

**STUDY ON DISEASE PREVALENCE FOR CATTLE AND
PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN AMPARA DISTRICT**

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BY

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to assess the disease prevalence for cattle and preventive measures at Ampara district during the periods of June 2008 to December 2008. The survey covered 150 cattle farmers from 15 villages which, located in three selected veterinary ranges. Stratified random sampling method was used and the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics

Findings were almost half of the farmers (50%) had experience below 10 years which is not sufficient to withstand against unfavourable conditions. Majority of the farmers were medium holders (44%) and small holders (32%), almost 81% of the respondents were adopt semi-intensive rearing system and 43.5% of the respondents were rearing for milk while, another 35% of them for meat purpose. In the aspect of educational level the most of them coming under primary level (52%) and another 18% of them were not even schooled. This could be the reason why 22% of the respondents not visiting the veterinary offices, 68% of them visiting after their own treatments, 88% of the farmers were left their cattle only for grazing while, the remaining was fed tree leaves, rice bran, and commercial mineral mixtures too and 11% of the farmers were not aware of vaccination practice.

There were some important diseases such as, 112 cases of Foot rot disease, 45 suspected cases of Food and mouth disease, 71 clinical cases of Mastitis and more than 155 abortions reported in the study area last one year period. Bloat is a disease which, occasionally affecting the cattle in the study area and there was only one case of Black leg disease reported in a village called Mahaoya in the Ampara district.

Disease diagnosis, consultation, farmer training programs, field visits to the farms, awareness programs for capacity building of the farmers, artificial insemination service and

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