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INTRODUCTION

VETERINARY MEDICINE IS MUCH MORE THAN THE CLINICAL CARE OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL.

IT IS AN INTEGRAL SCIENCE THAT PROTECTS PUBLIC HEALTH, ENSURES FOOD SAFETY, CONTRIBUTES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

AND PROMOTES ANIMAL WELFARE. IN A WORLD WHERE ZOONOTIC DISEASES, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND BIODIVERSITY LOSS REPRESENT INCREASING THREATS, THE ROLE OF THE VETERINARIAN BECOMES INCREASINGLY RELEVANT.

UNDER THE CONCEPT OF ONE HEALTH IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT HUMAN, ANIMAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ARE CLOSELY LINKED.

THEREFORE, THE VETERINARIAN'S WORK IS NOT LIMITED TO ATTENDING ANIMAL IN HOSPITALS OR CLINICS, BUT ALSO ENCOMPASSES AREAS SUCH AS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, SPECIES CONSERVATION, AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

IN MEXICO, INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS THE NATIONAL SERVICE OF HEALTH, SAFETY AND AGRI-FOOD QUALITY (SENASICA) AND THE FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AN ZOOTECHNICS AT UNAM ARE EXAMPLES OF HOW THIS DISCIPLINE ALIGNS WITH PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, AND SUSTAINABILITY.

THE PARTICIPATION OF VETERINARIANS IN VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS, PEST CONTROL, WILDLIFE SURVEILLANCE, AND SANITARY CERTIFICATIONS ENSURES THAT BOTH PEOPLE AND ECOSYSTEMS REMAIN IN BALANCE.



THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS WORK IS TO ANALYZE THE ROLE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN ITS DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS IN A STRUCTURED MANNER.

FORD THIS, IT, ITS CONCEPTS AND FUNDAMENTALS EXAPCES OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE, MAIN CHANGES CURRENTLY FACED, AS WELL AS ITS ETH, CAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE WILL BE PRESENTED.

FINALLY, A CONCLUSION IN THE 21ST CENTRY.

CONCEPTS AND FUNDAMENTALS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

VETERINARY MEDICINE IS A SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL DISCIPLINE THAT INTEGRATES KNOWLEDGE FROM BIOLOGY, MEDICINE, ANIMAL SCIENCE, AND PUBLIC HEALTH. ITS MAIN FOUNDATION IS THE 'STUDY OF ANIMALS IN ALL THEIR DIMENSIONS', PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, NUTRITION, BEHAVIOUR, REPRODUCTION, AND DISEASES. HOWEVER, ITS SCOPE GOES BEYOND INDIVIDUAL ANIMAL CARE, AS IT ALSO FOCUSES ON THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

ONE OF THE CONCEPTUAL PILLARS OF MODERN VETERINARY MEDICINE IS THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH. THIS PARADIGM RECOGNIZES THAT HUMAN HEALTH, ANIMAL HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ARE INTERDEPENDENT. IN THIS WAY, THE VETERINARIAN'S WORK BECOMES ESSENTIAL IN PREVENTING ZOONOTIC DISEASES SUCH AS RABIES, AVIAN INFLUENZA, BRUCELLOSIS, OR SALMONELLOSIS. THESE PATHOLOGIES NOT ONLY AFFECT ANIMALS BUT CAN ALSO BE TRANSMITTED TO HUMANS, WITH SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS.

ANOTHER ESSENTIAL FOUNDATION IS FOOD SAFETY. VETERINARIANS PARTICIPATE IN THE INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ABATOIRS, PROCESSING PLANTS AND DISTRIBUTION CHAINS OF ANIMAL-BASED FOODS, ENSURING THAT THE PRODUCTS ARE SAFE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

THIS GUARANTEES THAT THE POPULATION RECEIVES FOOD.

FREE FROM CONTAMINANTS, CHEMICAL RESIDUES, OR INFECTION AGENTS.

