During a 20-month period canine ehrlichiosis was the most frequently diagnosed disease at the Nairobi University small animal clinic; 750 cases were identified in dogs within a 25-km radius of Nairobi (8% of all cases). Clinical cases were treated with oral tetracycline at 66 mg/kg daily for 14 days; oral doxycycline at 10 mg/kg daily for 14 days; or imidocarb at 5 mg/kg given as two intramuscular injections in 14 days apart. Seven broad groups of cases, characterized by clinical signs and laboratory findings including blood culture results, were established—acute, haemorrhagic, chronic, uraemic, subclinical, carrier state, and mixed Babesia infection. The cell culture test was far more reliable than the detection of morulae in stained peripheral blood smears.