



Nombre del alumno: López Baldibieso Yurem

Docente: Arreola Jimenez Eduardo Enrique

Asignatura: Ingles I

Grado: 1er Cuatrimestre

Tema: La importancia de la veterinaria en los diferentes campos profesionales.

Nombre de la actividad: Investigación

Lugar: Tapachula, Chiapas

Fecha de entrega: 27 de Septiembre 2025

Index

	Page
1-Sumary	1
2-Introduction	2
3- Concep and dñimition of veterinari mediane.....	3
4-situation of veterinary medicine in Mexico.....	4
5-Animal Heath (clinical, diagnostic and preventive care).....	5
6-Food Production and Safety.....	6
7-Public Health and zoonosis control.....	7
8-Research and Teaching.....	8
9-conclusion.....	9
10-Litirature.....	10

Summary

Veterinary medicine deals with the health of animals and farm animals and wild animals. It not only cures diseases but also prevents them and helps ensure healthy food for people. In Mexico, veterinarians work in clinics, farms, and vaccination campaigns, in addition to supporting species conservation. Their work is essential to linking animal welfare with human health food safety, and environmental.

Introduction

Veterinary medicine is a profession that encompasses multiple fields of action and whose importance goes far beyond pet care. Veterinarians are involved in animal health, food production, scientific research, species conservation and public health protection. Each of these areas requires specialized knowledge and commitment to animal and human well-being.

In various professional fields, the work of veterinarians is essential to ensuring quality food, preventing human diseases, and maintaining environmental balance.

Concept and definition of veterinary medicine.

Veterinary medicine is the discipline that studies, diagnoses, prevents, and treats animal diseases. It focuses on the well-being of domestic, farm wild, and exotic species. Its purpose is not only to keep pets healthy but also to ensure the safety of food of animal origin, protect public health, and contribute to biodiversity conservation.

This profession belongs to the health sciences but stands out because a veterinarian does not specialize in only one species, as human doctors do, but in many. A veterinarian may treat a dog with parvovirus, a cow with mastitis, a bird with respiratory problems, or even a reptile. For this, they require broad knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, and nutrition across different species.

Since ancient times, animals have been essential for human life. In civilizations such as Egypt, Greece, and India there were specialists who cared for horses, cattle and camels, as they were vital. This knowledge was organized and transformed into a professional career, with academic programs recognized worldwide.

Veterinary medicine also includes animal science, which focuses on the management, feeding, and genetic improvement of domestic and farm animals. This makes the profession very broad, as it not only seeks to cure diseases but also to improve production and the responsible use of animal resources.

Moreover, the veterinarian's role is crucial in the prevention of zoonoses, which are diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans such as rabies or salmonellosis. In this way, veterinary medicine directly links animal wellbeing with human health.

situation of veterinary medicine in Mexico.

In Mexico, veterinary medicine is a profession of great social and economic importance. It is estimated that there are more than 79,000 active veterinary zootechnicians in the country. The first veterinary school in Mexico was opened in 1853 as part of the National School of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine in San Jacinto.

Regarding education, the faculty of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry CFMVZ/ UNAM is one of the most emblematic in the country. In the 2023-2024 academic year, the demand for applicants was very high; of the 7,946 applicants, 1,159 places were allocated; approximately 68% of the admitted applicants were women.

In the labor market, the Mexican Labor Observatory reports that the average salary of a veterinarian is around 10,698 pesos per month. The distribution of professionals also shows inequalities: approximately 38.8% are self-employed, only 13.8% have their own clinic, and the rest are salaried employees.

The government recognizes their strategic role in animal health, food safety, and zoonotic disease prevention programs. For example, national rabies vaccination campaigns and zoonotic pest control are coordinated between health and veterinary authorities.

A current challenge is balancing the growing demand for veterinary services (due to the increase in pet ownership and animal production) with the regulation, infrastructure, and financing required to ensure throughout the country.

Animal Health (Clinical, Diagnostic and Preventive care)

Animal health is one of the most visible fields of the veterinary profession. It includes clinical services, disease diagnosis, surgical care, emergency procedures, and disease prevention for companion animals (dog, cats, exotic birds, etc). Veterinarians provide consultations, vaccinations, deworming, and surgery. For production animals, they go directly to the field or farm to monitor and treat diseases that affect production.

Diagnosis includes laboratory tests, blood studies, molecular biology, microbiological test, and imaging (X-rays, ultrasound). These resources are used to identify the cause of diseases, define appropriate treatment, and monitor recovery.

Prevention is an essential component: mass vaccination campaigns in animal populations, internal and external parasite control programs, farm biosecurity (isolation, disinfection, quarantines), and epidemiological surveillance to detect outbreaks. In addition, veterinarians work to control emerging and re-emerging diseases. For example, in the event of outbreaks, for example, in the event of outbreaks in animals, containment measures can be activated to prevent spread to other populations.

