**List of contents**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SL.NO** | **Chapters** | **Topics** | **Page No.** |
| **1** |  | Abstract | iii |
| **2** | I | Introduction | 1-3 |
| **3** | II | Materials and Methods | 4-8 |
| **4** | III | Results  | 9-11 |
| **5** | IV | Discussion | 12 |
| **6** | V | Limitations |  |
| **7** |  VI | Conclusion  | 13 |
| **7** |  | References | 14 |
| **8** |  | Biography | 15 |

**LIST OF THE TABLES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No. | Table Title | Page No. |
| 1 | Treatment schedule used for different kinds of skin diseases at TVH | 6-7 |
| 2 | Different types of skin diseases in cattle and goats | 9 |
| 3 | Frequency Distribution of different types of skin diseases in different species | 10 |
| 4 | Frequency distribution of skin diseases according to different etiological agent | 11 |

 **ABSTRACT**

Skin diseases are responsible factor for discomfort, zoonoses and loss of market value, weight gain, milk production and draught power of the animal. This disease can be transmitted from animal to animal and even from animal to human by direct contact. The present study was conducted to determine the clinical prevalence of skin diseases in cattle and goats at the UpazilaVeterinary Hospital, Sitakund, Chittagong during March and July, 2017. Each individual case was recorded by taking data from record book of UpazilaVeterinary Hospital (UVH) using structured questionnaire. Then the collected data were analyzed. Diagnosis of animals (cattle and goat) was done by their clinical history and clinical signs. Out of 115 treated animals (67 cattle and 48 goats)animals with skin diseases animals were detected 12(17.91%) , 17(26.98% ) in cattle and goat respectively. The overall prevalence of different skin diseases in ruminants were lice infestation 10.34%, mite infestation (mange) 37.93%, alopecia 13.86%, dermatophytosis 6.89%, maggot wound 10.34%, yoke gall 3.45%, contagious ecthyma 13.79%, papillomatosis 0%, hump sore (stephanofilariasis) 3.4% and burn 0%. The variation of skin diseases may be variable due to host specificity of the causal agent, age resistance, ecological status, livelihood of the people of the locality, hygienic measures taken by the farmers and the seasonal factors of the year. The current study recommends that the regular controlling strategy, proper vaccination and anthelmentics schedule, ensure adequate nutritional feed to prevent the high prevalence of skin diseases in Sitakunda, Chittagong.

**Key words:** UVH, Prevalence, Skin diseases, Ruminants.