

**A CLINICAL REPORT ON**

**Frequency of Udder diseases and therapeutic management of cattle in Bangladesh and India**

Roll No: 07/23

Reg No: 309

Internship ID: B-20

Session: 2006-2007.

**A clinical report submitted in partial of the requirement for the fulfillment of the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)**

**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

**Khulshi, Chittagong – 4202**

**June-2013**

****

**A CLINICAL REPORT ON**

**Frequency of Udder diseases and therapeutic management of cattle in Bangladesh and India**

**A clinical report submitted in partial of the requirement for the fulfillment of the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)**

**Submitted as per approved style and contents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Signature of student**  Shormin Akter  Roll No: 2007/23  Reg No: 309  Intern ID: B-20  Session: 2006-2007 | **Signature of Supervisor**  Md. Ahasanul Hoque  Professor Department of Physiology,  Biochemistry &Pharmacology. |

**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

**Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University**

**Khulshi, Chittagong – 4202**

**INDEX**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CHepter** | **Contents** | **page no** |
|  | Acknowledgements | I |
|  | Abstract | II |
| 1 | Introduction | 1 |
| 2 | Review of Literature | 2-4 |
| 3 | Methodology | 5-6 |
| 4 | Results | 7-10 |
| 5 | Discussion | 1I |
| 6 | Conclusion and Recommendation | 12 |
|  | References | 13-16 |

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

*The author bends his heads to the Almighty who is omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent for His endless blessing to conduct this research clinical work for the fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctors of Veterinary Medicine (DVM).*

*The author desires to express his earnest gratefulness and profound appreciation to the following persons for the accomplishment of this dissertation.*

*The author convening her gratitude and great appreciation to the internship supervisor Professor* ***Md. Ahasanul Hoque,*** *Professor, Department of Physiology, Biochemistry & Pharmacology, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (CVASU) for his valuable guidance, suggestion, supervision and encouragement during the entire period of this study to complete this report.*

*The author also feels great pleasure to express his best regards to Dr.Abul Kalam Azad, Veterinary surgeon, Satkania upazilla Veterinary Hospital, Chittagong for his valuable guidance, suggestion, supervision and encouragement during the work in the placement.*

*Last but not least, the author is profoundly grateful to all of his well wishers, room mates and close friends for their encouragements and inspiration during his study period and preparation of this report at this level.*

**Abstract**

The study was carried out to record all clinical cases of dog bites in different livestock species at two internship placements of India during October to November and Bangladesh during15 July to 9 September 2012. The study aimed to determine the proportionate prevalence of suspected rabies in livestock species, frequency of observed clinical signs and the therapeutic management of dog bites. A structured record keeping sheet was used to obtain the necessary information. The prevalence of suspected rabies in cattle was 38% and 3.5% each in goat and horse respectively. The prevalence of rabies occurrence in non vaccinated animal was 84.6%. Female cattle had higher suspected rabies cases (24.1%) than male cattle. 51.7% dog bites were managed by washing the biting site with alkaline soap followed by dressing the wound with either antiseptic or antibiotic powder. Post-exposure vaccines were used in 24.1% cases. Strict adherence to vigorous wound washing and immediate medical evaluation after animal bites will prevent the development of Animal rabies. Veterinarians and animal control officers should handle potentially rabid animals with extreme caution.

**Key words:** Dog bite, Rabies, Post-exposure vaccine, Vaccination, Wound washing.