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**ABSTRACT**

A cross sectional study was undertaken from July through September 2012 in Dinajpursadarto estimate the prevalence of PPR in goat based on clinical findings. About 130 goats were hospitalized during the study period, among them 82 (63%) were found to be affected with PPR. The prevalence was significantly (p<0.01) higher (73%) in Black Bengal goat among the three type of breed included in this study. There was no significant difference (P>0.05) in the prevalence between male and female goat. The rate of vaccination against PPR among rural community is very poor. The prevalence of PPR in the vaccinated group (33%) is much lower than that of non-vaccinated group (66%). Previous exposure to disease or use of antimicrobials doesn’t have any significant impact on the prevalence of PPR in goat.

**Key words:** PPR, goat, breed, vaccination and disease