



Retrospective case study of livestock diseases recorded at Fulbaria upazila veterinary hospital in Mymensingh district of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to find out the suspected livestock cases recorded in upazila veterinary hospital from October 1, 2021, to November 30, 2022. The data were collected from the registered book that was maintained at the upazila livestock office. We found that cattle, goats, chickens, ducks, and pigeons were common livestock species taken to veterinary hospitals. We also found that clinical cases of animals were treated based on clinical history, clinical signs, and physical examination and diseases were grouped as infectious and non-infectious diseases in cattle and goats, diseases of chicken, duck, and pigeons. The relative ratio of occurrence of lumpy skin diseases and peste des petitis ruminants was high among other infectious diseases in cattle and goats respectively. By contrast, the relative ratio of occurrences of non-infectious bloat was high among other non-infectious diseases in cattle and goats. We also found that clinical cases in poultry were treated based on clinical history, clinical signs, physical examination, and postmortem examination and were grouped as diseases in chickens, ducks, and pigeons. The relative ratio of occurrences of visceral gout, duck viral enteritis, and pigeon pox was high among other diseases in chicken, duck, and pigeon respectively during the study period. In summary, the findings have indicated the various clinical cases, diagnoses, treatment approaches, and incidence in livestock species at Fulbaria upazila veterinary hospital of Mymensingh district of Bangladesh.

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Introduction

Bangladesh is a populated country in the world. Farming is the major source of income for rural people. The standard of livelihood depends on crop, fish, and livestock production. The demand for animal-originated foods is increasing rapidly. About 36% of total animal protein comes from livestock products in daily life (Hoque and Samad 1996). Moreover, livestock plays a vital role in gross domestic product (GDP). The mean production of meat, milk, and eggs was about 165 metric tons in 1972 which increased to 1919.54 metric tons in 2019-2020 (Daily Sun, March, 2022). Recent studies have shown that the existing livestock populations in Bangladesh were 25 million cattle, 1.5 million buffalo, 3.8

million sheep, 26.7 million goats, 311.8 million chickens, and 63.8 million ducks (DLS, 2021-2022). In Bangladesh, clinical cases are the major obstacles to the development and production of livestock populations. By contrast, the performances of livestock are not satisfactory due to unscientific farming practices and various diseases and disorders. The clinical complaints of livestock at upazila veterinary hospital were reported in various regions like Dhaka (Hague et al. 2012), Narayanganj (Imran et al. 2021), Chittagong (Badruzzaman et al. 2015, Uddin et al. 2015, Ullah et al. 2015, Arju et al. 2013, Alim et al. 2012), Sylhet (Lucky et al. 2013), Magura (Karim et al. 2014), Kurigram (Kabir et al. 2010), Moulobibazar (Moumita et al. 2020), Bhola (Nahian et al. 2017), Barishal (Asha et al. 2022).

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