

A Short Note on Veterinary Medicine

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Editorial

Received: 04/10/2021

Accepted: 18/10/2021

Published: 25/10/2021

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DESCRIPTION

Veterinary medicine is a branch of medicine that deals with the prevention, control, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases, disorders and injuries. It also deals with livestock breeding, livestock, breeding, and nutrition research and product development. The scope of veterinary medicine is wide, including all animal species, both livestock and wild, and there are a variety of diseases that can affect different species.

Veterinary science helps human health through monitoring and control of zoonotic diseases (infectious diseases transmitted from non-human animals to humans), food safety, and basic human medical research applications. We support. It also helps maintain food supply through monitoring and management of animal health and mental health by keeping pets healthy and long-lived. Veterinarians often work with epidemiologists and other health scientists or natural scientists, depending on the nature of their work. For ethical reasons, veterinarians are usually obliged to look after animal welfare. Veterinarians can help you diagnose, treat and maintain the safety and health of your animals.

VETERINARY PHYSICIANS

Veterinary care and management is usually led by a veterinarian (usually referred to as a veterinarian, veterinary surgeon, or "vet" - doctor of veterinary medicine or veterinary medical doctor). This role corresponds to a physician or surgeon (medical doctor) in human medicine, and involves postgraduate study and qualification.

Most veterinarians work in the clinical setting and treat animals directly. They may be involved in a general practice, treating animals of all types. May be specialized in a specific group of animals, such as livestock, laboratory animals, zoo animals, and horses. Alternatively, specialize in narrow medical disciplines such as surgery, dermatology, laboratory animal medicine, or internal medicine.

VETERINARY RESEARCH

Veterinary research includes prevention, control, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases, as well as basic biology, animal welfare and care. Veterinary research transcends species boundaries, and includes in the study of spontaneously occurring and experimentally induced models of human and animal diseases, but also in food safety, wildlife and ecosystem health, It also includes research on human-animal interfaces such as zoonotic diseases, public order and morals.

CLINICAL VETERINARY RESEARCH

Effectiveness of treatment, However clinical veterinary research is far behind human medical research, with fewer randomized controlled trials focused primarily on laboratory animals. One of the possible improvements is the creation of a network to include private veterinary practice in randomized controlled trials.

There are no studies on the effects of local animal health services on improving household wealth and the health of low-income farmers.

PARA VETERINARY WORKERS

Para veterinary workers, technicians, and veterinary nurses, including assistants, may support the work of the veterinarian or, depending on their skills and qualifications, work in their area of activity and, in some cases, perform minor surgery.

ALLIED PROFESSIONS

A number of professions exist within the scope of veterinary medicine, but they do not necessarily have to be performed by a veterinarian or zookeeper. This includes roles also found in human medicine, such as practitioners dealing with musculoskeletal disorders such as osteopaths, chiropractors, and physiotherapists. Some roles are unique to animals, but have similarities to human society, such as massage. Some obligations, such as

those associated with farriers, are specific to the species or group of animals and often play an important role in ensuring the health of the horse.