



General Study and Importance of Veterinary Medicine: An Overview

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DESCRIPTION

Veterinary Medicine (VM) is the department of medicine that deals with illnesses, psychological condition and prevention of injury, managerial staff, diagnostic testing and treatment in animals. It is also deals with animal rearing, agricultural practices, breeding, nutrition research and product development. Veterinary medicine covers all species of animals, both domestic and wild animals and a wide range of diseases that can affect different species. Veterinary Medicine (VM) is widely implemented without professional supervision. Professional care is usually provided by a veterinary physician it is also called as a veterinarian, veterinary surgeon or "vet"), but it can also be provided by para-veterinary workers such as veterinary nursing staff or specialists. Other professionals with specific specialties, such as animal physiotherapy or dentistry and species specific roles, such as farriers, can be supplementing this.

Veterinary science helps human health by monitoring and maintaining zoonotic disease which means infectious disease transmitted from non-human animals to humans, ensuring food safety and conducting medical research. They also contribute to the increasing food supply through controlling and treating livestock health, as well as mental health by keeping animals healthy and lengthy. Depending on the type of work, veterinary scientists frequently collaborate with epidemiologists and other health or natural scientists. Ethically, veterinarians are obligated to care for the welfare of the animals. Veterinarians diagnose and care for animals to keep them safe and healthy.

Veterinary Medicine (VM) is also known as veterinary science; it is a medical specialty dealing with disease prevention, control, diagnosis and treatment in domestic and wild animals, as well as the prevention of animal disease transmission to humans. Veterinarians to improve public safety and improve and maintaining health of food producing animals. It is concerned with animal health and well-being. It includes everything from preventive healthcare to psychological analysis and complex surgical techniques, just like doctorates. Animal medicine is classified into three categories: biologics (mostly vaccines), pharmaceuticals and flea and beep medications.

Veterinary research

Veterinary analysis focuses on the prevention, control, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases, as well as basic biology, animal welfare and animal care. Veterinary study passes organism boundaries and includes the investigation of natural sources and experimentally induced models of human and animal diseases, as well as investigation at human-animal interfaces such as food safety, wildlife and ecosystem functions, zoonotic diseases and public policy.

Clinical veterinary research

Randomized controlled trials as a medicine, are essential in veterinary medicine for determining the efficacy of a treatment. Clinical veterinary analysis on the other side continues to lag well behind human scientific science, with fewer randomized trials of lower quality and a focus on animal care. A major improvement is the organization of networks for the incorporation of personal veterinary medicine in randomized controlled trials. There have been no studies on the impact of community animal health services on improving household incomes and the health of low-income farmers. In 2011, the first use of regenerative stem-cell therapy to treat abnormalities in a wild animal has been demonstrated in Brazil.

Types of veterinary workers

Veterinary physicians: A veterinary physician is mainly the responsibility of veterinary care and management (usually known as a veterinarian, veterinary surgeon or "vet" doctor of veterinary medicine or veterinary medical doctor. This position is similar to a physician or surgeon (medical doctor) in human medicine and it requires postgraduate training and certification.

Para-veterinary workers: Depending on their skills and qualifications, paraveterinary workers such as veterinary nurses, specialists and support workers either assist vets in their work or work within their own field of expertise, including minor surgery in some cases. The role of a paraveterinary worker is less homogeneous globally than that of a veterinarian and qualification levels and skill mix vary significantly.

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Allied professions: A wide range of professions exist within the scope of veterinary medicine, but they are not performed by veterinarians or veterinary nurses. This includes professionals dealing with musculoskeletal symptoms, such as naturopaths,

physiotherapists and general practitioners, as well as those performing roles found in human medicine. Some animal specific roles, such as animal personal care and animal massage, have striking similarities in human society.