



RESEARCH UNIT I, ENGLISH

"THE IMPORTANCE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE DIFFERENT
PROFESSIONAL FIELDS"

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2 INTRODUCCIÓN

Veterinary medicine is a fundamental profession that encompasses various professional fields, each with its own importance and contribution to society. Veterinary medicine and zootechnics is a discipline that combines the medical care of animals with animal management and production. Veterinary medicine or *albeitería*, is the application of medicine in animals. It deals with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, disorders and injuries in animals. Anyone who becomes a specialist in this discipline is known as a veterinarian, a zootechnical veterinarian, a veterinary surgeon (a female veterinarian), or an *albeitar*. The scope of veterinary medicine is broad, covering all species, both domestic and wild.

Veterinarians are essential to the care and treatment of domestic and farm animals. This includes disease prevention and treatment, surgery, and general care. Veterinarians play an important role in preventing zoonoses, diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans, such as rabies and avian influenza. In the agricultural field, veterinarians ensure the health and well-being of farm animals, which is vital for the production of safe and high-quality food. They work on the endangered species conservation and in the management of wildlife, helping to maintain healthy, biodiversity and ecosystems. Profession responsible for, among other activities, promoting and maintaining animal production and health, preventing the transmission of diseases from animals to humans, ensuring the production of healthy and quality food of that origin; to ensure the sustainability of animal production systems, without the deterioration of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, to participate in the generation of biomedical research and in relation to animal production.

DESARROLLO

2.1 The fields of action of veterinary medicine are the areas in which the profession can be carried out as an employment, as an independent person, or developing entrepreneurship.

2.2 AGROPECUARIO

Profession responsible for, among other activities, promoting and maintaining animal production and health, preventing the transmission of diseases from animals to humans, ensuring the production of healthy and quality food of that origin; to ensure the sustainability of animal production systems, without the deterioration of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, to participate in the generation of biomedical research and in relation to animal production.



This area includes all businesses related to animal production: As a promoter or supervisor of livestock industries: livestock (cattle, sheep, goats), dairy, meat, poultry, aquaculture, rabbit, pig

.CLÍNICA

Working in "Clinic" refers to all activities related to medicine purely speaking: internal medicine, diagnosis and prevention of diseases, treatments, etc. These tasks can be performed in a variety of environments.

2.2.1 Aeropuertos y puertos marítimos

There are situations where some animals travel from one country to another for commercial purposes, "on foot" (live animals) or "on carcass" (meat and by-products). It is important to have a regulatory veterinarian who guarantees the optimal conditions for the welfare of the animals during the trip according to the requirements of each species. It is also necessary for it to supervise compliance with the sanitary requirements established by law for each country and thus exercise epidemiological controls that guarantee the safety of food for human consumption.



2.2.2 Albergues

There are public and private shelters, which require veterinarians on staff, both for small and large species; in order to guarantee animal welfare, in the prevention and control of pathologies.

2.2.3 En campo

You can work in the field as an independent or you feel part of an institution (public or private). Field work refers to practicing medicine that is applied in clinics, not necessarily within a hospital facility. It represents performing medical work on farms, corrals, zootechnical productions, etc.

Working in the field is common for specialists in: Medicine of large species (Equine and/or bovine): Independent veterinarians or representatives of a company or laboratory. Bovine and/or equine reproduction: In the implementation of hormonal protocols that help animals to establish their normal reproductive cycles and thus improve productive performance in livestock enterprises.

Veterinary pathology: When performing necropsies to determine diagnoses of pathologies that have not been clearly identified. Veterinary microbiology: In obtaining samples for laboratory analysis and research.



2.2.4 Carabineros (Ejército/Policía)

In this type of institution, a veterinarian is required to be in charge of the dogs and horses that are used for the tasks required there. In the case of working dogs, for situations where they require medical supervision or in more critical cases; in the handling of dogs injured by work with anti-explosives, gunshot wounds, among others. Work with horses usually boils down to the management and prevention of musculoskeletal problems; in addition to ensuring a balanced diet that avoids the appearance of colic or laminitis.

2.2.5 Centros ecuestres/Hipódromos

They require veterinarians to supervise activities related to the preparation, training and physical rehabilitation of recreational horses.



2.2.6 Clínicas veterinarias

In a veterinary clinic it can be practiced in various ways, depending on whether or not the professional has a postgraduate degree. There are specialized veterinary clinics for small species, others equipped for large species (Horses and/or Cattle) and others that extend their specialized services in wildlife.

2.2.7 Delfinarios y/o centros acuáticos de entretenimiento, o de vida silvestre en ecosistemas naturales.

The presence of a veterinarian in these institutions is of crucial importance to prevent and control diseases; in addition to contributing to the enrichment of habitats according to the physiology and physiognomy of each species, to contribute to animal welfare as far as possible.

2.2.8 Forense

A forensic veterinarian inspects situations that determine whether or not there was animal abuse, looking for evidence in post-mortem cases of legal involvement. For this, it is necessary to have very solid knowledge in internal medicine, which allows to assertively differentiate postmortem findings between specific pathologies of biological origin and cases of animal abuse.

2.2.9 Zoológicos y centros de rehabilitación de animales silvestres.

To practice in zoos and wildlife rehabilitation centers, veterinarians must have greater knowledge in Wildlife Medicine, a very specialized area that involves mastering anatomy, physiology and pharmacology in species that function completely differently from each other; in addition to having knowledge about the animal behavior in wildlife of each species to its correct management, and to promote the «enrichment of habitats» that contribute to the animal welfare of these exotic species in confinement.



2.2.10 LABORATORIOS

- There are different types of laboratories in which a veterinarian can practice: Molecular Biology and/or Genetics Laboratory Biotechnology Laboratories: Such as reproductive biotechnologies. Microbiology Laboratory To collect samples from animals with infectious processes and determine the microbiological agents that cause the pathologies and their respective treatments. It is also widely used in research. Parasitology Laboratory: Where samples obtained "in the field" are analyzed to determine diagnoses and carry out research. Pathology Laboratory: Where macroscopic samples obtained from necropsies are analyzed and performed in order to determine the diagnosis of doubtful pathologies. Clinical Pathology Laboratory: Where laboratory samples previously obtained from the animal are processed to help obtain an accurate diagnosis. Animal breeding facilities: Where live animals are available for biological testing. They are very related to ...indispensable que el médico veterinario tenga estudios de postgrado en Biología molecular y/o genética.



3 CONCLUSIÓN

Veterinary medicine shows that it has a wide field of professions which are responsible for finding the solution to provide help to some species that requires it as well as small, medium and large species, and wildlife, whether domestic or captive. The veterinarian is important for the care and diagnosis of any disease that an animal has and thus be able to provide the appropriate treatment for its speedy recovery. It should be noted that veterinary medicine is also responsible for the prevention of some diseases that are transmitted from animals to humans, these can be harmful and cause severe damage to the human body.

LINKOGRAFIA

[Medicina veterinaria - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre](#)

[Campos de acción de la Medicina veterinaria – MEDVETSITE](#)