EYE EXAMINATION

Sight for mating

Contagious disease

Hereditary

* There should be no persistent ocular discharge.
* Examine the eyes for impaired vision. Blindness of one or both eyes could indicate a CNS condition.
* Cataracts have been diagnosed on a number of occasions.
* Entropion, a common hereditary fault in some breeds, is often treated surgically. Careful examination should be made for any residual signs of such surgery.
* Keratoconjunctivitis, 'pink eye', is often associated with groups of rams running together and can be a very painful condition. If neglected this condition can cause blindness.

Keratoconjunctivitis sicca

EVA ?

Pink eye

Anterior uveitis (ovine iritis)

Enteropion

HEAD & JAW EXAMINATION

No malformation

Maxillar/mandibular agnatia

Slyvian (Kraniosinostoz)

FAMACHA

FAMACHA© System

Clinical category	Color	PCV	Tx recommendation
1	Red	≥28	No
2	Red-pink	23-27	No
3	Pink	18-22	?
4	Pink-white	13-17	Yes
5	White	≤12	Yes

MANACE REFLEX

star-gazing ewe

B1 def

Polioencephalomalacia

EAR EXAMINATION

For mating

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4672198/

Altered reproductive behaviour

Congenital deafness → **Hereditary**

Can be either cochleosaccular or neuroepithelial in origin

Suppression of melanocytes by the pigment gene

Piebald

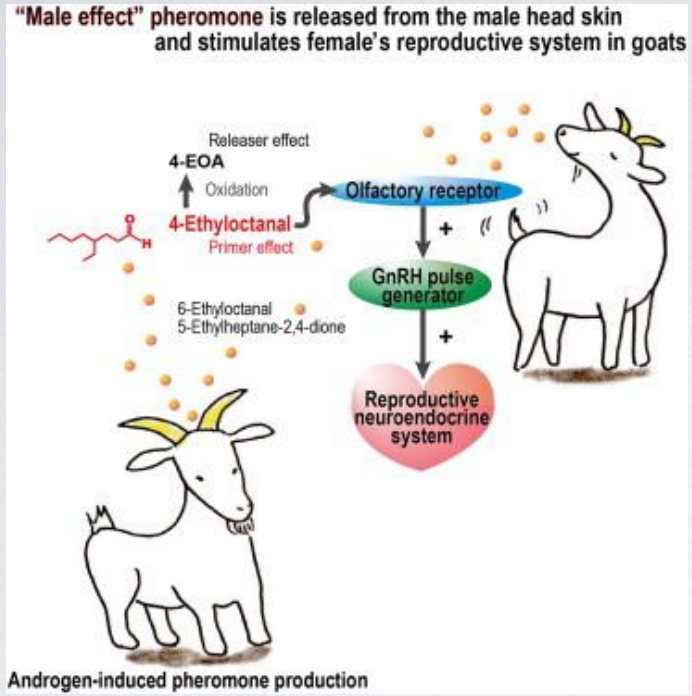
Merle

Blue eyes and white coat

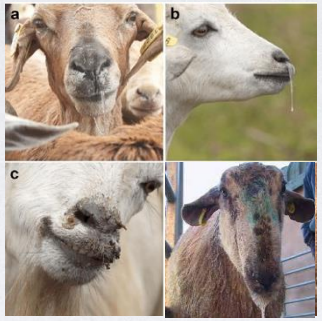
https://www.lsu.edu/deafness/breeds.htm

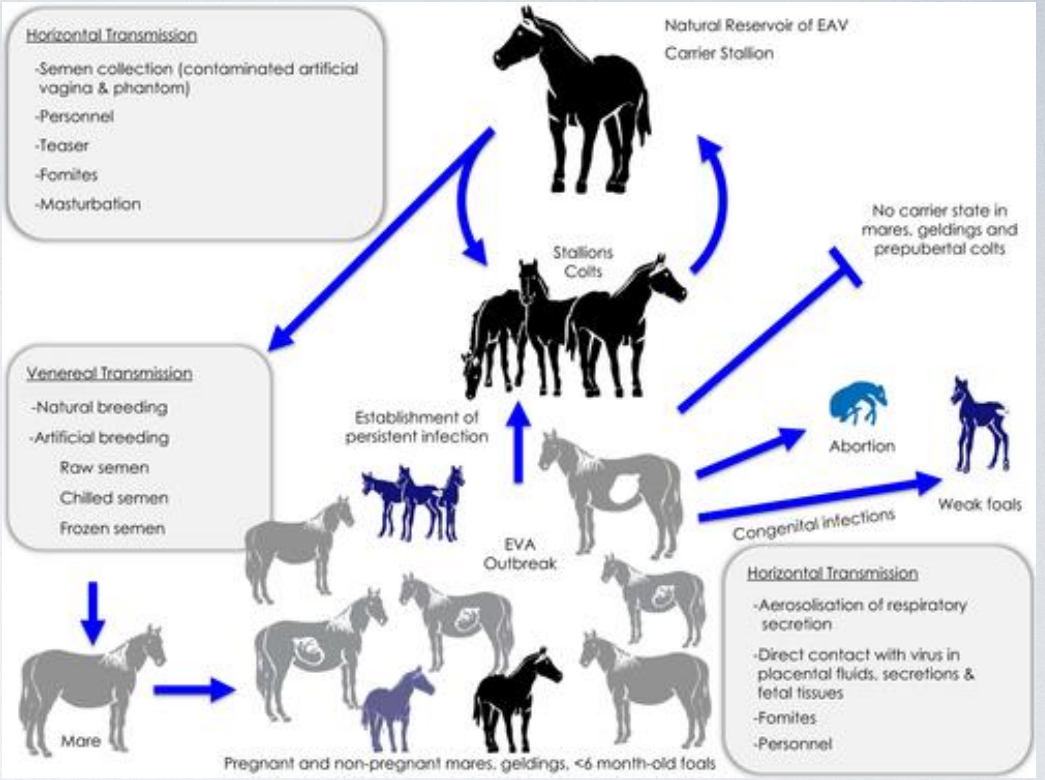
1. Altered behavior.
2. Becoming easily startled (scared)
3. Not responding to verbal cues
4. Difficulty with training and mating
5. Leaning to one side – if there is an inner ear balance problem.

