

Keywords: Prevalence; ND; IBD; Kishoreganj; Poultry

Introduction

Meat and eggs are the two major source of animal protein, at present chicken contributes 51% of total meat production of the Bangladesh though the share of broiler is not separated. Per capital annual consumption of meat in the country is 5.9 kg which is only 7.38 kg of universal standard. The consumption of eggs annually per head in the country is against the maximum requirement of 104 eggs [1]. About 5 million people of the country are directly or indirectly related with poultry sector and. Bangladesh has experienced a silent revolution in the economy with about 4.5% growth rate of which is one of the highest of all 0.289

on enlarged and necrosed bursa of fabricious. Pin point hemorrhage found on breast and thigh muscle [2].

Data collection and analysis

Data were collected by questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed after reviewing several published paper to gather knowledge about ND and IBD at national level. The questionnaire was administered following a 'face to face' method. Farm owners/managers who brought the birds at the hospital were interviewed to collect data at bird, flock and farm level. All data were entered into a spreadsheet program of Microso Excel 2010 for data summary and analysis. 95% Confidence interval (CI) was calculated by using Graph pad Quickcalcs software.

Results

The present pathological investigation detected that New castle disease and Infectious bursal diseases are mainly responsible for the morbidity and mortality of chickens in Kishoreganj Sadar area. Birds were examined for diagnosis of diseases on the basis of history, clinical signs and post-mortem findings. The occurrence of New castle disease and Infectious bursal disease in case of broiler and layer is presented in Table 1 where higher occurrence was recorded in case of IBD (34%) prior to ND (17.67%). In Table 2 this occurrence was categorized as

according to strain where the occurrence of ND and IBD was more in case of layer birds (30.8%) and broiler birds (48.3%) respectively. The frequency distribution of ND in case of broiler is showed in Table 3 where broiler birds from day 30 to the selling day is more susceptible (43.8%). In Table 3 it is clear that layer birds age range from 41 days to 252 days is very much susceptible (54.1%) for ND. The frequency distribution of IBD in case of broiler is showed on Table 4 where broiler birds from day 19 to day 28 are more susceptible (50.5%). In Table 4 it may be noted that layer birds age more than 26 are very much susceptible (66.6%) for having IBD. Among 300 farms total 53 and 102 farms were recorded for ND and IBD respectively.

Discussion

ND was recorded 17.67% in the study population. In case of broiler and layer it was 8.9% and 30.8%, respectively which are similar to Charlton [3]. IBD was recorded in 34% (n=102) farms of the study population. In case of broiler and layer it was 48.3% and 12.5%, respectively. Pathological investigation and prevalence of IBD was reported by Anjum [4] and Kim et al. [5] as 3.1% and 27.3%, respectively. Among the ND affected broilers 43.8% were more than 30 days old. 68% broiler birds were not vaccinated in the study population. 62%

Total Farms (N)	Disease	Broiler (n)	Layer (n)	Total (n)	Percentage	95% CI
300	ND					

