CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

PPR is an important disease in ruminants in terms of economic point of view and as a substantial health problem .The prevalence of PPR among the goats registered to teaching veterinary hospitals in CVASU was 19.16% in Goat. However, Prevalence of male and female animal was somewhat similar indicating both male and female animal are equally susceptible to PPR. The result showed that younger goats of 6 to12 months of age were more susceptible to PPR than the adult (12 month to 24 months) ones. The prevalence of PPR was higher in non-vaccinated goats than the vaccinated goats and the disease is proportionately higher in the Black Bengal breed compared to Jamunapari and nondescriptive breed. The occurrence of PPR was proportionately higher in July-August than other month of the year indicating PPR prevalence was higher in rainy season. In terms of clinical signs, we found severe diarrhoea in most of the cases along with Stomatitis, high temperature (104.2 ̊F-106 ̊F) and nasal discharge. In SAQTVH goat affected with PPR treated by four major groups of drugs, 62.04% was sulfur drug, gentamycin, sulphadimidin and trimethoprim combination, ciprofloxacin and amoxicillin were 19.71%, 10.22%, and 5.11%. Highest recovery rate was observed in combined drug within three days. Other drugs were taken more than 5 days for recovery. So it could be concluded that the PPR in goat and other small ruminant are prevalent in Chittagong metropolitan area and need special attention for their effective control and prevention.