Abstract

In the present study, a total of 187 dogs were screened for the presence of anaemia. The overall incidence of anaemia was recorded as 37.97 %. Helminthic infection due to *Dipylidium caninum*, *Ancylostoma caninum* and *Toxocara canis* caused anaemia in 25.35 % dogs. Hepatic insufficiency occurred in 18.31 % cases, mineral deficiency in 14.04 % dogs, ectoparasitic infestation in 8.45 % dogs, haemoprotozoan in 2.82 % dogs and renal insufficiency and pregnancy in 1.41% dogs each. Miscellaneous causes such as gastro intestinal disturbances, epilepsy, pyometra, physical trauma, stomach ulcers and tumors were associated with anaemia in 28.17 % of the cases. Microcytic hypochromic anaemia occurred in maximum number of cases (59.68%), followed by normocytic hypochromic (19.35 %), microcytic normochromic (14.52%) and macrocytic hypochromic in 6.45 % cases of anaemia. Oral and parenteral iron therapy showed a marked improvement in mild to moderate anaemic dogs. Blood transfusion proved a valuable therapeutic tool in critically anaemic dogs.