**Original Research Article**

**Prevalence of Poultry Diseases and Antimicrobials in Kishoreganj Hospital**

**ABSTRACT**

We conducted an epidemiological study in the District Veterinary Hospital, Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019 to explore the distribution of different diseases/conditions in chickens (Broilers, Layers, and Sonali) and ducks, as well as to know the prescribed antimicrobials patterns at the study area. A total of 805 poultry information of either infected or dead were collected and examined to diagnose the diseases based on history, clinical signs, and postmortem findings. The prevalence of Newcastle disease was the highest (16.61%; 95% CI: 13.79-19.75) in chickens among the overall chicken diseases and Duck plague (55.49%) over other duck diseases. IBD percentage (31.78%) was higher followed by visceral gout (16.82%), mycoplasmosis, and omphalitis in the broiler. In layer, the distribution of ND (23.81%) was significantly higher among all diseases during the study period accompanied by IBD, CRD, Avian tuberculosis, Avian Influenza, heat stress, etc. Coccidiosis was counted as the most frequent disease in Sonali and prevalence was 32.69% while, IBD, ND, AI, and concurrent infections of Coccidiosis with ND and IBD were dominant. The present study observed lots of co-infections in poultry and a wide range of unnecessary antimicrobials were prescribed for treating the diseased birds. Among them, a combination of Erythromycin, Sulphadiazine, and Trimethoprim (20.08%) was the most used antibiotic succeeded by Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate (13.58%). This study depicts the clinical poultry diseases/conditions burden which will be helpful for the authority to prioritize the disease and take preventive or control measures, and findings will act as a baseline information for future research in the study area.

*Keywords: Antimicrobials, Baseline, Duck plague, Newcastle disease, Prevalence*

1. **INTRODUCTION**

In Bangladesh from the beginning of the 21st century, the poultry industry has become unprecedented for quick profit, the generation of local employment, and the production of cheaper animal proteins than any other sector (1). There is a long historical record of poultry rearing under traditional backyard farming in Bangladesh. In the beginning, commercial poultry farming started on a small scale, and poor rural women and unemployed youth were involved and thus became employed. It also involved some semi-urban and urban poultry raisers which helped to meet the growing demand for eggs and meat. In the last two decades, many poultry farms have been established in Bangladesh (2). Government efforts, the involvement of some NGOs and entrepreneurs, and changes in the socioeconomic status of the country recently have favored this greater shift in the Bangladeshi poultry sector (3). In Bangladesh, poultry meat contributes to the total meat products is 35.25% and egg production is 63.65% of the national demand in Bangladesh (4); although meat consumption according to per capita poultry is much lower (1.9 kg) compared to other Asian countries (4). In 2018, the percentage is estimated, around 150,000 poultry farmers in Bangladesh, producing around 570 million tons of meat and 7.34 billion eggs (5). The government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh has recently given priority to the potential poultry sector. The poultry population in Bangladesh is estimated at 347.735 million where the chicken population is about 289.283 million and the duck population is about 57.752 million(6). United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that one million entrepreneurs and eight million people involved in Bangladesh’s poultry sector commercially produce 10.22 billion eggs and 1.46 million tons of poultry meat annually (7).

In Bangladesh, though poultry farming is a potential field the farmers have to face different challenges to rear them which hinder growth and influence bird mortality (8,9) Every year, different poultry diseases or conditions are reported and subsequently poultry farmers have to face economic loss due to reducing the optimal production of the flock (10–12). The occurrences and distribution of poultry diseases depend on various factors like the geo-climatic condition of the area, season, management practices, immune status of the bird, vaccination failure, farm biosecurity, species, production type, breed, and age of the bird, etc.(10,13,14).

Previous studies suggest that Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD), Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD), Newcastle Disease (ND), Aspergillosis, Salmonellosis, Coccidiosis, Colibacillosis, Ascites, Omphalitis, Necrotic Enteritis, Infectious Coryza, Infectious Bronchitis, DP, DC, etc. are most prevailing poultry diseases in our country (14,15,16). Moreover, several reports from BD showed that the avian influenza virus was also encountered among the poultry species in their study (10,17).

Poultry farmers choose different kinds of antibiotics to prevent and sometimes to control these diseases and conditions irrespective of prescription from a registered veterinarian (18). Most of the time the non-therapeutic use of antimicrobials and not maintaining a proper withdrawal period leads to antimicrobial resistance (19) which imposes major food safety and public health issues (20,21).

Kishoreganj is a district of Bangladesh with unique geo-climatic conditions and is well known for different poultry rearing. Previous studies reported that different poultry diseases prevail here (10,14,22,23) which is very shocking and alarming for poultry farmers. Though previous studies observed poultry diseases but period was very limited (10) and did not encounter different age groups of chickens and ducks (14). So, the current study aimed to estimate the clinical prevalence of different diseases of chickens and ducks to understand the disease burden that came at the District Veterinary Hospital, Kishoreganj, Bangladesh, and also to explore the distribution of prescribed antimicrobials.

1. **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

**2.1 Study area**

The study was conducted at District Veterinary Hospital of Kishoreganj which is under the Dhaka division of Bangladesh. (Fig. 1)

|  |
| --- |
| **Fig. 1: Study area (District Veterinary Hospital, Kishoreganj, Bangladesh) (Reference?????)** |

**2.2 Study Population and Unit**

The population for the study was selected from both dead or live chickens (Broiler, Layer, and Sonali) and ducks from different poultry farms of different upazillas of Kishoreganj came to be examined at the District Veterinary Hospital of Kishoreganj during the study period. Here, the individual bird represents the study unit.

**2.3 Study design and period**

A cross-sectional study was conducted from June 2019 to October 2019 over five (5) months to determine the clinical prevalence of poultry visiting the hospital.

**2.4 Diagnosis of diseases/conditions**

Diseased birds (lived and dead) were received at the hospital and the tentative diagnosis of chicken (broiler, layer, and Sonali) and duck disease was made based on the history of the flock, age of affected birds, clinical signs and symptoms, postmortem findings for the respective disease, etc.

