

Sign of health in animals

The most important signs of health in animals are the measurement of the rate of pulse and breathing and the condition of mucous membranes lining the eye, mouth, nose and rectum beside the appetite and the condition of the skin and hair and urine, feces and feces .

1. pulse rate

Pulse rate measurement shows the state of the circulatory system and the pulse rate for a full minute in the quiet animals either in the nerve cells of movement, the pulse is for half or quarter of a minute and hits the resulting number in(2 or 4) Respectively.

Pulses are measured in horses from the anus under the mandibular, in the cattle from the thoracic artery, in the sheep and goats from the femoral artery, and in the camels of the hypothalamic or thoracic artery.

There are natural factors that affect the rate of pulse in different animals, the most important of which is the following:

1. Type of animal

Each animal has its own pulse rate. Pulse rate is different for different species. In fast-growing animals, the pulse rate is higher than in others.

2. The size and age of the animal

Pulse rate is higher in small-sized animals than in large-sized animals, and pulse rate in young animals is higher than in large animals.

3. Sex

Pulse rate is higher in females than in males.

4. Physiological conditions

The rate of pulse increases during pregnancy, intense movement, stress and hard work, but soon returns to normal after rest.

Breathing speed

The rate of respiration shows the respiratory state and measured the speed of breathing in different animals by observing the height of the muscles of the chest, abdomen and waist. Each rise and fall is considered as one breath, as well as from the intensification of air vapor when it comes out of the nostrils in the cold air or low wing of the nose in the family, The number of times of breath per minute varies from one animal to another as well as in the different species as well as in the case of animal physiological size, pregnancy, movement and emotion.

Rectal temperature

One of the most important signs that indicate the condition of the animal healthy body temperature measurement so it should be measured and recorded in the morning and evening to determine the condition of the animal when there is a deviation in the general health of the animal. The temperature increases naturally after eating, training, during pregnancy, pregnancy, delivery and in high temperature environments.

Examination of the visible mucous membranes

The membranes lining the eye, nose, mouth and rectum are examined. The normal mucous membranes in the healthy animal are bright, free of stains and excretions. If we are stressed, this indicates fever (fever), although the yellow color indicates liver or yellow diseases, And general weakness, although the color dotted with blood points (hemorrhagic) .

Hair and skin

Skin and hair condition refers to the state of health in the body as the skin and hair condition is affected not only by skin diseases, but by diseases that affect the body in general. In the case of a healthy animal, the skin is bright, clean, soft, soft, and easy to move above the animal's body

In cases of skin diseases, hair loss and the presence of crusts as well as parasites on the outside of the body. It should be noted that a natural phenomenon is partial hair loss in horses and cattle in the spring and autumn and is replaced by new hair

Defecation and urination

1 . The horses species

The animal must have an appetite for eating with its lips without falling in the feeder. It should also be a natural defecation without difficulty or pain. The stool is the height of the body of balls as it descends from the anus and then crumbles as soon as it touches the surface of the earth and its color is natural. Type of eating should also be normal and free from mucus and intestinal worms as it should contain undigested food because it indicates a lack of digestion

The animal bites about 8 times every 24 hours and urinates several times a day. The amount of urine is estimated to be at least (1/4 - 1/2) one gallon at a time. The urine must be normal without pain and the color of the urine is naturally bright light yellow, non-toxic and without smelly .

2. The bovine species

The animal picks up the food with its mouth without chewing it to send it to the first part of the stomach compound rumen then the food then move to the cap the second part of the reticulum, which filter the food from the excess materials and then send food to the third part of the omasum, which sends it to the mouth again in the form Balls to chew the intestines in the mouth and mixed with saliva This process is called warming and then go to the food rennet IV in the stomach and into the intestines. These operations are performed by the healthy animal in a calm and simple manner.

Position of the animal

The proper horse stands on four lists and in rest can stand on three lists with the back legs on the hoof head or pull one of its front forward without laxity. The animal should be observed when entering and leaving the stable and also during walking and jogging

The healthy cows are raised head and when they fall on the ground first descend on the knee and then put the ends of the back under it and when the rise raises the back of the back first and then arches the back and stands on the front ends .

Ways to give medicines

1. Mouths : such as Boluses, tablets, capsules, powders,
2. through the nostrils : such as Nose drops and steaming
3. Through the eye : such as Ointment , Eye drops , Lotion
4. Per rectum : such as Suppositories , Pessaries, injection ,Enema
5. Per vagina : Such as vaginal and vaginal lupus
6. Intra mammary : such as Ointment , , lotions and injections
7. Over the skin : Such as ointments, Plister, , lotions and Tinctures
8. Through the skin : such as injection