A clinico-epidemiological investigation of goat mastitis at Upazilla Livestock Development Centre, Rangunia and Teaching Veterinary Hospital, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Bangladesh



By:

**Mohammad Yusuf Munna**

Roll No: 12/02; Reg No: 00714

Intern ID: A-02

Session: 2011-12

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**A clinical report submitted as per approved style and content by**

**----------------------------------**

**Signature of supervisor**

**(Md Ahasanul Hoque)**

Professor

Veterinary Epidemiology

Department of Medicine and Surgery

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Date:

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Khulshi, Chittagong-4225, Bangladesh

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**ABSTRACT**

Mastitis is one of the most economic diseases in dairy goats. It causes reduced milk production, poorer quality milk, increased culling rate and increased cost of veterinary services and medicine. A clinico-epidemiological study was therefore conducted on clinical goat mastitis cases at Upazilla Livestock Development Centre(ULDC), Rangunia and Teaching Veterinary Hospital(TVH), Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University during March to Semtember,2017 (ULDC) and January to September,2017 (TVH). The main objectives of the study was to describe clinical findings of clinical goat mastitis and drug prescribed against the cases, estimate and distribution of the cases by the selected factors. Clinical examination was performed for each individual case and findings were noted in the record keeping sheet accordingly. Epidemiological and treatment data were also recorded for each individual case in the record keeping sheet through farmers’ interview. Descriptive analysis was carried on the data obtained through the study. A total of 15 cases of goat suffering from mastitis were characterized by predominating findings of swollen and hot udder(33.3%-46.7%), painful udder(60%), water to yellowish milk(26.7%-46.7%) and bloody milk(66.7%). The proportion of mastitis was more frequent in cross bred goat(66.7%), Adult goat(60%), and recent parturition(46.7%) and semi intensive rearing system(46.7%). Generally combined antimicrobial drugs were prescribed against clinical goat mastitis and common antibiotics were gentamycin, oxytetracycline, amoxicillin, cloxacillin and penicillin. Most of the goat farmers had some level of education (class up to X). in conclusion this study recorded variable clinical findings of goat mastitis along with high frequency of the cases in cross bred, adult goat, recently calved goat and semi-intensive rearing. No treatment protocol was practiced in order to manage mastitis therapeutically.

***Keywords:*** Clinical mastitis, Proportionate prevalence, Antibiotic, Goat