

Table of Contents

Name of The Contents	Page No.
Table of contents	i
List of figures	ii
List of abbreviations	ii
Abstract	iii
Chapter-I Introduction	01-03
Chapter-II Materials and Methods	04-06
2.1 Case report	04
2.2 Examination procedure	04
2.3 Gross lesions	05
2.4 Microscopic findings	06
2.5 Diagnosis	06
Chapter-III Results and Discussion	07
Chapter-IV Conclusions and Recommendations	08
References	09-13
Acknowledgement	14
Biography	15

List of Figures

Sl. No.	Name of the Figure	Page No.
Figure 1	Hemorrhage in intestine	05
Figure 2	Clotted blood in intestine	05
Figure 3	Pseudomembrane in intestine	05
Figure 4	Distended caeca with clotted blood in the lumen of the caecum	05
Figure 5	Sporulated oocyst of <i>Eimeria</i> Species	06

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Elaboration
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
ULOVH	Upazila Livestock Office and Veterinary Hospital
NE	Necrotic Enteritis
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
PM	Post-mortem

Abstract

The commercial poultry sector is one of the most important segments of global trade and production. Coccidiosis is one of the most common and economically important diseases in the poultry industry around the world. In this report broiler aged 20 days were affected by coccidiosis and it was brought in Upazila Livestock Office and Veterinary Hospital (ULOVH), Chakaria, Cox's Bazar on 15th February, 2021. Based on clinical history, clinical signs, gross lesions and microscopic findings the disease was diagnosed. The clinical signs were disordered feathers, blood stained whitish to brownish diarrhoea, loss of appetite, and depression. The gross lesions were distended caecal and intestinal segments with frank blood, mucus and tissue debris, hemorrhages in the caecal wall and intestine and clotted blood in the lumen of caeca. There was also found pseudomembrane in the intestine. In coproscopy, sporulated oocyst of *Eimeria* was found under microscope. A secondary bacterial infection of *Clostridium perfringens* causing Necrotic Enteritis (NE) was also found in this case. Visits to the farm revealed inadequate hygiene and ventilation standards. To prevent coccidiosis good hygienic conditions should be maintained in the farm, damp and wet litter must be avoided and good ventilation should be provided. Avoiding overcrowding and making good use of a prophylactic anti-coccidial shuttle program are also essential to prevent the threat of coccidiosis.

Keywords: Coccidiosis, *Eimeria*, Broiler, Oocyst, Chakaria upazila, Bangladesh