NOSE AND JAW

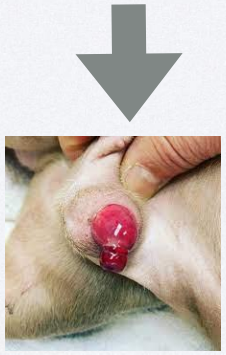


No nasal discharge





Normal respiratory rate



Male effect

Pheromones are olfactory cues that signal the social and sexual status of individuals of a species, and their detection is a key step in regulating behaviors such as mating and aggression

TEETH AND TONGUE

Normal bite, normal jaws (no actinobacillosis, hard swelling), good apposition with dental pad

Mastication problem

Malnutrition

Low or no reproductive capacity

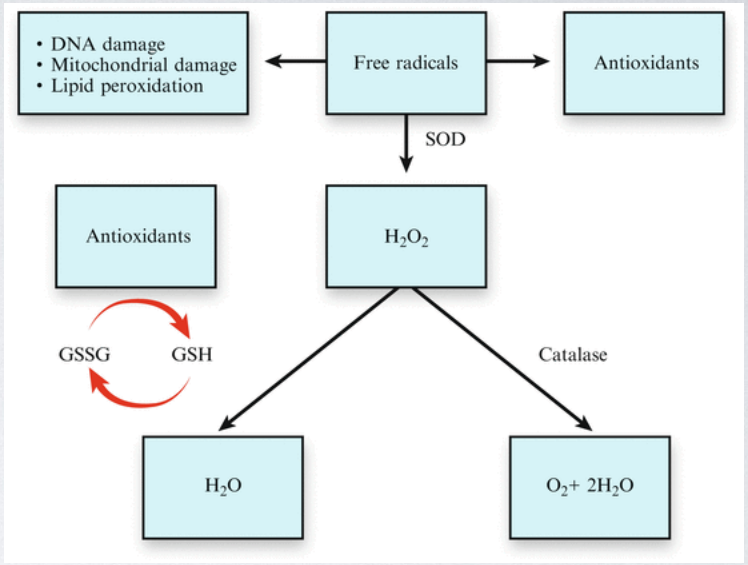
HAIR COAT

Vitamin deficiencies like Vitamin A, E, and Biotin and mineral deficiencies like Copper, Zinc, Sulfur, Selenium, and Iron are often to blame for poor hair coat

