

Proper Management

- Allows animal owners to prevent causes, prevent symptoms and treat diseases
- Involves the following techniques:
 - providing shelter
 - cleaning and sanitizing
 - providing a good diet
 - monitoring health daily
 - isolating new animals

Signs of Healthy Animals

- Include the following:
 - alertness
 - normal feces and urine
 - normal vital signs
 - sleek coat
 - eating and drinking normally



Signs of Unhealthy Animals

- Include the following:
 - lethargic
 - rough hair coat
 - dull eyes
 - abnormal feces or urine
 - elevated vital signs
 - labored breathing or coughing
 - loss of appetite
 - runny nose
 - swelling



Vital Signs

- Refers to the temperature, respiration rate and pulse of the body
- Provide critical information about an animal's state of health and can be used to not only detect but also monitor medical issues, such as diseases

Temperature

- Is defined as the degree of heat of a living body
- Is considered a fever when it is elevated or above normal or considered hypothermic when it is below normal



Respiration

- Is the act of breathing and is determined through the following examinations:
 - rate
 - number of inspirations per minute
 - depth
 - intensity or indication of strain
 - rhythm
 - change in duration of inspiration and expiration
 - sound
 - absence of noise
 - dyspnea
 - labored breathing

Pulse Rate

- Is the measurement of the heart rate or the number of times the heart beats per minute
- Is determined through the following examinations:
 - frequency
 - number of beats per minute
 - rhythm
 - regular repeated pattern of beats
 - quality
 - tension on the arterial wall and volume of blood flow



Animal Body Systems

- Include:
 - circulatory
 - respiratory
 - digestive
 - endocrine
 - immune
 - integumentary
 - nervous
 - skeletal
 - reproductive

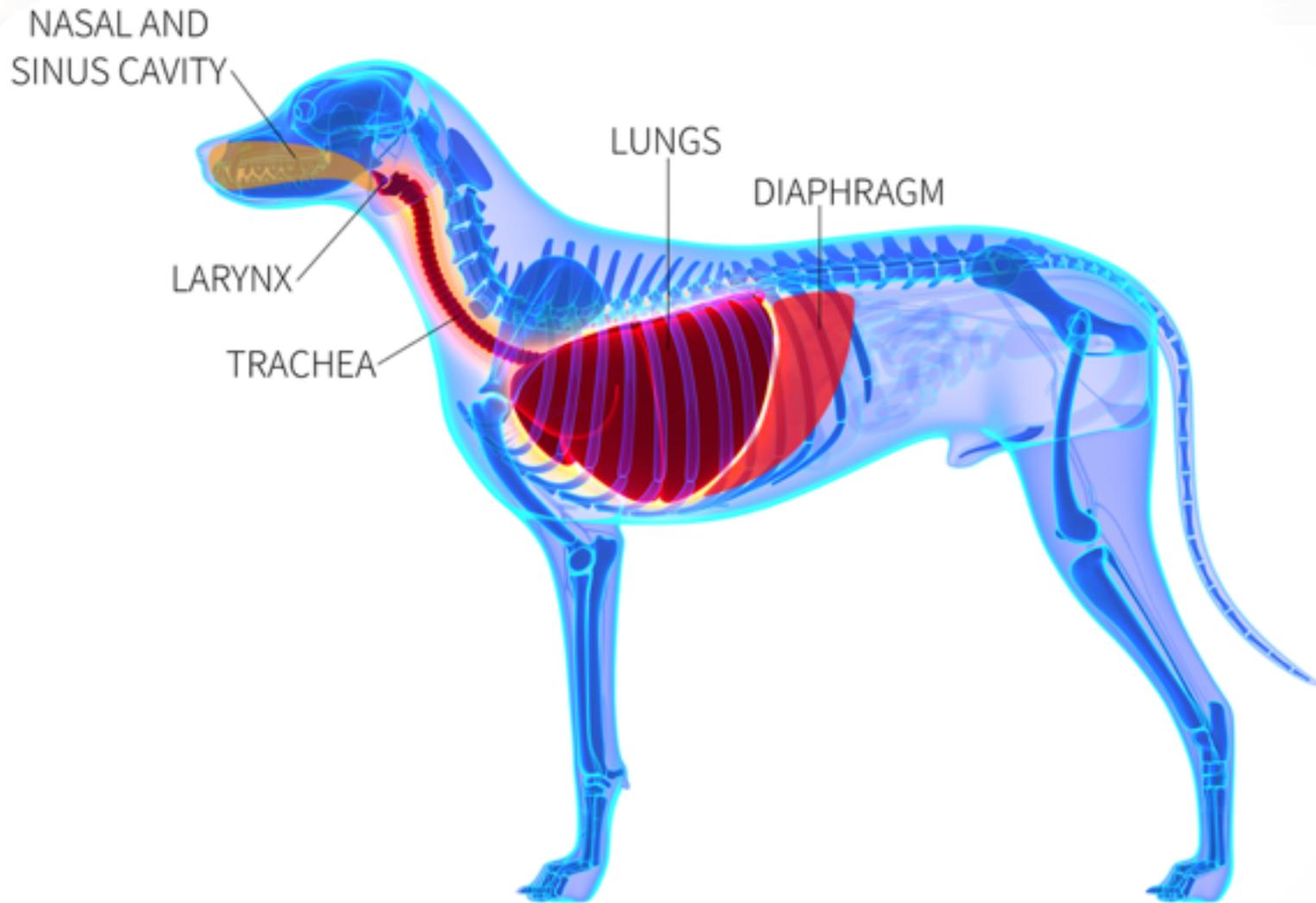
Circulatory System

- Is designed to pump and deliver blood to the body's tissues
- Is made up of the heart, arteries, veins and blood

Respiratory System

- Is made up of the nose, mouth, trachea, bronchi and lungs
- Provides the body with the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide
- Is affected by disease through coughing, damage to the lungs and labored breathing

