

**RISK FACTORS AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS
ASSOCIATED WITH SPREAD OF
PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS IN
TURKANA DISTRICT, KENYA**

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Introduction

- Peste des petit ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious, infectious and often fatal viral disease of sheep, goats and wild small ruminants.
- The disease is found in Africa and Asia .
- In Eastern Africa region the disease has been described in Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
- There were reports suspecting PPR in Kenya in 1992.
- The disease was confirmed in Kenya in 2007 .
- Causes major losses ; a key constraint to small ruminants production.

Introduction contn'

- Naïve populations morbidity rates up to 100% and mortality rates as high as 90%.
- Disease spread is associated with contacts between infected and clean flocks. Factors influencing contacts between infected and clean flocks in Kenya are not clearly studied.
- 62.5% of global small stock is at risk; in Kenya 14.4 million small stock at risk of infection
- economic losses caused by the disease are high; annual estimated loses in India are US\$ 39 million while in Kenya stand at US\$ 13 million.

Introduction contn'

- 90% of livestock in Turkana is small stock and contribute heavily to their livelihoods. PPR outbreaks in Turkana devastated these livelihoods.
- Ranked among the top ten diseases of small ruminants.
- Control of the disease is through quarantine, movement control and vaccination.
- This study assesses the risk factors influencing the spread of PPR in Turkana district of Kenya; determine herd immunity and socio-economic impact of the disease; and evaluate current control strategies,