KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDES & PRACTICES (KAP) STUDY REGARDING ZOONOTIC DISEASES AMONG LIVESTOCK OWNERS

STUDY BACKGROUND

To assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) related to zoonotic diseases, the study was carried out in two states—Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram. These two distinct regions provided valuable insights into human-animal interactions across varied ecological settings, as well as the diverse practices and levels of knowledge associated with livestock rearing.

Through a multistage sampling method, households with single and mixed livestock owners were selected based on rearing practices, farming experience as well as pet owners. In Himachal, the sample of 292 households of livestock farmers from two districts and in Mizoram, 340 Households from three districts were randomly selected, ensuring equal representation of diverse livestock owners.

The study was conducted in the month of mid-Nov to Dec 2024. The study findings provides insights of livestock practices and the level of understanding of the transmission and prevention of zoonotic diseases based on livestock prevalence in both the geographic regions.

HUMAN & ANIMAL INTERCONNECTEDNESS



"According to WHO globally, about one billion cases of illness and millions of deaths occur every year from zoonoses. Some 60% of emerging infectious diseases that are reported globally are zoonoses. Over 30 new human pathogens have been detected in the last three decades, 75% of which have originated in animals."

STUDY LOCATION



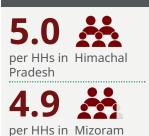
HOUSEHOLD DATA

AVERAGE AGE

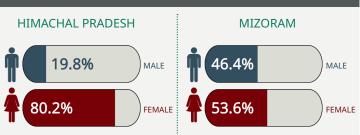


Average age of people involved in Livestock farming in both Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram

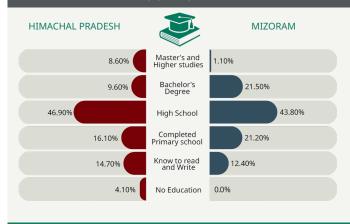
AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE



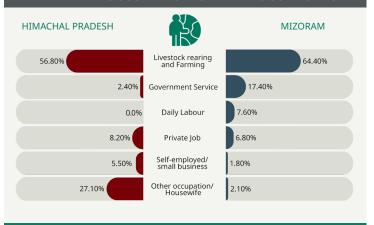
GENDER-DISTRIBUTION BASED ON LIVESTOCK CARE



EDUCATION LEVEL



PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS



INSIGHTS FROM HIMACHAL PRADESH

LIVESTOCK HOUSEHOLD DATA



8.90%







0.34%

Cattles

Mixed Livestock

Goat

Piggery

Poultry

ZOONOTIC DISEASE KNOWLEDGE

Most common livestock activity is cattle rearing at

However Brucellosis awareness is only

90.08%

33.6%

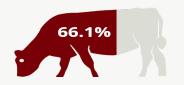
REPEATED ABORTIONS OF CATTLE



18.2% of households report more than 3 repeat abortions in cattle.

Less than 3 More than 3

AWARENESS ABOUT WORMS IN ANIMALS



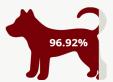
People know about worms in animals

AWARENESS ON SWINE FLU



People are unaware of Swine Flu

AWARENESS ON RABIES



People are aware of Rabies

ATTITUDE AND BELIEF ABOUT LIVESTOCK



HHs feel animal sickness could lead to health issues for humans.

Just **5%**



of HHs have vaccination records, or medicine records shared to Jeevika Sakhi/ pashu sakhi.

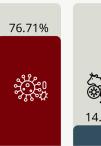
HHs were unaware of Brucellosis symptoms and others cited symptoms as: Abortion-14.9%

Infertility- 7.3% Vulval discharge-1.7%.

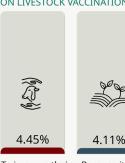


of HHs Take advice on Feed and Fodder, health checkup and vaccination from available Jeevika/Pashu Sakhi.

LIVESTOCK OWNERS' PERCEPTION ON LIVESTOCK VACCINATION







infectious diseases

To prevent them To protect self & To improve their Because it is a from getting others from diseases overall health responsible that spread from and productivity farming practice

COMMON PRACTICES OF LIVESTOCK CARE

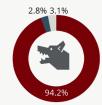
DISPOSING PRACTICES OF ABORTED FETUSES





Burn it





DOG BITE PRACTICES FOR ANY LIVESTOCK 94.2%

> of livestock owners take accines as a response to dog bites.

- Take Vaccine
- Wash it with Water
- Nothing

BRUCELLA VACCINATED CATTLE



58.9% of cattle have not been vaccinated against Brucella.