Respiratory System



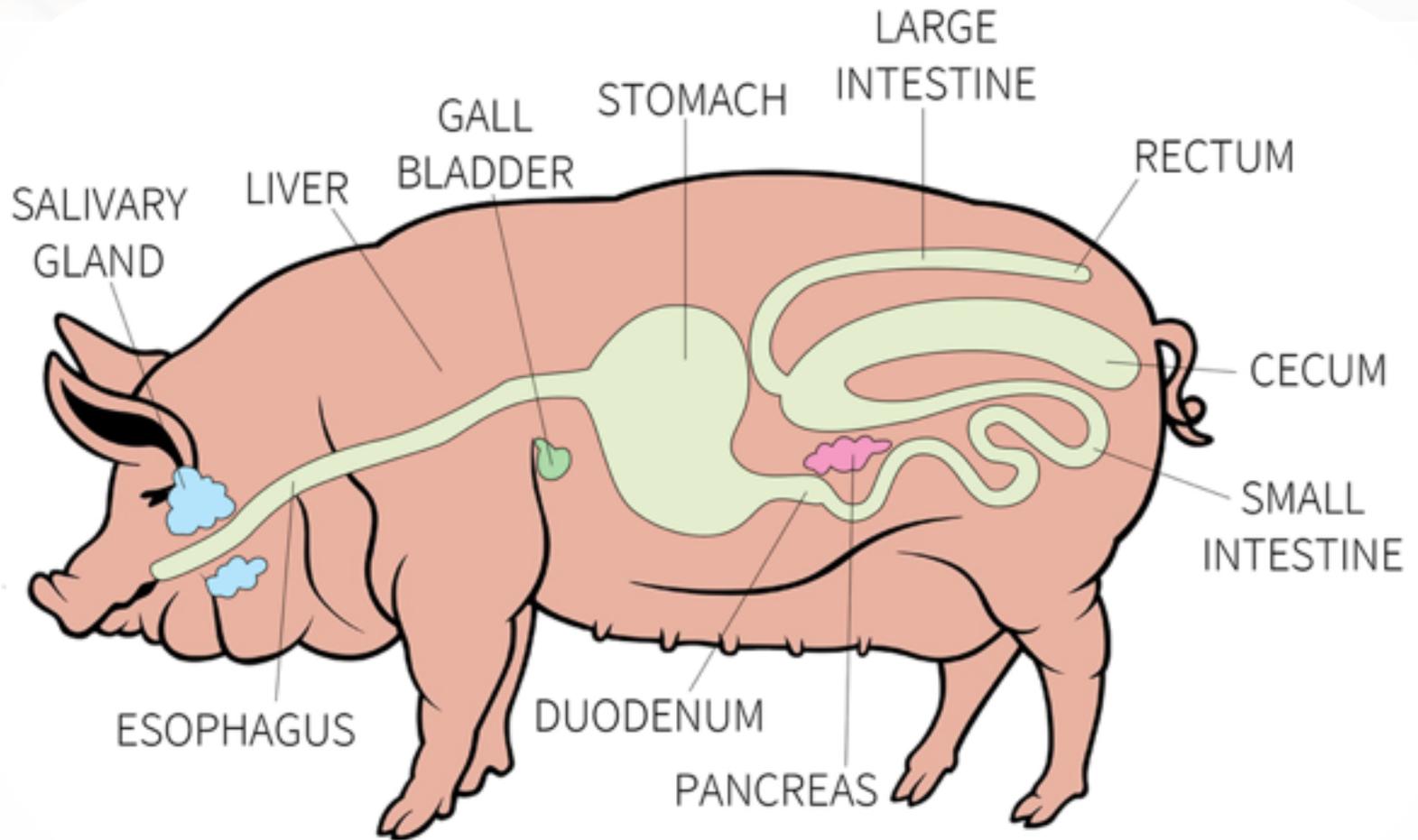
Digestive System

- Breaks down food into simple substances which can be absorbed by the body
- Absorbs digested parts of food into the blood stream
- Is affected by disease through diarrhea, weight loss, intestinal damage and poor appetite

Monogastric Digestive System

- Contains a single-chambered stomach
- Stomach is very muscular and stores ingested food and moves it into the small intestine
- Is found in humans, swine, dogs and cats

Monogastric Digestive System

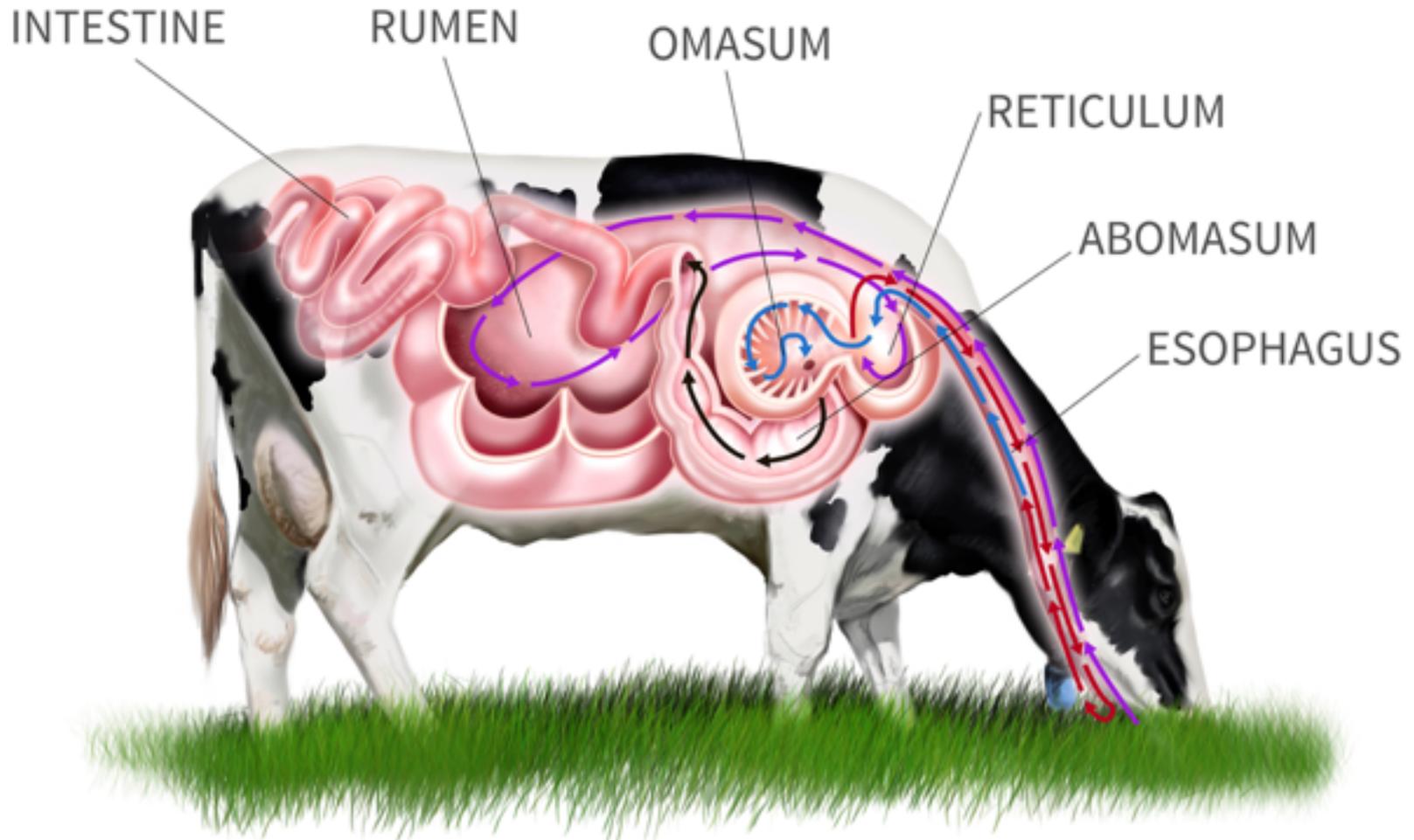


Ruminant Digestive System

- Also known as polygastric
- Contains one large stomach which is divided into four compartments
 - Including:
 - rumen
 - reticulum
 - omasum
 - abomasum
- Is found in cattle, sheep and goats



