**CHAPTER-IV**

**DISCUSSION**

The previous study of the prevalence of skin diseases in cattle was 62 % (13,421cattle) and goat was 28.8%(5,771goats) (Nooruddin, A.S.Dey, 1993).But the result of this study did not agreed with the earlier study as 20.34%(177 cattle) and 24.18%(91 goats). There is a great variation between these two studies. The reason for this variation would be the ecological variation, the types of soil, seasonal variation and overall the small sample size. Presence of fly larvae in animal body could reflect a present exposure to the disease myiasis (Serra-Freire and Mello,2006; Hall & Smith, 1998). In this study,4 myiasis cases were observed on which 75% were goat, 25% were cattle whereas Sergio I (2007) recorded the most infested host for myiasis were cattle and goat (46.4%). The overall prevalence of myiasis was 6.89% among 58 cases in ruminants which is comparable to the result of Giangaspero *et al*. (2011), Alahmed (2004) who reported 3% out of 3129 in Italy, 2% out of 3712 cases in Riyadh Region respectively. Nooruddin & Dey (1993) who reported 0.7% incidence of papillomatosis in cattle from Bangladesh which is too much lower then our study(3.45%).The prevalence of yoke gall in cattle was 0.4%( Nooruddin and Dey,1990) which is also not simillar to our result(3.45%).Moreover,Ivermectin injection is frequently used in the treatment of skin diseases( Amalendu, C.2005*)* whichis aslo used commonly for skin diseases in TVH,Panchlaish due to its availability*.*