



Welcome



Diagnostic in cattle and Buffalo

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PRESENTER


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- 
- ➔ **Diagnosis** is the identification of the nature and cause of a certain phenomenon
 - ➔ it is typically used to determine the causes of symptoms, mitigations, and solutions

ABOUT PRESENTER



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► Traditional Diagnosis method

▣ Inspection

Inspection is a method to examine the patient by observation of the expression, appearance, color, and abnormal changes of secretion and excretion, etc.



❑ AUSCULTATION

Auscultation is listening to the internal sounds of the body, usually using a stethoscope .

Auscultation is performed for the purposes of examining the circulatory system and respiratory system (heart sounds and breath sounds), as well as the gastrointestinal system (bowel sounds)



□ INTERROGATION


- An **interrogation** is a question or an intense questioning session
- Questions are asked to the animal's owner about health status, nutritional supply, sanitation ,etc.



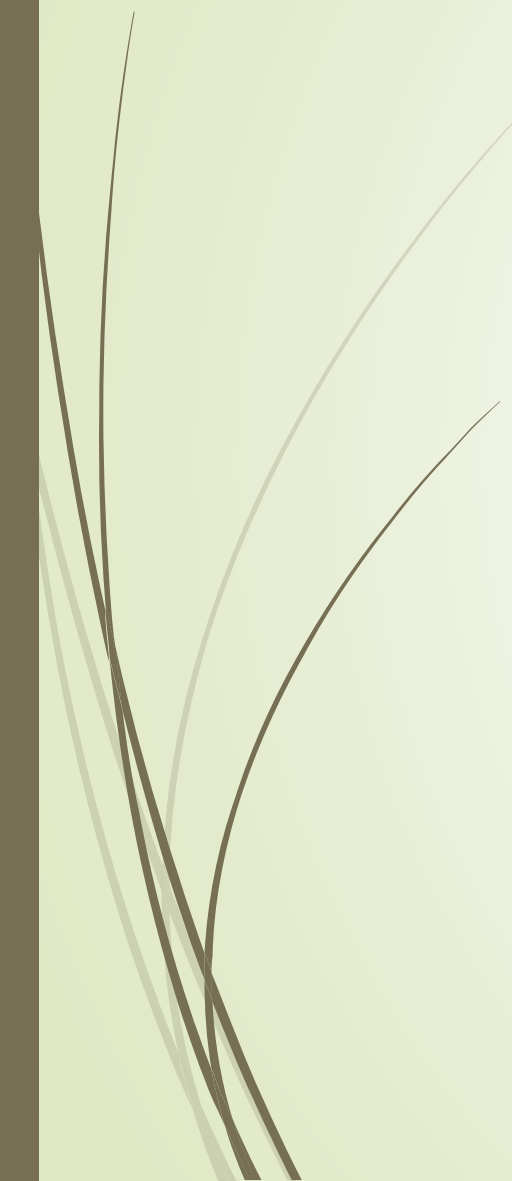
❑ PALPATION

- Palpation is a method of feeling with the fingers or hands during a physical examination.
- The health care provider touches and feels your body to examine the size, consistency, texture, location, and tenderness of an organ or body part.





Steps in diagnosis of Diseases (modern method)

- Medical History
 - Physical Examination
 - Diagnostic test
 - Postmortem examination
- 

MEDICAL HISTORY



- The **medical history** or **case history** of a patient is information gained by a veterinarian by asking specific questions to the owner or the supervisor of the animal
- The veterinarian can give suitable information with the aim of obtaining information useful in formulating a diagnosis and providing medical care to the patient.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION



Hair coat observation



Lymph Node palpation



Mucous Membrane Check



Tail vein palpation



Rectal palpation

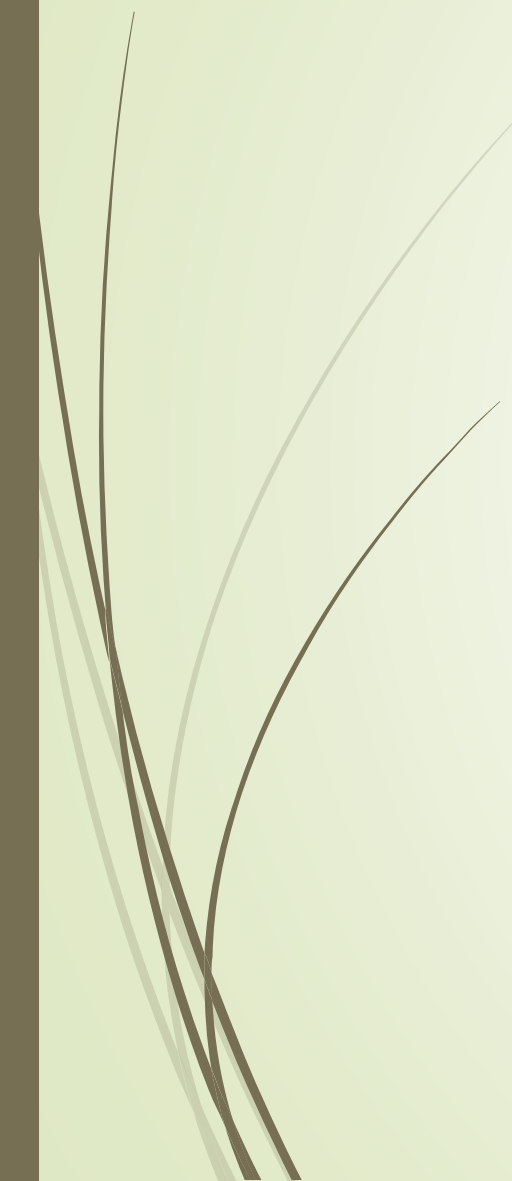
POST MORTEM EXAMINATION (NECROPSY)

- ▶ A necropsy, also called a post-mortem exam, is an examination of an animal after death. It is performed to obtain an accurate cause of death,

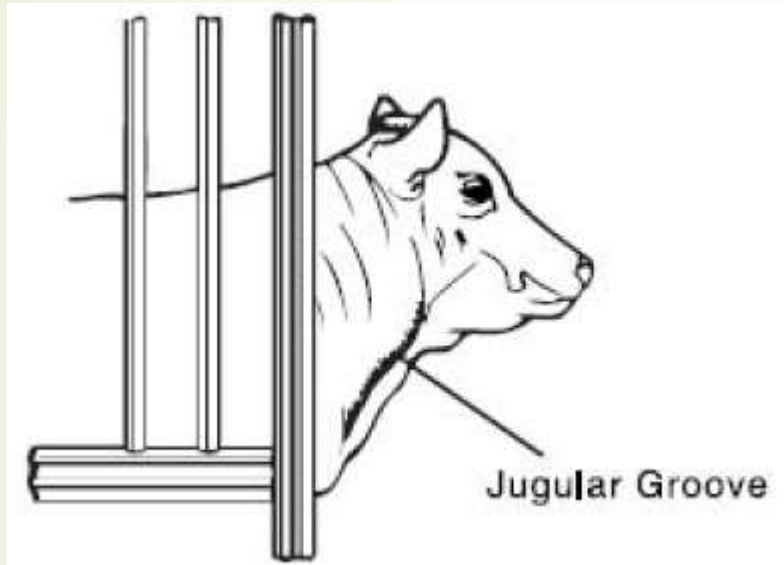




DIAGNOSTIC TEST

- Blood Test
 - Diagnostic Imaging
 - Urine Test
 - Test for Parasites
 - Bacterial Culture
 - Electrocardiogram etc..
- 

BLOOD TEST





➤ A **blood test** is a laboratory analysis performed on a blood sample that is usually extracted from a vein in the arm using a needle

➤ **Why blood test ???**

- For glucose test
- For cholesterol test
- Blood cell count

➤ Blood tests are often used in health care to determine physiological and biochemical states, such as disease, mineral content, pharmaceutical drug effectiveness, and organ function.

