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The author

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

<	= Less than
>	= Grater than
≤	= Less than or equal
≥	= Greater than or equal
BAU	= Bangladesh Agricultural University
CASR	= Committee For Advance Studies and Research
CTG	= Chittagong
CVASU	= Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
CVH	= Central Veterinary Hospital
DLS	= Directorate of Livestock Services
GDP	= Gross Domestic Products
GI	= Gastrointestinal
GIN	= Gastrointestinal Nematode
GIT	= Gastrointestinal tract
ID	= Identification
TVH	Teaching Veterinary Hospital

ABSTRACT

A one year long epizootiological survey was conducted to study the prevalence of gastrointestinal (GI) parasitic diseases in goats (*Capra hircus*) of three geographical areas of Bangladesh including Central Veterinary hospital (CVH) of Dhaka& S.A. Quaderi Teaching Veterinary Hospital (SAQTVH) of Chittagong, and Veterinary Hospital of Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh.Fecal samples were evaluated by routine coproscopical methods. The effects of topography, season, age and gender on GI parasitic infection were evaluated by chi square test and t test. Overall parasitic burden **w**ere nearly similar **in all the study areas**; **63.88% in samples from CVH**, **62.13% in samples from BAU Veterinary Hospital and 59.43% in samples from S.A. Quaderi Teaching Veterinary Hospital.** The highest prevalence of Trematodes infection was recorded in BAU Veterinary Hospital (40%) compared to CVH (6%) and S.A. Quaderi Teaching Veterinary Hospital (2%). Prevalence of Nematodes infection was the highest (66%) in goats of CVH. Among nematodes, highest prevalence was recorded for *Haemonchus* (39.81%) in CVH. Prevalence of cestode was remarkably low in three study areas. GI parasitic infections was more common in female BB(63%), Jamunapari (64%), when the animal were more than 1 year old (61%) and among goats of Dhaka (68%) region. It was observed a heterogenous occurrence of some GI parasitic diseases according to different regions which might indicate the presence of some risk factors in the study areas. The present study could serve as a baseline study for further extensive experiments to evaluate region specific risk factors.

Key words: Black Bengal, Gastrointestinal parasites, Haemonchus, Jamunapari, Prevalence.