

## **Preliminary Investigation into the Adoption of Ethno- Veterinary Practices for the Treatment of Non-Ruminant Diseases.**

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### **Abstract**

This work was aimed at studying some of the etino-veterinary practices adopted in the treatment of non-ruminant animal diseases. Specially designed questionnaires were administered to 80 fanners including poultry, pig and rabbit, fanners located in a cross section of Ogun state. It was observed that etino-veterinary practices were adopted by 56.25% of fanners which include all 3 species. The adoption of this practice decreased With increasing farm size and scale of production and a management system which was more confined. The increasing economic value of the stocks also discouraged the use of this practice. Various diseases in all 3 species were identified with local names in most cases and were treated by the use of most commonly available indigenous medicaments or conventional drugs. The major reason for adoption of this practice is because it is cheaper and partly because of its effectiveness. Some of the farmers however recognize the risks involved in this method of treatment. Some of the ingredients used also have potentials for investigation.

**Key Words:** Ethno-veterinary practices, non-ruminant diseases, conventional treatment, local medicaments.