***DEDICATED TO MY RESPECTED AND BELOVED PARENTS AND TEACHERS***

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**List of Abbreviations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Elaboration** |
| CVASU | Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University |
| UVH | Upazila Veterinary Hospital |
|  |  |
| N | Number |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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**ABSTRACT**

The study was carried out to evaluate the incidence of dog bite in livestock at the Upazila Veterinary Hospital (UVH), Anowara, Chittagong and the Veterinary College and Research Institute (VC& RI), Namakkal, Tamil Nadu state, India. All necessary information like as age, sex, biting site, bite management, vaccination was recorded in a record keeping sheet. A total of 22 dog bite cases were found at the UVH and the VC&RI of which 20 from the UVH and 2 from the later. The prevalence of dog bite in cattle, goat, sheep was 12.5%, 18.7% and 0%, respectively, for cattle, goat and sheep brought to the UVH, whereas 0%, 25% and 0%, respectively, at the VC&RI. The prevalence of dog bite was higher in goat than in cattle and it was higher in female (72.73%) than male (27.27%).Most (86.36%) dog bites were managed by washing with alkaline soap water and by dressing with antiseptic powder. Most of the dog-bitten victims (81%) were vaccinated with a post exposure rabies vaccine. Control of rabies in livestock by preventing dog bite and by following ideal post-exposure prophylaxis is necessary to prevent untold economic loses.

**Keywords:** Dog bite prevalence, Wound washing, Post-exposure prophylaxis