Ruminant Digestive System

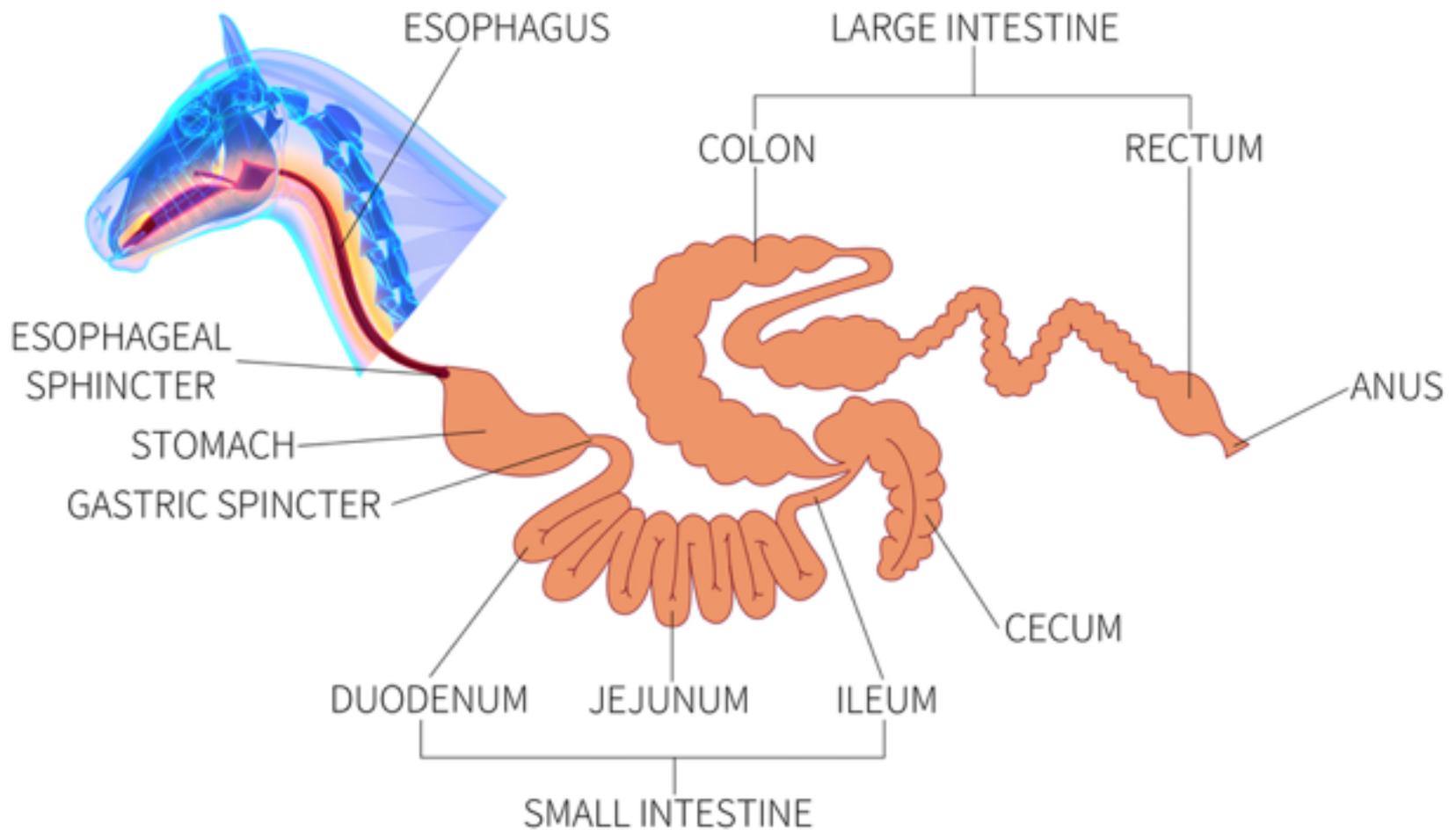


Hindgut-Fermenter Digestive System

- Is found in animals who eat large amounts of roughage
- Is similar to ruminants, however does not have stomachs with several compartments
- Is found in horses, rabbits, guinea pigs and hamsters



Hindgut-Fermenter Digestive System

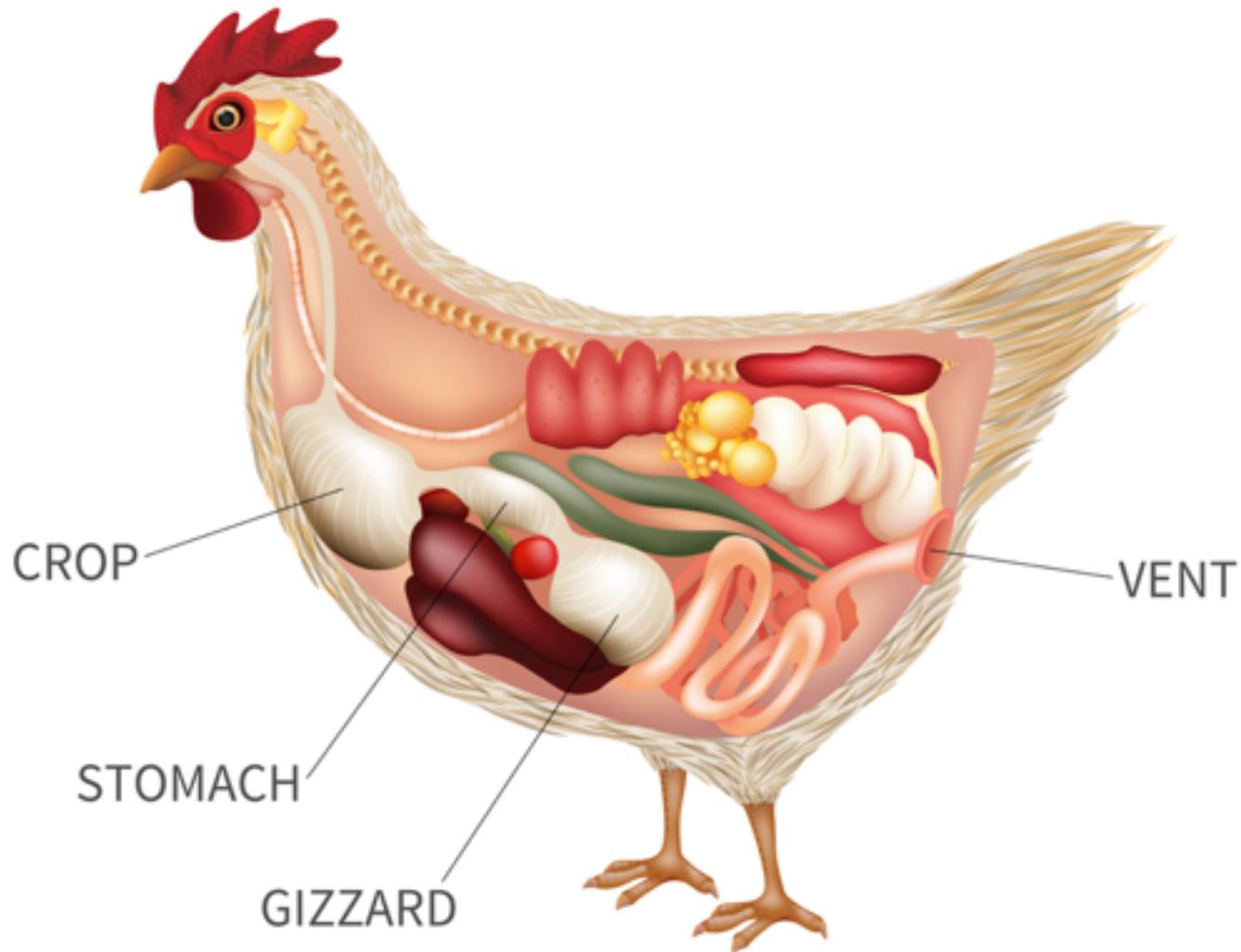


Avian Digestive System

- Highly differs from the previous digestive systems because the bird has no teeth
- Is made up of the esophagus which empties directly into the crop, where the food is stored and then grinded by the gizzard with stones or grit
- Is a very fast process



