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A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON BOVINE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN NORTHERN BANGLADESH

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ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is mainly an agro-based nation where livestock plays a pivotal role in accelerating the economic growth by producing egg, milk, meat, hides and skins. It also plays a central role in rural socio-economic development as the majority of households are directly engaged in rearing of livestock and performing various functions such as providing food, traction, energy, essential and recreational transportation for life and leisure. Bangladesh has high density of cattle population constantly confronted with various restrictions in dairy sector. In particular, infectious diseases negatively impacts on health, productivity, profitability and trade as well as decimation of genetic improvement towards desirable traits. Taken above facts into consideration an investigation was carried out on cattle populations at Dhamoirhat animal hospital, Naogaon from July to December 2021. Among the infectious diseases trends of occurrence was more for the diseases like mastitis, colibacillosis, foot rot, calf scour, BQ, tetanus, HS, FMD, LSD, Wart, coccidiosis, babesiosis, anaplasmosis, balantidiasis, fascioliasis and ascariasis etc. The mastitis occurred the most (13.5%), while salmonellosis and brucellosis were least prevailed ones (0.5%). LSD being a viral one prevailed at noticeably higher @ 21.5% and the prevalence of wart was only 0.5%. From the peak to the least prevalence of protozoan diseases ranges between 4.5% to 1%. The ascariasis was the most prevalent parasitic diseases @ 13.25% whereas stephanofilariasis was the least (2.75%) in occurrence. Besides year round higher prevalence of mastitis, no noticeable seasonal fluctuations occurred in other bacterial, viral, protozoal and parasitic diseases. In this investigation it was revealed that infectious and parasitic diseases are causing a great production loss of cattle which collectively liable for a severe economic havoc. This was indeed a general investigation on the bovine diseases, these findings are striking, however, further studies are warranted in order to elucidate in-depth into it.



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