

**MAJOR SOURCES AND MANAGEMENT OF  
AMOEBIASIS IN KASARANI MWIKI NAIROBI.**

**Research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the award of  
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## ABSTRACT.

Amoebiasis is an infection of the large intestine sometimes involving the liver. It is a parasitic disease caused by *Entamoeba histolytica* found in most tropical areas of the world and it is an anaerobic parasitic protozoan, part of the genus *Entamoeba* predominantly infecting humans and other primates. Amoebiasis is characterized by abdominal cramps, diarrhea alternating with constipation and sometimes blood stains in stools. The study was done in Kasarani mwiki Nairobi by first surveying the area so as to know how to approach people and establish their main sources of water and vegetables and thereafter a research was carried out to acquire all the necessary information leading to the sources and management of the infection. This descriptive study was conducted from July 2012 to September 2012 involving all ages from 12 years where the target population was 396 participants and it also involved quantification of water and vegetables from different sources in the area to determine the major sources of the diseases. It was done by simple random methods where questionnaires were distributed randomly to acquire relevant data. Analysis of water and vegetables from different sources was also carried out through microscopy where wet preparation method was employed to determine the number of trophozoites of *Entamoeba histolytica* in various sample after which results were compiled and analyzed by the use of tables and bar graphs.

The research revealed that stream water and borehole water was the main source of the infection in the region and in addition vegetables and fruits also contributed due to poor irrigation with water contaminated with sewage due to poor drainage system in the region hence it was highly recommended for the government to put in place effective drainage system to prevent contamination and to create more awareness to prevent incidents of amoebiasis in the region.