

Short Communication**SEASONAL PREVALENCE PATTERN OF DISEASES OF RUMINANTS
IN RURAL KAMRUP DISTRICT OF ASSAM**

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Received 30-8-2012 Accepted 3-6-2013

Knowledge of various disease incidences of animals of a particular geographical area along with their seasonal prevalence pattern helps the field Veterinarians in quick and accurate diagnosis. It also helps to take up required prevention and control strategies. In the present study, clinical cases of ruminants recorded in the four veterinary dispensaries of Kamrup rural district for two consecutive years were collected and analysed to find out the prevalence pattern of different diseases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 3191 ruminants (including cattle, buffalo and goat) were brought to four veterinary dispensaries of Kamrup district as outpatient from February'2009 to January'2011. The diagnosis made by the concerned dispensary authorities were as such classified into different disease categories in the present study. The study period was divided into four seasons-pre-monsoon (March-May), monsoon (June-August), post-monsoon (September-November) and winter (December-February). All the recorded animals were maintained under semi-intensive management system. The occurrence of various infectious and systemic diseases was recorded irrespective of species, breed, age and sex.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Out of 3191 recorded cases, 2143(67.16%) animals were affected with infectious diseases and rest 1048(32.84%) with systemic diseases.

Of the infectious diseases, prevalence of 525(16.45%) bacterial, 398(12.47%) viral and 1220(38.23%) parasitic infection was recorded. Different bacterial diseases recorded were mastitis 221(6.93%), calf scour 114(3.57%), haemorrhagic septicaemia 76(2.38%), black quarter 62(1.94%) and naval ill 52(1.63%). Among viral diseases, FMD 161(5.04%) was the highest followed by papillomatosis 131 (4.10%), ORF 61(1.91%), TDS 25(0.78%) and PPR like disease 20(0.63%). Parasitic diseases recorded were Fasciolosis 328(10.27%), Ascariasis 304(9.52%), Amphistomiasis 210(6.58%), Strongylosis 95(2.97%), Babesiosis 85(2.66%), Mange infestation 83(2.60%), Tick infestation 82(2.56%) and Humpsore 33(1.03%).

Systemic diseases recorded in the present study were digestive disorder 462(14.47%), Respiratory disorder 87(2.72%), Ocular disorder 63(1.97%), Production diseases 14(0.44%), Reproductive disorders 126 (3.94%), surgical conditions 216(6.76%) and Poisoning 80(2.50%). Different digestive disorders were Dietary diarrhoea 314(9.84%), Simple indigestion 50(1.56%), Tympany 85(2.66%) and Acidosis 13 (0.40%). Pneumonia 87(2.72%), Milk fever 14(0.43%) and *Lantana camara* poisoning 80(2.50%) were diseases of respiratory disorder, production diseases and poisoning cases respectively. Dystokia 53(1.66%), uterine prolapse 23(0.72%) and abortion 50(1.56%) were found as reproductive disorders. Different surgical conditions affecting ruminants were cyst

49(1.53%), abscess 79(2.47%), magotted wound 64(2.00%) and dog bite 24(0.75%). Corneal opacity 51(1.59%) and conjunctivitis12 (0.37%) were recorded as ocular system diseases. The results of the present investigation in terms of ruminant diseases and their prevalence are in agreement with the works of Kavitha *et al.* (2002).

Seasonal distribution pattern of both infectious and systemic diseases showed highest prevalence during monsoon and lowest during post-monsoon. High mean temperature along with heavy rainfall and relative humidity during monsoon lowers the resistance of animals and make them more prone to infection (Hawkins, 1945). Lowest occurrence of diseases observed in post-monsoon in the present investigation might be due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Assam during that period for the development of disease processes.

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