

A survey of *Cryptosporidium* in donkeys, watering points, humans and waste water in Lamu Islands, Kenya

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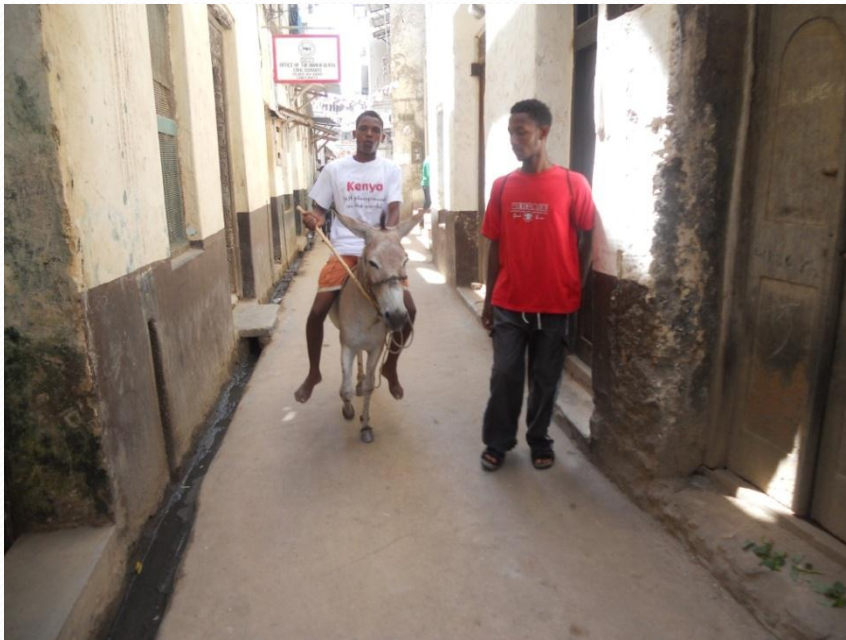
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Overview

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- Research Concept
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- DNA extraction
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- Thank you

INTRODUCTION



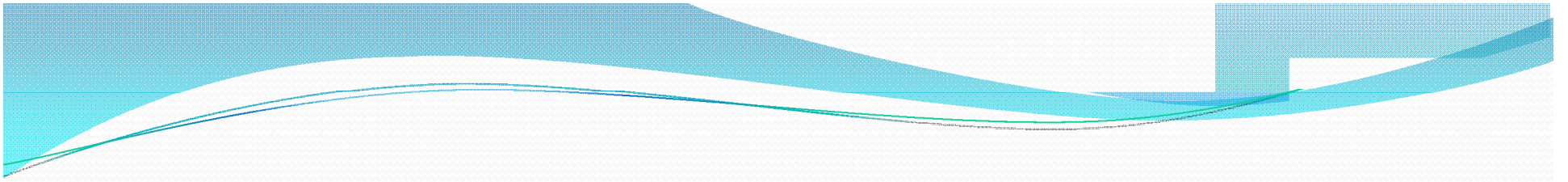
Donkey feaces allover, bare feet & donkey crossness

