

A study on the type of Animal Health problems handled by Village Animal Health Workers in the rural area of Nepal

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Abstract

A study was conducted in five development regions of Nepal from May 2002 to January 2003, with the aim of finding the type of animal health problems handled by Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWS) in their working areas. The response rate was 80 percent. The results showed that in a year 33 percent of VAHWS had reached to 251-500 households, 29 percent to more than 500 households, 25 percent to 100-200 households, 11 percent to 100 households, and 2 percent VAHW did not commit on served household number. Average of 26 percent parasitic cases, 25 percent bacterial cases, 11 percent reproductive cases, 9 percent digestive problems, 7 percent viral cases, 6 percent poultry diseases, 5 percent skin problems, 4 percent poisoning, 4 percent for eye problems, and 3 percent urinary problems were attended by VAHWS in their communities. It showed that parasitic and bacterial cases were the major animal health problems being handled by VAHWS. Therefore, it is recommended to focus on topics related to those problems in VAHWS training curriculum.