1. **Disease History:** The history of diseases was collected by asking questions to the farmers who came to the hospital with live or dead chickens and ducks.
2. **Clinical signs:** To determine the specific disease clinical signs were observed in each affected bird and the signs of diseases and conditions told by the farmer and the farm conditions information were also collected from the farmers.
3. **Postmortem Examinations:** Postmortem examination was carried out by the veterinary doctor of the hospital and the identification of diseases was done by the veterinary doctor of District Veterinary Hospital, Kishoreganj. Specific lesions in various organs determine the specific disease. Various internal organs such as the liver, lung, kidney, spleen, heart, intestine, trachea, bone, muscle, etc. were examined properly for the diagnosis and confirmation of disease.

**2.5 Data collection and management**

A total of 805 chickens and duck information were collected for this study. A structured record-keeping sheet was developed for this study and used with the permission of the veterinary doctor. The information was collected from the hospital regarding some important parameters like species and age of the bird, total number of birds reared on a farm, disease history, clinical signs, postmortem findings, the total number of dead birds on the farm, and respective treatment prescribed for the disease, etc. After initial descriptive analysis age of the birds was categorized due to their skewed distribution. Broiler, layer, and Sonali age were categorized into three categories and duck was four categories based on the prior information found in available literature (10).

**2.6 Statistical analysis**

Clinical prevalence was calculated as the proportion of a particular disease/condition (n) among the total number of diseases/conditions (N) in specific birds encountered in the study period. Period Prevalence was presented as a percentage and the precision of these estimates was ensured by calculating a 95% confidence interval. Statistical Analysis System (SAS) version 9.4 was used to perform all statistical analysis. Differences in prevalence between poultry traits were compared using the Fisher exact test.

1. **RESULTS**

A total of 805 cases were studied from the District Veterinary Hospital, Kishoreganj during the study period. Among them, 632 cases were chicken (broiler 107 cases, layer 349 cases, Sonali 176 cases) and 173 cases were duck.

**3.1 Prevalence of overall poultry diseases/conditions**

According to Table 1 and Fig 2, the prevalence of Newcastle disease was the highest in chickens among the overall chicken diseases followed by Infectious bursal disease, coccidiosis, and mycoplasmosis. Among the mixed infections (Fig 2), IBD and Coccidiosis were found the most dominating chicken disease followed by ND and Colibacillosis.

**Table 1: Frequency distribution of chicken diseases and conditions in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

| Disease name | Period Prevalence (%) | Confidence Interval (95%) | P-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Avian Influenza (AI) | 3.16 | 1.94-4.84 | <.0001 |
| Ascities | 0.79 | 0.26-1.84 |
| Fowl Cholera (FC) | 1.58 | 0.76-2.89 |
| Avian Leukosis | 0.32 | 0.04-1.14 |
| Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) | 14.4 | 11.75-17.38 |
| Infectious Bronchitis (IB) | 1.58 | 0.76-2.89 |
| Infectious Coryza (IC) | 0.95 | 0.35-2.05 |
| Newcastle Disease (ND) | 16.61 | 13.79-19.75 |
| Coli enteritis | 1.42 | 0.65-2.69 |
| Egg Peritonitis | 1.42 | 0.65-2.69 |
| Avian tuberculosis | 0.32 | 0.04-1.14 |
| Fowl Pox | 0.16 | 00-0.88 |
| Visceral gout | 3.16 | 1.94-4.84 |
| Necrotic Enteritis | 0.95 | 0.35-2.05 |  |
| Omphalitis | 3.01 | 1.82-4.66 |
| Oophoritis | 0.32 | 0.04-1.14 |
| Salmonellosis | 2.22 | 1.22-3.69 |
| Colibacillosis | 3.48 | 2.19-5.22 |
| Aphlatoxicosis | 0.32 | 0.04-1.14 |
| Tapeworm | 0.32 | 0.04-1.14 |
| Aspergillosis | 0.16 | 00-0.88 |
| Complicated Chronic Respiratory Disease (CCRD) | 2.53 | 1.45-4.08 |
| Coccidiosis | 8.39 | 6.34-10.83 |
| CRD/mycoplasmosis | 4.59 | 3.09-6.52 |
| Heat stress | 6.33 | 4.56-8.52 |
| Less intake of feed | 0.16 | 00-0.88 |
| Liver cirrhosis | 1.11 | 0.45-2.27 |
| Malnutrition | 0.47 | 0.10-1.38 |
| Beak infection | 0.16 | 00-0.88 |
| Calcium deficiency | 0.32 | 0.04-1.14 |
| Mixed Infections |  |  |

**Fig. 2: Frequency distribution of chicken diseases and conditions (Mixed infection) in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019**

In the case of Duck, Duck plague and CCRD were found the most common disease over other duck diseases. Besides above mentioned infectious diseases, Duck Cholera, Colibacillosis, CRD, Duck viral hepatitis, etc. were also observed in the study period. Some metabolic diseases along with infectious diseases such as malnutrition (4.05%), Indigestion, and Vit E deficiency (0.58%), etc. were also observed during the study (Table 2).

**Table 2: Frequency distribution of duck diseases and conditions in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disease name | Period Prevalence (%) | Confidence Interval (95%) | P-value |
| Duck Plague (DP) | 55.49 | 47.76-63.03 | 0.0003 |
| Duck Viral Hepatitis (DVH) | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| Avain tuberculosis | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| CRD/mycoplasmosis | 4.05 | 1.64-8.16 |  |
| ND | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| Oophoritis | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| Aphlatoxicosis | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| Anaemia | 1.16 | 0.14-4.11 |  |
| CCRD | 14.45 | 9.58-20.59 |  |
| Colibacillosis | 1.73 | 0.36-4.98 |  |
| Coccidiosis | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| Vit E deficiency | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| Indigestion | 1.16 | 0.14-4.11 |  |
| Malnutrition | 4.05 | 1.64-8.16 |  |
| Heat stress | 1.73 | 0.36-4.98 |  |
| Duck Cholera (DC) | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| DC+DP | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| CCRD+ E. coli | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| DP + Heatstress | 1.73 | 0.36-4.98 |  |
| DP+CCRD | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| DP+ *E.coli* | 1.16 | 0.14-4.11 |  |
| DP+FC+CRD | 1.16 | 0.14-4.11 |  |
| DP+Malnutrition | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| DP+Tape Worm | 1.16 | 0.14-4.11 |  |
| Colibacillosis+Egg Peritonitis | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |
| Malnutrition+CCRD | 1.73 | 0.36-4.98 |  |
| Heat stress+Perihepatitis | 0.58 | 0.01-3.18 |  |