► Extraction

Venipuncture is useful as it is a minimally invasive way to obtain cells and extracellular fluid(plasma) from the body for analysis



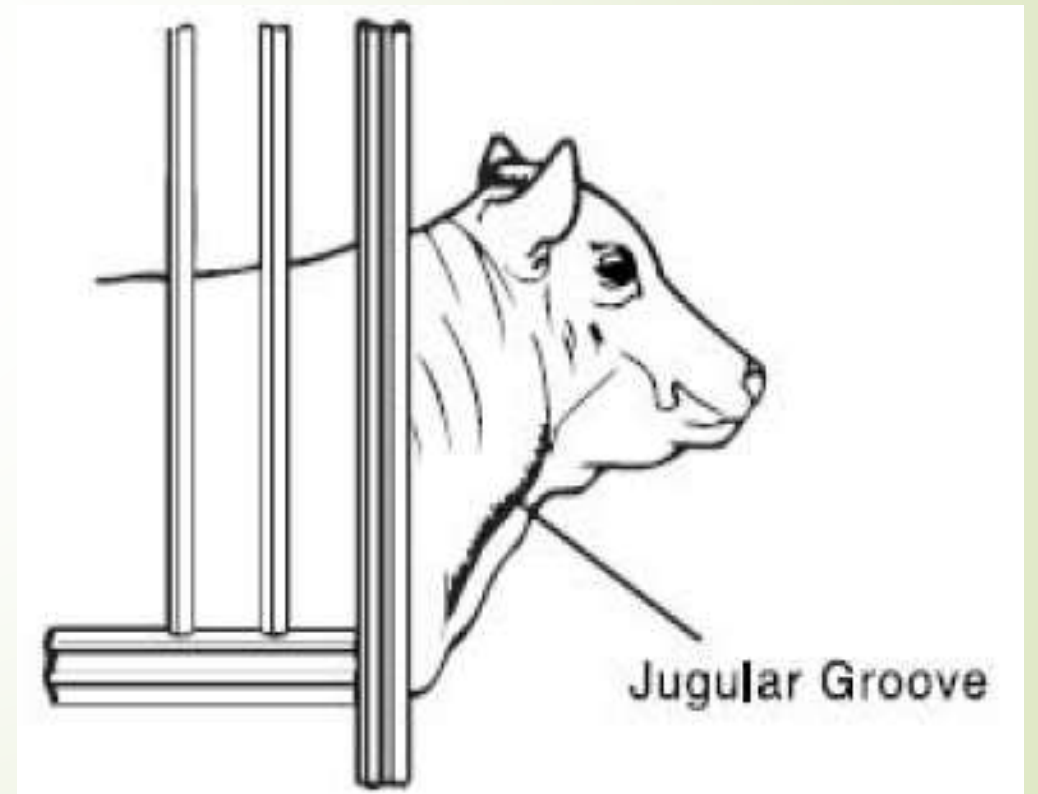
Locating Jugular vein



Vacutainer

Site of extraction

Jugular vein is site of blood collection in cattle and buffalo





➔ Biochemical analysis[

measurement of sodium, potassium, chloride , bicarbonate, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), magnesium, creatinine , glucose, and sometimes includes calcium.

Blood tests focusing on cholesterol levels can determine LDL and HDL cholesterol levels, as well as triglyceride levels

DIANOSTIC IMAGING

- It uses various electronic technologies of detecting abnormalities. They are:



- 
- In diagnostic imaging observation of inside of animal is done to get clue about animal condition.

A variety of machines and techniques can create pictures of the structures and activities inside your body.

The type of imaging veterinarian uses depends on your symptoms and the part of your body being examine.

