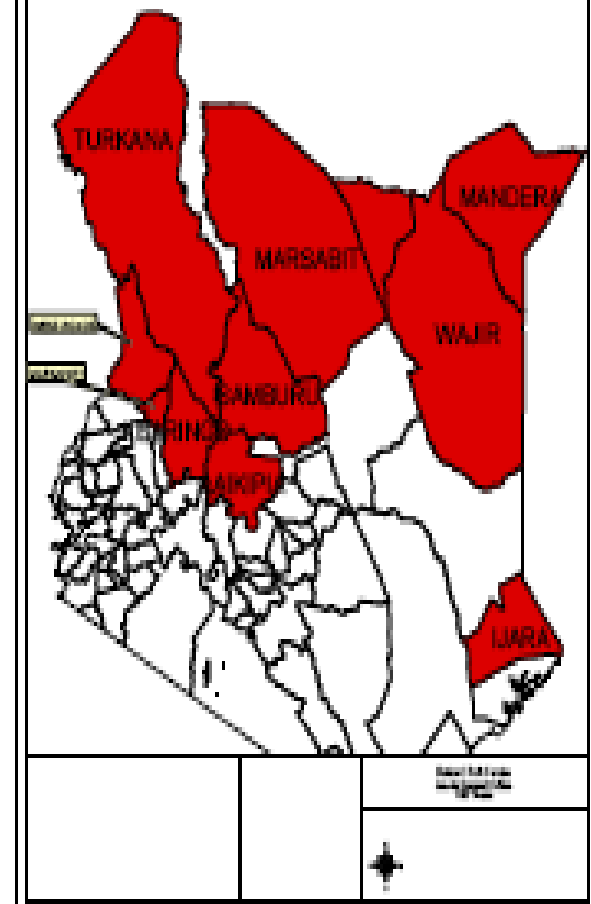
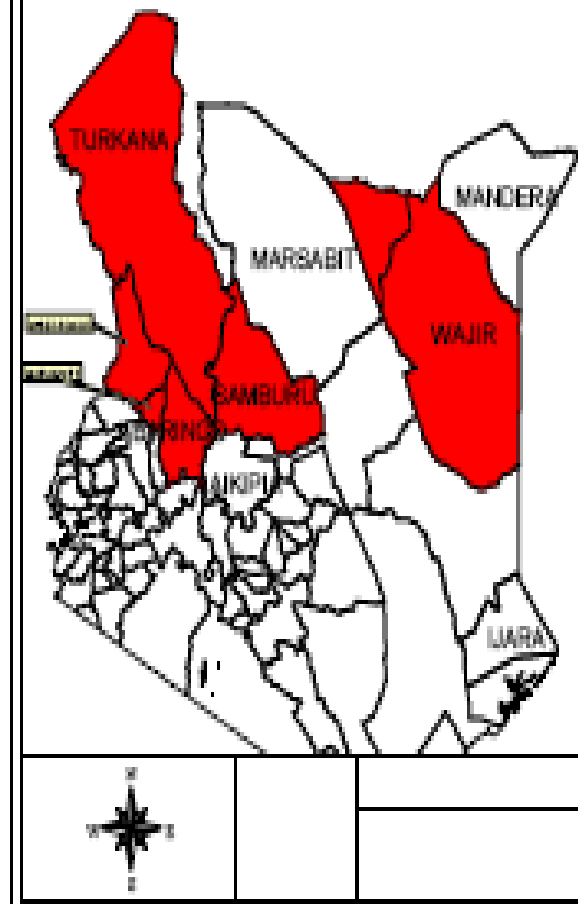
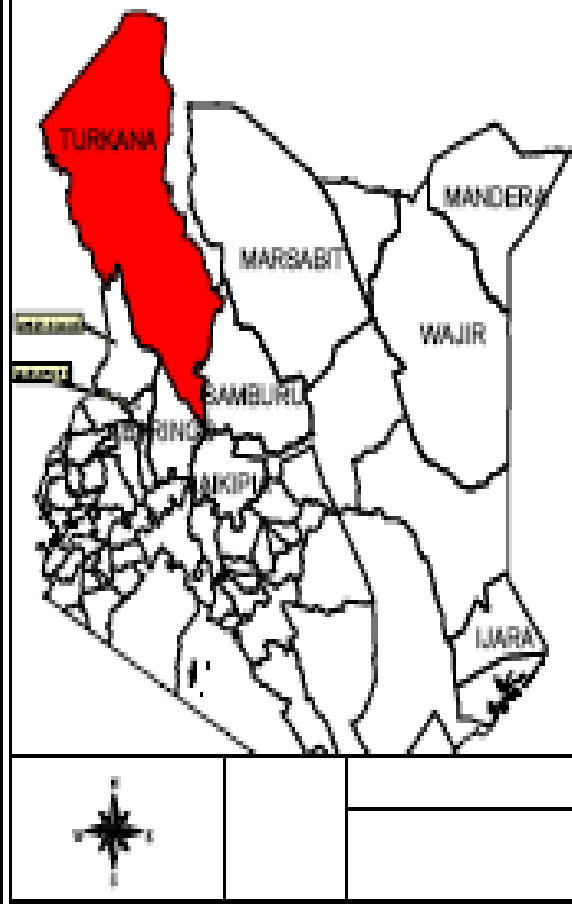


IMPROVEMENT OF PPR DIAGNOSIS IN KENYA THROUGH EXPERIMENTAL INFECTION AND APPLICATION OF IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL TEST.

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INTRODUCTION

- *Peste des Petits Ruminants* is an acute or subacute viral disease of goats and sheep characterized by fever, erosive stomatitis, conjunctivitis, gastroenteritis, and pneumonia. The name is French for “disasterous disease of small ruminants”.
- Disease first described in Cote de Voire in 1942
- Disease was thought to be restricted in W. africa but is known to exist in west, central and east African countries
- Outside Africa, disease has been diagnosed in India, Western and Southern Asian countries.



LITERATURE REVIEW

Aetiology

- Paramyxovirus of the Morbillivirus genus

Transmission

- Natural transmission: close contact of infected animals in febrile stage with susceptible animals.
- Discharges from mouth, eyes, nose and loose feces from sick animals contain large amount of virus.
- Experimentally: Intra tracheal route, subcutaneous injection, intranasal and by contact

Host range

- PPR is primarily a disease of goats and sheep. Goats are severely affected, sheep undergo mild form.
- Cattle infected asymptotically
- Severe experimental form has been described in sheep and goats.
- PPR affect wildlife both under field condition and experimentally.