Low hair coat quality

Malnutrition

ROS

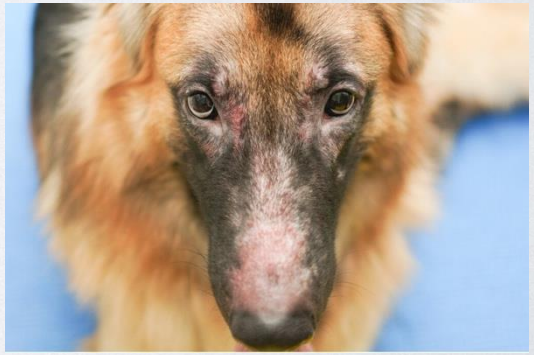


Side-effects

Scrapie, Scabies, mineral deficiency

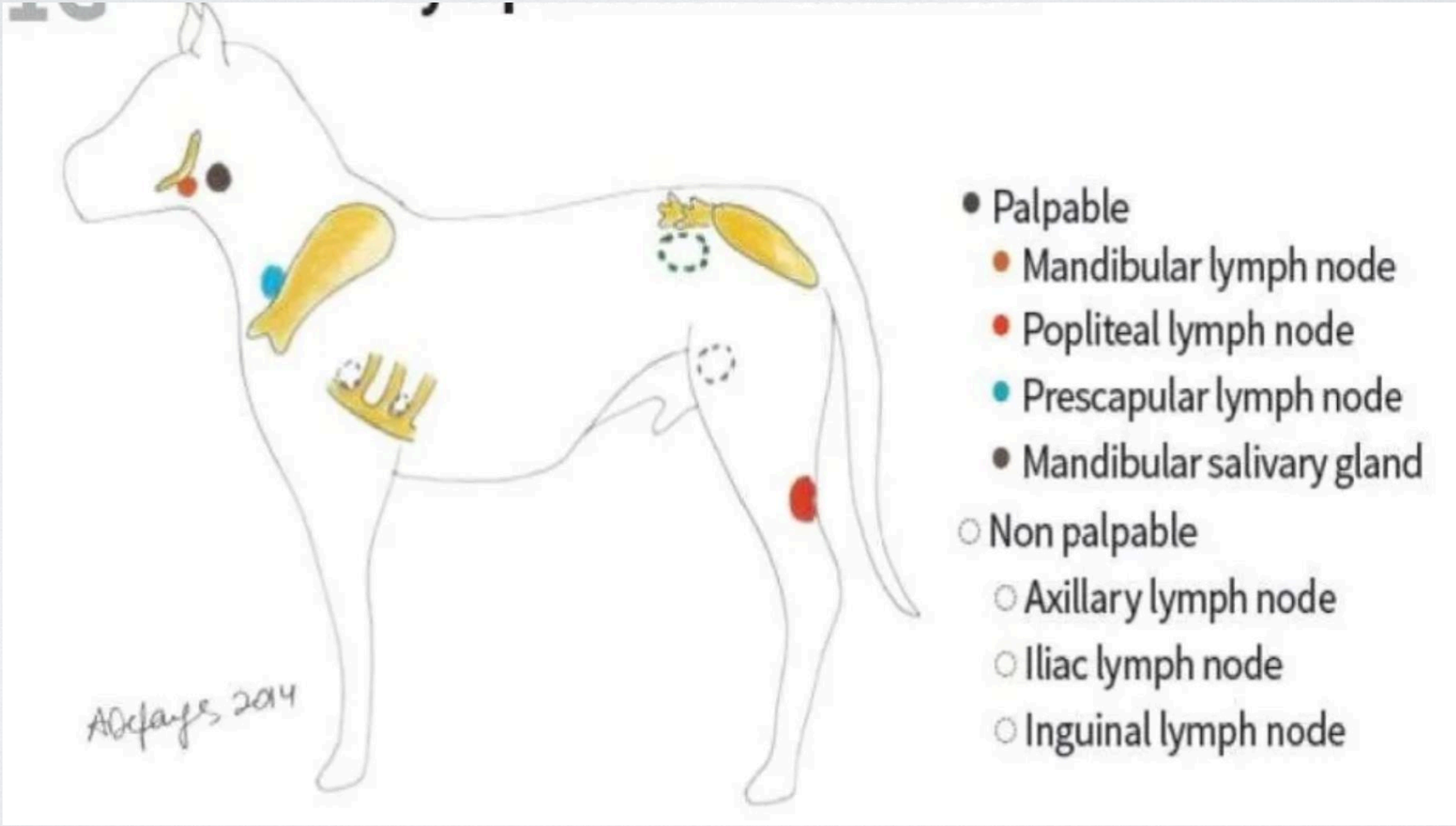
Ecto parasites

Bowel strikes



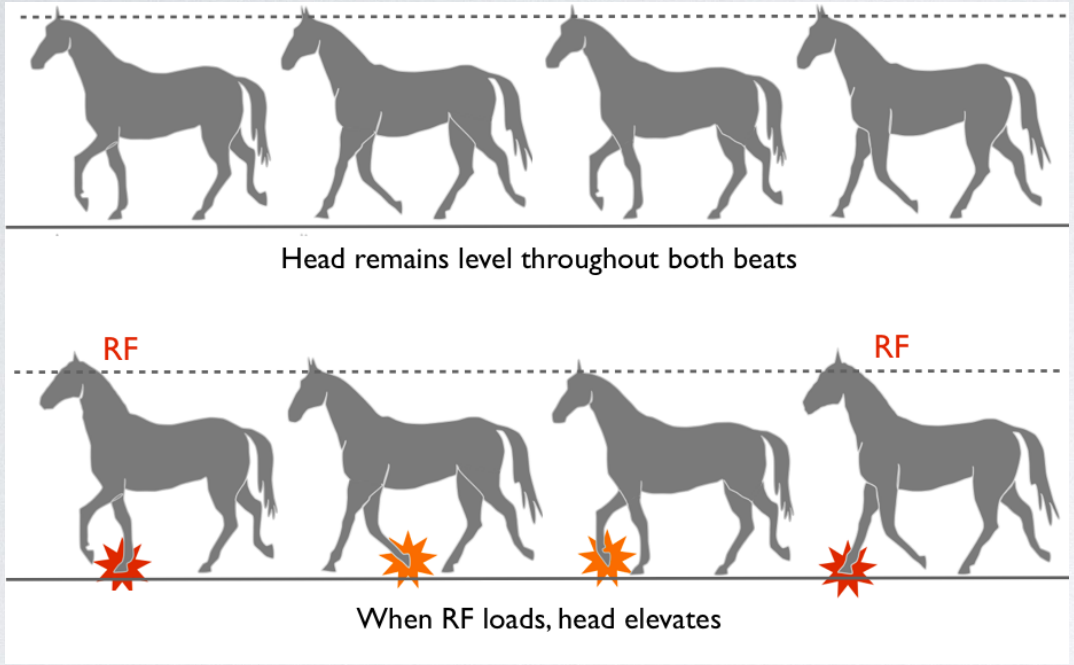
Trichopyhtosis & terbinafine, itraconazole