They include

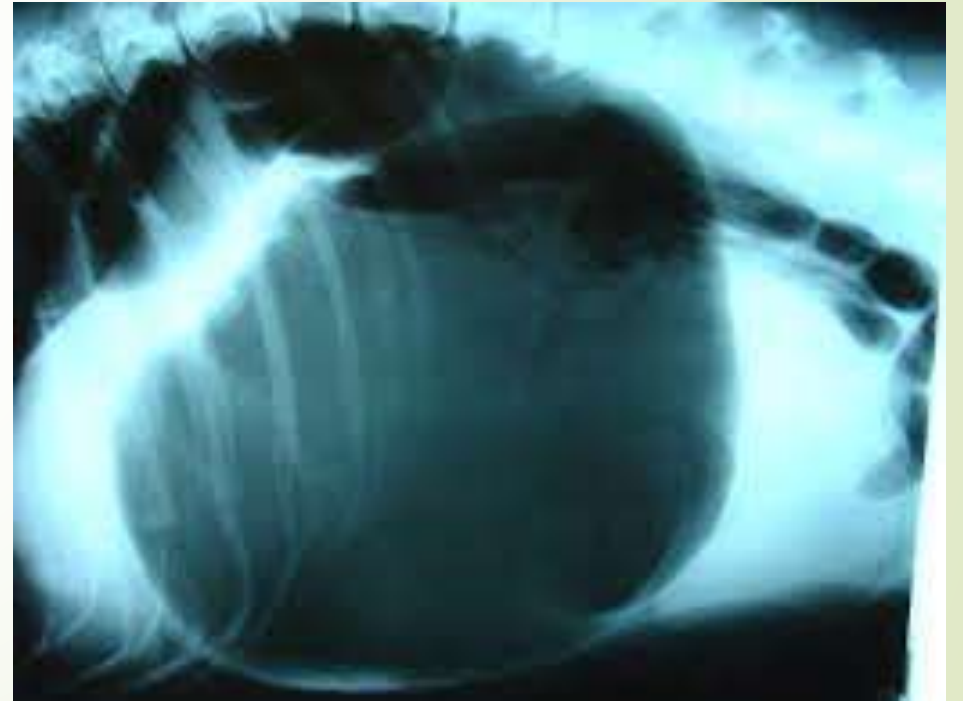
- ❖ X-rays
- ❖ CT scans
- ❖ MRI scans
- ❖ Ultrasound
- ❖ Endoscopy

► X-rays

X-rays are a type of radiation called electromagnetic waves.

X-ray imaging creates pictures of the inside of your body.

The images show the parts of animal's body in different shades of black and white



► CT scans

Computed tomography (CT) is a type of imaging.

It uses special x-ray equipment to make cross-sectional pictures of your body.

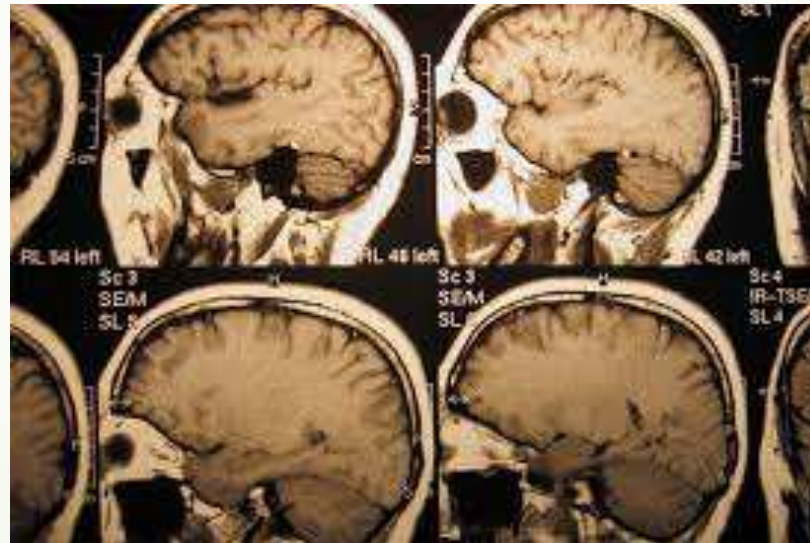


➤ MRI scans

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) uses a large magnet and radio waves to look at organs and structures inside animal's body.

