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A six months survey of gross pathological conditions of slaughtered cattle at Yola Abattoir Adamawa State, Nigeria

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A cross sectional study was conducted from November, 2014 to April, 2015 on 14,508 slaughtered cattle at Yola Abattoir Adamawa State on Postmortem examination. The objectives of the study were to determine the prevalence of Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP), Bovine Fasciolosis and Bovine Tuberculosis (BTB) in slaughtered cattle according to sex and breeds. A regular visit was made to the Yola Abattoir at 6:00 AM seven times a week and this was done for six months. A total of 14,508 slaughtered cattle were examined at postmortem and 3,418 (23.56%) cases were recorded; CBPP 898 (6.19%), Fasciolosis 1,100 (7.58%) and TB 1,420 (9.79%). There was statistical significance ($P < 0.05$) in the distribution of the diseases among the slaughtered cattle. However, according to sex out of the 3,418 cases, 908 (6.26%) were male while 2,510 (17.30%) were female. There was high significance difference in sex distribution of the diseases and in terms of breeds, Adamawa Gudali 1,006 (6.93%), Sokoto Gudali 900 (5.51%), Red Bororo 800 (6.20%) and White Fulani 712 (4.91%). There was statistical variation ($P < 0.05$) among the breeds. This study would serve as a valuable tool in monitoring pathological condition in the study area.

Biography

Mohammed Baba Ardo has completed his DVM degree from University of Maiduguri, Nigeria and Master's in Preventive Veterinary Medicine at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. He has obtained his PhD in Veterinary Public Health (2009) from the University of Nigeria. He is the Head of Department, Animal and Range Management, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Nigeria. He has published over 30 papers in reputed journals.

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