



WHOSE JEANS ARE THESE?

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Medicine Veterinary medicine and its relationship with other sciences Anatomy

Anatomy

The study of Veterinary Anatomy enables knowledge of the shape and macroscopic structure of organs and systems, as well as their organization and relationship within the animal organism.

Types of Anatomy

Comparative Anatomy confronts the different structures of domestic species with each other, and thus forms the basis for their classification

- Special Anatomy, when it deals with studying a particular species.
- Systematic Anatomy that studies organs aroused in apparatus or systems. Special Anatomy, when it deals with studying a particular species.

Comparative Anatomy, confronts the different es

Microbiology

The study of veterinary microbiology allows us to know the bacteria and microbes that directly affect animals and those that affect humans through direct contact with animals

Input from microbiology To veterinary medicine

They provide us with knowledge, allow us to identify and compare the biological and biochemical characteristics of pathogenic microorganisms and to have prevention measures.

Embryology

Study of the progressive growth and differentiation that take place during the early stages of embryonic development.

Stages

• The embryonic development process involves a series of stages that begin with fertilization and culminate in the formation of the ratle. Some of the key phases include the formation of the Zygote, morula, gastrula, blastocyst and finally the embryo and fetus

Importance

It recognizes the majority of congenital disorders or malformations that The embryo may suffer in order to correct them if possible and allow normal development.

parasitology

Veterinary parasitology is considered a discipline of medical and veterinary sciences that studies parasites that affect domestic and wild animals.

Branches of The parasitology

Medical parasitology or clinical parasitology: Studies human parasites
Zooparasitology: Studies animal parasites

Importance

From the above, we conclude that the purpose of practical Parasitology in the field of Veterinary Medicine is to fight against parasites both in the host and in the environment in order to control and in some cases eradicate them, of domestic animals and the environment.

Biochemistry

Clinical Biochemistry is a field of Veterinary Medicine that is based on actions in which, through analytical diagnoses, functional and/or laboratory tests and their pathophysiological correlation, help in the diagnosis prognosis, treatment, monitoring and prevention of the illness

Branches of biochemistry

It is divided into two groups: Static biochemistry (which studies the composition and physical-chemical properties) and dynamic biochemistry (which studies chemical transformations and reactions).

<http://www.ucla.edu/ve/dveterin/Veterinaria.htm>