FURTHERMORE, VETERINARY MEDICINE INTEGRATES THE COMPONENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE, WHICH SEEKS TO GUARANTEE ADEQUATE LIVING CONDITION, NUTRITION, DIGNIFIED TREATMENT AND RESPECT FOR LIVING BEINGS.

THIS APPROACH NOT ONLY RESPONDS TO AN ETHICAL IMPERATIVE BUT IS ALSO RELATED TO PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS.

IN SUMMARY, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE COMBINE SCIENCE, ETHICS, AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

ITS ROLE IS NOT LIMITED TO CLINICAL PRACTICE BUT EXTENDS TO PUBLIC HEALTH, FOOD SAFETY, AND THE PRESERVATION OF BALANCE BETWEEN HUMANS, ANIMALS AND ECOSYSTEMS.

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ONE HEALTH

THE CONCEPT OF ONE HEALTH IS A CONTEMPORARY PARADIGM THAT RECOGNIZES THE INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN HUMAN HEALTH, ANIMAL HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

THIS COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH POSITS THAT A TRUE STATE OF WELL BEING IN SOCIETY CANNOT BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT SIMULTANEOUSLY ENSURING THE HEALTH OF ANIMALS AND ECOSYSTEMS.

GLOBALIZATION, URBANIZATION, INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AS WELL AS CLIMATE CHANGE, HAVE INCREASED THE RISK OF ZOONOTIC DISEASE SPREAD.

IN THIS CONTEXT, VETERINARY MEDICINE PLAYS A STRATEGIC ROLE AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH.

VETERINARIANS PARTICIPATE IN MASS VACCINATION PROGRAMS, VECTOR CONTROL, WILDLIFE MONITORING AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS THAT AIM TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF THESE DISEASES.

IN MEXICO, FOR EXAMPLE, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PLANS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN COLLABORATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND THE NATIONAL SECRETARY OF HEALTH, SAFETY AND AGRICULTURE QUALITY (SENASICA). THESE ACTIONS HAVE CONTROLLED DISEASES SUCH AS FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS, AND AVIAN INFLUENZA, REINFORCING THE COUNTRY'S SANITARY SECURITY.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, ORGANIZATION LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO), THE WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (WOAH) AND FAO PROMOTE THE JOINT STRATEGIES UNDER THE ONE HEALTH PRINCIPLE.

THESE COLLABORATIONS ALLOW THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMON BIOSECURITY PROTOCOLS, RAPID DIAGNOSTICS, AND COORDINATED RESPONSES TO HEALTH EMERGENCIES.

IN SUMMARY, THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH CONSOLIDATES VETERINARY MEDICINE AS A FUNDAMENTAL ACTOR IN DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL, PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION, AND BIODIVERSITY PREVENTION.

IT REPRESENTS A PARADIGM SHIFT THAT RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION TO FACE THE 21ST-CENTURY HEALTH CHALLENGES.

ZOONOSES AND PUBLIC HEALTH

ZOONOSES ARE DISEASES TRANSMITTED BETWEEN ANIMALS AND HUMANS.

THEY REPRESENT A PRIORITY CHALLENGE FOR GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH, AS IT IS ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 60% OF EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINATE FROM ANIMALS.

CLEAR EXAMPLES INCLUDE RABIES, BRUCELLOSIS, AVIAN INFLUENZA, SALMONELLOSIS, AND RECENTLY, COVID-19 WHOSE ORIGIN IS ASSOCIATED WITH ANIMAL RESERVATION.

IN THIS CONTEXT, VETERINARY MEDICINE PLAYS AN ESSENTIAL ROLE IN PREVENTING, DETECTING, AND CONTROLLING THESE DISEASES. VETERINARIANS WORK ON PET VACCINATION, VECTOR CONTROL SUCH AS MOSQUITOES AND TICKS, REGULATION OF ANIMAL TRANSPORT, AND SUPERVISION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND ABATTOIRS.

