**NAVEL ILL IN CROSS BRED CALVES AND ASSOCIATED RISKS AT MUKTAGACHHA UPOZILA IN MYMENSINGH DISTRICT: A SHORT COMMUNICATION**



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**A clinical report submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of**

***Doctor of Veterinary Medicine***

**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

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

**November, 2017**

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**November,2017**

**CONTENTS**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No** | **Chapter** | **Name of the Topics** | **Page No.** |
| 1 |  | List of table | iv |
| 2 |  | List of figure | v |
| 3 |  | Abstract | vi |
| 4 | I | Introduction | 1 |
| 5 |  | Objectives | 2 |
| 6 | II | Materials and methods | 3 |
| 7 | III | Result and Discussion | 11 |
| 8 | IV | Conclusion | 18 |
| 9 | V | Limitation of the Study | 19 |
| 10 | VI | Acknowledgement | 20 |
| 11 | VII | References | 21 |
| 12 | VIII | Appendix | 22 |
| 13 |  | Biography | 23 |

**LIST OF TABLE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table No.** | **Title** | **Page No.** |
| 01 | No. of calves affected by navel ill in different ages. | 3 |
| 02 | No. of calves affected by navel ill in different sexes. | 3 |
| 03 | No. of calves affected by navel ill on different floor types | 4 |
| 04 | The variable treatments were given after surgical correction. | 10 |
| 05 | Navel illin calves irrespective of housing system. | 11 |
| 06 | Navel ill found in calves irrespective of sex. | 12 |
| 07 | Navel ill found in calves irrespective of age**.** | 13 |
| 08 | Mortality found in calves irrespective of age of the animal. | 14 |
| 09 | Navel ill in found irrespective of complications. | 16 |

**LIST OF FIGURE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Figure No.** | **Title** | **Page No.** |
| 01 | Navel ill with non-descriptive abscess formation in a calf. | 9 |
| 02 | Dressing of navel ill. | 9 |
| 03 | Prevalence of infection in different housing system. | 12 |
| 04 | Prevalence of infection in different sex category. | 13 |
| 05 | Prevalence of infection in different age category. | 14 |
| 06 | Prevalence of mortality in different age category. | 15 |
| 07 | Prevalence of complication in different infection category. | 17 |

**ABSTRACT**

The study was conducted for a period of 6 weeks from 1st March to 15thApril 2017 at Muktagachhaupozila in Mymensingh district to investigate the navel ill in calves associated with some risk factors like housing system, age, sex, breed, complication of the disease and their management at individual level. Clinical investigation of a total number of 20 infected calves of both sexes (male & female), aged between one to two months and housing system (concrete, semi-concrete & mud floors) were obtained by using a pre-set questionnaire by taking history of the patient, clinical examination and observing presenting clinical signs. Results revealed that prevalence of infection incalves reared on mud floor were foundhigher (45%) than those on concrete floor (20 %) and semi-concrete floor (35%). The prevalence of infection was higher at the age of below one month (50%) than one to three month (30%) and three to six month(20 %). On the other hand, male calves were found more infected (70%) than female calves (30%). In relation to age,mortality was found 20% at below one month of age, 16.67% in one to three month of age and no mortality foundin over three month of age.60% navel infection were complicated with non-descriptive abscess formation, 25% infection were complicated with myiasis and15% infection was consequence with arthritis. Navel ill is one of the great culprits for the production of dairy calf, so appropriate preventive measure should be taken to control calf mortality in Bangladesh.

**Key words**: Navel ill, Risk factor, Abscess, Myiasis, Cross bred calves.