

Public Health Field Study

Kenya, East Africa

30 May – 5 July 2007





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The School for Field Studies (SFS) in partnership with the Nomadic Integrated Development Research Agency (NIDRA) conducted a baseline survey to assess health indicators in the rural nomadic areas within the Oloitokitok District.



The School for Field Studies
Environmental Field Studies Abroad

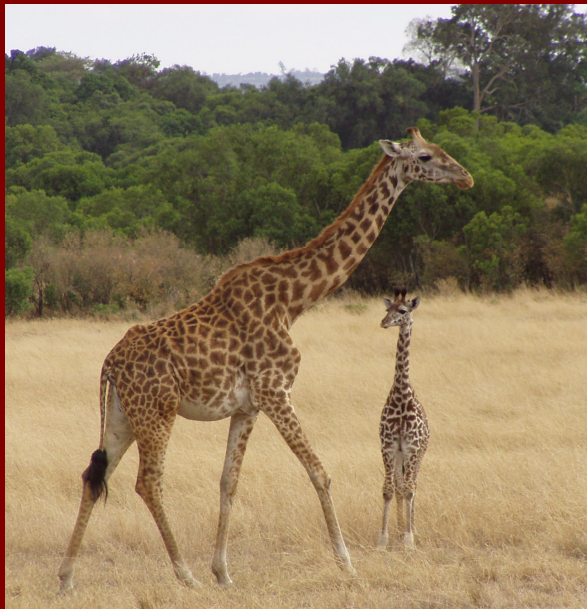


Loitokitok District

A map of Kenya with its districts outlined. The Loitokitok District is highlighted in red and is located in the southern part of the country, near the border with Tanzania. The map includes major cities like Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu, as well as geographical features like Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean. Neighboring countries like Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi are also labeled.