THESE ACTIONS HELP BREAK TRANSMISSION CHAINS THAT COULD PUT THE POPULATION AT RISK.

MEXICO HAS HISTORICALLY FACED PROBLEMS WITH ZOONOTIC DISEASES, SUCH AS RABIES TRANSMITTED BY DOGS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

THANKS TO VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS AND ANIMAL CONTROL PROGRAMS, SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE, ALTHOUGH CHALLENGES REMAIN IN RURAL COMMUNITIES WITH LIMITED ACCESS TO MEDICAL AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

FOOD SAFETY AND SANITARY AND REGULATION.

ONE OF THE MOST RELEVANT FIELDS OF VETERINARIE MEDICINE IS ENSURING THE SAFETY OF ANIMALS-BASED FOODS

VETERINARIANS PARTICIPATE IN ALL STAGES OF THE PRODUCTION ON FARMS AND RANCHES TO THE TRANSPORTATION SLAUGHTER/ PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODS SUCH AS MEAT MILK EGGS AND FISH

FOOD SAFETY MEANS THAT FOODS ARE SAFE, THAT IS FREE FROM BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (BACTERIA, VIRUSES, PARASITES) CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS (ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUES, PESTICIDES, HEAVY METALS AND PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS).

TO ACHIEVE THIS VETERINARIANS CONDUCTS INSPECTION LABORATORY ANALYSES AND SANITARY CERTIFICATIONS THAT ENSURE PRODUCTS MEET NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.

IN MEXICO, ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS SENASICA REGULATE AND SUPERVISE PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING PROCESSES.

THE PARTICIPATION OF VETERINARIANS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES ALLOWS DETENTION OF SICK ANIMALS AND PREVENTS THEIR MEATS FROM ENTERING HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

LINKS, THEY ENSURE THAT ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS ARE FOLLOWED DURING SLAUGHTER WHICH IS NOT ONLY AN ETHICAL INSURE BUT ALSO A FACTOR THAT INFLUENCES THE QUALITY OF THE FINAL PRODUCT.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL THE FAO AND WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS ESTABLISH BASIC FOOD SAFETY GUIDELINES.

VETERINARIANS PLAY A KEY ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING THESE STANDARDS, CAN BE SAFELY MARKETED BOTH LOCALLY AND GLOBALLY.

FOOD SAFETY IS ALSO DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF FOOD BORNE DISEASES SUCH AS SALMONELLOSIS, LISTERIOSIS, OR E. COLI.

THESE PATHOLOGIES, IN ADDITION TO GENERATION HEALTH SYSTEMS.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH VETERINARY MEDICINE IS ESSENTIAL FOR ENSURING HEALTHY AND SAFE FOOD.

CONSERVATION AND ANIMAL WELFARE

VETERINARY MEDICINE ALSO PLAYS A FUNDAMENTAL ROLE IN SPECIES CONSERVATION AND ANIMAL WELFARE. TWO AREAS THAT HAVE GAINED GREAT RELEVANCE IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND GROWING SOCIAL CONCERN FOR ANIMAL RIGHTS.

ANIMAL WELFARE IS BASED ON ENSURING THE FIVE 'FREEDOMS' PROPOSED BY THE WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (WOAH): FREEDOM FROM HUNGER AND THE ABILITY TO EXPRESS NATURAL BEHAVIOR.

VETERINARIANS APPLY THESE PRINCIPLES IN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION, COMPANION ANIMAL CLINIC, AND 2008, PROMOTING DIGNIFIED LIVING CONSTITUTION AND REDUCING UNNECESSARY SUFFERING.

REGARDING CONSERVATION, VETERINARIANS PARTICIPATE IN ASSESSING SPECIES RISK FOR EXTINCTION. IN MEXICO THERE ARE INITIATIVES TO RESCUE SEA TURTLES.

