



Training of National Focal Points for Aquatic Animal Health (Cycle IV)

2 - 4 October 2023 Kigali, Rwanda



COUNTRY PRESENTATION - KENYA

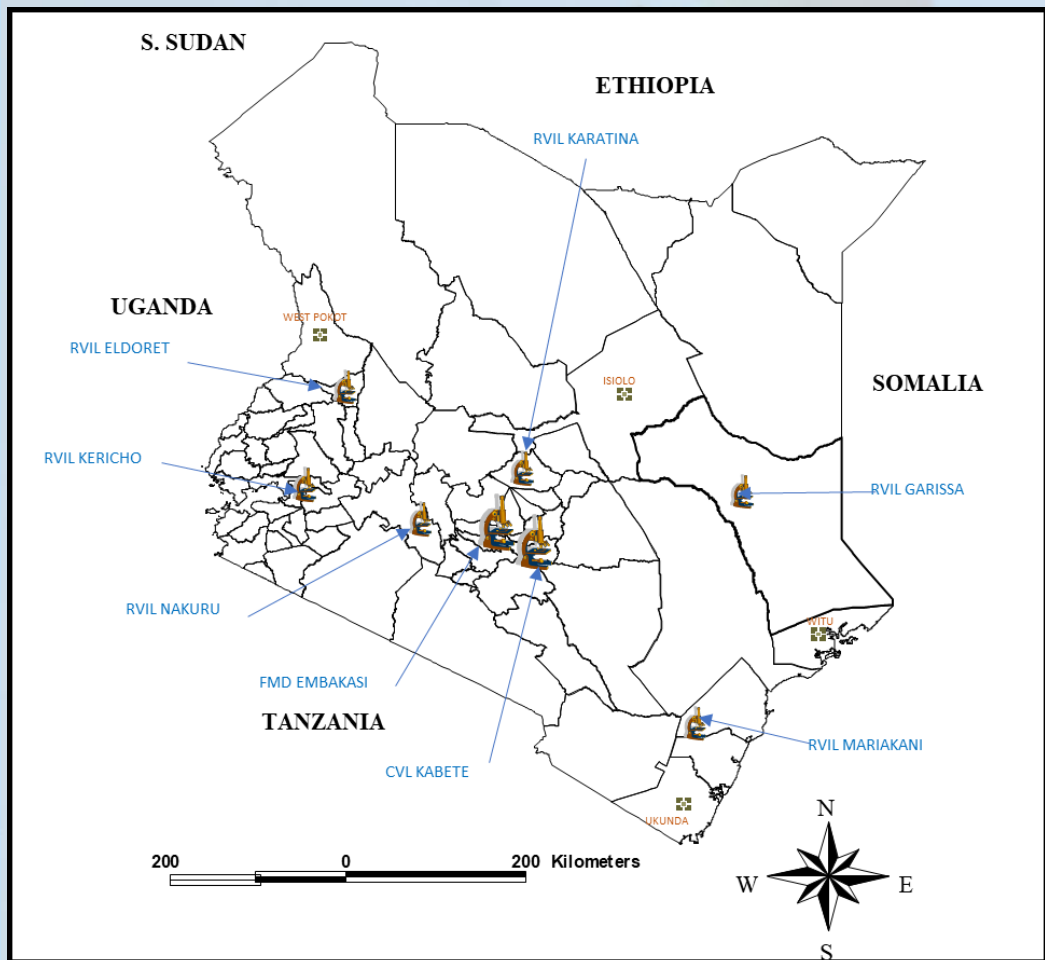
Dr. Joseph Wairia Murugami
National Aquatic Animal Health Focal Point

INTRODUCTION

- Kenya has not had serious aquatic animal health events in the past
- Led to low prioritization of aquatic animal health in national programs
- Most data generated through research efforts from institutions- UoN, KEMFRI, KeFS, Sagana NARDTC; more is being done recently
- Key gaps in central level coordination have been identified
- Coordination of National Aquatic Animal Health and sanitary certification done by Directorate of Veterinary Services
- Coordination of fisheries, fish products quality control, fish feeds done by Kenya Fisheries Service

ACTIVITIES- VETERINARY SERVICES

- National Aquatic Animal Health Unit- (new) coordinate aquatic disease surveillance- active and passive
- Capacity build national and county veterinary personnel to offer aquatic animal health services- respond to complaints by producers
- Slow start since 2014
- Coordinate Activities with Kenya Fisheries Service- disease reporting and complement capacity



- Network of Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratories, the Central Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (CVL), and Pathology Lab at the University of Nairobi have the capacity to perform most tests regarding aquatic health
- Recent surveillance testing for WSSV in crustaceans for trade purposes
- Equipping for more testing capacity



Immediate notification report

Report reference: REF OIE 20560, Report Date: 29/07/2016, Country : Kenya

Report Summary

Name of sender of the report	Dr Kisa J. Z. Juma Ngeiywa	Telephone	+254 020 8043441
Position	CVO Director of Veterinary Services	Fax	
Address	Kabete, Kangemi 00625 Nairobi Nairobi 00625	Email	kisajuma@yahoo.com
		Entered by	Monsieur Florent Taconnet
		Date submitted to OIE	29/07/2016

Animal type	Aquatic	Date of report	29/07/2016
Disease	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis	Date of start of the event	01/02/2016
Causal Agent	Infectious haematopoietic necrosis virus	Date of confirmation of the event	08/07/2016
Reason	First occurrence of a listed disease in the country	Diagnosis	Laboratory (advanced)
Country or zone	a zone or compartment	Clinical signs	Yes
Number of reported outbreaks	submitted= 1, Draft= 0		

Outbreak details

Epidemiology

Epidemiological comments

The farmer observed mortalities after introducing a consignment of imported eggs from Europe into the farm.