LYMPH NODULES



LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM

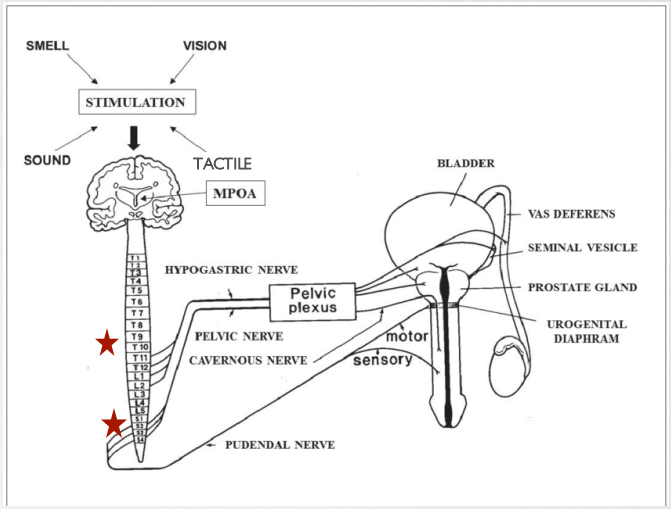
Testesterone = Muscle mass



Musculoskeletal system

Hypogastric Plexus

Pelvic, Sphlenic and Pudental



Male animals should have normal feet and legs for good standing positions during mating. Studs with lameness, foot rot, foot abscess, inter-digital growths or with non-trimmed hooves should be promptly treated.

Backbone Chronic pain
T12, L and S

↓

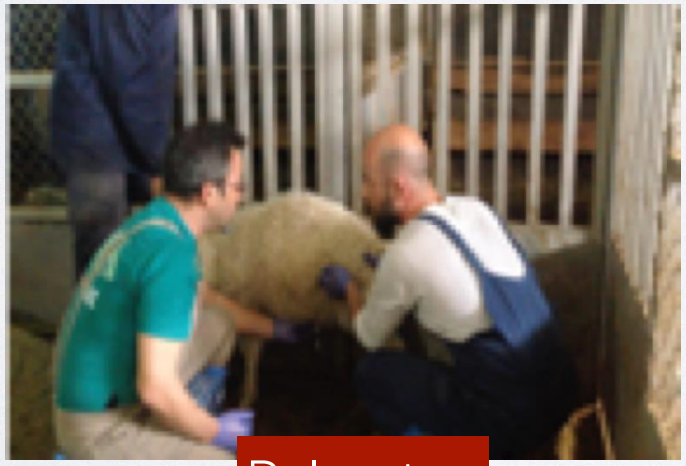
Impotentia

Deciding for future

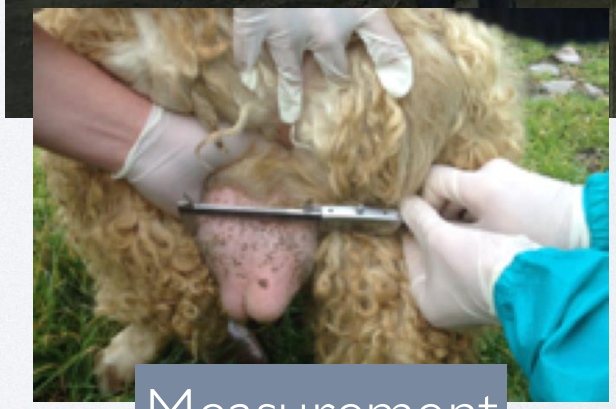
EXTERNAL REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

