

|

THE STUDY OF PREVALENCE OF FASCIOLA IN CATTLE IN NANGOLKOT UPAZILLA, CUMILLA, BANGLADESH



**A Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)**

A Report Submitted By

Roll No.:2013/15

Reg. No.:00927

Intern ID: C-15

Session: 2012-2013

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Khulshi-4225 , Chittagong,Bangladesh

SEPTEMBER, 2018

**THE STUDY OF PREVALENCE OF FASCIOLA IN
CATTLE IN NANGOLKOT UPAZILLA, CUMILLA,
BANGLADESH**



A Clinical Report submitted as per approved style and content

.....

Signature of the Author

Name : Md. Nahid Hasan
Roll No : 13/15
Reg. No : 00927
Intern ID : C- 15
Session : 2012-2013

.....

Signature of the Supervisor

Name : Dr. Tanjila Hasan
Designation : Lecturer
Department of Medicine and Surgery
Chittagong Veterinary and Animal
Sciences University.

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Khulshi-4225, Chittagong, Bangladesh**

SEPTEMBER 2018

CONTENTS

TOPICS	PAGE NO.
ABSTRACT	IV
INTRODUCTION	1
MATERIALS AND METHODS	2-3
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	4-7
CONCLUSION	8
REFERENCES	9-10
QUASTIONNAIRE	11
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	12
BIOGRAPHY	13

List of tables

Contents	Page No.
Sex & Age wise incidence of Fascioliasis	04
Prevalence of Fascioliasis on the basis of different factors like- Breed,sex Body condition, grazing pattern and anthelmintics treatment	05
Frequency of Fascioliasis on the basis of different clinical sign:	06

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out at Upazilla Veterinary Hospital in Nangolkot, Cumilla during the period of February 01 to March 29, 2018. This study was based on data from patient register of UVH to record the prevalence of Fasciola in sick cattle brought by the owners in the hospital. A presumptive diagnosis of Fasciolosis in cattle was made on clinical signs & physical examination. Confirmatory diagnosis was made by fecal examination by microscope. A total no of 28 case were examined, among which 18(64.28%) were found *Fasciola gigantica* positive cattle. It is found that female were highly affected by Fascioliasis (42.85%) than male (21.42%) and age groups of female were reported as 2-4 years.

Key words: Cattle, *Fasciola*, Age, Sex, Breed.