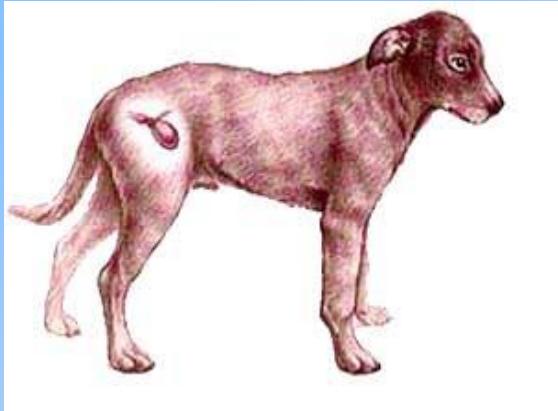


UNIT-1 (History, Scope 7 Concept of Animal Diseases)



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History and Scope of Veterinary Medicine

- Veterinary medicine is the branch of medicine that deals with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, disorder and injury in non-human animals.
- The scope of veterinary medicine is wide, covering all animal species, both domesticated and wild, with a wide range of conditions which can affect different species.

Veterinary medicine is widely practiced, as a Veterinary Physician, Surgeon, academician, scientist, paraveterinarian.

Veterinary science helps human health through the monitoring and control of zoonotic diseases.

Veterinary medicine helps in protecting animal health through prevention and control of diseases.

Veterinarians can be specialized in different field on the basis of research in post graduate study. They can be Canine specialist, Horse specialist or can be open his own diagnostic unit.

Avian medicine is a lucrative branch of Veterinary

The Egyptian Papyrus of Kahun (Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt) is the first extant record of veterinary medicine.

The Shalihotra Samhita, dating from the time of Ashoka, is an early Indian veterinary treatise.

The edicts of Ashoka read: "Everywhere King Piyadasi (Asoka) made two kinds of medicine available, medicine for people and medicine for animals.

Horse was the first animal on which practice of treatment started.

1. In the middle age Farriers had dual work of horseshoeing and horse doctoring.
2. Later on services of Farriers were regulated by forming a fellowship in 1356 in London.
3. This ultimately led to the establishment of the Worshipful Company of Farriers in 1674.
4. Anatomy of the Horse was published in 1598 by Carlo Ruini.
5. It was the first comprehensive treatise on the anatomy of a non-human species

- The first veterinary school was founded in Lyon, France in 1762 by Claude Bourgelat after observing devastating cattle plague.
- In 1790, Benoit Vial de St. Bel became Professor of Newly established Veterinary College in London.
- The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons was established by royal charter in 1844.
- In 1879, Iowa Agricultural College became the first land grant college to establish a school of veterinary medicine.

Classification of Veterinary Medicine

Vet. Med

Clinical

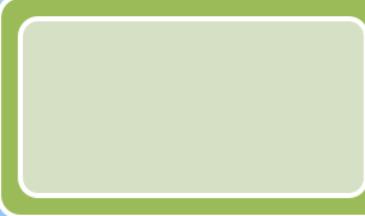
Preventive

Bed side
Medicine/internal
medicine

Curative
Medicine



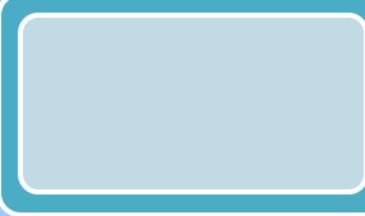
Disease



Symptoms



Diagnosis



Treatment

Disease

- Disease: any deviation from normal physiological function disease = dis+ ease (comfor).
- It also indicates the inability of person/animal to perform normal physiological functions though nutrition and environmental factors are maintained at optimum level.



Disease

Etiology

- Specific HS, BQ, FMD
- Non specific Diarrhoea, Pyrexia, Vomition

Clinical occurrence

- Primary- CD, Abomasal displacement
- Secondary- Kennel cough, Ketosis
- Intercurrent- Chorea, Hypertrichosis, Panting

Clinical manifestation

- Per-acute- In hrs to 48 hrs
- Acute- 3- 14 hrs
- Sub-acute- 2 to 4 weeks
- Chronic- Few months

Disease

System involved

- Localized disease
- Generalized disease

Organ involved

- Structural
- Functional

Spread of Disease

- Sporadic
- Endemic
- Epidemic
- Pandemic

Disease

Place of origin

- Indigenous
- Exotic
- Emerging

Clinical Sign and Symptoms

SIGN

- **Outward manifestation of disease**
- **Bottle Jaw, Red Urine**

SYMPTOMS

- **Adverse feeling by the patient**
- **More useful in Human Medicine**

Sign and Symptoms

Subjective

- Feeling expressed by the patient
- More useful in human exception in vet. Colic Horses

Objective

- Observed by the animal attendant or physician by different methods
- Mucous in feces, red urine etc.

