**A CLINICAL REPORT ON DIAGNOSIS, PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT ASSESSMENT OF PASTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) IN GOAT AT SAQ TEACHING VETERINARY HOSPITAL**

**ABSTRACT**

A comprehensive study on diagnosis & prevalence of Peste des petits Ruminants (PPR) in relation to age, sex, breed and treatment assessment in goat registered in Teaching Veterinary Hospital at CVASU was conducted from July to September, 2014. In the entire period of observation, 715 goats were recorded of which 137 were identified with PPR indicating the overall prevalence 19.16%. Higher prevalence was 19.89% in the month of August, 9.89% and 17.52% in the month of July and September respectively. All the cases were diagnosed on the basis of clinical signs, history, gross pathological lesions and postmortem lesions. Dullness and depression, rough hair, dyspnoea, diarrhoea, swelling and erosion of lips and oculonasal discharges were the common findings during clinical examination of PPR suspected animal. The results revealed that, younger goats of 6 to12 months of age were more susceptible (48.64%) to PPR than the adult (12 month to 24 months) ones (28.37%). Overall prevalence of male and female animal was somewhat similar that is 50.36% in case of male and 49.64% in female indicating both male and female goats are equally susceptible to PPR. The disease was proportionately higher in Black Bangal goat in compared to nondescriptive breed and Jamunapari goat. The prevalence of PPR was 63.50% in Black Bangal goat, 21.19% in nondescriptive breed, 14.16% in Jamunapari goat. In terms of clinical signs, severe diarrheoa was found 62.04% cases and Stomatitis was present 83.21% cases, 74.45% cases temperature was 104.2 ̊F-106 ̊F, 80.29% of cases with nasal discharge. In SAQTVH, usually goats affected with PPR are treated by four major group of drugs namely sulfur drug (62.04%), gentamycin, sulphadimidin and trimethoprim combination (19.71%), ciprofloxacin (10.22%) and amoxicillin (5.11%). Among the 4 types of treatment highest recovery rate (55.55%) was observed through using gentamycin, sulphadimidine, trimethoprim combined drug (Gentasone plus®) within three days. Therefore treatment with combined drug along with supportive therapy was found to be more effective for PPR than other treatment groups.

**Key words:** PPR, Prevalence, Clinical signs, Gross pathological lesion, Treatment.