JUDS

Lic. Veterinary Medicine and Zooctechnics

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Subject: English 1

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20/09/24

VETERINARY MEDICINE

Veterinary medicine is a branch of medicine that is responsible for preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases, injuries and disorders in animals. This medical branch covers all types of animals, from domestic to wild, exotic and those in captivity.

Specialties in veterinary medicine are almost as varied as in human medicine, from internal medicine, ophthalmology, radiology, surgery, and emergency and intensive care to animal welfare, poultry veterinary medicine, laboratory animal medicine, and theriogenology (animal reproduction).

Veterinary specialties

In veterinary medicine, there are a variety of specialities to meet the health and well-being needs of different types of animals.

Sugery:

Surgery is the that is responsible for surgical interventions to diagnose, prevent injuries or



performing on animals treat or diseases, disorders.

Spay and Neuter:

Spay and neuter are common surgical procedures performed on animals to prevent unwanted reproduction and promote their overall health and well-being. These procedures can be performed on domestic animals, as well as farm animals.



Dermatology

Veterinary dermatology is the branch dedicated to the study, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin, hair and nails in animals.

Skin examinations and diagnosis: Veterinary dermatologists perform thorough examinations of the skin, hair and nails to evaluate the skin health of animals. They use advanced diagnostic techniques, such as skin scrapings, cytology biopsies and allergic tests, to identifye the underlying cause of dermatological problems.

Treatment of skin infections: Dermatologists treat a variety of skin infections, including bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections. This may involve prescribing topical or systemic medications, such as antibiotics.

Allergy management: Skin allergies are common in animals and can be triggered by a variety of allergens, including foods, dust mites, pollen, and chemicals.

Oncology

Veterinary the branch the study, treatment of



oncology is dedicated to diagnosis and cancer in

animals. Veterinary oncologists are trained to identify a wide variety of tumors and neoplasms in domestic, exotic, and farm animals, and develop treatment plans.

Cancer diagnosis: Veterinarians use a variety of diagnostic techniques, such as biopsies, cytology, blood tests and imaging tests (X-rays, ultrasounds, MRIs, CT scans), to

confirm the presence of cancer in animals and determine the nature and the spread of the disease.

Oncological surgery: In some cases, surgical removal of the tumor is the first step in the treatment of cancer in animals. Oncologists are trained to perform a wide range of surgical procedures, from the removal of superficial tumors to more complex surgeries to address internal neoplasms.

Chemotherapy: Chemotherapy is a common treatment for many types of cancer in animals. It consists of the administration of chemotherapy drugs that help destroy cancer

Physiotherapy

is a focuses



Veterinary physiotherapy discipline that on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of musculoskeletal disorders in animals.

Evaluation and diagnosis: Veterinary physical therapists perform thorough evaluations of the physical function and mobility of animals, using tests of range of motion, muscle strength, flexibility and coordination to identify problem areas and determine the extent of injury from the disease.

Manual therapy: Manual therapy includes a variety of physical manipulation techniques, such as massages, stretches, or joint mobilization, that help reduce pain.

Therapeutic exercise: they design individualized exercise programs that adapt to the specific needs of each animal. These programs may include strengthening, stretching, balance and coordination exercises to improve muscle function.



Biography

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