Livestock Growers Perception' to some common diseases of humans and animals and ways to control the diseases in El Hammam District, Matrouh Governorate

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Abstract

This study aimed to 1) identify Livestock Growers' Perception (LGP) of the studied animal-human communicable diseases in the study area, 2) define correlation among LGP and the studied independent variables, 3) to determine the problems encounter veterinary care in the study area and suggestions to overcome it.

This study was carried out in El-Hammam district, Matrouh Governorate. A simple random sample of livestock growers was selected of about 321 according to Krejcie and Morgan equation. This sample represents 16.5 % of the total livestock growers in the largest three agricultural cooperatives in the study area. An interview questionnaire was developed for data collection of this study throw personal interview during January and February 2020. Frequency, percentage, Pearson's correlation, and the Step-Wise regression were utilized for data analysis.

The main findings are as follows:

1- The weighted average of LGP was estimated at 2.44 degree represents 61.4% and considered moderate level.

2- The list of animal-human communicable diseases according to LGP can be arranged in descending order as follows: Hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) (3.09) percentage of 73.3%, followed by Smallpox (2.87) percentage of 71.72%, then Bovine Tuberculosis (TB), (2.33)

percentage of 58.17%, then brucellosis (2.09) percentage of 52.22, and, Rift Valley fever (RVF) (١.82) percentage of 45.32%.

3- Around one-third of the studied livestock growers have low level of Perception regarding animal-human communicable diseases (29.3%), while two-third of them have moderate to high level of Perception as follows: moderate (33.3 %) and high (37.4%)

4- Pearson's Correlation findings indicates correlation at 0.01 level among LGP of animal-human communicable diseases and the following variables 1) size of livestock (r=0.397), years of experience of livestock growing (r=0.413), degree of exposure to the source of information on animal production, (r=0.205), participation degree in society organizations (r=0.157), innovativeness degree (r=0.194). While Pearson's coefficient is significant positive at 0.05 level with the following three independent variables: age (r=0.127), years of education (r=0.114), and degree of tribal leadership (r=0.132).

5- The coefficient of determination is estimated at (r^2=57.2%). Seven independent variables (predictor) contribute to explain the variance in LGP of animal-human communicable diseases as follows: years of experience in livestock growing (17.1%), size of livestock (13.9%), exposure to the source of information on animal production (10.4%), innovativeness (7.1%), participation in society organizations (5.0%), tribal leadership (2.8%), and age (1.9%).

6- Livestock growers reported ten problems that encounter them in the field of animal-human communicable diseases e.g. lack of vaccines and medications and the high costs of veterinary services.

7- provided suggestions to overcome these problems including providing the veterinary services in the study area.

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