**3.2 Prevalence of chicken diseases and conditions by production type and age**

The broiler chickens were divided into three groups according to ages group A (1-10 days), group B (12-20 days), and group C (1-32 days). Prevalence of IBD was calculated significantly higher among all diseases and followed by visceral gout (16.82%), Mycoplasmosis, and Omphalitis in broilers. Prevalence for Omphalitis was estimated as higher among all diseases found in Group A within the study period while, Visceral gout was the most dominant in Group B, followed by IBD. In broiler group C, the occurrence of mycoplasmosis was counted highest among the prevailing diseases and all three age groups are susceptible to this infection. One important observation is that 12 to 20 days birds are more prone to different diseases and conditions than chick and mature birds. Some co-infections were also recorded where IBD combined with Coccidiosis, *E. coli*, and CCRD (Table 3).

**Table 3: Distribution of diseases and conditions (N = 107) in broilers in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

| Disease name | Period Prevalence (%) | CI (95%) | P-value | 1-10 days | 11-21 days | 22-40 days |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IBD | 31.78 | 23.11-41.48 | <0.001 |  | 21.15 |  |
| Ascities | 1.87 | 0.23-6.59 |  |  | 1.92 | 2.63 |
| Aspergillosis | 0.93 | 0.02-5.10 |  |  | 1.92 |  |
| Coccidiosis | 1.87 | 0.23-6.59 |  |  | 3.85 |  |
| Coli enteritis | 1.87 | 0.23-6.59 |  |  | 3.85 |  |
| CCRD | 3.74 | 1.03-9.30 |  |  | 1.92 |  |
| ND | 3.74 | 1.03-9.30 |  |  | 7.7 | 2.63 |
| Necrotic Enteritis | 1.87 | 0.23-6.59 |  |  | 3.85 |  |
| Colibacillosis | 2.8 | 0.58-7.98 |  |  | 3.85 | 2.63 |
| Omphalitis | 10.28 | 5.24-17.65 |  | 58.82 | 1.92 |  |
| Mycoplasmosis/CRD | 10.28 | 5.24-17.65 |  | 5.88 | 11.54 | 10.53 |
| Less intake of feed | 0.93 | 1.64-8.16 |  |  | 1.92 |  |
| IBD+CCRD | 2.8 | 0.58-7.98 |  |  | 5.77 |  |
| IBD+Coccidiosis | 2.8 | 0.58-7.98 |  |  | 5.77 |  |
| IBD+ *E. coli* | 2.8 | 0.58-7.98 |  |  | 3.85 | 2.63 |
| Visceral gout | 16.82 | 10.29-25.28 |  | 29.41 | 25 |  |
| Visceral gout+CCRD | 0.93 | 1.64-8.16 |  |  | 1.92 |  |
| Visceral gout+IBD | 0.93 | 1.64-8.16 |  | 1.92 |  |  |
| CRD+salmonellosis | 0.93 | 1.64-8.16 | 5.88 |  |  |  |

Layer birds were divided into three groups according to age such as group A (1-56 days), group B (57-140 days), and group C (141-665 days) (Fig. 3). Prevalence of ND was counted as significantly higher among all diseases occurred in the layer during the study period. Besides ND, the prevalence of IBD (5.75%) and CRD (4.30%) were the dominating diseases in the layer. Along with infectious disease, Heat stress is also observed in layers. In Group A, the prevalence of IBD was calculated higher followed by ND and coccidiosis (12.90%) prevalence. In Group B and Group C, the highest prevalence was calculated for ND (Table 4).

**Table 4: Distribution of diseases and conditions (N =349) in layers in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

| Disease Name | Period Prevalance (%) | CI (95%) | P-value | 1-56 days | 57- 140 days | 141- 665 days |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Avian Influenza (AI) | 2.58 | 1.19-4.84 | <.0001 | 4.84 |  | 2.69 |
| IBD | 5.75 | 3.54-8.71 |  | 29.03 | 3.13 |  |
| FC | 2.58 | 1.19-4.84 |  |  |  | 4.04 |
| IB | 2.87 | 1.38-5.21 |  | 4.84 | 1.56 | 2.69 |
| IC | 1.15 | 0.31-2.91 |  |  | 3.13 | 0.9 |
| Fowl Pox | 0.29 | 0.01-1.59 |  |  | 1.56 |  |
| Ascities | 0.86 | 0.18-2.49 |  |  | 1.56 | 0.9 |
| Avian tuberculosis | 0.57 | 0.07-2.05 |  |  |  | 0.9 |
| Avian Leukosis | 0.57 | 0.07-2.05 |  |  |  | 0.9 |
| Coccidiosis | 2.29 | 0.99-4.47 |  | 12.9 |  |  |
| Coli enteritis | 2.01 | 0.81-4.09 |  | 1.69 | 3.13 | 1.79 |
| Colibacillosis | 3.72 | 2.00-6.29 |  | 3.23 |  | 4.93 |
| ND | 23.21 | 18.88-28.00 |  | 12.9 | 39.06 | 21.52 |
| CRD/mycoplasmosis | 4.3 | 2.43-6.99 |  |  | 1.56 | 6.28 |
| Salmonellosis | 3.72 | 2.00-6.29 |  | 1.61 | 3.13 | 4.48 |
| Aphlatoxicosis | 0.57 | 0.07-2.05 |  |  |  | 0.9 |
| Necrotic Enteritis(NE) | 0.57 | 0.07-2.05 |  | 1.61 |  | 0.45 |
| Omphalitis | 1.43 | 0.47-3.31 |  | 8.06 |  |  |
| Oophoritis | 0.29 | 0.01-1.59 |  |  |  | 0.45 |
| Tapeworm | 0.57 | 0.07-2.05 |  |  | 3.13 |  |
| Beak infection | 0.29 | 0.01-1.59 |  |  | 1.56 |  |
| Calcium deficiency | 0.57 | 0.07-2.05 |  |  |  | 0.9 |
| CCRD | 2.29 | 0.99-4.47 |  |  | 4.69 | 2.24 |
| Liver cirrhosis | 2.01 | 0.81-4.09 |  |  |  | 3.14 |
| Visceral gout | 0.57 | 0.07-2.05 |  | 1.61 |  | 0.45 |
| Heat stress | 11.17 | 8.07-14.96 |  | 3.23 | 4.69 | 15.25 |
| Malnutrition | 0.86 | 0.18-2.49 |  |  | 3.13 | 0.45 |
| Mixed Infections |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Fig. 3: Frequency distribution of layer diseases and conditions (Mixed infection) in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