This field also encompasses animal welfare: ensuring that animals live in adequate conditions of space, food, and handling, and that they do not suffer unnecessary stress or pain. Animal health is the foundation of all other veterinary fields: without healthy animals, there can be no efficient production, safe food, or control of zoonoses.

Food Production and safety

One of the most critical roles of veterinarians is ensuring that animal products (meat, milk, eggs) are safe, nutritious, and harmless. On farms, veterinarians oversee livestock health, epidemiology, nutrition, reproductive management, and genetics to optimize production.

They also participate in the inspection of slaughterhouses and slaughterhouses to ensure that slaughterhouses, animals are healthy before slaughter (ante-mortem inspection) and after slaughter (post-mortem inspection). They reject carcasses with signs of disease, monitor chemical residues, maintain facility hygiene, and validate the cold chain. These tasks are essential to prevent diseased or contaminated animal products from reaching the consumer.

The veterinarian also collaborates in the development of national and international health standards and regulations for exports. He or she must ensure that production facilities meet quality and safety standards.

Furthermore, farms implement biosecurity programs, strategic vaccinations, and constant surveillance to prevent diseases that could affect production. Economic losses due to diseases can be very high without surveillance.

The field is the intersection of animal health and public health, as what happens to animals directly affects the safety of the food people consume.

Public Health and Zoonosis Control

Veterinary Public health is the set of activities in which veterinary medicine is linked to the protection of human health. Its central focus is the control and eradication of zoonoses - diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans - such as rabies, brucellosis, leptospirosis, salmonellosis, among others.

Among the actions performed by veterinarians are epidemiological surveillance, sample collection, outbreak analysis, community education, and coordination with health authorities. They also perform food inspections and control of contaminated residues.

Another function is the health and safety inspection of animal products: ensuring that production, transportation, and processing areas meet hygiene standards and do not pose a risk to people.

Veterinary public health also collaborates with community education initiatives: promoting responsible pet ownership, sterilization, vaccinations of domestic animals.

This field is key to preventing human epidemics of animal origin and ensuring safe coexistence between animal and people.

Research and Teaching

Research and Teaching are Cornerstones of Veterinary medicine, enabling the generation of new scientific knowledge and training professionals capable of addressing current challenges. In Universities and research centers, veterinarians study Genetics, biotechnology, Immunology, emerging diseases, assisted reproduction, Pharmacology, and ecology.

These projects may focus on developing new vaccines, more effective treatments, molecular diagnostics, cloning, or genetic improvement to improve disease resistance.

Teaching - the training of veterinary students and specialists - is essential for transmitting up-to-date knowledge and scientific methods. Many veterinarians choose academic careers, teaching classes, coordinating laboratories, and serving as tutors or mentors.

Furthermore, veterinary research can be linked to other interdisciplinary fields: public health, ecology, climate change, and environmental sciences. This allows for addressing complex problems such as emerging diseases and the environmental impact on animal health.

Applied research may also be carried out in private companies or institutes, for example in the veterinary pharmaceutical industry to develop new medicines and biologics.

Conclusion

Veterinary medicine is an indispensable profession in various areas of society. Its work not only focuses on animal health but also directly influences food quality, disease prevention, and biodiversity conservation. Each professional field in which it participates reflects its importance and the commitment of veterinarians to animal and human well-being. Recognizing the value of this discipline allows us to understand that its role transcends clinics and offices, impacting public health, the economy, and environmental protection.

Literature

1- Concept and definition of veterinary medicine

- Colegio oficial de Veterinarios Valladolid. (S.F). Campos Profesionales. Recuperado de <https://www.colvetualladolid.es/campos-Profesionales>

2- Situation of veterinary medicine in Mexico

- Universidad autónoma de México (UNAM). (S.F.) Medicina Veterinaria y zootecnia [Oferta académica]. Recuperado de <https://oferta.unam.mx/medicina-veterinaria.htm>

3- Animal health (clinical, diagnostic and preventive care)

- Colegio oficial de Veterinarios Valladolid. (S.F). Campos Profesionales. Recuperado de <https://www.colvetualladolid.es/campos-Profesionales>

4- Food production and safety

- Contexto Ganadero. (2019, 26 de abril). Veterinario y salud en bioma Ideal en Ganadería. recuperado de <https://www.contextoganadero.com/ganaderia-sostenible/veterinario-y-salud-en-bioma-ideal-en-ganaderia>.

5- Public Health and zoonosis control

- Organización Panamericana de la Salud (PAHO). El médico veterinario en la protección de alimentos y el control de zoonosis, recuperado de https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/16909/097n4p2_98.pdf

6- Research and Teaching

- González Salas R. (2025). La medicina veterinaria en la conservación del medio ambiente. Recuperado de <https://ve.scielo.org/scielo.php>