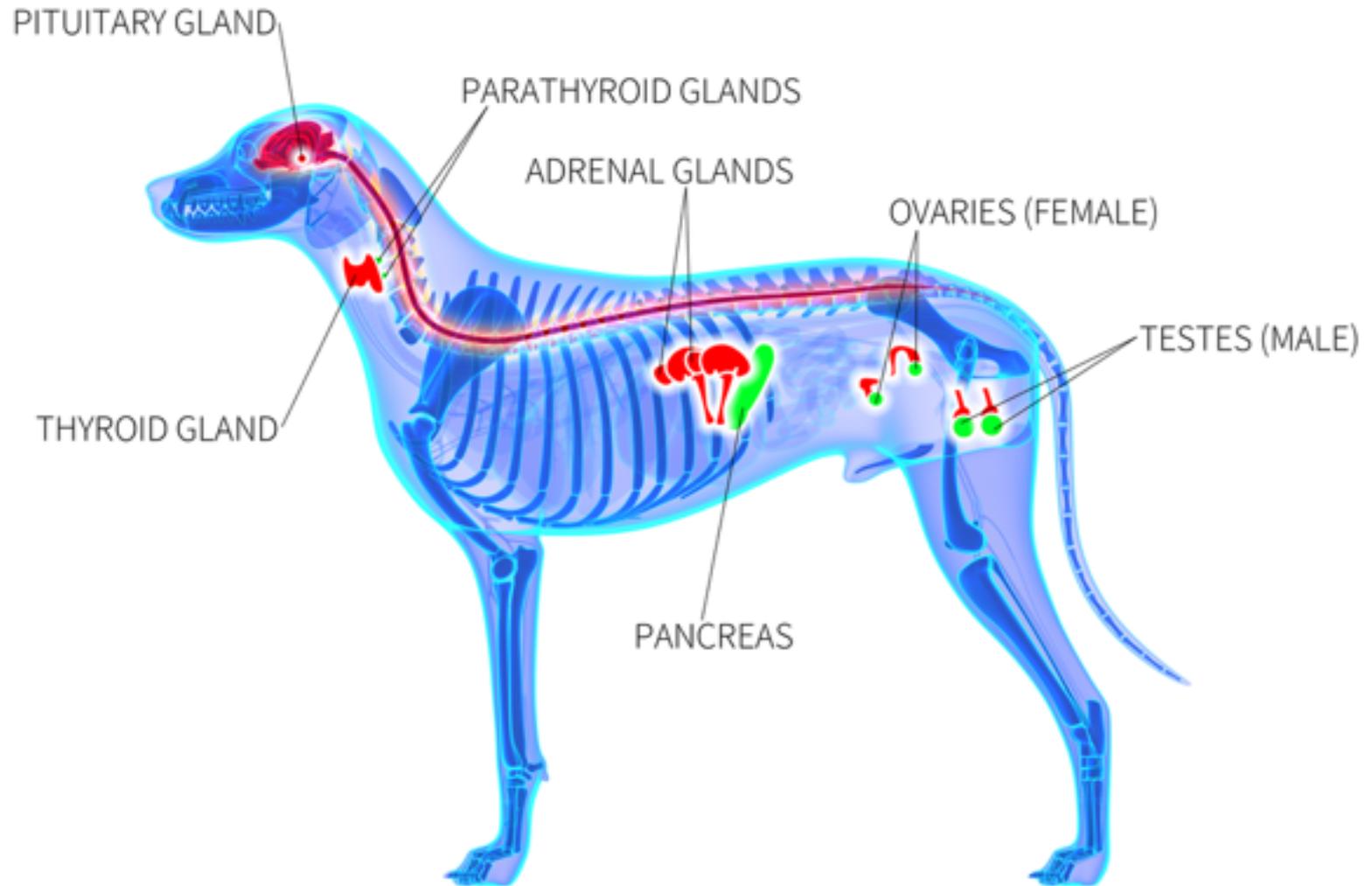
Avian Digestive System



Endocrine System

- Produces hormones which regulate metabolism, growth and development, tissue and sexual function, reproduction, sleep and mood
- Is made up of the pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands, pancreas, ovaries and testicles

Endocrine System



Immune System

- Defends the body against infectious organisms and other invaders
- Attacks organisms and substances which invade an animal's system and causes diseases
- Is made up of lymph nodes, cells, proteins, tissues and organs
- Is affected by disease through reduced immune response

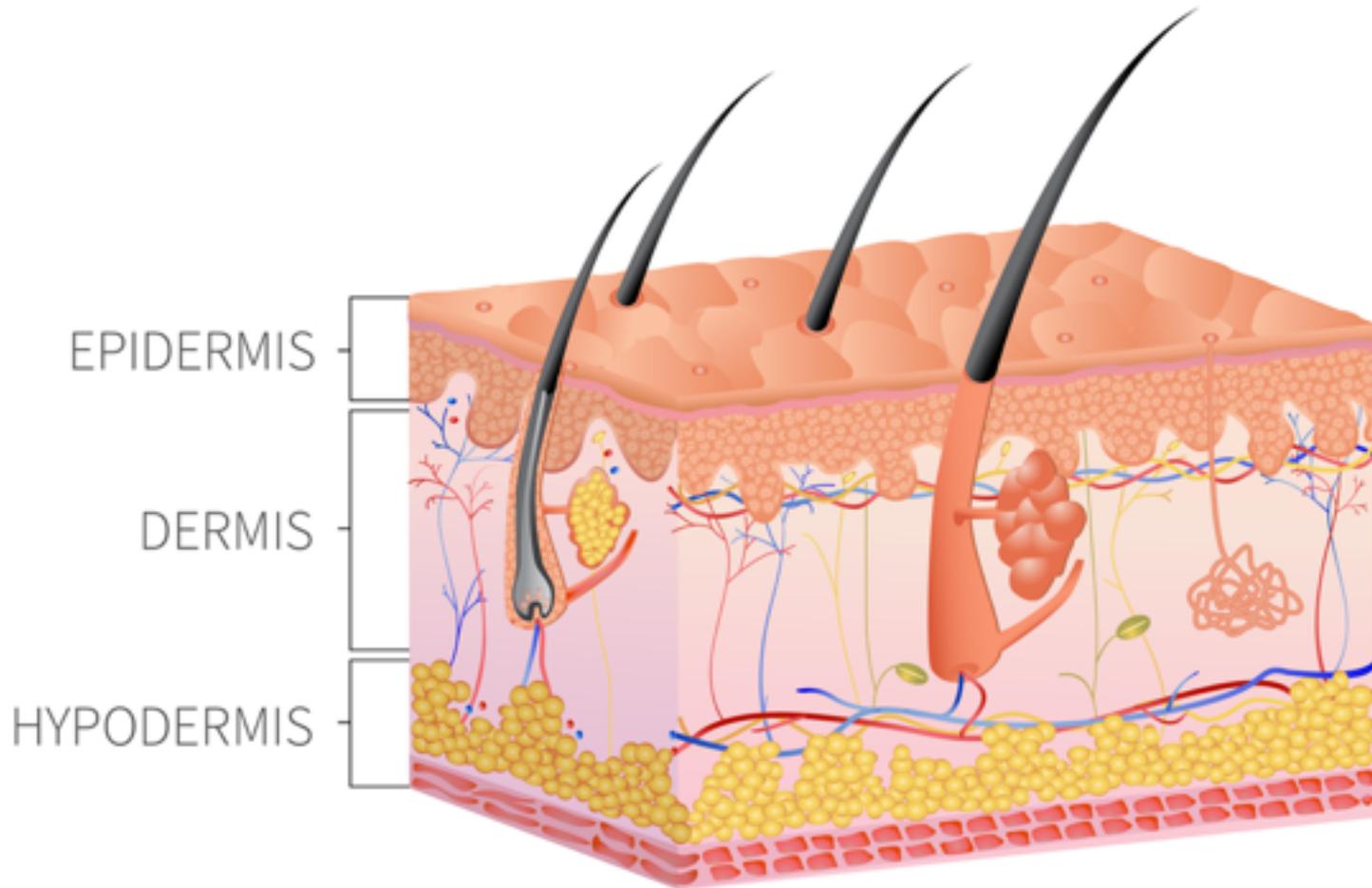
Integumentary System

- Protects the animal's body from disease by providing a barrier to viruses and bacteria
- Protects the body from dehydration, overheating or freezing
- Is affected by disease through irritation, itching, scratching, rough hair coat, hair falling out, crusty skin and lesions