In the case of Sonali chicken, they were categorized into three groups according to their ages likely group A (1-42 days), group B (43-140), and group C (141-180 days). Coccidiosis was counted as the most frequent disease in Sonali during the study period. IBD was also observed and the prevalence was 21.02%. Like layer, ND prevalence was also comparatively higher than other diseases and the value was 11.36%. Like another type of chicken, mixed infection was also observed in this chicken and IBD and Coccidiosis were counted more frequently than others. In the case of Group A, the Prevalence of IBD (32.69%) was higher followed by coccidiosis. For Sonali Group B, ND was the most dominant disease (Table 5).

**Table 5: Distribution of diseases and conditions (N =176) in Sonali in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

| Disease Name | Period Prevalance (%) | CI (95%) | P-value | 1-42 days | 43-140 days | 141 - 180 days |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Avian Influenza (AI) | 6.25 | 3.16-10.91 | <.0001 |  | 14.93 | 20 |
| FC | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| Colibacillosis | 3.41 | 1.26-7.27 |  | 4.81 | 1.49 |  |
| IBD | 21.02 | 15.25-27.79 |  | 32.69 | 4.48 |  |
| IC | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  |  | 2.99 |  |
| CRD/mycoplasmosis | 1.7 | 0.35-4.90 |  |  | 4.48 |  |
| ND | 11.36 | 7.08-17.00 |  | 4.81 | 20.9 | 20 |
| NE | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  | 0.96 | 1.49 |  |
| Omphalitis | 1.7 | 0.35-4.90 |  | 2.88 |  |  |
| Oophoritis | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  |  | 20 |
| salmonellosis | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| Coccidiosis | 24.43 | 18.28-31.47 |  | 29.81 | 17.91 |  |
| CCRD | 2.27 | 0.62-5.72 |  |  | 5.97 |  |
| AI+ coccidiosis | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  |  | 2.29 |  |
| Coccidiosis+CCRD | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  | 1.92 |  |  |
| CRD+salmonellosis | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  |  | 20 |
| *E. coli* +IBD | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  | 1.92 |  |  |
| *E. coli* +ND | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  |  | 2.99 |  |
| *E. coli* +Tapeworm | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| IBD+Coccidiosis | 6.82 | 3.57-11.61 |  | 11.54 |  |  |
| ND+NE | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| IC +ND | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| Salmonellosis+ Coccidiosis | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  | 0.96 |  |  |
| CRD+ Coccidiosis | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| ND+AI | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  | 0.96 | 1.49 |  |
| ND+Coccidiosis | 3.98 | 1.61-8.02 |  | 2.88 | 5.97 |  |
| *E. coli* +ND+CRD | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| Visceral gout + Coccidiosis | 1.14 | 0.14-4.04 |  | 1.92 |  |  |
| Heat stress | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  |  | 20 |
| Heat stress + *E. coli* | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  |  | 1.49 |  |
| Heat stress+NE | 0.57 | 0.01-3.13 |  | 0.96 |  |  |

**3.3 Prevalence of duck diseases and disease conditions by age**

Ducks were divided into four groups following their age and they were group A (4-79 days), group B (90-179 days), group C (180-269 days), and group D (270-730 days). The prevalence of DP in all ages of duck (A=30.26, B=75.68, C=82.00, and D=68.57%) was relatively high among all diseases in the case of duck. (table 6).

**Table 6:**  **Distribution of Duck diseases and conditions by production type (N =173) in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

| Disease Name | 4-89 days | 90-179 days | 180-265days | 266-880 days |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DP | 30.26 | 82 | 75.68 | 68.57 |
| DVH | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| Avian tuberculosis | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| CRD | 6.58 |  |  | 5.71 |
| ND | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| Oophoritis |  |  | 2.7 |  |
| Aflatoxicosis |  | 4 |  |  |
| Anaemia | 2.63 |  |  |  |
| CCRD | 31.58 |  |  | 2.86 |
| Colibacillosis | 1.32 |  |  | 5.71 |
| Coccidiosis | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| Vit E deficiency | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| Indigestion | 2.63 |  |  |  |
| Malnutrition | 6.58 | 4 | 2.7 |  |
| Heat stress | 3.95 |  |  |  |
| Duck Cholera | 1.32 |  | 2.7 | 2.86 |
| DC+DP |  |  | 2.7 |  |
| CCRD+ *E. coli* | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| DP + Heatstress |  |  | 2.7 | 5.71 |
| DP+CCRD | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| DP+ *E. coli* |  |  | 2.7 | 2.86 |
| DP+FC+CRD |  |  |  | 5.71 |
| DP+Malnutrition | 1.32 |  |  |  |
| DP+Tape Worm |  | 4 | 2.7 |  |
| *E. coli* +Egg Peritonitis |  |  | 2.7 |  |
| Malnutrition+CCRD | 3.95 |  |  |  |
| Heat stress+Perihepatitis |  |  | 2.7 |  |

**3.4 Prescribed antimicrobial drug frequency**

From Fig-4 we can see that, there were lots of antimicrobial drugs prescribed for the different diseases of chicken and duck during the study period (Drug code in Appendix). Among them, a mix of Erythromycin, Sulphadiazine, and Trimethoprim was the most commonly used drug for treating the illness of birds. The second most common drug used for treating was Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate accompanied by Ciprofloxacin, Neomycine sulfate, Doxycycline, Sulphaclozine, levofloxacin, etc.

