“FORMAT OF MSC. AND PH.D. FINAL THESIS

1. Top page - In golden, bold, font 16 and centered
2. The Spine - In golden, bold, font 16 and centered
3. Front page - In bold, font 14 and centered
4. Declaration - In font 12 duly signed by candidate and supervisors
5. Dedication - To spouses, parents, families, etc.
6. Acknowledgement - To universities, supervisors, parents, etc.
7. Table of Content - List of all chapters/topics in the thesis
8. List of Tables - Independent page list of tables
9. List of Figure - Independent page list of figures
10. List of Plates - Independent page list of all plates
11. List of Appendices - Independent page list of appendices
12. List of Appreciations/Acronyms - Independent page list of appreciations/acronyms
13. List of Nomenclatures - Independent page list of all nomenclatures
14. Abstract, as the last part of about 1000 word, not to be written in italics

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➢ The Top and Left margins of thesis should be 40 mm, wide. Right and bottom margins of thesis should be 25 mm. wide.
➢ From the front page to abstract, the thesis should be in font twelve (12)
➢ From the Declaration to abstract be numbered in roman
➢ The whole document should be of Time New Roman font style.
➢ And the whole document should be double spaced and use the APA format for referencing
➢ (Attached is an illustration and the Structure

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION.

To include the following:-

1.0 introduction of the Background information
1.2 statement of the Problem
1.3 Justification
1.4 Objectives
1.5 Research Questions
1.6 Scope and
1.7 The Limitations
CHAPTER TWO

THE LITERATURE REVIEW

To include the following:-

2.0 The introduction
2.1 The theoretical review/Conceptual framework
2.3 The critiques of the existing literature relevant to the study
2.4 The summary and
2.5 The research gaps

CHAPTER THREE

THE METHODOLOGY

To include the following:-“

3.0 The research designs
3.1 The target population
3.2 Sampling techniques and illustrations
3.3 The instruments
3.4 Data collection procedures
3.5 Processing and analysis

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

To include the following:-

4.0 The presentation of the data which is guided by the methodology and the result
4.1 The discussions which is guided by the results
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

To include the following:-

5.0 A brief on the chapter
5.1 The summary which is just an extended abstract
5.2 The conclusions which is derived from the summary
5.3 The recommendations which is derived from the conclusion

REFERENCES

- To use either APA or Harvard method of citation. Consistency is important in citation.

*NOTE

The number of chapters of the thesis/project can be 5, 6, 7, or more depending on your research.

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- Six (6) bound copies fully signed by supervisors
- Signed certificate of correction
- A soft copy of thesis burned into a CD and label the disk with the student’s full name and Registration Number using a felt pane
- A forwarding letter addressed to the Director, BPS, through the respective Principal, Dean or Director.
Epidemiology and molecular characterization of Rickettsiae infecting animals and selected arthropods vectors in Asembo, Western Kenya.

JACKSON MOMBASA MAINA

MSC.

MASTER OF SCIENCE

(Molecular Medicine)

JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF

AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY MAINA J. M.

2013

Epidemiology and molecular characterization of Rickettsiae infecting
animals and selected arthropods vectors in Asembo,

Western Kenya

Jackson Mombasa Maina

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Science in Molecular Medicine in the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

2013
DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature: ______________________        Date: ______________________

Jackson Mombasa Maina

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors

Signature: ______________________        Date: ______________________

Prof. A….  B ……..  C……

JKUAT, Kenya

Signature: ______________________        Date: ______________________

Dr.X….  Y …….  Z……

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kenya

Signature: ______________________        Date: ______________________

Dr.M....  N …….  K……

UoN, Kenya

Signature: ______________________        Date: ______________________

Dr.M....  N …….  K……

KEMRI, Kenya
DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my parents, Mr .........., and Mrs.........., my children for giving me easy moment during my studies, etc.
ACKNOLEDGEMENTS

I wish to sincerely thank my supervisors, Universities, parents etc.
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<td>RMSF</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain spotted fever</td>
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<td>SARI</td>
<td>Severe acute respiratory illness</td>
<td></td>
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<td>USA</td>
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ABSTRACT
The objective of this study was to evaluate the use of Savannah Hypothesis to identify the most preferred visually attractive tree species in a form/context that would confer maximum comfort in workplaces and determine any feelings associated with trees at the workplace. A cross sectional cross national study, two-stage cluster sampling design involving 890 randomly selected Kenyan workers and Japanese students participated. Participants shared their feeling on trees in the workplace and rated the workplace conditions with respect to heat, dust, darkness and noise and attractiveness of 5 tree silhouettes and 5 form/context using paired comparison method with a 5-point rating scale. To determine preferences, the average score for each tree and for every form/context was calculated and the resulting data statistically analyzed using repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA). Post Hoc multiple comparisons’ analysis was conducted using Student-Newman-Keuls (comparisons of means only) and the Tukey Method (comparison of ratios). This was because potted plants were rated significantly higher than all other form types, effectively laying credence to the Savannah Hypothesis. Results showed that workplaces in Kenya were dusty (69.6%), with poor thermal conditions (73.3%), poor lighting (52.6%) and very noisy (3.4%) and that noise was cause for worry in 44.6% of the respondents. The repeated measures ANOVA revealed that there was significant main effect of tree shapes (F =81.796, p< 0.05). Acacia and Mango were in the same sub-group (this means that there were no significant differences between any pairs of them) followed by Palm (2nd sub-group, and significantly higher than Baobab which fell singly in the third sub-group.)
CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

Human health is inextricably linked to animal health and production. In developing countries the
link between humans, animals and the surrounding environment is very close therefore, the
environment plays a critical role in selection and emergence of zoonotic pathogens. According
to definition given by Daszak et al. (2000), emerging diseases are medical conditions that have
recently increased in incidence or geographical range, recently moved into new host populations,
recently been discovered or are caused by newly evolved pathogens.

In the past two decades, the emergence of many infectious diseases has attracted increasing
attention in humans, domestic animals and wildlife (Cleaveland et al., 2001). About 75% of the
new diseases that have affected humans have been caused by pathogens originating from animal
or products of animal origin (Taylor et al., 2001). Many of these diseases have the potential to
spread through various means over distances to become global problems. Some factors may
favor this phenomenon such as the increased interaction between humans and animals (Hechemy,
2006), increased production of food animals and wildlife, increased leisure activities, breakdown if
host defenses and deliberate efforts by human to cause harm like during the world wars (Kutz et al
2004; Blancou et al., 2005.)