- Vaccinated
- Not Vaccinated

PRACTICES TO HANDLE SICK ANIMALS



Livestock

compunder/Vet



Isolate the

animal from

the herd





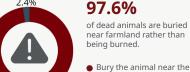
compunder/Vet

and Isolate





HANDLING ANIMAL DEATHS IN HERD/ FLOCK



of dead animals are buried near farmland rather than

- farmland
- Burn the dead animals

DEWORMING PRACTICES





INSIGHTS FROM MIZORAM

LIVESTOCK HOUSEHOLD DATA









Piggery

Poultry Cattles Mixed Livestock

ZOONOTIC DISEASE KNOWLEDGE

Most common livestock activity is Pig rearing at



98.53%

AWARENESS ABOUT WORMS IN ANIMALS

People are unaware of Swine Flu,

AWARENESS ON SWINE FILL

99.51%



People are aware of Rabies

66.4%

However vaccination provided to livestoock is only **34.4%**

People know about worms in animals,

ATTITUDE AND BELIEF ABOUT LIVESTOCK

90.6%

HHs feel animal sickness could lead to health issues for humans.

of HHs have vaccination

shared to Jeevika Sakhi/

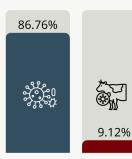
records, or medicine records

55.9% of HHs know worms can be transmitted if pork is consumed raw or not properly

cooked.

Not any HHs mentioned about taking advice from Vet worker on Feed and Fodder, health checkup and vaccination.

LIVESTOCK OWNERS' PERCEPTION ON LIVESTOCK VACCINATION







infectious diseases

To prevent them To protect self & To improve their from getting others from diseases overall health that spread from and productivity farming practice

Because it is a responsible

COMMON PRACTICES OF LIVESTOCK CARE

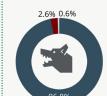
DISPOSING PRACTICES OF ABORTED FETUSES



pashu sakhi.







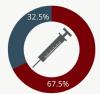
DOG BITE PRACTICES FOR ANY LIVESTOCK 96.8%

of livestock owners take vaccines as a response to dog bites.

- Take Vaccine
- Nothing

Wash it with Water

BRUCELLA VACCINATED CATTLE



HHs reported vaccinating Piggery and Poultry as major Livestock

0% vaccinated cattle with Brucella Vaccine

Vaccinated

67.5%

Not Vaccinated

PRACTICES TO HANDLE SICK ANIMALS



and Isolate





Isolate the compunder/Vet animal from the herd



Call the Livestock compunder/Vet



HANDLING ANIMAL DEATHS IN HERD/ FLOCK

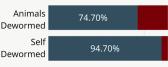


96.2%

of dead animals are buried near farmland rather than being burned.

- Bury the animal near the farmland
- Burn the dead animals

DEWORMING PRACTICES



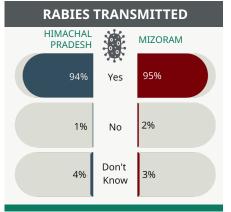


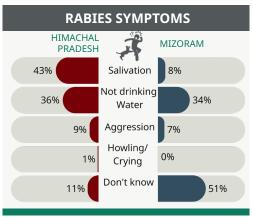
74.7% 94.7%

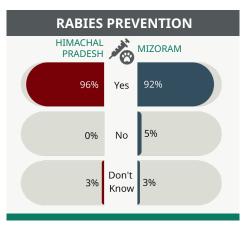
Respondents are self dewormed.

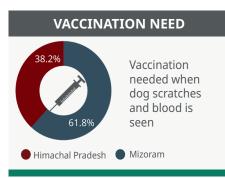
Not Dewormed

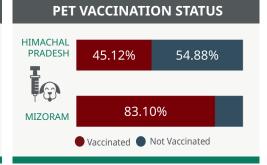
RABIES AWARENESS

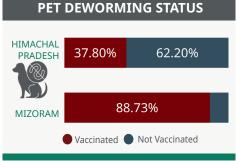




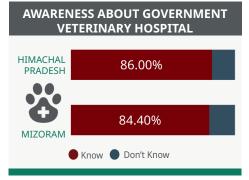


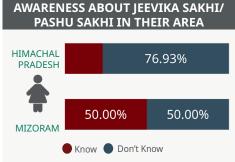


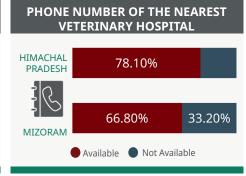




ACCESS TO VETERINARY SERVICES







RECOMMENDATIONS

- Livestock Preferences: Cattle rearing is predominant in Himachal Pradesh, while piggery is more common in Mizoram. Regionspecific livestock promotion strategies should be considered.
- **Promotion of Integrated Farming:** Mixed or integrated livestock farming is limited in both states. Extension services should actively promote their benefits for sustainable livelihoods.
- **Zoonotic Disease Awareness:** Awareness about brucellosis and disease transmission from worms among livestock owners is low. Community mobilization and education by veterinary departments and stakeholders are essential. Awareness campaigns on safe pork preparation are urgently needed.
- Animal Isolation Practices: The practice of isolating sick animals is rare. Veterinary staff and health camps should emphasize this during visits.
- **Community Involvement:** Greater involvement of grassroots workers like Pashu Sakhi and Jeevika Sakhi should be encouraged in livestock health outreach.

Ethical consideration: The study followed ethical standards by ensuring informed consent through clear, simple explanations in local languages. Privacy is protected through anonymous data collection, secure storage, and consent for sensitive data. Additionally, cultural and religious sensitivities were carefully respected throughout the process.



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