- Preputium
- Penis
- Spermatic cord
- Scrotum
- Testis
- Epididymis

Inspection



Palpation



Measurement

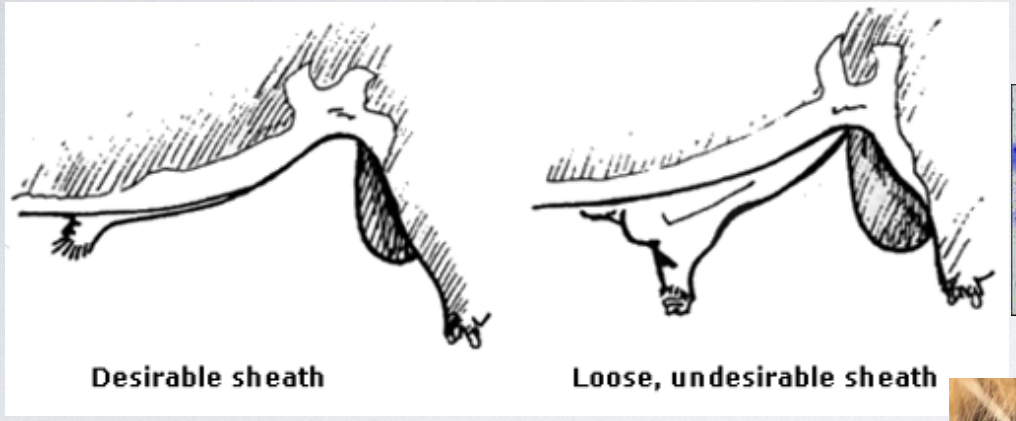
Sampling

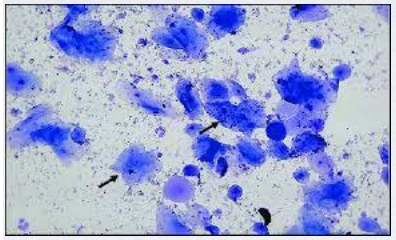
Preputium

The prepuce (foreskin) is the retractile covering of the glans penis.

