEGREE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

DECLARATION

I NAKIVUMBI SUMAYIA hereby declare that the information written in this proposal is mine and has never been submitted to any other university for any academic award.

Signature..........

Approval by academic supervisor

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	

AMU-Antimicrobial Use

AMR-Antimicrobial Resistance

LMIC-low- and middle-income countries

OiE-Office International des Epizooties

ABSTRACT

The use of antimicrobials in livestock production, for disease prevention and growth promotion, is of increasing concern owing to the threat of antimicrobial resistance in both humans and animals. The high usage of veterinary antimicrobials and the environmental contamination identified requires multisectoral interventions, as well as a review of government strategies, policies, and regulations on antimicrobial use. Using antimicrobial drugs in food animals yields healthier and increasingly fruitful animal production. Antimicrobial drug usage in animals and humans is likely to cause emergence of antimicrobial resistant bacteria. Increased use of antimicrobials corresponds to increased emergence of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria. Their use in food animal production could lead to harmful concentrations of drugs. The study was aimed at assessing the knowledge, attitude and practices of poultry farmers on antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance in Soroti western and northern division. Structured questionnaire were

adopted from a previously published study with significant modifications to meet the objectives of this study and distributed to different sampled respondents in the study area.

A total of 138 households with poultry were involved in a questionnaire survey. The survey was conducted in Aloet parish in Arapai Sub County, Soroti district. Majority of the respondents were female (60.1%) and the rest (39.9%) were male. Of these, 50.7%, 37.7%, 9.4%, and 1.5% were in the age range of 41 – 60, 26 – 40, below 25 and above 60 years.

To determine farmers' knowledge on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), it was identified that 81.9% of the respondents use antimicrobials for treating birds, 53.0%, 25.4% and 17.4% use antimicrobials for disease preventive purposes, growth promoters and other purposes respectively. In this study, the attitude of poultry farmers on antimicrobial resistance was assessed based on the contribution of use of antimicrobials, accuracy and completion of treatment dose, restriction of antimicrobials use of expired drugs, and the addition of antimicrobials

1.0. CHAPTER ONE

1.1. INTRODUCTION

An anti-microbial is defined as a substance that kills microorganisms or stops them from growing or causing diseases. They are majorly used for therapy, metaphylaxis, and prophylaxis and as growth promoters (Geta & Kibret, 2021b). Over the past 50 years, the poultry sector has extended, consolidated and globalized, driven primarily by high demand, making it possibly the fastest growing and most malleable of all livestock sectors (Nkukwana, 2018). The Uganda poultry industry has been enhanced with opportunities like increasing: population growth, number of urban centers and advancement in technology (Tainika & Duman, 2019). In Uganda, apparently there are 47.6 million birds reared of which 20% are exotic breeds on commercial production (UBOS, 2018). The chicken growing activities showed an increase in the last census by 11.4% compared to 9.8 which was reflected in the previous year (Government of Uganda, 2022). Most of the poultry kept by the local population in Uganda are indigenous chicken, while

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