**A STUDY ON PREVALENCE, AND PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF INTESTINAL HELMINTHS IN BLACK BENGAL GOAT IN CHITTAGONG.**



**A CLINICAL REPORT SUBMITTED BY**

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**Chittagong Veterinary & Animal Sciences University**

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Khulshi, Chittagong- 4202

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***A clinical report submitted as per approved style and content***

***…………………………….***

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**Abbreviations**

|  |  |
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| **ABBREVIATIONS** | **ELABORATIONS** |
| fig. | figure |
| CVASU | Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University |
| DLS | Directorate of Livestock Services |
| SAQTVH | S. A. Quadery Teaching Veterinary Hospital |
| vol. | volume |
| pp. | Page |
| fig. | figure |
| TVH | Thana Veterinary hospital |
| DR. | Doctor |
| SL. NO. | Serial Number |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| BBS | Bangladesh Bureau of statistics |
| G.I | Gastro-intestinal |
| S.E | Standard Error |
| edn | Edition |

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**ABSTRACT**

Prevalence and pathological effects of intestinal helminths in 150 Black Bengal goats were studied by examining 150 viscera collecting from three(3) slaughter houses of Chittagong district from the period of June 2009 to November 2009 in the laboratories of Department of Parasitology and Pathology, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, of which 94.67% goats were infected with intestinal helminths. A total of 3 species of helminth parasites were identified such as *Oesophagostomum columbianum* (92%), *Trchuris ovis* (56.66%), *Moniezia spp (11.33%)*. Prevalence of intestinal helminth was significantly higher in winter (100%) than that in rainy (89.33%). Overall mean parasitic burden was 34.02±2.20. Mean parasitic burden was the highest in case of *O. columbianum* (29.91±2.00) followed by that of *T. ovis* (5.70±0.47), *Moniezia spp* (2.59±0.54) and Prevalence of intestinal helminth was significantly higher in winter (100%) than that in rainy (89.33%). Calculated odds ratio in between winter and rainy was 18, which indicated that Black Bengal goats were 18 times more susceptible to helminth infection in winter. Parasitic burden was also higher in winter (41.53±3.15) than that in rainy (25.52±2.57) season. Pathological lesions were observed in case of *O. columbianum, T. ovis and Moniezia spp.* infection. In *O. columbianum* infection, hard, raised, slightly yellowish to greenish colored nodules were observed. Microscopically, it was characterized by catarrhal inflammation associated with destruction and desquamation of epithelial cells. But moderate infection with *T. ovis* was characterized by catarrhal inflammation along with the petechial haemorrhages on the intestinal mucosa where parasites were firmly attached. The study clearly suggests that Black Bengal goats are susceptible to intestinal helminths in both winter and summer seasons and most of the parasites recovered were associated with the production of variable degree of pathological lesions. That is why proper attempts should be made to control all these parasites.

**Key words:** Prevalence, pathological effects, intestinal helminths, Black Bengal Goat.