**STUDY ON PIG PRODUCTION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PATTERN AT CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS**

**Abstract**

The study was conducted for a period of 60 days to investigate the management systems particularly housing, feeding, breeding, disease prevalence, vaccination, bio-security, marketing, socio-economic condition and constraints of pig production in hilly tracts, Bangladesh. Pigs were mostly reared by poor and landless peoples (54.7%) followed by marginal (32.07%), medium (9.43%) and large (3.77%) where the susceptibility of rearing pig differed significantly among the pig owners. Rearing systems were also varied and mean figures were 43.4% for free range, 24.53% for tin shed housing, 21% for fencing and 11.32% for girth tethering systems. The average litter size, birth weight, post-weaning weight and weaning period were 9.3, 1.72kg, 9.0kg and 40.8 days respectively. The most prevalent diseases were diarrhea (35.8%), coccidiosis (20.8%), pneumonia (17.0%) and hemorrhagic septicemia (13.2%). The economic benefits generated from farming were selling of piglets.

**Key words:** Swine, rearing system, productive performance, disease prevalence