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P-81. Milk Nutrients Variation in Same Feeding Regimog Different Blood Level of Croos Breed Holestein Freshian and Local Breed

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Abstract: This study compares the milk content of native Bangladeshi breeds and crossbred Holstein Friesian (HF) cows with varying blood levels (50%, 62.5%, 75%, and 87.5%) between morning and evening milking sessions. To determine how genetic makeup and milking duration affected nutritional content, important milk quality indicators including fat, solids-not-fat (SNF), lactose, protein, salt, temperature, density, and freezing point were examined. Significant variations in milk fat content are found in the data; local breeds showed greater diversity (2.99% to 10.02%) than crossbred HF cows, with the 50% HF group continuously exhibiting higher fat levels, especially in the evening (4.12% to 6.6%).For the majority of blood levels, SNF levels were higher in morning samples; the 62.5% HF group consistently had an evening SNF of 9.06 percent and the highest morning SNF of 9.11 percent. Blood level and milking duration also affected the lactose and protein content; local breeds had higher protein consistency throughout sessions. While temperature and density varied, particularly in local breeds, with nighttime samples showing decreased density, the salt level was comparatively constant. Local breeds had the lowest freezing point, a measure of milk quality, indicating a higher water content.The results imply that milk composition is greatly influenced by genetic composition and milking time, with morning milking often producing greater SNF and protein content and evening milking frequently producing higher fat content. To maximize milk quality and production efficiency, these findings can direct breeding plans and dairy management techniques.

Keywords: Fat, Holstein Friesian, Lactose, Protein, SNF

P-56. A Farm Survey on the Prevalence and Management Practices of Lumpy Skin Disease in Rajshahi Region

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Abstract: Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is a debilitating, vector-borne viral disease that emerged in Bangladesh causing an outbreak in 2019- 2020. A remarkable number of cattle infected with LSD were identified in the Rajshahi region which had resulted in a significant economic loss.Hence, this study was design to investigate the prevalence of LSD in considering the herd level and some of management status. A cross-sectional study was conducted covering four Upazila of Rajshahi from July through October 2022 aiming to estimate the prevalence, associated risk factors of LSD infection and management. A total of 743 cattle data were collected from 18 different farm of this four Upazila and the veterinary hospital register book. LSD was confirmed according to the clinical inspection. A total of 287 cattle were LSD positive. The prevalence was calculated by the proportion of LSD positive cattle among the total number of cattle recorded at the study period. The results indicated that the overall prevalence of LSD was 38.62% in cattle. The prevalence of LSD infection significantly differed among age groups. The calf had a higher prevalence of 44.66%. There was no record of vaccination of cattle of LSD in this study. The rainy season had a significantlyhigher prevalence of LSD, 40.31% (95% CI: 38.62-42.58) than the summer.In univariate analysis, the location was revealed as a significant predictor of LSD infection with significantly higher prevalence in Puthia (OR= 1.26; 95% CI= 1.01-1.51) compared to others Upazila. The observed clinical signs among the positive cases were high fever (99.76%), nodules on the skin (99.76%) and enlarged lymph nodes (62.57%) sometimes rapture the nodules in chronic case. Therefore, LSD infection can be greatly reduced by practicing regular vector control, vaccination, deworming and disinfection.

Keywords: Cattle, LSD, Prevalence, Risk factor

P-66.Prevalence of Infectious and Non-infectious Diseases of Cat at Central Veterinary Hospital, Dhaka

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Abstract: Three-month cross-sectional prospective research was carried out at Central Veterinary Hospital in Dhaka in September & October 2024, and February 2025 to determine the prevalence of clinical disorders in cats. A total of 610 cats were evaluated, and 505 cats with various clinical problems were observed as clinical cases. Age, sex, and breed were used to examine the prevalence of clinical problems.The total lethality of cats is largely caused by infectious and non-infectious feline illnesses. Viral, bacterial, parasitic, non-specific disease and non-infectious disorders are the five main categories into which this study divides the 505 reported cases.The largest frequency of infectious disorders (27.13%) was caused by viral infections, with cat flu being the most prevalent (16.04%), followed by feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) (4.16%) and feline panleukopenia virus (FPV) (6.93%). Pneumonia (6.34%), urinary tract infections (UTI) (3.56%), and conjunctivitis (2.38%) were the most common bacterial illnesses, accounting for 19.60% of cases. 12.87% of cases were parasitic illnesses, with helminthiasis (5.94%) and ectoparasite infestations (6.93%) being the main causes of concern. A significant percentage of reported cases (24.16%) were non-specific illnesses (NSDs), with poisoning (4.36%) and dermatitis (5.35%) accounting for the majority. Furthermore, skin problems (2.77%) and digestive issues (3.76%) were also often noted. 16.24% of cases were non-infectious disease conditions (NIDCs), with the most common reported disorders being nutritional deficiencies (6.34%) and surgical cases (4.75%), followed by fractures (2.77%) and dystocia (2.18%). Additionally, a rare instance of mono-ovarian disease (0.20%) was reported.In order to lower the frequency of feline illnesses, our findings emphasize the necessity of focused disease preventive measures, including as immunization campaigns, enhanced cleanliness, parasite management, and appropriate diet. The substantial prevalence of non-infectious diseases highlights the need of a healthy diet, medical attention, and devoted pet care in promoting the health and welfare of cats.

Keywords: Cat, CVH, Infectious, Non-infectious, Prevalence