Amboseli & Tsavo West



Diverse MPH Field Study Team



The Maasai



Transition to Agro-Pastoralism



Course Work for Cultural Integration



Community Service – Health Clinics

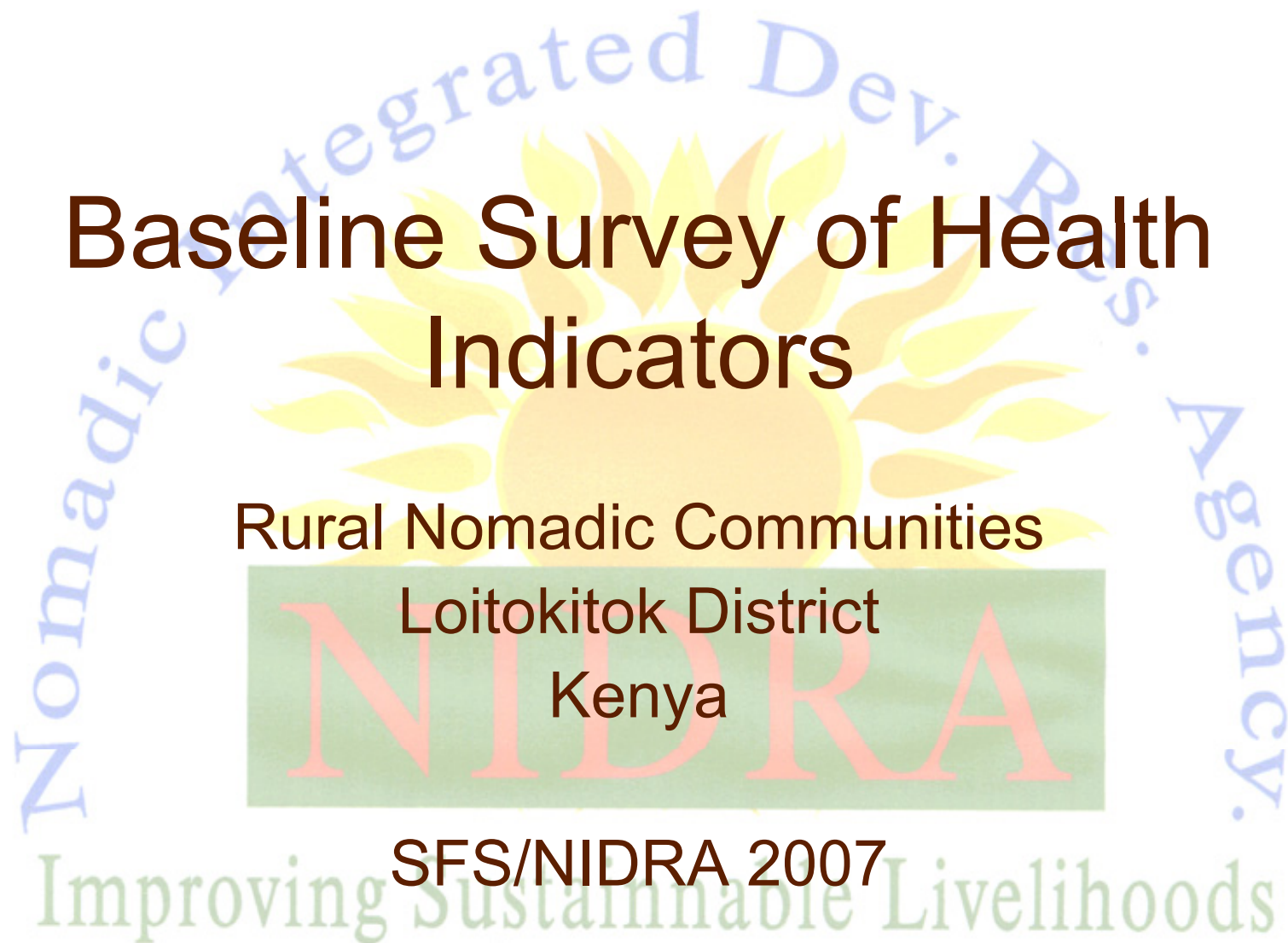


Baseline Survey of Health Indicators

Rural Nomadic Communities

Loitokitok District
Kenya

SFS/NIDRA 2007



- Group ranches in the Loitokitok District are undergoing rapid land-use changes, from traditional Maasai pastoralism to a more agro-pastoral lifestyle.
- These changes have brought about new environmentally related health problems for the Maasai.
- Five year PH program to address assess of need.



Methodology

Design

- 2 stage 30x30 cluster sampling
- Randomization used to pick households
- Three surveys
 - Household survey - 300 surveys taken
 - Mortality survey - Every household
 - Childhood survey - Children 6 - 59 months & 60 - 115 cm
 - Anthropometric data
 - Immunization data
 - 955 children were surveyed



Areas Evaluated

- Nutrition
 - Malnutrition
 - Acute
 - Chronic
- Health Status
 - Immunization
 - Healthcare Source
 - Morbidity & Mortality
 - Child Delivery Location
- Water & Sanitation
 - Source
 - Treatment
 - Rubbish Disposal
- Food Security & Assets
 - Income
 - Food Supply
 - Reg. for Relief Food
 - Weather Conditions
 - Land
 - Crops
 - Livestock

Field Work – Data Collection



Household Livestock Holdings and Sales

- 94.7% of households surveyed currently have animals
(N = 300)

Animal	Number of Households with Livestock in a Normal Year		Number of Households with Livestock This Year		Number of Households who have Sold Animals in the Last Four Weeks	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cattle	225	75.0	220	73.3	96	32.0
Milking Cows	204	68.0	213	71.0	7	2.3
Goats	241	80.3	259	86.3	94	31.3
Sheep	203	67.7	216	72.0	38	12.7
Chickens	118	39.3	136	45.3	20	6.7
Turkeys	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.7
Pigs	0	0	1	0.3	1	0.3

Sahiwal Cattle



Goats & Fat-tailed Sheep



“Preventative Medicine”



Main Issues Faced

- Lumpy Skin Disease
 - Cattle
 - *Pox virus*
- Contagious Caprine Pleural Pneumonia
 - *Mycoplasma*
- Enterotoxemia
 - Sheep
 - *Clostridium*
- Tape & Lung Worms
- Liver Flukes
- Rabies
- Brucellosis
- RVF
- FMD
- MCF



Veterinary Work

- Advise in outbreaks (80% wait)
- Economic state too low for more than spot vaccination of cattle
- Deworm livestock – dose given by farmer usually too low
- AI cattle – 90% dairy, not high demand
- Main antibiotics used: LA 200, Penicillin, Sulfas
- Deworm & rabies vaccinate dogs
 - Government funded, too sporadic for cover



Further Research on Livestock:

- Quality of livestock health to improve body condition, production, and disease prevention in order to benefit the health of community
- The best way to have compliance with the Maasai is to address the improvement of their herds!





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