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## **Abstract**

We conducted a pilot study aimed to identify the risk factors of implementing successful animal vaccination in Bangladesh. The study was carried out in Sherpur district where a total 110 farmers were included for the survey. The overall knowledge about vaccination based on educational category was 74.54%. The PP (proportionate prevalence) was 100% in higher studied people and the people having no education had the lowest PP (30.77%) in terms of familiarity with vaccination. The PP of the cattle and goat owner in terms of the knowledge about the importance of vaccination was 78.26% and 42.11% respectively. The PP of dog and cat owners was both 50% and the PP of poultry rearers was (100%). Farmers having good economic background (85.93%) had better acquaintance of vaccination compared to poor farmers (16.66%). The study also showed that 51.81% farmers got vaccines from UVH (Upazila Veterinary Hospital) and 48.18% farmers got vaccine available in UVH throughout the year. About 93.63% people maintained cool chain during vaccination. Majority of the people (91%) stated that UVH was co-operative with them. Regular vaccination programmes and awareness raising are strongly suggestive to increase the adoption of animal vaccination by all types of farmers.

**Keywords:** Livestock, Vaccination, Education, Economic condition.