**A CLINICAL REPORT ON**

**Frequency of Udder diseases, Efficiency of Different Treatment**

**Regimens and control of Bovine Clinical Mastitis**

**and other udder diseases**

**in Bangladesh and India.**

**Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine**

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

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**ABSTRACT**

An epidemiologic study was conducted on 18 dairy cows of 4 government establishments to find prevalence of udder and teat diseases and their association with udder and teat characteristic, milk yield and milk flow rate in dairy cows. Mastitis (66.6%) was most common disease followed by teat diseases (33.3%). Mastitis was found to be associated with Sahiwal and Sindhi cross cow, poor body condition, bottle shaped teat, teat with round end, injuries and other lesions to the udder and teat skin and teat diseases. Udder skin diseases were strongly associated with indigenous cows, cow aged 5-10 years, small milk vein, larger front udder, and bottle shaped teats and flat end teats. Milk flow rate was higher in Sahiwal and Sindhi cross cows, large milk vein, larger front udder, funnel and cylindrical teats and pointed teat ends. Risk factors of udder and teat diseases, milk yield and milk flow rate in high yielding indigenous and its cross cows were not similar to those of exotic cows and their crosses. The relationship of udder and teat diseases; and udder and teat characteristics varies with the genetic composition of the dairy cows. Therefore, further genomic study needs to confirm association of udder and teat diseases with host characteristics.

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