Pathognomonic

- Points directly and definitely to disease
- Protrusion of third eyelid in horses
- Jujular pulsation

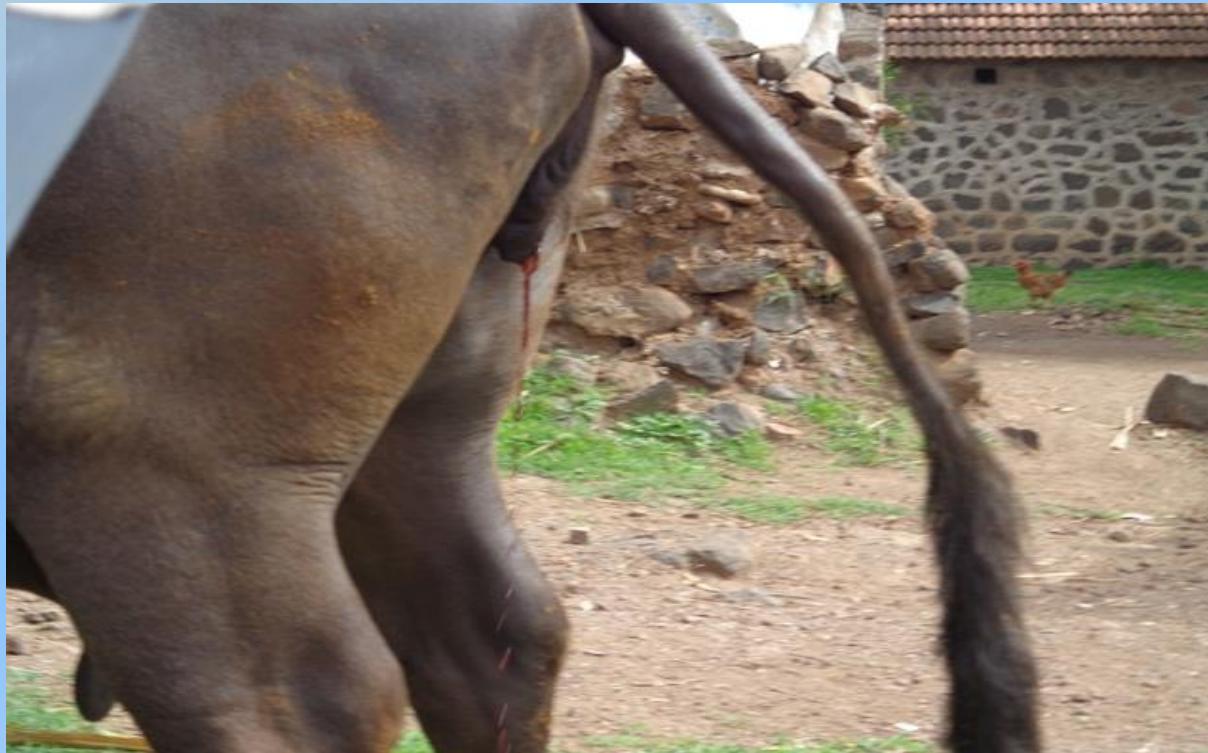
Subjective symptoms



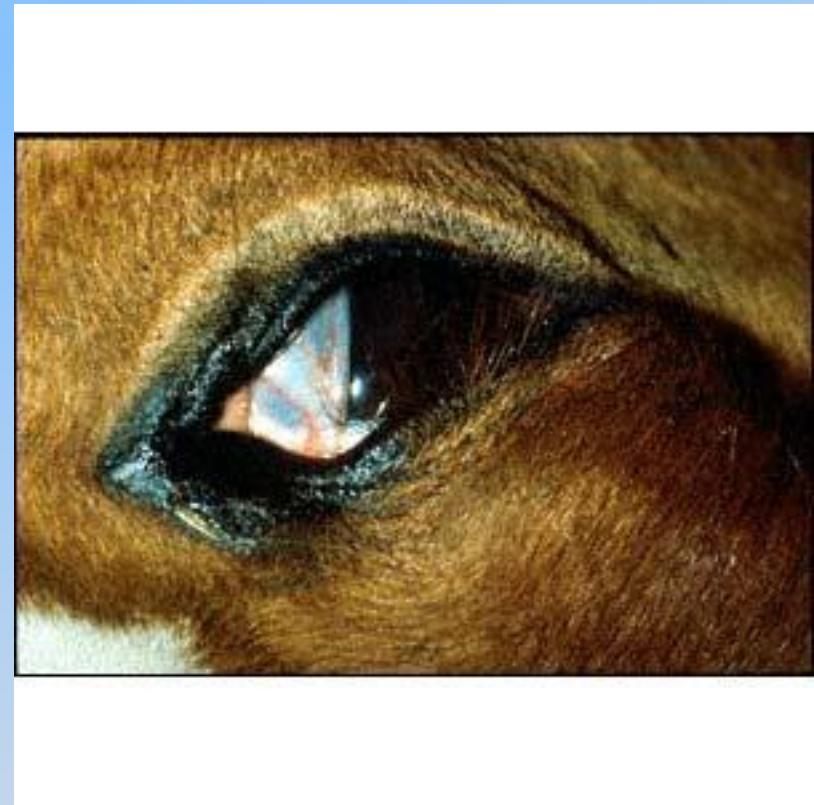
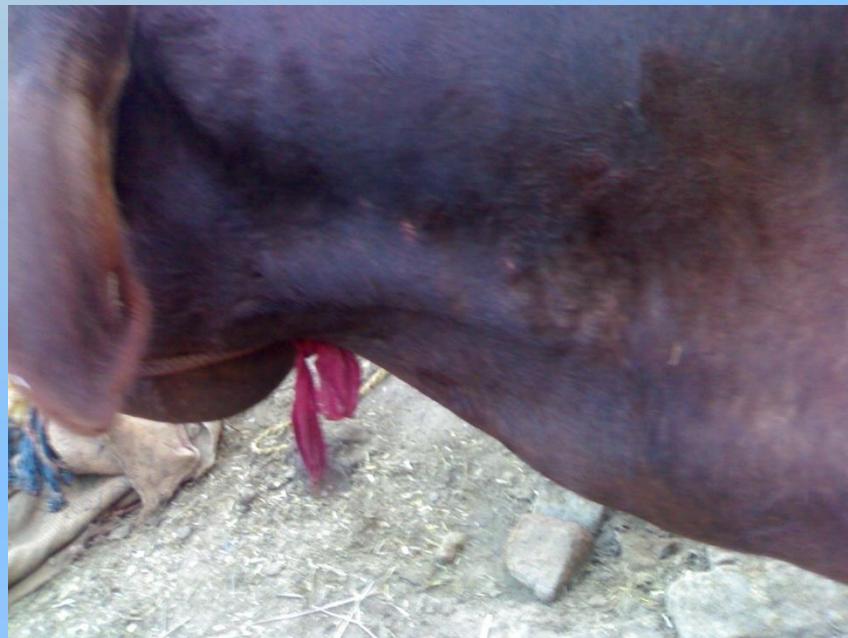
Flank watching is a sign of colic



Objective symptoms



Pathognomonic



Direct Idiopathic

- Directly reflected from disease process.
- Mucus or blood in feces

Indirect Sympathetic

- Remotely connected with the disease organ
- Vomition in nephritis, dyspnoea in hypertrophy of liver

Periodical Remittent

- Disappear and reappear
- Fever in CD or Surra.

Premonitory
or
precursory

- As a warning of serious disease
- Chill before fever, Nasal discharge

Atypical

- Irregular and do not bear any conformity of typical symptoms
- Nervous symptoms in calf in coccidiosis or tropical theileriosis.

Diagnosis

- Diagnosis is the art of determination and recognition of nature of the disease, so that rational treatment is rendered. Any disease is revealed through certain changes in the structure of organ or its function as if identifying the nature of the disease and its cause is described as making a diagnosis.

Tentative

- Not recognize with certainty.

Direct

- When a disease is directly recognised by structural lesion or pathognomonic lesion.
- Palpation, percussion, and auscultation

Confirmatory

- actual disease condition
- Clinical, clinico-pathological and immunological investigation

Snap shot

- Diagnosis at the very approach of the patient
- Severe brisket edema, S shaped curvature of neck.

Symptomatic

- Particular prominent sign present but the site and cause of primary abnormality unknown
- Jaundice.

Test therapy diagnosis

- Response of the animal to a particular disease
- Response Vit B1 in polioencephalomalacia.

Prognosis

- The term refers to the opinion of a veterinarian regarding the duration and outcome of the disease

Prognosis i.e favourable, doubtful, poor and grave

Cure

Complication

Sequele

Relapse

Death



Treatment

Rational

- Treatment based on pathophysiology of the disease
- And pharmacotherapeutic of drugs.

Empirical

- Treatment based on experience through trial and error.

Specific

- Specific therapy
- Calcium borogluconate in MF

Symptomatic

- Treatment of symptoms of disease

Palliative

- When incurable diseases are treated to prolong the life span of patient.
- Helio treatment, insulin therapy

•Thanks