



Role of Veterinary Medicine in Both Humans and Animals

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DESCRIPTION

Veterinary medicine is a branch of medicine related to the prevention, management, diagnosis and treatment of animal diseases, disorders and injuries, as well as it is also deals with livestock, breeding, nutrition research and product development. The range of veterinary medicine is wide, including animals of all species, both livestock and wild, and there are a variety of diseases that can affect different species.

Veterinary medicine is widespread with or without expert supervision. Professional care is most often led by a veterinarian (also known as a veterinarian, veterinarian, or "veterinarian"), but also by veterinary assistants, technicians and other veterinary nurses. This can be complemented by specific disciplines such as animal physiotherapy and dentistry, or by other associate specialists with species-related roles such as farriers.

Veterinary medicine helps human health through monitoring and control of zoonoses (infectious diseases transmitted from non-human animals to humans), food safety and human application through medical research. It also helps maintain food supply by monitoring and treating livestock health and mental health, also keeping pets healthy and long-lived. Veterinarians are usually obliged to take care of animal welfare. Veterinarians can help us diagnose, treat and maintain the safety and health of our animals.

Veterinary medicine is informally as old as the human-animal bond, but has expanded exponentially in recent years as advanced diagnostic and therapeutic techniques have become available for most animal species. Animals today often receive advanced medical, dental and surgical treatments such as insulin injections, root canals, hip replacements, cataract extractions and pacemakers. Veterinary medicine is a specialist involved in the prevention, management, diagnosis and treatment of diseases

that affect the health of livestock and wild animals, and the prevention of transmission of animal diseases to humans. Veterinarians ensure a safe food supply for people by monitoring and maintaining the health of food-producing animals.

Veterinary medicine has made many important contributions to human and animal health. Includes a dramatic reduction in animal sources of human exposure to tuberculosis and brucellosis safe and effective vaccines have been developed to prevent diseases in many pets. The vaccine developed to control Marek's disease in chickens was the first vaccine against cancer. Veterinarians have developed surgical techniques such as hip replacement and organ transplantation, which were later successfully used by humans.

The main challenge in veterinary medicine is to properly consider the diversity of animal species. Veterinarians address the health needs of pets such as cats, dogs, chickens, horses, cows, sheep, pigs and goats as well as wild animals, zoo animals, ornamental birds and ornamental fishes. The sizes of animals treated vary from newborn hamsters to adult elephants, and their economic value ranges from the undefinable value of pet societies to the high monetary value of winning racehorses. Dealing with this diverse variety of animals, both domesticated and wild animals, requires special knowledge and skills.

Most clinical veterinarians treat only companion animals, usually in the clinic or veterinary clinic. A small percentage only deals with food-producing animals or horses by moving to animal locations primarily in vehicles equipped for on-site veterinary services. The rest of the clinical practice is a mixed practice that primarily deals with both small animals and large livestock such as cows and horses. Some small animal practices serve special species such as ornamental fish, caged birds, and reptiles. Corporate veterinary clinics are growing in number and are often combined with pet supplies retailers.

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Received: 01-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. JARD-22-16493; **Editor assigned:** 04-Mar-2022, Pre QC No. JARD-22-16493 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 17-Mar-2022, QC No. JARD-22-16493; **Revised:** 25-Mar-2022, Manuscript No. JARD-22-16493 (R); **Published:** 01-Apr-2022, DOI: 10.35841/2155-9546-22.13.682.

Citation: Mignani H (2022) Role of Veterinary Medicine in Both Humans and Animals. J Aquac Res Dev. 13:682.

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