Source of the outbreak(s) or origin of infection

- True vertical spread (through infected eggs or gametes)

Measures applied

Applied	To be applied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surveillance within containment and/or protection zone • quarantine • disinfection / disinfestation • movement control inside the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surveillance outside containment and/or protection zone • screening
Animals treated	Vaccination Prohibited
No	No

Diagnostic test results



Laboratory Type	Name of Laboratory	Species	Test Type	Date results provided	Result
Foreign laboratory	Aquatic Medicine Laboratory, University of Life Sciences, Norway	Rainbow Trout(Oncorhynchus mykiss)	polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	08/07/2016	Positive

Future Reporting



The event is continuing. Weekly follow-up reports will be submitted.

**JOURNAL OF
FISH DISEASES**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus isolated from farmed rainbow trout and tilapia in Kenya is identical to European isolatesI R Mulei, P N Nyaga, P G Mbutia, R M Waruiru, L W Njagi, E W Mwhia, A.A.A. Gamil, Ø Evensen, S Mutoloki First published: 28 May 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfd.12807> | Citations: 13[Read the full text >](#) PDF  TOOLS  SHARE**Abstract**

Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV) is an aquabirnavirus that causes serious diseases in a variety of fish species worldwide. It has been isolated from a large number of healthy fresh and marine water fish. Prior to this study, there was no record of the presence of IPNV infection in Kenya. Here, the presence of IPNV in farmed rainbow trout and tilapia was examined in Nyeri County of central Kenya. Head kidney samples taken from five rainbow trout and three tilapia farms and stored in RNALater[®] were processed by PCR followed by sequencing of a segment A fragment covering nucleotide positions 2,120–2,343 bp. IPNV was detected in all the farms sampled with infection ratios ranging from 0.3 to 0.78 although the infections were not associated with any specific clinical signs of disease. These findings were supported by immunohistochemistry staining of

[Show citation](#)**Antibiotic and Disinfectant Susceptibility Patterns of Bacteria Isolated from Farmed Fish in Kirinyaga County, Kenya****Daniel W. Wanja**  ^{1,2,3} Paul G. Mbutia,¹ Robert M. Waruiru,¹ Lilly C. Bebora,¹ Helena A. Ngowi,³ and Philip N. Nyaga¹[Show more](#)**Academic Editor:** Giuseppe Comi

Received	Revised	Accepted	Published
15 Apr 2020	18 Jun 2020	07 Jul 2020	30 Jul 2020

DISEASE REPORTING....

- More work published on prevalence of bacterial and parasitic infections in aquatic animals in different parts of the country
- Mostly as student research projects
- Need for strengthened passive and active surveillance
- National electronic mobile-phone based disease reporting system (KABS) established 2018
- Intention to train for aquatic animal disease reporting by county veterinary staff, fisheries staff and strategic producers



Aquatic Animal Health Network in Kenya

- Aquatic animal Health introduced in the veterinary curriculum
- We have several experts trained at post graduate level in fields of Virology, parasitology, bacteriology
- Current weakness- many field veterinary personnel not active in aquatic health.
- Producers in need of aquatic animal health services
- Network to be effectively coordinated

Questionnaire on Promoting Aquatic Animal Health For Wholesome Fish Production in Kenya

10

Responses

16:48

Average time to complete

Active

Status

5. How would you rate availability of Aquatic Animal Health Professionals in fish producing areas?

[More Details](#)

● Not present	4
● Few numbers present	6
● Readily available	0



10. Do veterinary laboratories readily receive aquatic animal specimen for disease diagnosis?

[More Details](#)

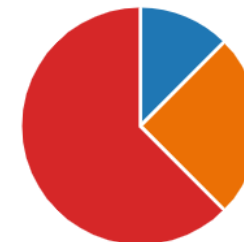
● Yes	2
● No	7



13. In case of aquatic animal disease suspicion in your area of work is there further reporting and follow up?

[More Details](#)

● To private veterinarian	1
● To County/ National veterinarian	2
● To nearest veterinary laboratory	0
● No follow up	5
● Other	0



20. Has the Aquatic animal establishment used antimicrobial drugs in the fish rearing areas recently?

[More Details](#)

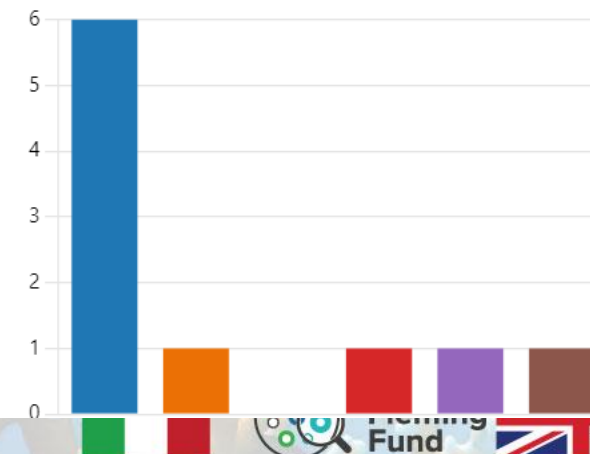
● There is never use of antimicrob...	8
● Yes, In the past one month	1
● Yes, in the past three (3) months	1
● Yes, in the past six (6) months	0
● Yes, In the past 1 year	0



25. Has the Aquatic animal establishment ever sourced fingerlings or brood stock from other countries outside Kenya?

[More Details](#)

● Never	6
● Yes, within the last 3 months	1
● Yes, within the last 6 months	0
● Yes, within the last 1 year	1
● Yes, within the last 2 years	1
● Yes, Over 2 Years ago	1



THANK YOU