

UDS

Nombre del Alumno: Raul Sanchez Aguilar

docente: Eduardo E. Arreola Jimenez

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INDICE

- Resumen
- Introducción

• Desarrollo

- * 3.1. Veterinary Clinical Medicine
- * 3.2. Veterinary Public Health
- * 3.3. Veterinary Medicine in Production
- * 3.4. Veterinary Research
- * 3.5. Veterinary Conservation Medicine

• Conclusion

• Bibliografía

RESUMEN

Veterinary medicine is not limited to pet care, but plays a fundamental role in multiple professional areas. From clinical care to scientific research, Veterinarians are actively involved in public health, food production, environmental conservation, and the advancement of scientific knowledge. The document analyzes the relevance of the Veterinary profession in these different fields, demonstrating that its impact goes far beyond individual animal care.

Veterinary medicine is key to the global well-being of people, animals, and ecosystems.

INTRODUCTION

When the word "Veterinary" is mentioned, many people immediately think of clinics where dogs and cats are treated. However, this image represents only one part of a much more complex and multifaceted profession.

Veterinary medicine is deeply integrated into public health systems, the food industry, biodiversity conservation and biomedical research. The purpose of this document is to show how veterinary medicine impacts various professional sectors and why its role is essential in a interconnected world, where human, animal, and environmental health are closely related. This interdisciplinary approach is known as "One Health", and highlights the importance of working together for the benefit of all living beings.

DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Veterinary Clinical Medicine

Veterinary clinical medicine is the most well-known branch and is focused on the direct care of domestic animals. Veterinary professionals diagnose, treat, and prevent diseases in companion animals such as dogs, cats, birds, reptiles, and others.

They also perform surgeries, dental procedures, vaccinations, and routine check-ups. The relationship between humans and pets has intensified in recent years, considering them family members.

This has led to advances in veterinary services, integrating technologies such as digital radiology, ultrasound, laboratory ophthalmology, and oncology.

Additionally, clinical veterinarians educate owners about nutrition, behavior, reproduction, and disease prevention, which improves animal welfare and also protects human families from possible zoonotic diseases.

3.2. Veterinary Public Health

Veterinary play a crucial role in public health. Many infectious diseases that affect humans have their origin in animals.

These are known as zoonoses and include diseases such as rabies, bovine tuberculosis, avian influenza, leptospirosis, toxoplasmosis and COVID-19.

Veterinary professionals participate in:

- * Vaccination campaigns to prevent transmission to humans.
- * Sanitary control in slaughterhouses and food processing centers.
- * Supervision of medication use and biological residues.
- * Detection and containment of epidemiological outbreaks.

In organizations such as WHO, FAO, and OIE, Veterinarians work alongside physicians and scientists risks. Their presence in government health institutions is vital to ensure safe food, and pandemic Prevention.

3.3. Veterinary Medicine in Production.

In the agricultural sector, veterinarians play an essential role in ensuring the health and productivity of animals destined for human consumption. This includes cattle, pigs, sheep, poultry, fish, and other farm animals. Their responsibilities include:

- * Control of contagious diseases that affect production
- * Application of vaccination and biosecurity programs.
- * Supervision of livestock facilities
- * Evaluation of meat, milk, eggs, and derived products quality.

The objective is to produce safe, high-quality food without compromising animal welfare or the environment.

Veterinary medicine in production also contributes to economic development and food security in countries.

3.4. Veterinary Research

Scientific research is a fundamental pillar of Veterinary medicine. Many medical and pharmaceutical advances, both in animals and humans, have been possible thanks to experimentation and knowledge generated by veterinarians. Areas of research include:

- * Development of vaccines and treatments
- * Study of emerging infectious diseases.
- * Biotechnology and animal genetics
- * Animal models for human medicine.
- * Ethology and animal welfare.

Veterinary researchers work in universities, pharmaceutical laboratories, disease control centers, and international organizations. Their contribution contributes to innovation and scientific.

3.5 Veterinary Conservation Medicine

Veterinary Conservation medicine plays a crucial role in preserving biodiversity and protecting ecosystems. Veterinarians work to prevent and control diseases in wildlife populations and to develop conservation strategies that balance human and animal health with environmental sustainability.

Their work includes:

- * Rehabilitation of injured or orphaned wildlife.

- * Development of conservation breeding programs for endangered species.

- * Study of disease ecology and epidemiology in wildlife populations.

- * Collaboration with conservation biologists, ecologists effective conservation.

Conclusion

Veterinary medicine is a multifaceted profession that plays a vital role in maintaining the health and well-being of animals, humans, and ecosystems.

From clinical care to scientific research, veterinarians are essential to ensuring the safety and quality of our food supply, preventing and controlling diseases, and promoting conservation and sustainability. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the importance of veterinary medicine will only continue to grow.

Key Points

- Veterinary medicine is a multifaceted profession that encompasses various areas, from clinical care to scientific research.
- Veterinarians play a vital role in maintaining the health and well-being of animals, humans, and ecosystems.
- Veterinary medicine is crucial for ensuring the safety and quality of our food supply, preventing and controlling diseases, conservation and sustainability.

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