Naturally attached to penis

Protection, Sebaceous glands, Immune function

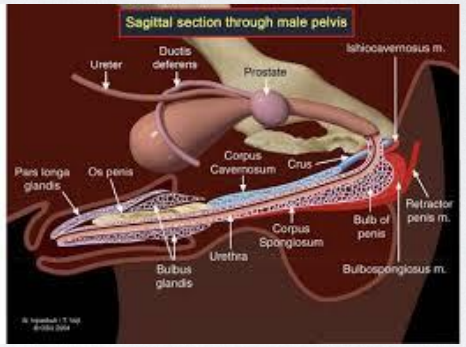


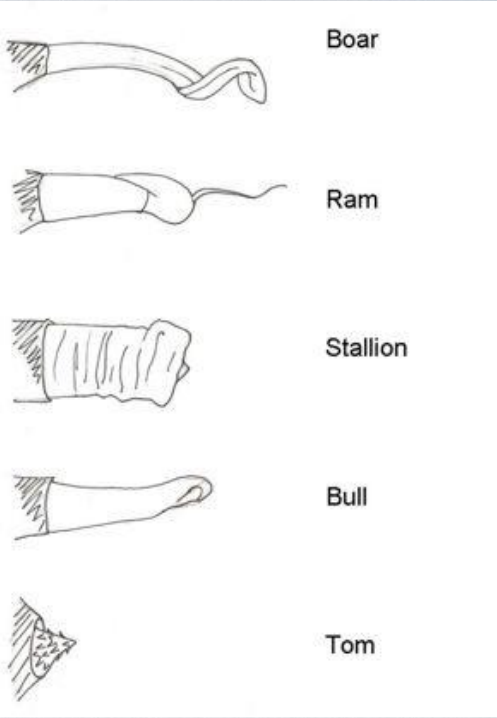


Penis

2 type of penis
1. Cavernous
2. Fibroelastic shape

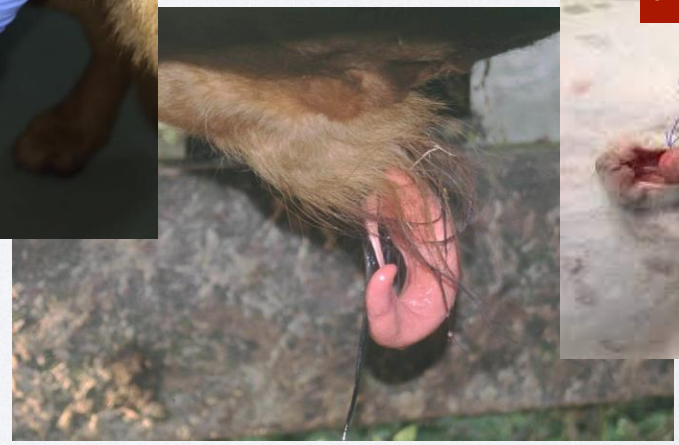
Duty: Mating and urination