IN CONCLUSION, CONSERVATION AND ANIMAL WELFARE ARE NOT ISOLATED AREAS BUT INTEGRAL COMPONENTS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

RESEARCH, PUBLIC POLICIES AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE
STRONGEST FOUNDATIONS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

THANKS TO IT VACCINES, ANTIBIOTICS, ASSISTED
PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES, AND ADVANCED
DIAGNOSTIC METHODS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED
ALLOWING IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH
AND PRODUCTIVITY WHILE PREVENTING RISKS
TO HUMANS.

VETERINARIANS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE
IN STUDIES ON EPIDEMIOLOGIA, ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTENCE, ANIMAL GENETICS, NUTRITIONS,
BIOTECHNOLOGY, AND APPLIED ECOLOGY.

THIS RESEARCH NOT ONLY HAS AN ACADEMIC
IMPACT BUT ALSO TRANSLATES INTO PUBLIC
POLICIES THAT STRENGTHEN PUBLIC HEALTH
AND FOOD SAFETY.

IN MEXICO, INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS UNAM, THE
AUTONOMOUS METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY (UAM),
AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY,
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK RESEARCH
DEVELOP PROJECTS THAT INTEGRATE VETERINARY
MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE AND HUMAN HEALTH.

CHALLENGES AND LOCAL CASES IN MEXICO

IN MEXICO VETERINARIE MEDICINE FACES A SERIES OF PARTICULAR CHALLENGE LINKED TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY, TERRITORIAL BREADTH, AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTS AMONG REGIONS.

ALTHOUGH SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN DISEASE CONTROL AND FOOD SAFETY, CHALLENGES REMAIN THAT REQUIRE PRIORITY ATTENTION.

ONE OF THE MAIN CHALLENGES IS CONTROLLING ZOONOTIC DISEASES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES WHERE ACCESS TO MEDICAL AND VETERINARY SERVICES IS LIMITED.

IN THESE AREA, BACKYARD ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WITHOUT PROPER SANITARY MEASURES FACILITATE THE TRANSMISSION OF PATHOLOGIES SUCH AS BRUCELLOSIS, BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS, AND RABIES.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CHANG IS REGULARITY CLANDESTINE ANIMAL SLAUGHTER, A PRACTICE THAT STILL PERSISTS IN SOME MUNICIPALITIES.

NATIONAL AND GLOBAL PROGRAMS

MEDICINE VETERINARIE IS INTEGRATED WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS THAT SEEKS TO ENSURE PUBLIC HEALTH, FOOD SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.

THESE PROGRAMS THAT SEEK TO ENSURE PUBLIC HEALTH, FOOD SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.

THESE PROGRAMS ARE FUNDAMENTAL BECAUSE THEY ESTABLISH UNIFORM GUIDELINES, COORDINATE EFFORTS BETWEEN COUNTRIES AND RESPOND RAPIDLY TO HEALTH EMERGENCIES.

IN EN MEXICO, ONE OF THE PROMOTED ORGANIZATION IS THE NATIONAL SERVICE FOR HEALTH SAFETY AND AGRICULTURE-FOOD QUALITY RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH.

IT FUNCTION INCLUDE DISEASE ERADICATION, CERTIFICATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCT, AND SUPERVISION OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

PROGRAMS SUCH AS CAMPAIGNS AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS AND BRUCELLA HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED THE INCIDENCE OF THESE DISEASES

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IS A FUNDAMENTAL FIELD OF ACTION FOR VETERINARY MEDICINE, ESPECIALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE EXPANSION OF HUMAN ACTIVITY IN NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS.

VETERINARIANS INTERVENE IN RESCUE REHABILITATION, CONSERVATION, AND POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR WILD SPECIES.

IN MEXICO, INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS (PROTEPA) AND CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS WORK TOGETHER WITH VETERINARIANS TO RESCUE ANIMALS AFFECTED BY HUMAN ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS FOREST FIRE OR ZOO COLLISIONS.

