**CHAPTER-VII**

**CONCLUSION**

The study was performed aiming to determine the prevalence of gastrointestinal parasitic diseases in crossbred calves under one year of age in Chittagong districts. The study revealed comparatively higher prevalence of *Eimeria spp, Toxocara spp, Moneizia spp, Strongyloides spp, Trichuris spp* and *Bunostomum spp* in cattle. The occurrence of gastrointestinal parasitic infections was sometimes observed higher in female calves. It is predicted that a higher gastrointestinal parasitism in this region might be due to hot and humid climate which is ideally suitable for the development of such parasites. Moreover, poor management, insufficient diet, lack of awareness about deworming also enhances the high incidence of the infection. The study was conducted in a short time and therefore topographical variation, seasonal pattern of the diseases as well as other breeds of calf were not included. Hence, a further extensive investigation on gastrointestinal parasitism to overcome the limitations of the current study is recommended which will assist to determine the important predictors related to such diseases.