Integumentary System

- Is the largest organ in the body and includes the following:
 - hair
 - feathers
 - scales
 - nails
 - hooves
 - horns
 - skin

Integumentary System



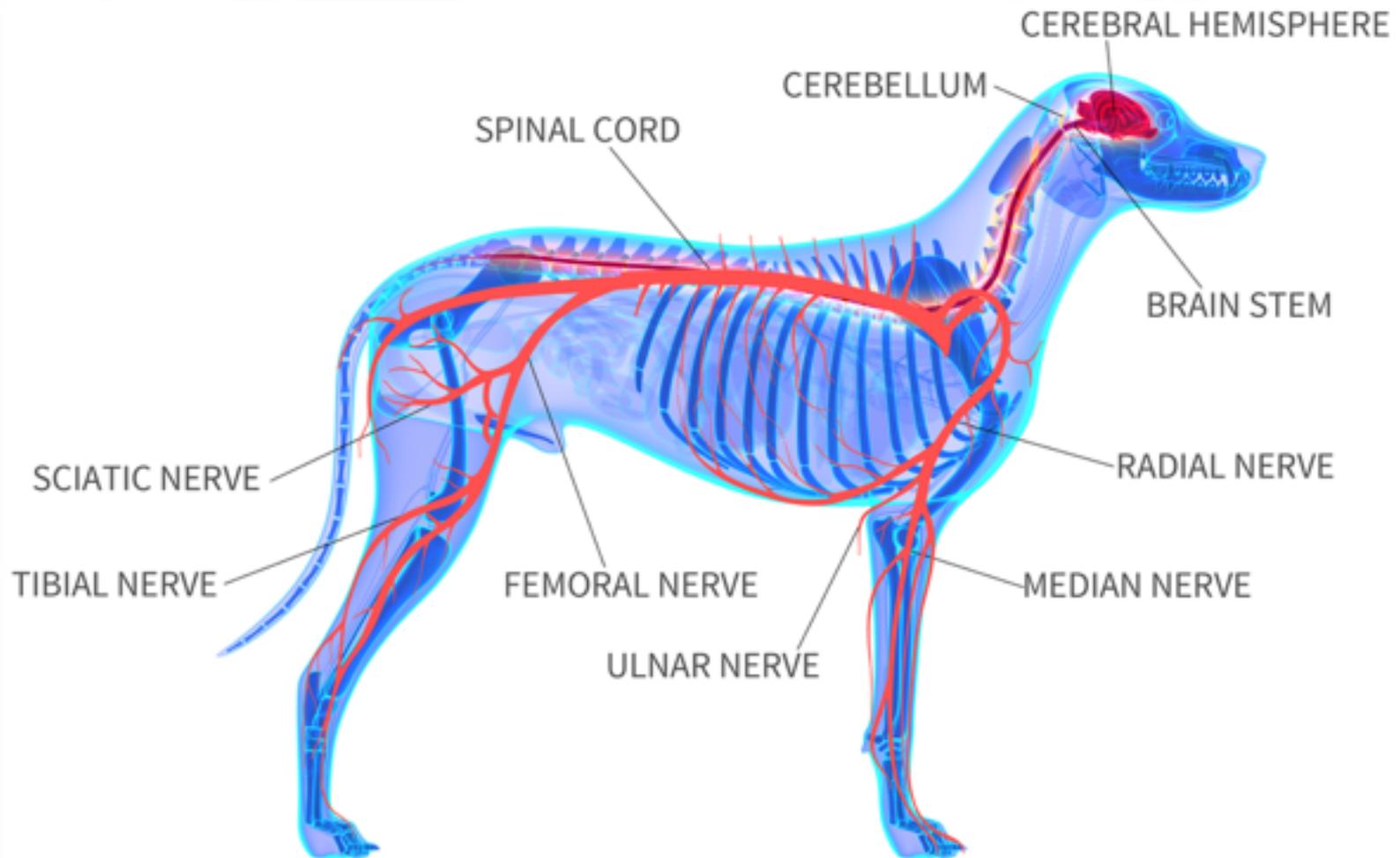
Nervous System

- Transmits signals to different parts of the animal's body and operates basic body functions like breathing and digestion
- Is affected by disease through poor coordination, tremors, convulsions and changes to behavior

Nervous System

- Includes:
 - central nervous system
 - which is the brain and spinal cord
 - peripheral nervous system
 - which is made up of the nerves and ganglia