Posthitis + Balanitis = Balanoposthitis

Frenulum



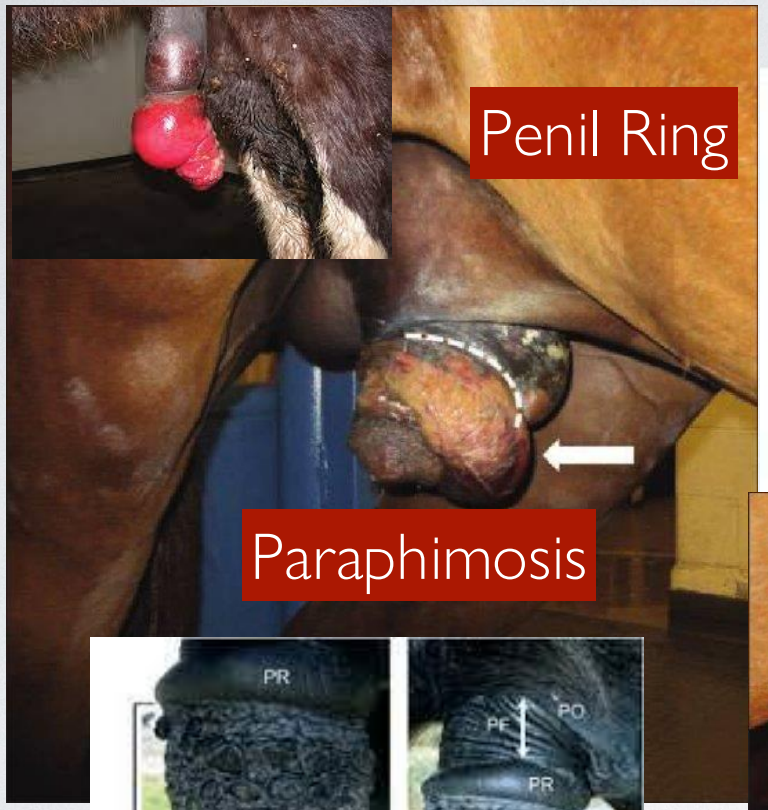
Congenital

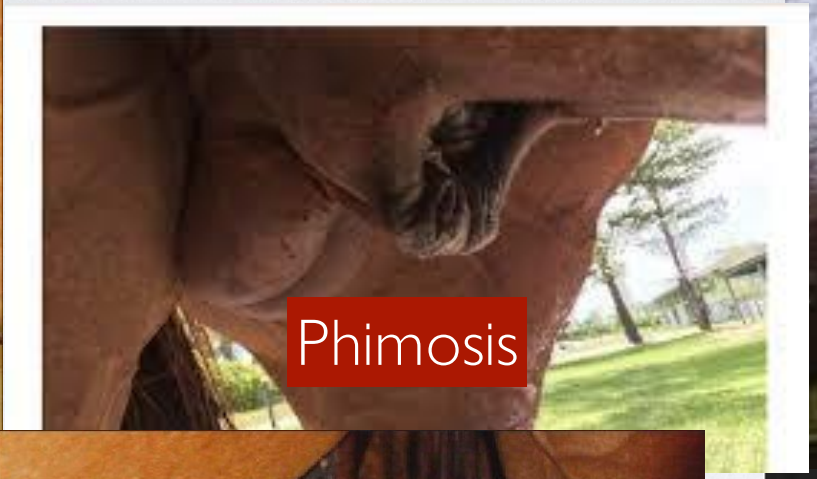
Hypospadie

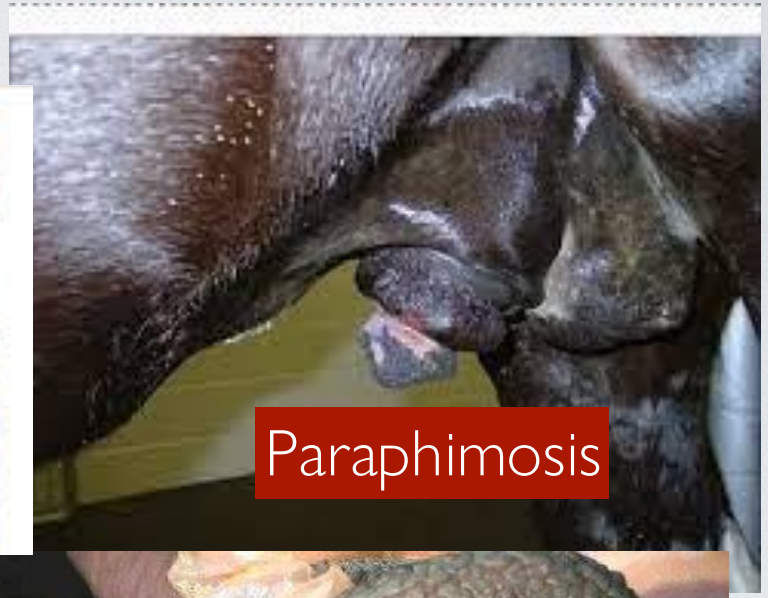
Penil Hypoplasia

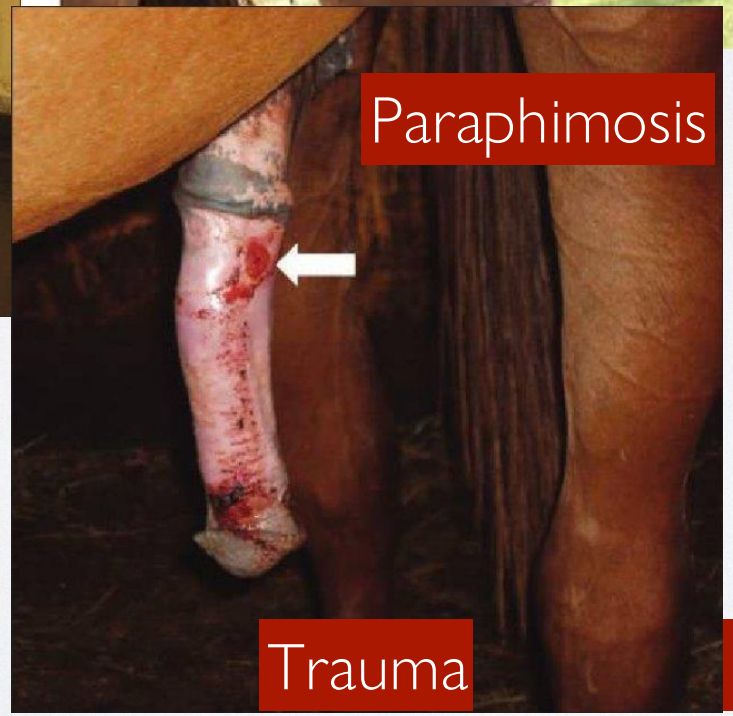
Phimosis is the inability of a horse to protrude its penil from the sheath

