

## A Shot Note on Veterinary Medicine

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### Commentary

**Received:** 21-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JPTS-22-52108; **Editor assigned:** 25- Jan-2022, Pre QC No. JPTS -22-52108(PQ); **Reviewed:** 8-Feb-2022, QC No. JPTS -22-52088; **Accepted:** 11-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. JPTS -22-52108(A); **Published:** 18-Feb-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2322-0139.10.1.004.

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**Keywords:** Veterinary medicine; Livestock; Domestic; Animal disease; Diagnosis

### ABSTRACT

Veterinary medicine is the discipline of medicine that deals with animal disease, disorder, and injury prevention, control, diagnosis, and treatment. Apart from that, it deals with livestock, breeding, nutrition research, and product creation. Veterinary medicine covers a large range of animal species, both domestic and wild, as well as a wide variety of illnesses that can affect individuals.

Veterinary medicine is widely practiced, under both proper supervision and without it. A veterinary physician (also known as a veterinarian, veterinary surgeon, or "vet") is in charge of professional therapy, however, para veterinary personnel such as veterinary nurses and technicians also play a major role. Other paraprofessionals with specific expertise, such as animal physiotherapy or dentistry, and life forms duties, such as farriers, can support this.

### INTRODUCTION

Veterinary science contributes to human health through the monitoring and controlling zoonotic disease (infectious disease spread from nonhuman animals to people), ensuring food safety, and conducting medical research. They also serve the food supply by monitoring and treating livestock, as well as mental health by keeping pets healthy

and long-lived. Depending on the sort of work, veterinary scientists frequently collaborate with epidemiologists and other health or natural scientists. Veterinarians are normally required by law to look after the welfare of animals. Veterinarians diagnose, treat, and care for the animals to keep them safe and healthy.

A veterinary physician was typically in charge of veterinary care and management (usually called a veterinarian, veterinary surgeon, or "vet" - doctor of veterinary medicine or veterinary medical doctor). In human medicine, this position is comparable to that of a physician or surgeon (medical doctor), and it requires a graduate program and accreditation.

The preponderance of veterinarians works in health centers, where they actively treat animals. Specially, they can work in general practice, treating all animals; specialize in a specific group of animals, such as companion animals, livestock, laboratory animals, zoo animals, or horses; or focus on species in a specific medical discipline, such as veterinary surgery, dermatology, cardiology, neurology, laboratory animal medicine, internal medicine, and more.

Veterinarians, like other medical providers, also make ethical decisions about their patients' care. The ethics of purely aesthetic treatments on animals, such as declawing cats, docking tails, cropping ears, and debarking dogs, are currently being discussed within the community.

On various mammal species, a vast range of surgeries and operations are undertaken, although not all of them are performed by veterinarians. For the first time in the world, an eye surgeon in Iran was able to perform safe vision problems on a fowl.

Randomized controlled trials are essential in veterinary medicine, just as they are in medicine, for determining the efficacy of a treatment. Clinical veterinary research, on the other hand, lags substantially behind human medical research, with fewer randomized controlled trials, worse quality trials, and an emphasis on research animals. The introduction of networks for the involvement of individual veterinary offices in randomized clinical trials is one possible improvement.

Veterinarian research includes animal prevention disease, control, diagnosis, and treatment, as well as basic biology, animal welfare, and care. Veterinary research spans species and encompasses the study of naturally occurring and deliberately created models of human and animal diseases, as well as research on interacting components such as food safety, wildlife and ecosystem health, zoonotic diseases, and public policy.