**Fig. 4: Antimicrobial Drug used frequency in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

To treat the chickens, a combination of Erythromycin, Sulphadiazine, and Trimethoprim was frequently (23%) prescribed antibiotic during the study period. Besides this, Ciprofloxacin and Neomycin sulfate were also used to cure the sick chickens (Fig. 5, Graph 1).

On the other hand, Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate preparation was the most commonly used antimicrobial for treating sick ducks. Another commonly used drug was the combination of Doxycycline and Trimethoprim (12%) for curing the bird (Fig-5, Graph 2).

**Fig. 5: Drug usage frequency in chicken (Graph 1) and duck (Graph 2) in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

1. **DISCUSSION**

In the present study total of 805 cases were studied from District Veterinary Hospital, Kishoreganj during the study period and identified 40 different diseases or conditions among which 6 were specific to duck and the rest of them were found both in chicken and duck. In the case of chicken, surprisingly most of the diseases occurred in combined form, and nearly about 18 combinations were noticed in this study (Fig 2). The most dominant diseases in chicken were Newcastle disease, Infectious bursal disease, Coccidiosis, CRD, Colibacillosis, Visceral gout, AI, Omphalitis, Salmonellosis, etc. Among the infections, IBD & Coccidiosis, ND & *E. coli*, and ND & Coccidiosis were found the most common cases for chicken. Besides the infectious diseases, the effect of heat stress was also noticed in the chicken population in the study areas and the proportion was 6.33%. These findings represent the poultry (chicken) diseases of Bangladesh and are supported by previous studies (24–28). Prevalence for mixed infection of IBD and Coccidiosis was similar to the findings of Uddin et al. (13) who reported 2.32% but higher from the Badruzzaman et al.(8) who documented 0.71% from Narsingdi and Sylhet, respectively. In Ducks, DP (55.49%) and CCRD (14.45%) prevalence were found comparatively higher than CRD (4.05%), DC (1.73%), Colibacillosis (1.73%), DVH (0.58%), etc. in the study area. Some metabolic diseases were also noticed in ducks like malnutrition (4.05%), Indigestion (1.16%), and Vit E deficiency (0.58%), etc. (Table 2). These findings portray the common duck diseases throughout the whole of Bangladesh and are congruent with the findings of the previous studies (10,29–32). Mostly occurred DP prevalence of the current study was inclined with the findings of Islam et al. (33) who recorded 56.7% prevalence in Gaibandha. However, it was lower than the report of Rahman et al. (10) and Sabuj et al. (34) who documented 76.2% and 69.6% in Kishoreganj and Ramu, respectively. This discrepancy might be due to the sample size of the duck population. Rahman et al. (10) used to very small size sample (21 ducks) for the study which leads very high prevalence. The current finding aligns with the previous report statement on the endemic nature of DP in Bangladesh (35). Though vaccines are available, the unawareness of farmers with poor veterinary services and vaccine maintenance might be the reason for the high DP prevalence in the study area.

This study showed that the prevalence of IBD (31.78%), visceral gout (16.82%), mycoplasmosis (10.28%), and Omphalitis (10.28%) were relatively higher in broiler than layer and Sonali. These findings agreed with the findings of Mamun et al. (14), and Hassan et al. (16). But disagreed with the findings of Islam et al. (36), who documented a higher prevalence of IBD in Sonali (37.5%) broiler and layer. On the other hand, in the layer, the prevalence of ND (23.21%) and Colibacillosis (3.72%) were comparatively higher than both broiler and Sonali chicken. Prevalence of Salmonellosis (3.72%) and Fowl cholera (2.58%) were higher in layer birds compared to Sonali birds. On the other hand, the prevalence of Coli enteritis (2.01%) was higher in layer than in broiler chicken. These findings were consistent with the findings of Mamun et al. (14), Rahman et al.(10); Hassan et al. (16), Islam et al. (36) from different parts of Bangladesh and Pakistan Abbas et al. (37). In case of Sonali, prevalence of Coccidiosis (24.43 %) estimated as highest among all three types chicken, followed by IBD and Coccidiosis mixed infection (6.82%). This variation might be due to the use of anticoccidial drugs in the feed of the case broiler and layer. Zoonotic AI prevalence was 6.25% in Sonali and it was higher than layer (2.58%) (Tables 4 and 5). These findings were consistence with the findings of previous studies ((14,16). The variation of different disease prevalence among chicken types in the study area might be due to improper vaccine usage, lower vaccination rate, vaccination failure, poor hygienic management, poor bio-security maintenance in the farm, chicken types themselves, farmer unawareness about diseases, etc.

The prevalence of IBD (31.78%) was estimated to be the highest among all diseases observed in broilers in the study area. These findings were congruent with the findings of previous studies from Bangladesh (10,14,22) and India (38). Prevalence for Omphalitis (58.82%) and Visceral gout (25.00%) followed by IBD (21.15%) and CRD (10.53%) were estimated as higher among all diseases found in broiler of 1-10 days, 11-20 days and 21-40 days ages, respectively (Table 3). Higher Omphalitis prevalence in chicks was supported by previous studies (8,13,34,39) and might occur due to yolk sac infections Rai et al. (34) and/or poor management of chicks Hussain et al. (39). Panigrahi et al. (41) reported occurrence of visceral gout in 1~10 days chicks were more common and it reduces with the advancement of age which support our findings. In the current study, higher IBD prevalence was observed in the 11-20 days age group broiler which correlates with the results of Sabuj et al. (34) and Rahman et al. (10) and might be due to lack of maternal antibodies against the virus, improper vaccination and incomplete bursal development (22). All ages broilers were susceptible to CRD, and this matches with the previous study findings (16,34) while disagreeing with Rahman et al. (10) who recorded no prevalence for 11-20 days birds.

