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ABSTRACT

Goat is known as poor's man cow. At the same time it is bear great economic importance in an agricultural based country like us where the economic status of a big chunk of the population depends on livestock industry. But now a day's vulvar myiasis is a matter of great concern among veterinary fields .Vulvar myiasis has long been recognized as a cause of decreased productivity in the livestock industry due to pathological effects and management costs. A one year eventual study was conducted to detect the prevalence and feasible risk factors of vulvar myiasis in goat in different areas of Chittagong, Bangladesh from July 2016 to July 2017. By taking record from case sheet of SAQTVH and making cross-questioning over animal rearers and with clinical examinations of myiatic cases were identified and the risk factors were distinguished. Total 51 cases were recorded manifesting signs of vulvar myiasis. The prevalence rates of vulvar myiasis were goat is 1.12% out of other disease prevalence, among the different variable of vulvar myiasis seasonal prevalence was recorded highest in autumn (47.78%) than cold (12.6%) ($p > 0.05$) which is significant. Significant difference in the prevalence was recorded with breed, age, sex, wound depthness, temperature and attitude of animal ($p \leq 0.05$). Among different age group of goats 55.56% vulvar myiasis case were positive in above 2 years aged animals where 44.2% case were positive in less than 2 years animals. In breeds variation cross breeds (41.12%) were mostly affected with vulvar myiasis than others where local breeds (28.23%) Jamunapari (21.12%).The study of parity status showed that 2 or more than 2 times parity (64.5%) was likely prone to vulvar myiasis than less than 2 times of parity (35.5%).The clinical history were recorded from the record sheet including foul odor abscess with wound, breach after delivery and the possible habitual risk factors which can influence to occur vulvar myiasis were bleeding from the septic wound, umbilical infection, dirtiness, fecal and urine contamination, bed sore that had significant ($p > 0.05$).

Key words: Vulvar myiasis, Prevalence, Risk factors, Wound.