



**BUSITEMA
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**PREVALENCE AND FARMER PRACTICES ASSOCIATED TO *TAENIA SOLIUM*
AMONG PIGS IN GWERI SUB COUNTY SOROTI DISTRICT USING LINGUAL
EXAMINATION.**

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

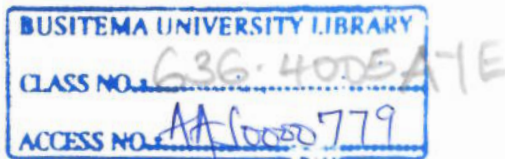


AUGUST 2017.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this report represents my original work and no copy of this research report has been presented to any other higher learning institution for an award in bachelor of animal production and management.

Signature: 



APPROVA

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DEDICATION.

This dissertation is dedicated to my mother and Aunt NYAMWIZA JANE and BUSINGYE CLEOFAS for their material and spiritual efforts towards my course of study, may the good Lord reward you abundantly. This dissertation is also dedicated to my dear friends who have stood by me throughout school.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- ESA East and South African Region
- WHO World Health Organisation
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
- TSTC *Taenia Solium*, Taeniosis and Cysticercosis
- UBOS Uganda Bureau of Statistics
- CNS Central Nervous System
- CDC_s Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
- CGIAR Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
- PAG Pentecostal assemblies of God
- Kavera polythene bag

Abstract.

This study focused on pigs, pig farmers and traders in Gweri Sub County with a major purpose of finding out prevalence and farmer practices associated to *taenia solium*. It also involved assessment of the status of pig inspection during slaughter in Gweri Sub County. The results revealed that prevalence rate was at 22%. Level of education proved significant to the available prevalence rates of *taenia solium* within Gweri Sub County. Practices like careless human fecal matter disposal, deworming rates, drugs used in deworming, source of drinking water for the pigs, did not prove significant to *taenia solium* prevalence rates. Pig inspection was done only by traders which give a big risk of poor inspection since it's done by an authorised and un experienced personnel. In conclusion, there is a great potential for spread and transmission of *taenia solium* within pigs in Gweri Sub County. Recommendations are that; farmers should be taught about *taenia solium*, infections, pork inspection should be strengthened and more research needs to be carried out to find out the sero prevalence of *taenia solium* for effective prevention and control.

1.0 CHAPTER ONE.

1.1 Background.

In Uganda, consumption of pork increased by 21.2% annually from 1980 to 1990 and by 3% annually from 1990 to 2000 (FAO 2005). By 2011, Uganda had one of the highest per capita consumption of pork in sub-Saharan Africa, reaching 3.4 kg/person/year (Muhanguzi *et al.*, 2012). According to the 2008 livestock census report, the Uganda's pig population was estimated to be about 3.2 million pigs and out of this, about 33% were located in northern and eastern Uganda (UBOS, 2009)

Pig production is popular in these regions following the loss of a large cattle and goat population during the time of civil unrest, which left many households poorer (FAO 2004) hence pig farming has become popular in northern and eastern Uganda as a quick mitigation to poverty. Pig production around regional urban centres in northern and eastern Uganda is largely smallholder, practiced by farmers who have attended at least primary education, tether their pigs, depend on labour provided largely by housewives and there is inadequate veterinary care (Ikwap *et al.*, 2014). The mean number of suckling, weaned, growing and adult pigs per household in Soroti district is 7.3, 5.3, 2.6 and 3.1 respectively. The majority of the households 64% keep local breeds of pigs and tethering being the most common management method practiced by 67% of the study households (Ikwap *et al.*, 2014).

1.2 Introduction.

Livestock, including pigs, contribute significantly to enhance the livelihoods of over 70% of the poor people in the developing world (Perry and Sones 2007) and in 2005, over 65% of the

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