Animal health care professionals use MRI scans to diagnose a variety of conditions, from torn ligaments to tumors.

MRIs are very useful for examining the brain and spinal cord.



► *Ultrasound*

Ultrasound is a type of imaging.

It uses high-frequency sound waves to look at organs and structures inside the body.

Health care professionals use it to view the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

During parturition, doctors use ultrasound to view the fetus. Unlike x-rays, it does not expose patients to radiation



□ Endoscopy

Endoscopy is a procedure that lets your doctor look animal's body.

It uses an instrument called an endoscope, or scope for short. Scopes have a tiny camera attached to a long, thin tube.

The doctor moves it through a body passageway or opening to see inside an organ.

There are many different kinds of endoscopy.

- Arthroscopy: joints
- Bronchoscopy: lungs
- Colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy : large intestine
- Cystoscopy and ureteroscopy: urinary system
- Laparoscopy: abdomen or pelvis
- Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy: esophagus and stomach



URINE TEST

copyright O'Meara: Pet Informed



TEST FOR PARASITES

▶ Common parasites of cattle & buffalo

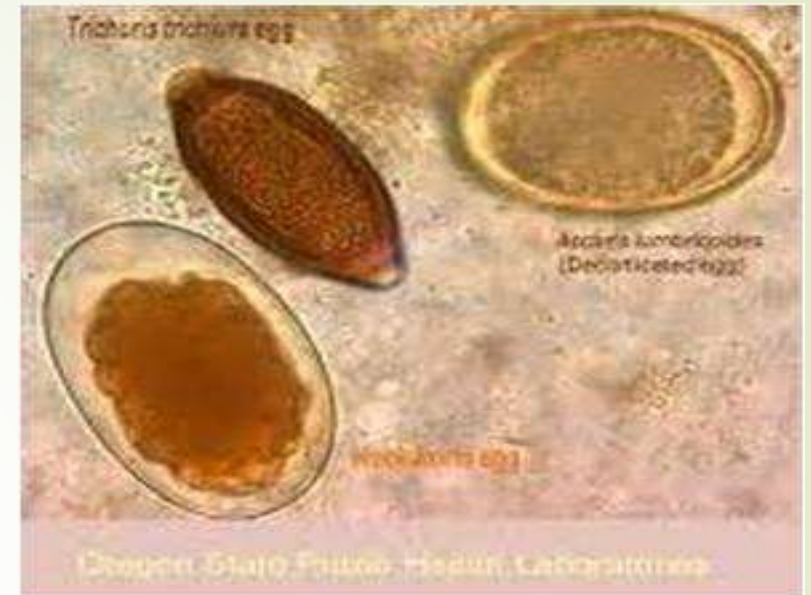
□ **External parasites**

Lice, Ticks,

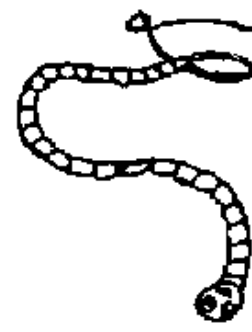
Mange, mites, Flies

□ **Internal parasites**

Roundworms, Hookworms, Lungworms,
apeworms, Flukes, Coccidia



Round worms



Tape worm



Fluke

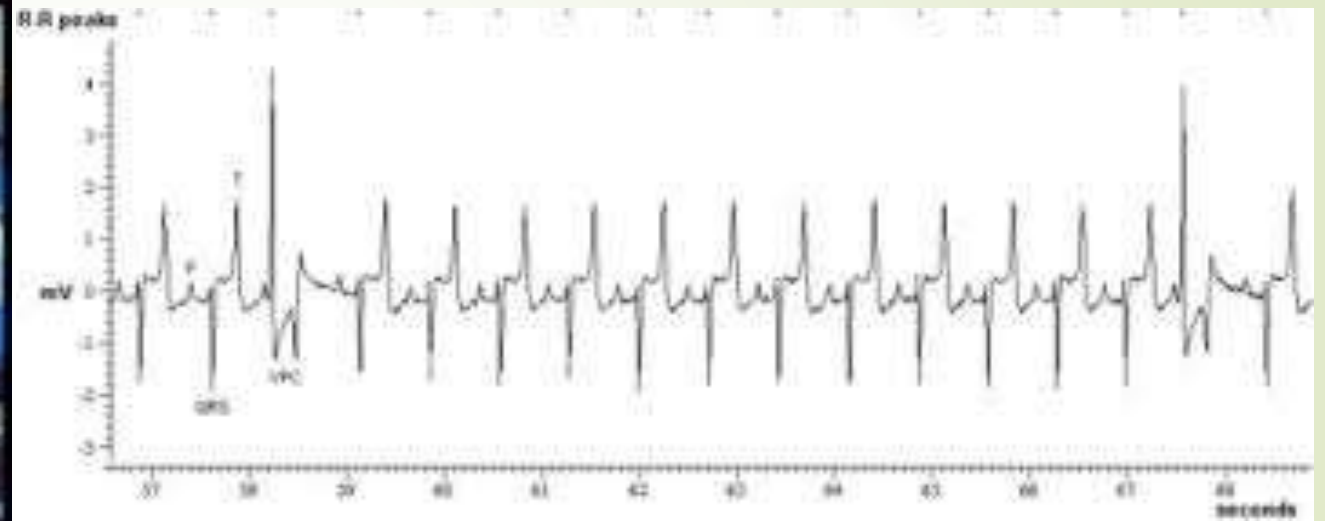