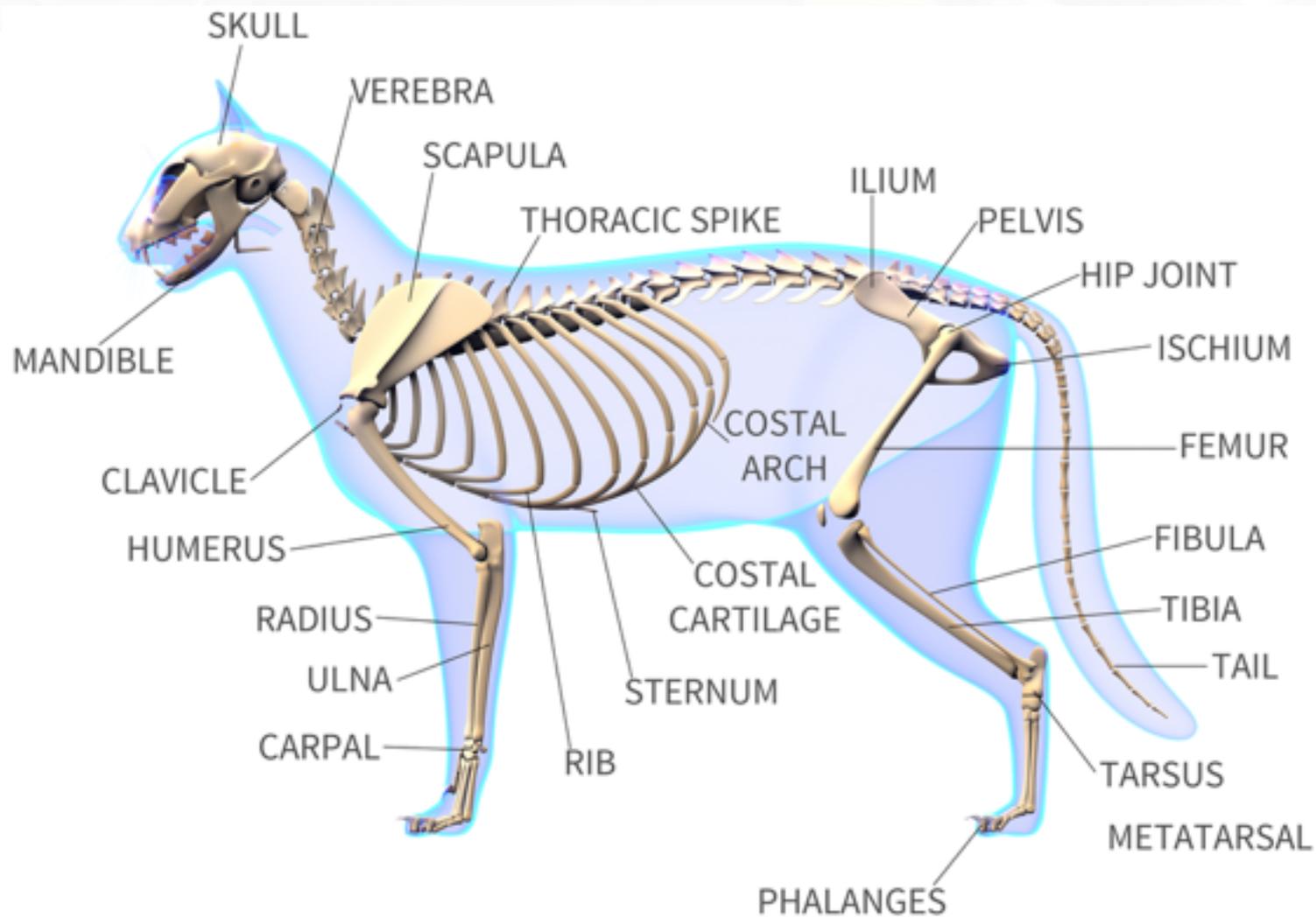
Nervous System



Skeletal System

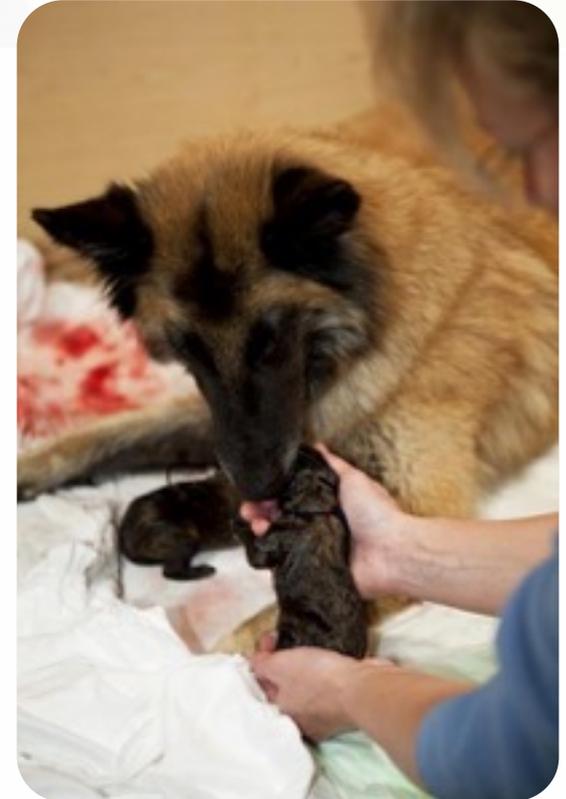
- Protects and supports the body tissues and internal organs
- Is made up of bones and other connective tissues
- Is affected by disease through poor growth, muscle weakness, stiffness, lameness and muscle tremors

Skeletal System



Reproductive System

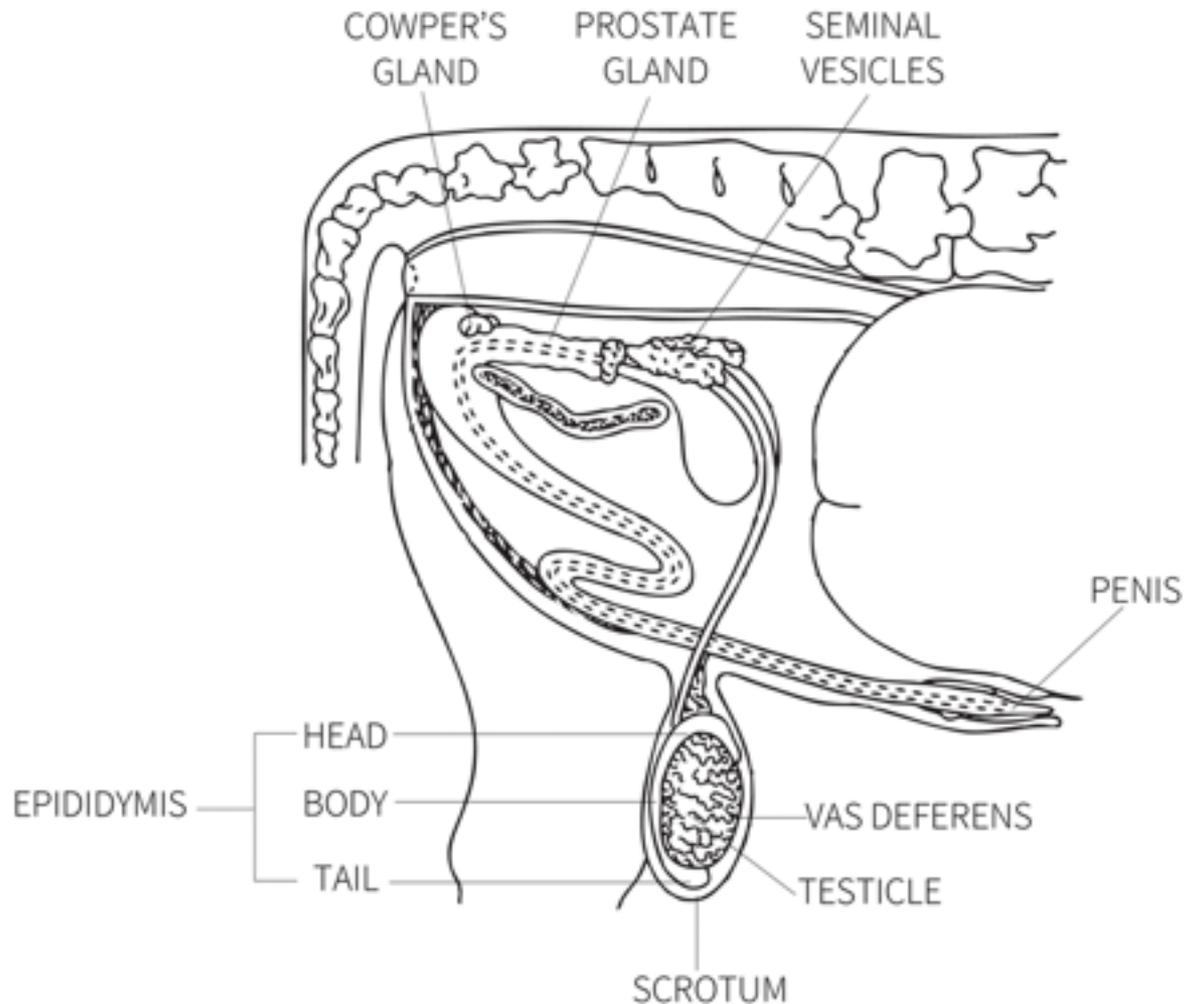
- Is a system of sex organs within animals which work together for the purpose of sexual reproduction
- Is affected by disease through lowered fertility rates, lactation problems and reproductive unsoundness