ND was most prevailing and estimated at 23.21% in the layer which agreed with the findings of Rahman et al. (10), Das et al. (22), and Abbas et al. (37) but did not match with Hassan et al. (16) who found the highest prevalence for salmonellosis (38.56%) in the layer. Heat stress condition was observed in all age layers and the proportion was 11.17% which was supported by the findings of Rahman et al. (10) who recorded 4.7% from the same area which indicates the improper ventilation of poultry shed and management system of farms. In the 1-56 days age group, the prevalence of IBD (29.03%) was higher followed by ND (12.90%) and coccidiosis (12.90%) prevalence. Higher IBD was observed might be due to lack of vaccination or vaccination failure because, after the first 2 weeks, maternal-derived antibodies deployed and were unable to protect chicks from IBD (42). ND prevalence was calculated highest for the rest two groups and the values were 39.06% and 21.52%, respectively (Table 4). Though generally commercial layer farmers vaccinated birds against ND current findings might be due to vaccine failure because of expired /improper storage vaccine usage, stress condition of birds during vaccination, different strains, etc. (32,43).

The most important finding in the layer was Avain tuberculosis and prevalence was 0.57% which was a relatively unique finding of the study area and supported by the findings of Rahman et al. (10), and Reza et al. (44). The Presence of zoonotic tuberculosis in layer might be due to inadequate hygienic and biosecurity measurement in the farm. Tuberculosis was observed in older (above 20 weeks) birds which was consistence with the report of previous research (10,23,45). Another striking observation was a 2.58% prevalence of Avian Influenza in layer which was supported by the findings of Rahman et al. (46) and Nooruzzaman et al.(47) and near the record (1.98%) of Islam et al. (23)but lower from the prevalence (10.7%) of Sabuj et al. (34). This discrepancy might be due to the sample size variation, farm biosecurity practice etc. in the study area.

Coccidiosis, IBD, ND, zoonotic AI, and concurrent infections of IBD & Coccidiosis, ND & Coccidiosis were more frequently occurring diseases in Sonali during the study period. These results are supported by the previous research findings (14,16,23,48). In the current study, Coccidiosis prevalence was significantly higher (24.43%) followed by IBD (21.02%) which differs from the findings of Talukdar et al. (2017) who documented the highest prevalence for IBD (14.72%) followed by coccidiosis (13.95%) in Bogra. The current Observed higher coccidiosis frequency was agreed with the documentation of Belal (49) and is indicative of poor hygienic management of farms. IBD (32.69%) and coccidiosis (29.81%) were counted most frequently for the age group 1-42 days and ND (20.90%) for the age group 43-143 days (Table 5). Similarly, Sharma et al. (50) reported a higher prevalence of coccidiosis in the age group of 31-45 days. Higher IBD and ND might be due to lack of maternal antibodies, inappropriate vaccination, farmer unawareness, faulty storage and administration of vaccine, etc.

The prevalence of DP was relatively high irrespective of age among all diseases observed in this study and 90~179 days ages had higher frequency. These findings were consistence with the findings of Noor et al. (31) and Rahman et al. (10) from Sylhet and Kishoreganj. CCRD was prominent in young birds while Avain tuberculosis, DVH, and co-infection of malnutrition & CCRD were only observed in this group. Duck cholera was observed relatively higher in mature ducks (2.86%), similar to a previous Bangladesh study where recorded at 1.48% (31). This study's findings conformed with the earlier reports of Rahman et al. (10) and Noor et al. (31) who recorded Heat stress and nutritional deficiency, respectively in different aged ducks.

The present study encountered lots of co-infections both in chickens and ducks which is relatively rare documentation; supported by previous research on poultry (8,10,13,30,48). Further study is suggested on laboratory diagnosis for confirmation of prevailed combined infections. The variation in the different disease's prevalence in this study might be due to different factors, such as sampling periods, sample size, study design, geo-climatic conditions of the area, the density of the bird population in the flock, available veterinary facilities, farm management, farmer awareness, etc.

The current study observed a wide range of antimicrobials (mostly antibiotics) were prescribed for treating the diseased birds of different flocks in the study area. Using frequency and usage indicates that the prescription of antimicrobials antibiotics was experienced based instead of standard poultry diseases treatment protocol. Combined and unnecessary antimicrobials are also used for curing sick birds, which is prohibited. Because it will lead to the development of resistant strains of bacteria in poultry, ultimately in the environment and humans, which is alarming and threatening to public health (10,19–21). Erythromycin, Sulphadiazine, and Trimethoprim combination (20.08%) were estimated higher prescribed frequency for treating the sick chickens whereas, the second most common drug was Tiamulin hydrogen fumarate which was mainly used to cure duck. Moreover, Ciprofloxacin, Neomycine sulfate, Doxycycline, Sulphaclozine, levofloxacin, etc. also prescribed for treatment purposes supported by previous studies by Rahman et al. (10) and Sabuj et al. (34) who also recorded Ciprofloxacin, Neomycine, levofloxacin, etc. usage in sick poultry.

1. **CONCLUSION**

The findings presented in this study represent the current relative disease prevalence in the study area for chicken and duck. The prevalence of Newcastle disease (ND) and Duck plague was counted as the highest among all documented diseases in chickens and ducks, respectively in the study period. Prevalence of IBD (31.78%), ND (23.81%), and Coccidiosis (32.69%) were observed higher among prevail diseases in broiler, layer, and Sonali, respectively. Mixed infections of different diseases were more frequent which was the current study's unique findings. Though this study is based on hospital data and it is difficult to have a true picture, we can assume the present disease burden in poultry sectors. Using this information, respective authorities can take necessary actions to mitigate the challenges in poultry sectors from diseases in the study area. These findings may assist researchers in further research or poultry consultants in making a strategy for the control or eradication of specific poultry diseases in Kishoreganj as well as in Bangladesh.

**ETHICAL APPROVAL**

As this study dealt with poultry, there was no existence of animal ethical issues.

**REFERENCES**

1. Rahman M, Jang DH, Ju Y. Poultry industry of Bangladesh: entering a new phase. Korean Journal ofAgricultural Science. 2017 Jun 1;44.

2. Hamid MA, Rahman MA, Ahmed S, Hossain KM. Status of Poultry Industry in Bangladesh and the Role of Private Sector for its Development. Asian Journal of Poultry Science. 2016 Dec 15;11(1):1–13.

3. Raha S. Poultry industry in Bangladesh: present status and future potential. Bangladesh: Agricultural university of Mymensingh. 2000;(2013).

4. Hamid MA, Rahman MA, Ahmed S, Hossain KM. Status of Poultry Industry in Bangladesh and the Role of Private Sector for its Development. Asian Journal of Poultry Science. 2016 Dec 15;11(1):1–13.