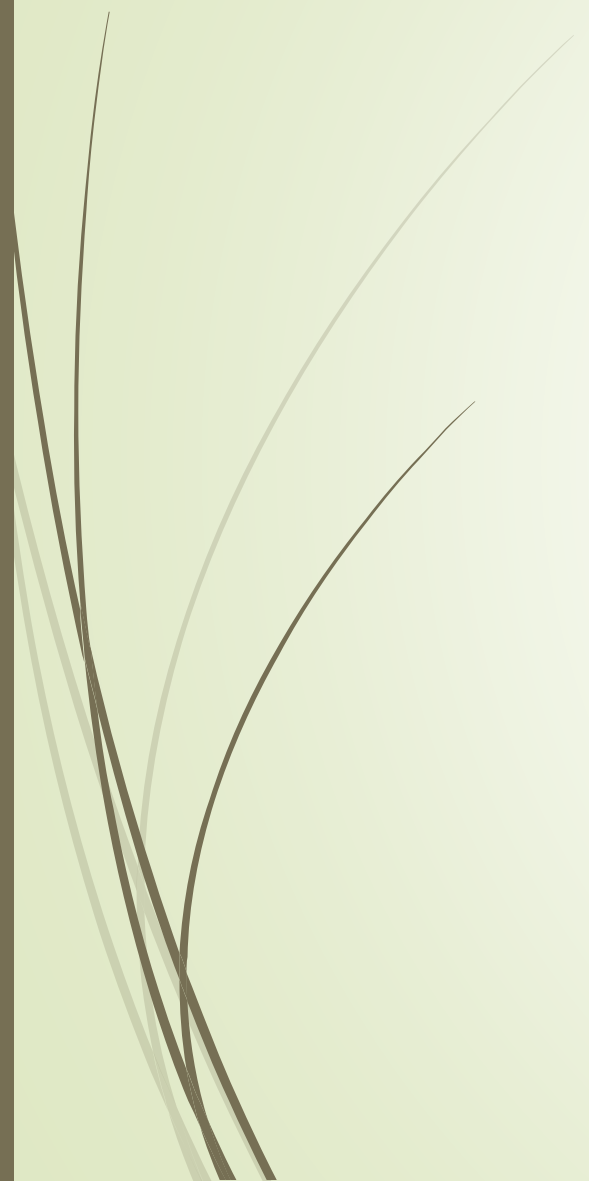
Schistosomes

BACTERIAL CULTURE



ELECTROCARDIOGRAM



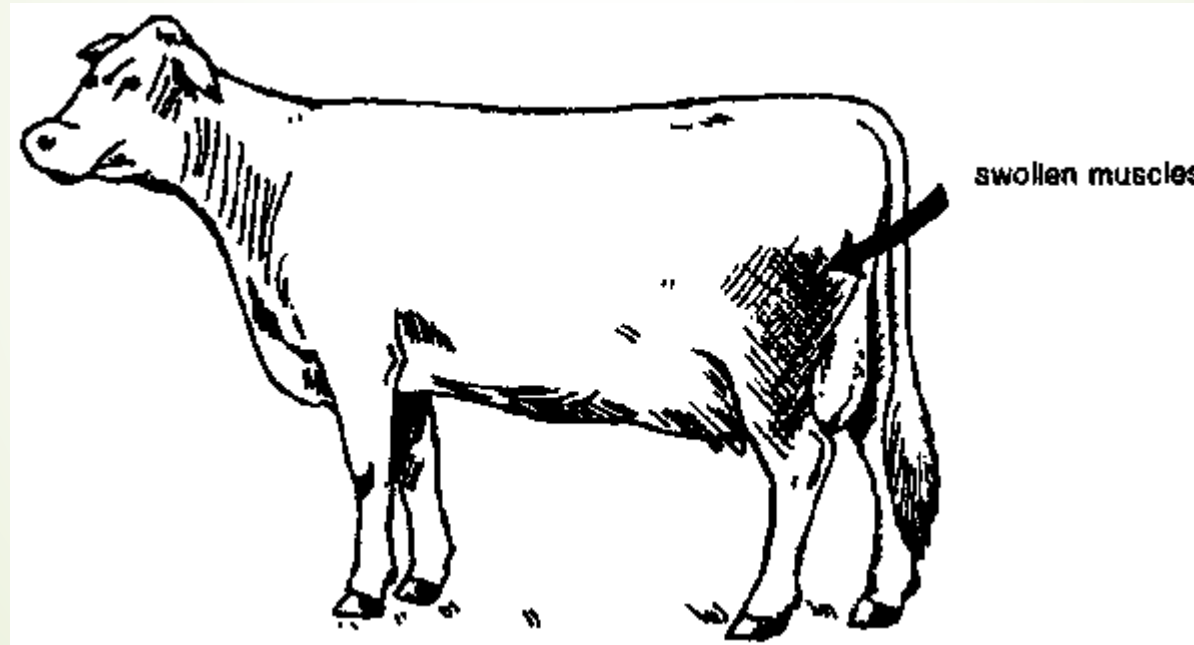


SOME COMMON DISEASES OF CATTLE AND BUFFALO

► Anthrax -



➤ **BLACK QUARTER -**



➔ **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE -**



➔ **HAEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA -**



➤ **MASTITIS -**



➤ **Bloat**



➤ Rinder Pest



Importance of Cattle and Buffalo In Nepal



In farming

Religious importance





Milk as essential nutrients





From skin of buffalo, leather bags ,shoes,leather jackets,belts,etc



Milk products: Cheese, Butter



Draft Power



In abroad Cattles are also consumed



- ▶ In sports: bull fighting as national game of Spain

THANK
YOU

