EVALUATION OF TREATMENT RESPONSES OF CLINICAL CASES AT UPAZILA VETERINARY HOSPITAL, RAOZAN, CHITTAGONG

A clinical report submitted by

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A clinical report submitted as per approved style and content

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GDP- Gross domestic product

DLS- Department of livestock services

BIDS- Bangladesh institute of development studies

UVH- Upazila veterinary hospital

CVASU- Chittagong veterinary and animal sciences university

BCS- Body condition score

DVM- Doctor of veterinary medicine

ULO- Upazila livestock officer

VS- Veterinary Surgeon

SSC- Secondary school certificate

HSC- Higher secondary school certificate

Abstract

A follow-up study was conducted on the clinical cases at Upazila Veterinary Hospital (UVH), raozan, Chittagong, Bangladesh from 1 February to 29 March 2018 (internship rotation) to evaluate the response of the treatment provided by the hospital through registered veterinarian or intern veterinarian and the associated driving factors. A total number of 34 cases of different animal species were considered for the study. Cases were diagnosed based on clinical history and clinical signs along with laboratory tests (Fecal examination) in some cases. Most of the cases (97%) that were presented to the hospital from the surrounding areas were reared in household traditional system. Around 56% cases were cattle and 44% cases were goats. Each treated case was followed for 7 days to assess the treatment response over cell phone. Almost 52.9% animal were neither vaccinated nor dewormed. Among all cases, 32.4% were digestive diseases which was the highest but recovery rate was significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$). Again, 54.5% diarrheic cases were found as the major sign of digestive disorders where only 33.3% were cured which was significantly lower ($P \leq 0.05$). Overall 77% cases were cured by taking treatment from UVH. About 70.6% cases were treated with antibiotic and 73.5% owners completed full course of treatment regimen during administering treatment to their animals. Treatment response was near to significantly higher among educated owners than uneducated ($P \leq 0.05$). The treatments were highly responsive among those owners who completed full course than those who did not ($P \geq 0.05$). Recovery rate was significantly higher (83.3%) and mortality rate was significantly lower (0%) who had completed full course of antibiotic ($P \leq 0.05$). By conducting this study, we can recommend that maintaining proper management practices during animal rearing can increase the effectiveness of treatment.

Key words: *Clinical cases; Treatment; Follow up; UVH.*