
**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF THE FARMERS ON THE USE OF
ANTIMICROBIAL DRUGS IN POULTRY PRODUCTION IN TESO SUB-REGION**

COMPILED

BY

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL
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ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

DECLARATION

I, Baguma Leuben, declare to the best of my knowledge and believe that the work herein is my own and has never been submitted to any university or institution for the award of any degree. I therefore, present it in partial fulfillment for the award of a Bachelor of Animal Production and Management at Busitema University

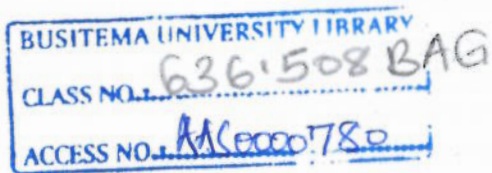
Sign.....

Date.....

This dissertation has been submitted with approval of the university supervisor, (Dr. Patrick Mawadri).

Sign

.....Date.....



DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my supervisor for the support and encouragement. Thanks for your guidance and endurance, may God reward you abundantly.

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ABSTRACT

The worldwide increase in the use of antibiotics as an integral part of the poultry and livestock production industry to treat and prevent infectious bacterial diseases and as growth promoters at sub-therapeutic levels in feeds has led to development of antibiotic resistance. The appearance of antimicrobial resistance has been directly linked to the misuse of antibiotics. Antibiotic resistant bacteria have been found in poultry farms where antibiotics are heavily used. The main aim of this study was to investigate the use of antimicrobial agents by poultry farmers in Teso sub-region. This was done by assessing their knowledge, attitudes and practices in the use of antimicrobial drugs in poultry production.

The study was done using a cross sectional survey design and the sample size was obtained using the formula as described by (Ajay & Micah, 2014) data was collected using a pre-tested structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive analysis procedures of the Statistical Package for Social Scientists.

64.3% of the respondents attended farmer trainings on the poultry production while 35.7% of respondents had no any training. All the farmers knew some drugs used in the poultry production and 57.1% knew about antimicrobial resistance while 42.9%, 64.7% of respondents claimed that using antimicrobial drugs continuously prevents disease outbreak, 8% said that it increases drug resistance 8.5% of respondents said that it causes harm to human health and 18.8% did not have any idea.

It is therefore recommended that improvement in the existing veterinary legislations of use of veterinary drugs with the ultimate aim of protecting the public health will forestall the misuse of antibiotics. Also education of the public on the dangers of indiscriminate use of antibiotics and medications especially in poultry and livestock farms is imperative.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background

Antibiotic resistance is the ability of an organism to resist the killing effects of an antibiotic to which it was administered for and it has become a global issue to the community.(Christian *et al* n.d.)

According to (Mohammad *et al*; 2014),antibiotics became widely available; they have been used to destroy disease causing bacteria. But after which bacteria started to develop resistance not only single, but multiple, antibiotics making some diseases particularly which are difficult to control have become more prevalent. Antimicrobial resistance take place when bacteria adjust or adapt in a way that permits them to stay alive in the presence of antibiotics designed to kill them.

Antibiotic resistance is a growing public health concern in Uganda. Antibiotics are generally used to treat microbial diseases in animal as well as in poultry such as *Actinobacillus*, *Bordetella*, *Campylobacter*, *Clostridium*, *Corynebacterium*, *Escherichia coli*, *Globicatella*, *Listeria*, *Mycobacterium*, *Salmonella*, *Staphylococcus*, and *Streptococcus*. However, the misuse and overuse of antibiotics results in resistance in controlling diseases. The antibiotic resistant bacteria have the ability to resist towards the actions of synthetically produced compounds effect to their survival in poultry.(Tripathi, 2017)

Low doses of antibiotics used routinely in poultry production favour emergence of resistant bacteria in poultry some antibiotic drugs are *Ampicillin*, *Streptomycin*, *Erythromycin*, *Tetracycline*, *Chloramphenicol*, *Kanamycin*, *Tobramycin*, and *Rifampicin*.(Amit Khurana, n.d.)

The worldwide increase in the use of antibiotics as an integral part of the poultry and livestock production industry to treat and prevent infectious bacterial diseases and as growth promoters at sub- therapeutic levels in feeds has led to the problem of the development of bacterial antibiotic resistance during the past years.(Apata, 2009)

Most commercial farmers keep chicken for meat and eggs under intensive system. The farmers do everything possible to care for their birds in order to prevent diseases and death to increase on the production of eggs and meat. Antimicrobial drugs are supplemented in poultry feeds at sub-

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