5. PoultryWorld - Bangladesh: Poultry farming to benefit from grant [Internet]. 2018 [cited 2020 Aug 17]. Available from: https://www.poultryworld.net/Eggs/Articles/2018/4/Bangladesh-Poultry-farming-to-benefit-from-World-Bank-grant-270934E/

6. dls Livestock population of Bangladesh Updated Livestock Economy (2018-2019).

7. USDA: Bangladesh’s poultry sector gearing up for export in 5-yr time | Dhaka Tribune [Internet]. [cited 2020 Mar 19]. Available from: https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/agriculture/2019/03/28/usda-bangladesh-s-poultry-sector-gearing-up-for-export-in-5-yr-time

8. Badruzzaman. Prevalence of Diseases in Commercial Chickens at Sylhet Division of Bangladesh. Int Clin Pathol J. 2015 Dec 21;1(5).

9. Abdullah AMS, Tamim M, Nanda B, Md. AR, Md. SI, Md. AB. Passive surveillance of clinical poultry diseases in an Upazila Government Veterinary Hospital of Bangladesh. Afr J Microbiol Res. 2019 Nov 30;13(29):632–9.

10. Rahman MA, Rahman MM, Abdullah MS, Sayeed MA, Rashid MH, Mahmud R, et al. Epidemiological assessment of clinical poultry cases through the government veterinary hospital-based passive surveillance system in Bangladesh: a case study. Trop Anim Health Prod. 2019 May 1;51(4):967–75.

11. Islam S, Islam A, Moni SP, Bari MS, Islam K, Chakma S, et al. A cross sectional study of Infectious Bursal Disease and Newcastle Disease in poultry in Narsingdi district of Bangladesh. J Adv Vet Anim Res. 2016 Dec 1;3(4):406–12.

12. Khatun M, Islam IS, Ershaduzzaman M, Islam HS, Yasmin S, Hossen A, et al. Economic Impact of Newcastle Disease on Village Chickens-A Case of Bangladesh. The Asian Institute of Research Journal of Economics and Business [Internet]. 2018;1(3):358–67. Available from: https://www.asianinstituteofresearch.org/

13. Uddin MB, Syed A, Uddin S, Hassan MM, Khan SA. Prevalence of poultry diseases at Narsingdi, Ban gladesh [Internet]. 2010. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/222090538

14. Al Mamun M, Rahman MM, Islam KM. Occurrence of poultry diseases at Kishoreganj district of Bangladesh. 2019; Available from: http://medcraveonline.com

15. Giasuddin, . BKS, . JA, . IK, . MRI, . MMR. Prevalence of Poultry Diseases in Bangladesh. Journal of Biological Sciences. 2002 Mar 15;2(4):212–3.

16. Hassan MK, Kabir MH, Hasan MA Al, Sultana S, Khokon MSI, Kabir SL. Prevalence of poultry diseases in Gazipur district of Bangladesh. Asian Journal of Medical and Biological Research. 2016 May 15;2(1):107–12.

17. Nooruzzaman M, Mumu TT, Hasnat A, Akter MN, Rasel MSU, Rahman MM, et al. A new reassortant clade 2.3.2.1a H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus causing recent outbreaks in ducks, geese, chickens and turkeys in Bangladesh. Transbound Emerg Dis. 2019 Sep 1;66(5):2120–33.

18. Ur Rahman S, Mohsin M. The under reported issue of antibiotic-resistance in food-producing animals in Pakistan. Pak Vet J. 2019;39(3):323–8.

19. Oluwasile B, Agbaje M, Ojo O, Dipeolu M. Antibiotic usage pattern in selected poultry farms in Ogun state. Sokoto Journal of Veterinary Sciences. 2014 Apr 23;12(1):45.

20. Akbar A, Anal AK. Prevalence and antibiogram study of Salmonella and Staphylococcus aureus in poultry meat. Asian Pac J Trop Biomed. 2013;3(2):163–8.

21. Islam M, Sabrin MS, Kabir MH Bin, Karim SJI, Sikder T. Prevalence of multidrug resistant (MDR) food-borne pathogens in raw chicken meat in Dhaka city, Bangladesh: an increasing food safety concern. Asian-Australasian Journal of Bioscience and Biotechnology. 2018 Apr 28;3(1):17–27.

22. Das A. A Retrospective Analysis of Prevalence of Newcastle Disease and Infectious Bursal Disease in Poultry at Kishoreganj, Bangladesh. 2018.

23. Islam M, Singha S, Belgrad JP, Hasib FMY, Sayeed MA, Haque ME, et al. Common Chicken Diseases in Kishoreganj, Bangladesh: Estimation Through the Veterinary Hospital-Based Passive Surveillance System. Adv Anim Vet Sci. 2021;9(11):1951–8.

24. Rahman MA, Rahman MM, Abdullah MS, Sayeed MA, Rashid MH, Mahmud R, et al. Epidemiological assessment of clinical poultry cases through the government veterinary hospital-based passive surveillance system in Bangladesh: a case study. Trop Anim Health Prod. 2018 Dec 18;51(4):967–75.

25. Ahmed MAMMBUMMHSAKSSU. Prevalence of poultry diseases at Narsingdi, Bangladesh. 2010;

26. Mamun M, Rahman M, Islam K. Occurrence of poultry diseases at Kishoreganj district of Bangladesh. 2019 Feb 3;

27. Khan KA, Saha S, Hossain MT, Haque ME, Haq MM, Islam MA. Epidemiological investigation of recurrent outbreaks of duck plague in selected Haor (wetland) areas of Bangladesh. J Adv Vet Anim Res. 2018;5(2):131–9.

28. Uddin MB, Syed Sayeem Uddin A, Hassan M, Khan S, Mamun M. Prevalence of poultry diseases at Narsingdi, Ban gladesh. Int J Bio Res. 2010 Jan 1;1:13.

29. Khan KA, Saha S, Hossain MT, Haque ME, Haq MM, Islam MA. Epidemiological investigation of recurrent outbreaks of duck plague in selected Haor (wetland) areas of Bangladesh. J Adv Vet Anim Res. 2018 Jun 1;5(2).