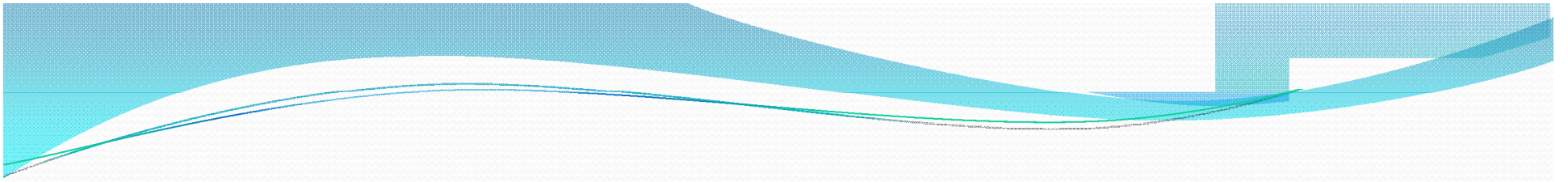


**Open drainages system
Is piped water safe?**

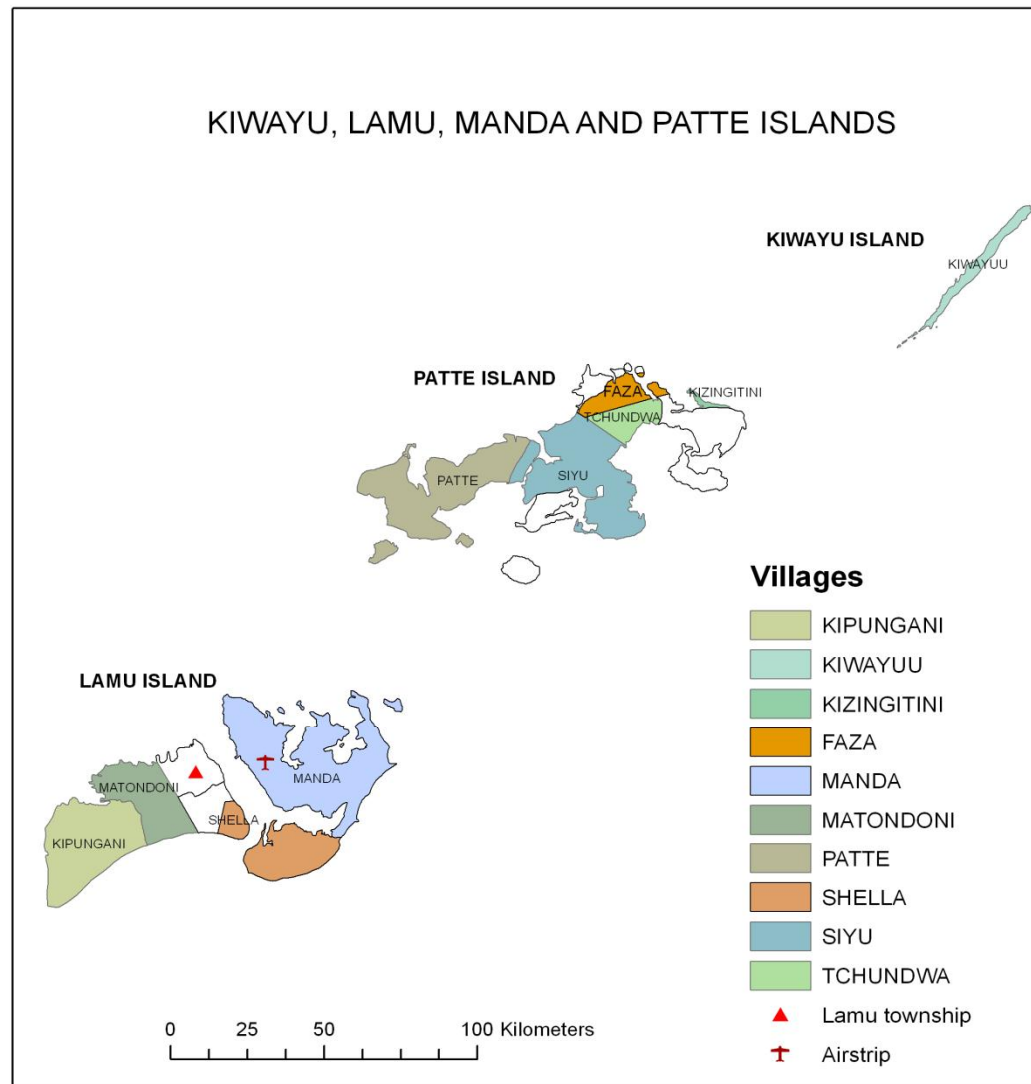
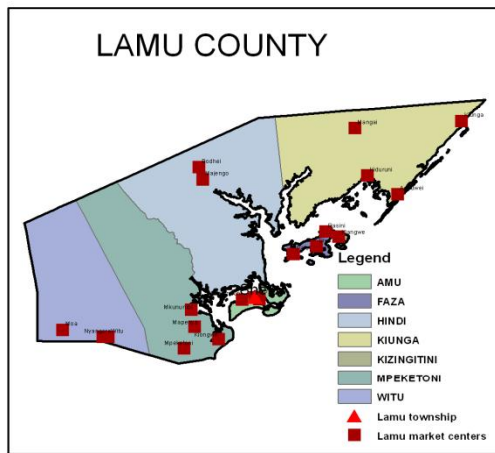
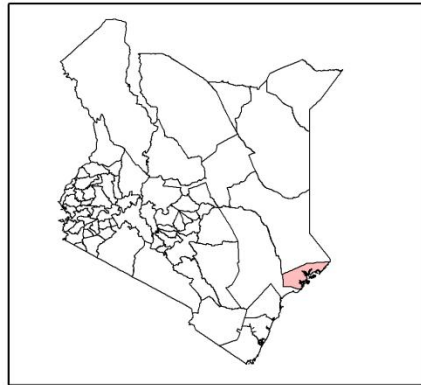
Photo of a Lamu donkey







Study area



RESEARCH CONCEPT

Waste
water
drainage

Donkeys

Drinking water
sources

Humans

Ocean
(swimming,
donkey washing,
waste disposal)

Donkey
dung in
streets

Feeding
habit

No
shoes



Fecal and water sampling

Sample size for infinite population

Based on formula by Naing et al, 2006; Dohoo et al, 2003

$$n = \frac{Z^2 (P) (1-P)}{d^2}$$

- Where: n = Sample size
 Z = Z value (Confidence level, e.g. 95%)
 P = estimate of the proportion or anticipated prevalence (e.g. 20%, $p = 0.2$)
 d = confidence interval or the required precision (e.g. 5%, $d = 0.05$)
- For alternative hosts, $n = 246$
- Sample size for each category will have to be adjusted

Sample size for finite population

- In small populations, the required sample size (n') is calculated by adjusting downward the sample size (n) obtained from infinite population.
- Donkey Population (N) = 4,931 and $n = 246$

$$n' = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{N}}$$

- Sample size for Donkeys = 234
- Sample size for Humans = 245
- Sample size for drinking water sources = 151
- Sample size for waste drainage water = 82

Sample sizes

Village	Donkeys	Humans	Drinking water	Waste water
Lamu	122	117	82	39
Matondoni	13	12	10	4
Kipungani	6	3	3	1
Faza	26	44	17	15
Pate	11	12	9	4
Siyu	10	10	7	3
Tchundwa	9	9	5	3
Kizingitini	31	35	14	12
Kiwayu	6	3	4	1
Total	234	245	151	82



Fecal analysis



DNA EXTRACTION



GENETIC IDENTIFICATION

- Fayer, 2008 and Xiao and Ryan, 2008

Statistics

- **Data will be entered in excel spreadsheets and exported to SPSS for analysis.**
 - ANOVA including Student *t* test will be used to compare differences in prevalence among Water, donkeys, humans and waste water.
 - Correlation and regression analyses to test prevalence and genetic diversity of cryptosporidium in drinking water, humans, waste water and donkeys.

BUDGET

	Item/activity	Unit cost	Quantity	Total cost
1.	Tuition fees	160000/year	3 years	480,000
2.	Subsistence allowance	50000/month	36 months	1,800,000
3.	Assorted research materials			300,000
4.	Sample Analysis			800,000
5.	Field work and sample collection			400,000
6.	Thesis preparation and Production			100,000
Total				3,880,000

THANK * * YOU

