



Antimicrobial use and knowledge among camel pastoralists in Ethiopian

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U N I K A S S E L
V E R S I T Ä T



Introduction & Study objectives

Use of antimicrobials among pastoralists is essential for maintain livestock health in arid and semi-arid regions of East Shewa and Borana zones in Ethiopia. However, limited access to veterinary services and formal training may influence.

This study examines the knowledge and practices related to antimicrobial use among Ethiopian camel herder pastoralists.



Figure 1. when Herders treat their dromedary camels in East Shewa

Material & Methods

 Study period: November 2024 and - October 2025

Study animals: Camel with n = 386 from n=386 house holds of camel herds

Data collection: Based on questioner survey with structured and semi-structured questionnaire and observations

Data analysis: Descriptive statistical method

Result and Discussion

Higher camel population in East Shewa 73.92% and 26.1% in Borana that used antimicrobial drugs nearly all of the herders (98.71%) widely to manage camel diseases.

With veterinarian profession 10.4% and 2.1% of respondents in Borana and in East Shewa.

There are gaps knowledge regarding drug selections and proper dosage.

Only 2.6% of herders reported receiving dosage information from veterinarian professionals, while 12.76% obtain it from other herders.

In contrast 52.34% and 30.99% were informed by private and veterinary pharmacists

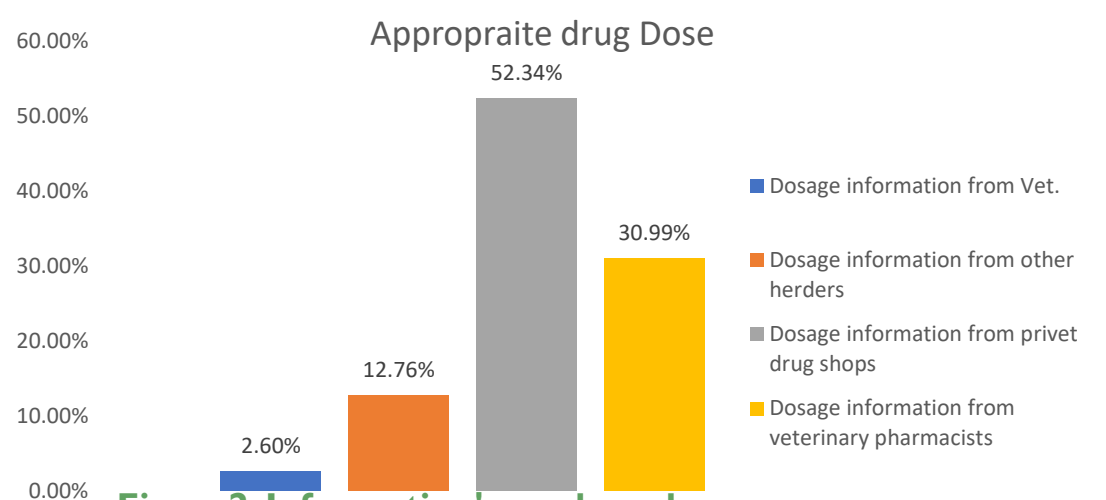


Figure 2. Information's on drug dosage

Herders information on veterinary Drug uses

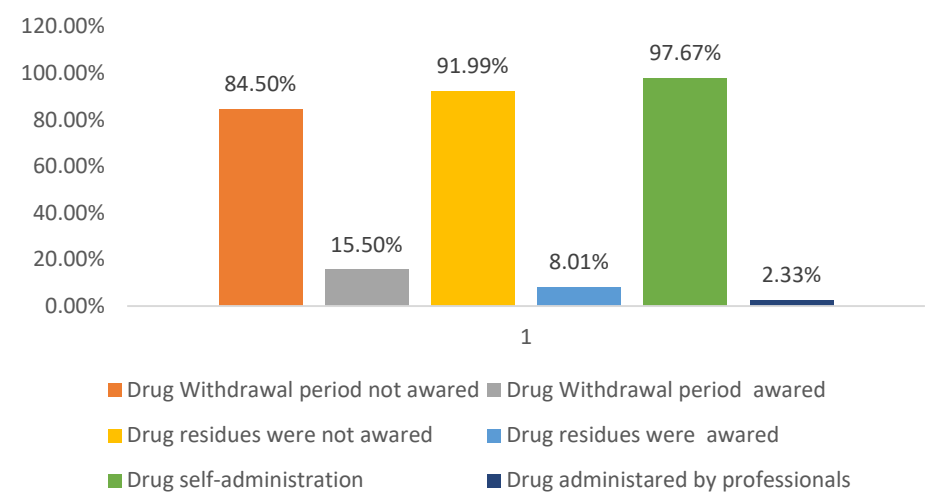


Figure 3. Proper uses of veterinary drugs for Camels by herders

Conclusions and Recommendations

- targeted awareness creation among herders,
- improved veterinary service delivery,
- community based awareness program to promote use of antimicrobial drugs to reduce the risk of antimicrobial resistance
- and improving both animal and public health outcomes.