30. Rahman MA, Adhikary GN. POULTRY DISEASES IN SOME SELECTED AREAS IN SYLHET DISTRICT OF BANGLADESH. J Sylhet Agril Univ. 2016;3(1):1–8.

31. Noor M, iRajib D, iRahman M. PREVALENCE IOF IDUCK IDISEASES IAT ISYLHET IDISTRICT IOF IBANGLADESH. J Sylhet Agril Univ [Internet]. 2019;6(2):27–31. Available from: www.jsau.com.bd

32. Munmun T, Fakhrul Islam KM. Investigation of Proportionate Prevalence of Newcastle Disease in Chicken, Pigeon and Duck at Selected Veterinary Hospitals in Bangladesh and India. Obstet Gynecol Int J. 2016 Nov 25;4(2):00118.

33. Islam A, Trisha AA, Das M, Amin MR. RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF SOME POULTRY DISEASES AT GAIBANDHA DISTRICT IN BANGLADESH. Vol. 7, Bangl. J. Vet. Med. 2009.

34. Sabuj AAM, Tamim M, Nanda B, Md. AR, Md. SI, Md. AB. Passive surveillance of clinical poultry diseases in an Upazila Government Veterinary Hospital of Bangladesh. Afr J Microbiol Res. 2019 Nov 30;13(29):632–9.

35. Hoque MA, Skerratt LF, Cook AJC, Khan SA, Grace D, Alam MR, et al. Factors limiting the health of semi-scavenging ducks in Bangladesh. Trop Anim Health Prod. 2011 Feb 1;43(2):441–50.

36. Sakibul Islam S, Shariful Islam M, Zannatul Ferdous Siddiqe M, Hasan Shawon R, Hanif S, Anisur Rahman M. Diseases of birds and their responses to treatment in different regions of Bangladesh. International Journal of Natural and Social Sciences [Internet]. 2014;1(2):31–6. Available from: www.ijnss.org

37. Abbas G, Khan SH, Hassan M, Mahmood S, Naz S, Gilani SS. Incidence of poultry diseases in different seasons in Khushab district, Pakistan. J Adv Vet Anim Res. 2015 Jun 1;2(2):141–5.

38. Borah MK, Islam R, Sarma M, Kalita N. Prevalence and seasonal variation of certain microbial diseases in Kamrup and Kamrup (Metro) Districts of Assam. ~ 755 ~ International Journal of Chemical Studies. 2017;5(3):755–7.

39. Hussain K, Islam MM, Majumder S, Hasan I. Bacteria causing omphalitis in newly hatched chicks from broiler and layer flocks and their antibiotic profiles [Internet]. 2017. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329058146

40. Rai MF, Khan SA, Aslam A, Saeed K. Effects of Yolk Sac Infection in Chicken.

41. Panigrahi Sumitra. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON VISCERAL GOUT IN BROILER CHICKEN FLOCKS IN HARYANA STATE. Haryana Vet. 2021;60(2):198–202.

42. Alam J, Rahman MM, Sil BK, Khan MSR, Giasuddin, Sarker MSK. Effect of maternally derived antibody on vaccination against infectious bursal disease (Gumboro) with live vaccine in broiler. Int J Poult Sci. 2002;1(4):98–101.

43. Sarkar SC, Saha S, Amin MM, Hossain MG. The Efficacy of Ranikhet Disease Vaccines Produced by Livestock Research Institute of Bangladesh. Microbes and Health. 2013 Feb 9;1(1):9–13.

44. Reza MR, Lijon MB, Khatun MM, Islam MA. Prevalence and antibiogram profile of Mycobacterium spp. in poultry and its environments. J Adv Vet Anim Res. 2015 Dec 1;2(4):458–63.

45. Soler D, Brieva C, Ribón W. Mycobacteriosis in Wild Birds: the Potential risk of Disseminating a Little-known Infectious Disease. Vol. 11, Rev. salud pública. 2009.

46. Rahman MS, Rabbani MG, Uddin MJ, Chakrabartty A, Her M. Prevalence of Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease Viruses in poultry in selected areas of Bangladesh using rapid antigen detection kit. Arch Clin Microbiol. 2012;3(1).

47. Nooruzzaman M, Mumu TT, Hasnat A, Akter MN, Rasel MSU, Rahman MM, et al. A new reassortant clade 2.3.2.1a H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza virus causing recent outbreaks in ducks, geese, chickens and turkeys in Bangladesh. Transbound Emerg Dis. 2019 Sep 1;66(5):2120–33.

48. Talukdar ML, Zuhra FT, Islam KME, Ahmed MS. Prevalence of infectious diseases in Sonali chickens at Bogra Sadar Upazila, Bogra, Bangladesh. J Adv Vet Anim Res. 2017 Mar 1;4(1):39–44.

49. Belal SMSH. PREVALENCE OF COCCIDIOSIS IN SONALI BIRDS IN SIRAJGONJ DISTRICT OF BANGLADESH. Vol. 15. Online; 2017.

50. Sharma S, Iqbal A, Azmi S, Shah HA. Study of poultry coccidiosis in organized and backyard farms of Jammu region. Vet World. 2013;6(8):467–9.

**APPENDIX**

**Table A1:**  **Code for Prescribed drug for poultry in Kishoreganj from June 2019 up to October 2019.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Generic name of used Antimicrobes** | Erythromycin+Sulphadiazine+Trimethoprim | Doxycycline | Sulphaclozine | Doxycycline+Neomycine sulfate | Sulphadiazine+Trimethoprim | Tiamulin hydrigen fumerate | Oxytetracycline | Ciprofloxacin | Metronidazole | Sulphachloropyridazine+Trimethoprim | Doxycycline+Trimethoprim | Doxycycline+Tylosin | Pefloxacin | levofloxacin | Neomycin sulfate | Colistin sulphate+Gentamycin | Gentamycin | Amoxicillin | Colistin sulphate+ Trimethoprim | Tylosin | Enrofloxacin | Colistin sulphate | Flumequine | colistin sulphate+ Doxycycline | Amoxicillin trihydrate+ colistin sulfate |
| **Code for**  **Drug** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y |