

ABSTRACT

Cases of bovine hydatidosis in the livers and lungs at post-mortem from different establishments in Kenya were analyzed for the period between 1974 and 1991. The results showed a significant difference in the condemnation rates of lungs between provinces ($P = 0.0001$) and a decline per year of 0.4 percent though this was not statistically significant ($P = 0.4$). The condemnation rates of livers showed a significant difference between the provinces ($P = 0.0001$), with a decline of 2.3 percent. It was only in Rift Valley and Western provinces where condemnation rates for both organs did not show a decline, but instead a significant increase was recorded. Other provinces had significant declines indicating that the meat inspection and condemnation of infected organs had an impact in the control of hydatidosis. An overview of the strategies for the control of hydatidosis in Kenya are discussed.