**PREVALENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITISM OF CATTLE** AT FARIDPUR SADAR, FARIDPUR



This clinical report is submitted for partial fulfillment of the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM)

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**March,2017**

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A clinical report submitted as per approved style and contents

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**The Author**

**LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

**List of Abbreviations and Symbols**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| < | = Less than |
| > | = Greater than |
| ≤ | = Less than or equal |
| ≥ | = Greater than or equal |
| CVASU | = Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University |
| DLS | = Directorate of Livestock Services |
| ECF | = East Coast Fever |
| GDP | = Gross Domestic Products |
| GI | = Gastrointestinal |
| GIN | = Gastrointestinal Nematode |
| GIT | = Gastrointestinal tract |
| HF | = Holstein Friesian |
| ID | = Identification |
| NARC | = National Agricultural Research Centre |

**ABSTRACT**

A one monthprevalence study was conducted in cattle on gastrointestinal parasitism of Faridpur Sadar,Faridpur Bangladesh. A total of 30 fecal samples were collected randomly from different cattle breeds (Indigenous cattleand crossbred of HF). Samples were examined by routine coproscopical methods. The investigation revealed that, the overall prevalence of gastrointestinal parasitic infestation was 64% in the study population.Sex specific prevalence exposed that female cattle showed almost same susceptibility to different gastrointestinal parasites like male but it was not significant. It could be stated that the current investigation was a limited study as topographical variation, seasonal pattern of the diseases , short study period and small number of study population. Hence, it can be recommended further extensive investigation on gastrointestinal parasitism to overcome the limitation of the current studies which will assist to determine the important predictors related to such diseases.

**Key words**: Gastro-intestinal parasitism, IndigenousCattle, Crossbred cattle of Holstein Friesian, Prevalence.