



**Nombre del Alumno:** Daniela Paola Aguilon Santizo

**Nombre del tema:** La Importancia De La Veterinaria En Los Diferentes Campos Profesionales.

**Parcial:** 1º

**Nombre de la Materia:** Inglés 1

**Nombre del Asesor:** Eduardo Enrique Arreola Jiménez

**Nombre de la Licenciatura:** Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia

**Cuatrimestre:** 1º

## Index

**1. Introduction.....**

**2. Animal health.....**

Diagnosis and treatments.....

Disease prevention, medical care.....

**3. Public Health.....**

**4. Agricultural .....**

Companies aimed at the agricultural sector.....

Livestock / Livestock production: Pigs, poultry, fish,  
etc.....

**5. Clinic .....**

Veterinary clinics.....

Zoos and wildlife rehabilitation centers.....

Equestrian Centers/Racecourses.....

In the field.....

**8. Conclusion.....**

**9. Bibliography.....**

<https://medvetsite.com/campos-de-accion-en-medicina-veterinaria/>

## Introduction

Veterinary medicine is a fundamental discipline that goes beyond the simple care of animals. Their impact extends to multiple professional fields. Veterinarians are essential in the prevention and control of zoonotic diseases, those that can be transmitted between animals and humans.

This not only protects animals, but also safeguards the health of human communities. In the area of food safety, veterinarians ensure that animal products are safe for human consumption. They carry out inspections on farms and slaughterhouses, ensuring that animal health and welfare regulations are complied with. This is essential to prevent foodborne illness and to maintain consumer confidence.



## Animal health

Veterinary public health is a branch of veterinary medicine that focuses on the intersection between animal health, human health, and the environment. Its main objective is to prevent and control zoonotic diseases (those that can be transmitted between animals and humans) and to promote animal welfare, thus contributing to the overall health of communities.

- Diagnosis and treatments:

Diagnosis and treatment in the context of veterinary public health refers to the processes by which diseases in animals are identified and managed, as well as their potential impact on human health.

Zoonotic Disease Prevention: Veterinarians play a crucial role in identifying, preventing and controlling diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans, such as rabies, avian influenza or the Ebola virus.

- Disease prevention, medical care:

Disease prevention in the field of veterinary public health is essential to protect both animal and human health. Here are some key strategies to prevent diseases.

Vaccination:

Vaccination is one of the most effective tools to prevent diseases in animals. Vaccines against rabies, parvovirus, distemper and other diseases are essential to protect animals and prevent transmission to humans.



## Public Health

This is the field of action where veterinarians may have the greatest relevance in their contribution to human health worldwide. Health organizations around the world require veterinarians to rigorously inspect control points where there are possible risks of spreading zoonotic diseases (transmission of diseases from animals to humans) and anthroozoonotic diseases (transmission of diseases from humans to animals), in order to avoid the occurrence of epidemics or pandemics in humans. These possible risk factors include means of transmission such as the consumption of contaminated food (meat, milk), through airways or by direct contact with mucous membranes or biological secretions of sick animals.

The biological cycles of parasites that are shared between species (in which different animal intermediates are involved), in order to interfere with the cycles (naturally or artificially).

Pathologies of bacterial or infectious causes (zoonotic and/or anthroozoonotic).

## Agricultural

In this area, zootechnical veterinarians are also of great relevance, since animal production is closely related to the health part when it comes to producing safe food for humans. These activities include monitoring vaccinations, controlling outbreaks when a disease is triggered in these populations, preventing and treating diseases, correct design of facilities, distribution of animals at different stages of the production process, nutrition and reproduction.

- Companies aimed at the agricultural sector:

Holding management positions or consulting as an independent.

- Livestock / Livestock production: Pigs, poultry, fish, etc.

As an advisor, coordinator, supervisor, management, among others.



## Clinic

Working in “Clinic” refers to all activities related to medicine purely speaking: internal medicine, diagnosis and prevention of diseases, treatments, etc

- Veterinary clinics:

This is one of the most well-known environments for people who are usually not very related to the profession

- Zoos and wildlife rehabilitation centers:

To practice in zoos and wildlife rehabilitation centers, veterinarians must have greater knowledge in Wildlife Medicine, a highly specialized area that involves mastering anatomy, physiology, and pharmacology in species that function completely differently from each other.

- Equestrian Centers/Racecourses:

They require veterinarians to supervise activities related to the preparation, training and physical rehabilitation of recreational horses. Therefore it is closely related to the areas of physiotherapy, orthopedics, among others.



*Working in the field is common for specialists:*

\*Medicine of large species (Equine and/or bovine).

\*Veterinary pathology.

\*Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science.

\*Veterinary Microbiology.

\*Veterinary Parasitology.

\*Bovine and/or Equine Reproduction.

\*Animal nutrition.

\*Surgeon.



## Conclusión

In conclusion, veterinary medicine not only focuses on animal care, but also has a direct impact on public health, food production, and environmental conservation. Its influence extends to multiple sectors, proving to be an essential profession in our society.