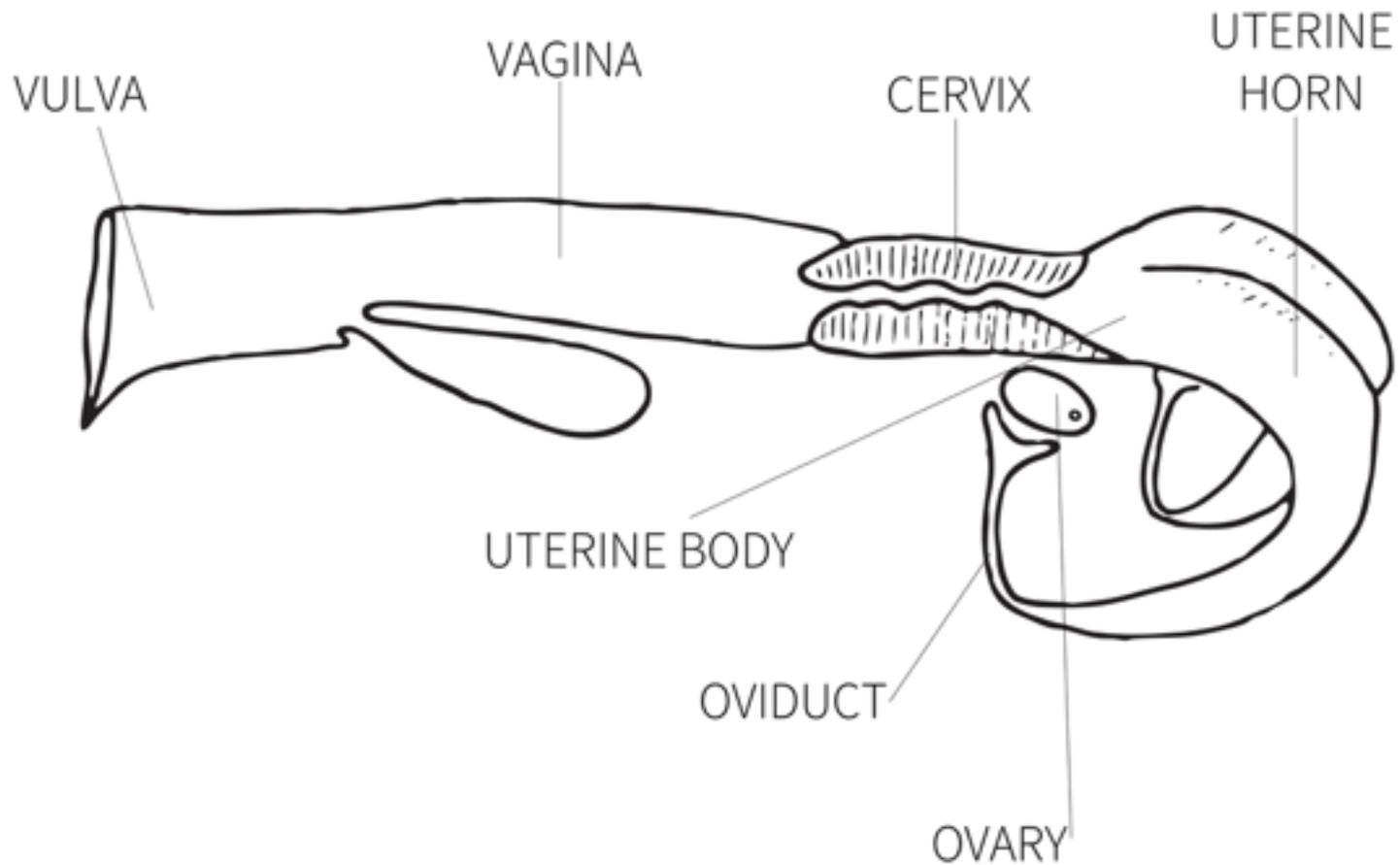
Reproductive System

- Female anatomy includes:
 - ovaries
 - uterus
 - vagina
 - vulva
 - utter
- Male anatomy includes:
 - penis
 - testes

Male Reproductive System



Female Reproductive System



Common Dog Diseases

- Include:
 - heart disease
 - heartworm disease
 - canine distemper
 - canine parvovirus
 - kennel cough
 - lyme disease



Canine Heart Disease

- Can be present at birth or acquired
- Normally develops during middle age
- Causes heart failure
 - results from the heart's inability to pump blood at a rate required to meet the body's needs



Canine Heart Disease

- Symptoms include:
 - early stages have no visible signs
 - heart enlargement
 - coughing
 - difficulty breathing
 - loss of appetite



Canine Heart Disease

- Treatment includes:
 - there is no cure, but medications can be provided by your veterinarian to treat the symptoms
- Prevention includes:
 - regular check-ups
 - moderate exercise
 - balanced diet

Heartworms

- Can affect any dog whether it is an indoor or outdoor pet
- Occurs when an infected female mosquito bites a dog and the larvae migrate through the tissues and eventually into a dog's heart
- When mature are from six to 14 inches long

Heartworms

- Symptoms may not be visible until later stages of infection
- Symptoms include:
 - dull coat
 - lack of energy
 - coughing and difficulty breathing
 - enlarged abdomen

Heartworms

- Treatment can be dangerous, expensive and includes the following:
 - involves a series of injections
 - no vigorous activity
 - large amounts of rest
 - preventive medication given once heartworms are eliminated



Heartworms

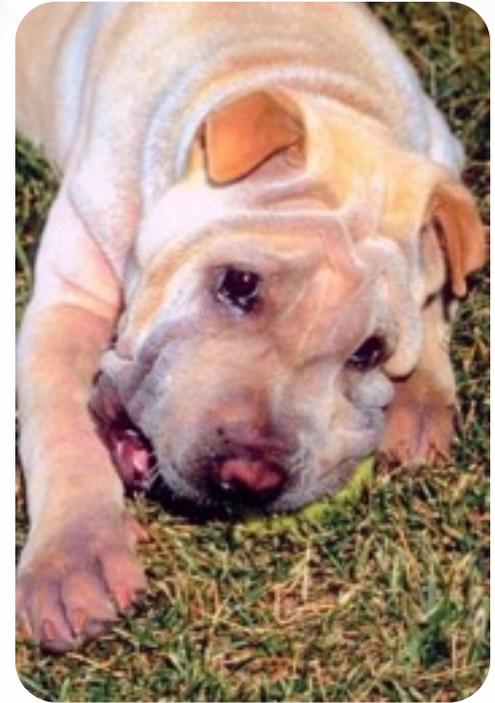
- Prevention includes:
 - once-a-month heart worm oral medication year round
 - testing for heartworms at least once a year

Canine Distemper

- Is a virus
- Damages a dog's nervous system
- Is highly contagious
- Is transmitted by contact with infected urine, fecal material or saliva

Canine Distemper

- Symptoms can be mild to extreme and include the following:
 - constant squinting
 - congestion of the eyes
 - pus discharge from the eyes and nose
 - weight loss
 - vomiting



Canine Distemper

- Treatment includes:
 - there is no cure, but medications can be given to treat symptoms
- Prevention includes:
 - vaccination is the best method
 - should occur when dogs receive early shots
 - isolation of sick dogs away from non infected dogs

Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

- Is also called Parvo
- Is a viral disease which attacks the intestinal tract, white blood cells and the heart
- Is spread by dog-to-dog contact
 - fecal material of infected dogs can be carried on the hair and feet of dog, contaminated cages or shoes
- Is less likely to occur in single dog homes

Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

- Symptoms include:
 - depression
 - loss of appetite
 - vomiting
 - diarrhea
 - fecal discoloration
 - blood in feces



Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

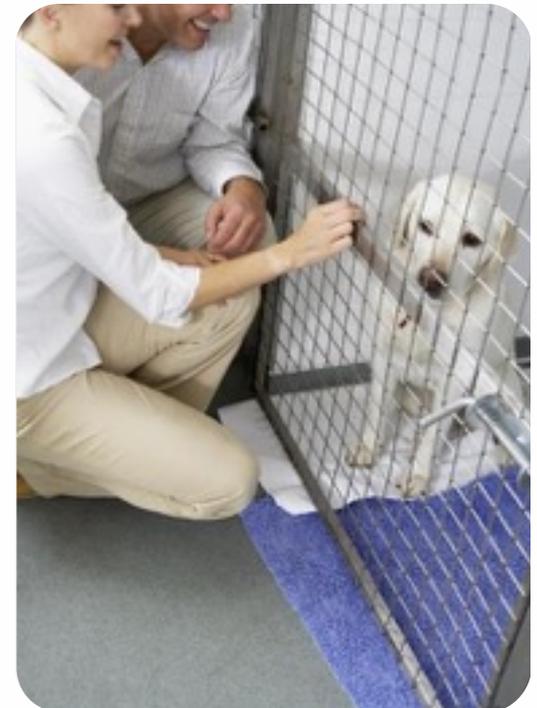
- Treatment includes:
 - combat dehydration with water and electrolytes
 - antibiotics given in the form of a shot or IV
 - rest

Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

- Prevention includes:
 - vaccination
 - booster vaccinations
 - proper cleaning of kennels
 - keeping dogs away from fecal waste of other dogs

Kennel Cough

- Is formally known as canine bordetellosis or bordetella
- Is caused by the bacteria *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
- Causes a severe chronic cough
- Is transmitted by contact with the nasal secretions of infected dogs



Kennel Cough

- Symptoms include:
 - dry hacking cough followed by gagging
 - watery nasal discharge
 - lethargic
 - fever
 - pneumonia

Kennel Cough

- Treatment includes:
 - for mild cases, let the disease run its course with a cough suppressant being administered
 - for severe cases, antibiotics are administered, water should be kept available at all times



Kennel Cough

- Prevention includes:
 - avoid contact with other dogs, especially puppies
 - vaccinate



Lyme Disease

- Is a bacterial infectious disease syndrome
- Is spread primarily by ticks
- Symptoms can last months after the disease has been treated

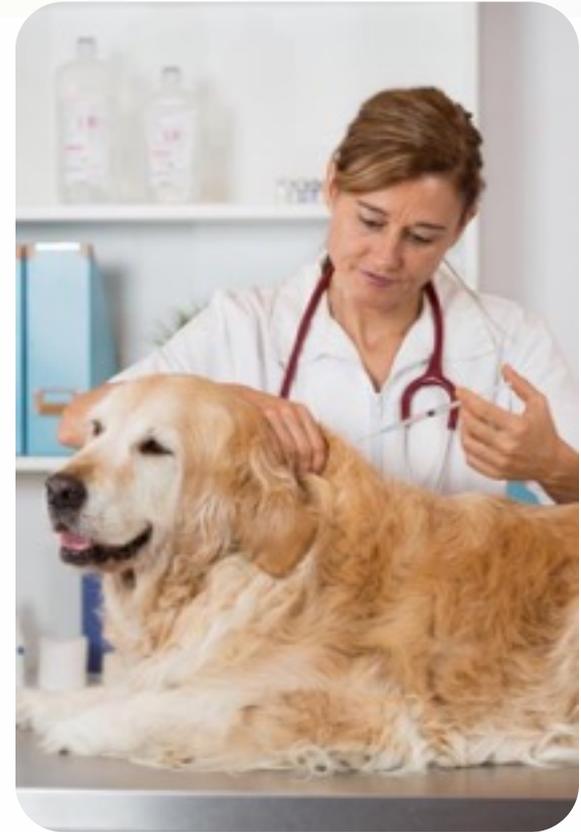


Lyme Disease

- Symptoms include:
 - fever
 - loss of appetite
 - acute lameness
 - arthritis
 - weight loss

Lyme Disease

- Treatment includes:
 - administering antibiotics
 - giving pain relievers
 - is a long process
- Prevention includes:
 - avoiding ticks
 - applying tick dips
 - vaccinations



Common Cat Diseases

- Include:
 - heartworm disease
 - feline panleukopenia
 - feline leukemia virus
 - feline respiratory disease



Heartworms

- Can affect any cat whether it is an indoor or outdoor pet
- Occurs when an infected female mosquito bites a cat and the larvae migrate through the tissues and eventually into a cat's heart
- Can also reside in the pulmonary arteries
- When mature are from nine to 11 inches long

Heartworms

- Symptoms may not be visible until later stages of infection
- Symptoms include:
 - dull coat
 - lack of energy
 - coughing and difficulty breathing
 - enlarged abdomen
 - convulsions
 - sudden death



Heartworms

- Treatment includes:
 - there are no approved treatments for cats
 - can use some dog treatments, but there are some side effects which can cause pulmonary failure
 - treat the symptoms of heart worms and hope the cat outlives the worms



Heartworms

- Prevention includes:
 - once-a-month heart worm oral medication year round
 - testing for heartworms at least once a year

Feline Panleukopenia

- Is also called feline distemper
- Is a highly contagious viral disease
- Usually occurs in groups of cats
- Is passed from cat-to-cat by direct contact or by fecal waste from infected cats
- Destroys a cat's cells making them more susceptible to other diseases and infections
- Has a very high mortality rate

Feline Panleukopenia

- Symptoms include:
 - loss of appetite
 - depression
 - high fever
 - lethargy
 - vomiting
 - dehydration

Feline Panleukopenia

- Treatment includes:
 - if reached is limited to supportive therapy
 - there are no antibiotics
 - try to combat dehydration and malnutrition
 - strict isolation
 - constant attention

Feline Panleukopenia

- Prevention includes:
 - some cats will have immunity due to a survived mild case or have received the immunity from their mother
 - vaccinations

Feline Leukemia Virus

- Is a fatal retrovirus affecting the cat's immune system
- Increases the cat's susceptibility to other disease
- Can be spread by contaminated nasal secretions, infected urine, feces and milk
- Does not survive for long outside of a cat's body

Feline Leukemia Virus

- Symptoms include:
 - weight loss
 - recurring chronic illness
 - lethargy
 - fever
 - diarrhea
 - erratic breathing patterns
 - yellow color around the mouth



Feline Leukemia

- Treatment includes:
 - there is no cure
 - confine cat to prevent exposure to non-infected cats
 - feed nutritionally balanced diets
 - avoid feeding raw foods
 - schedule check-ups for cat
- Prevention includes:
 - avoidance of infected cats
 - vaccination

Feline Respiratory Diseases

- Include the following:
 - feline viral rhinotracheitis
 - feline calicivirus
 - feline pneumonitis
- Are highly contagious
- Are transmitted from cat-to-cat through direct contact, through the air by sneezing or coughing or by humans if they have been close to infected cats

Feline Respiratory Diseases

- Symptoms include:
 - runny nose
 - sneezing
 - coughing
 - lethargy
 - fever
 - loss of appetite

Feline Respiratory Diseases

- Treatment includes:
 - administering antibiotics
 - ensuring food and water intake
 - rest
- Prevention includes:
 - vaccination
 - avoidance of infected animals

Resources

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