ONCE STABILIZED, ANIMALS ARE ~~RE~~ INTRODUCED INTO TRANSFERRED TO SPECIALIZED MANAGEMENT UNITS.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT AREA IS SANITARY CONTROL IN ZOOS AND NATURAL RESERVED WILDLIFE OF ESTABLISHED SURVIVAL AND ASSISTED PRODUCTION, THEIR SUPERVISED AND WELFARE OF THESE POPULATION ARE ENSURED.

CHANGES AND OBSTACLE OF MEDICINE VETERINARY

VEGETARIANISM MEDICINE FACES MULTIPLE CHALLENGE IN THE 21ST CENTURY, DERIVED FROM GLOBAL CHANGES IN HEALTH, ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

THESE CHALLENGE TEST NOT ONLY THE TECHNICAL CAPABILITY OF PROFESSIONALS BUT ALSO THEIR ETHICAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT.

ONE OF THE MAIN CHALLENGES IS CLIMATE CHANGE, WHICH ALTERS ECOSYSTEMS AND FAVORS THE EMERGENCE OF NEW VECTOR Borne DISEASES.

MOSQUITOES, TICKS, AND OTHER ORGANISMS EXPAND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AREAS INCREASING THE RISKS OF ZOONOSIS IN REGIONS WHERE THEY PREVIOUSLY DID NOT EXIST.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE IS IT THE GLOBALIZATION OF ANIMAL AND FOOD TRADE, WHICH FACILITATES THE RAPID SPREAD OF TRANSBOUNDARY DISEASES.

PREVENTION PANDEMIC

PANDEMIC PREVENTION IS ONE OF THE MOST URGENT CHALLENGES OF CONTEMPORARY VETERINARY MEDICINE.

MOST OF THE EMERGING DISEASES THAT HAVE AFFECTED HUMANITY IN THE LAST CENTURY HAVE A ZOONOTIC ORIGIN.

EXAMPLES INCLUDE HIV, EBOLA, AVIAN, INFLUENZA SWINE FLU, AND COVID-19.

VETERINARIANS PLAY A KEY ROLE IN EARLY OUTBREAK DETECTION.

THROUGH SURVEILLANCE IN DOMESTIC AND WILD ANIMALS IT IS POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY PATHOGENS BEFORE THEY CROSS THE BARRIER TO HUMANS.

THIS WORK IS ESPECIALLY RELEVANT IN MARKETS, FARMS, AND NATURAL RESERVES, WHERE HUMAN ANIMALS INTERACTION IS MORE FREQUENT.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BIOSOCURITY MEASURES OF FARMS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE IS ALSO ESSENTIAL.

CHANGES OBSTACLE OF MEDICINE VETERINARY

VETERINARY MEDICINE FACES MULTIPLE CHANGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY, DERIVED FROM GLOBAL CHANGES IN HEALTH, ECONOMY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

THESE CHANGES TEST NOT ONLY THE TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF PROFESSIONAL BUT ALSO THEIR ETHICAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT.

ONE OF THE MAIN CHANGES IS CLIMATE CHANGE WITH ALTERS ECOSYSTEMS AND FAVORS THE EMERGENCE

CONCLUSION

VETERINARY MEDICINE, TRADITION ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL CARE OF ANIMAL, HAS CONSOLIDATED IN THE 21ST CENTURY AS A STRATEGIC, DISCIPLINE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, FOOD SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ITS MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCOPE MAKE IT A CENTRAL AXIS WITH THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH WITH RECOGNIZES THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF HUMAN, ANIMAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

THOUGHTS - THIS WORKS, THE FOUNDATION OF THE PROTECTION, ITS IMPACT ON ZOOLOGICAL PREVENTION, FOOD SAFETY, BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, AND PANDEMIC PREVENTION FOOD SAFETY, HAVE BEEN ANALYZED.