Paraphimosis is the inability of the horse to retract its penis into the preputial cavity.

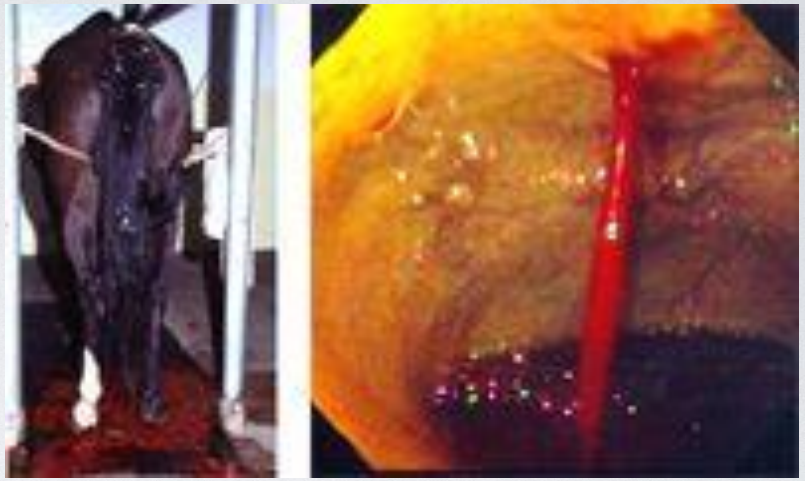








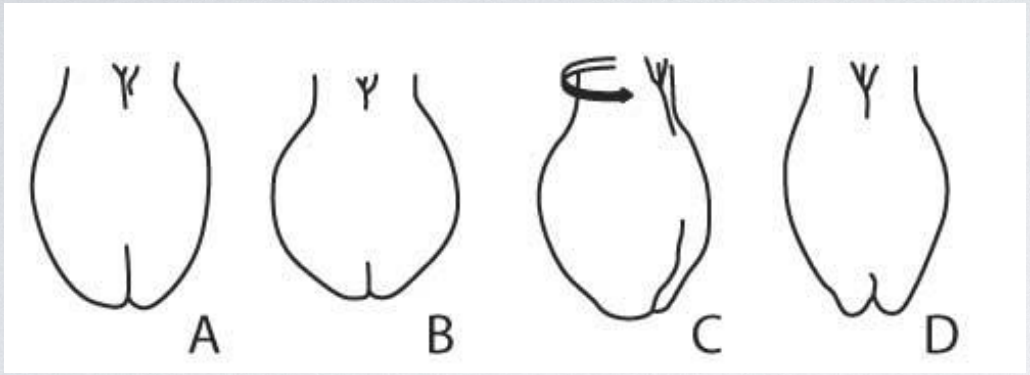
Urolithiasis



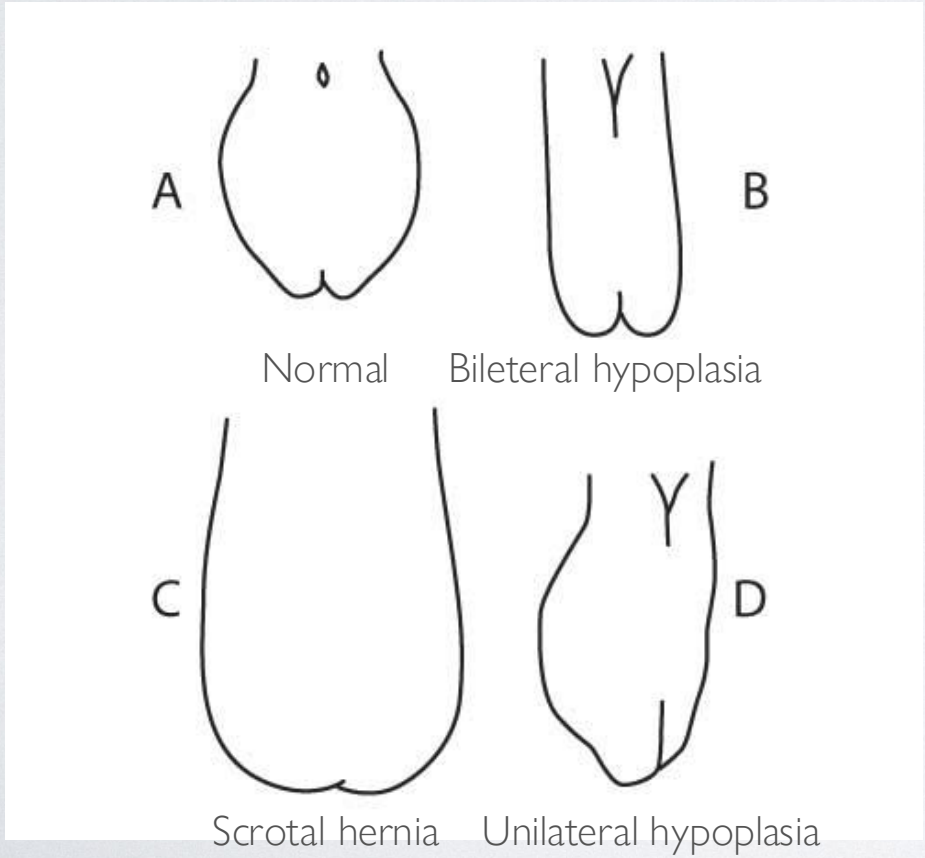
Idiopathic renal haematuria

Pizzle rot

Scrotal Confirmation

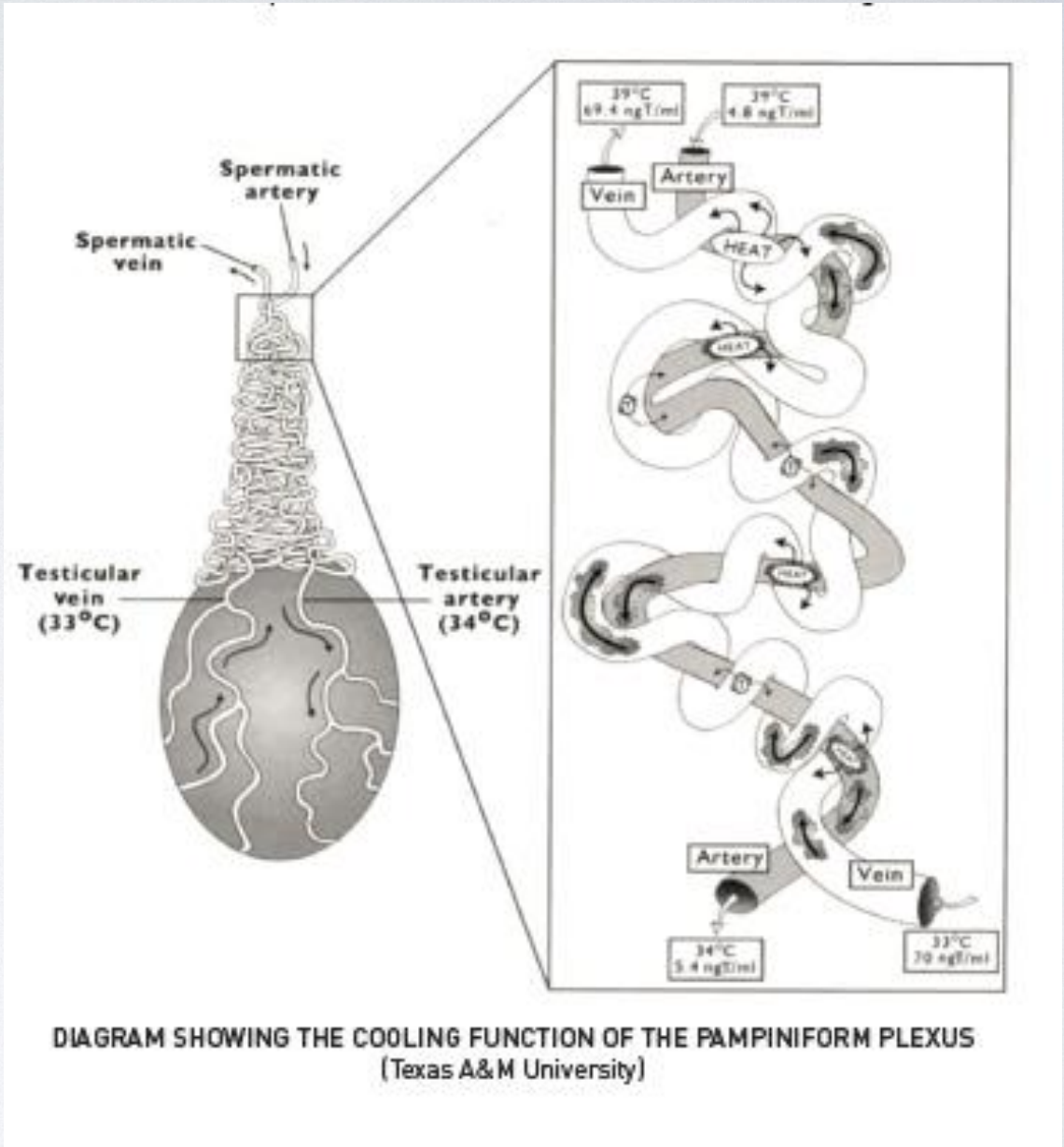


Normal Normal ovoid Twisted Cleavage



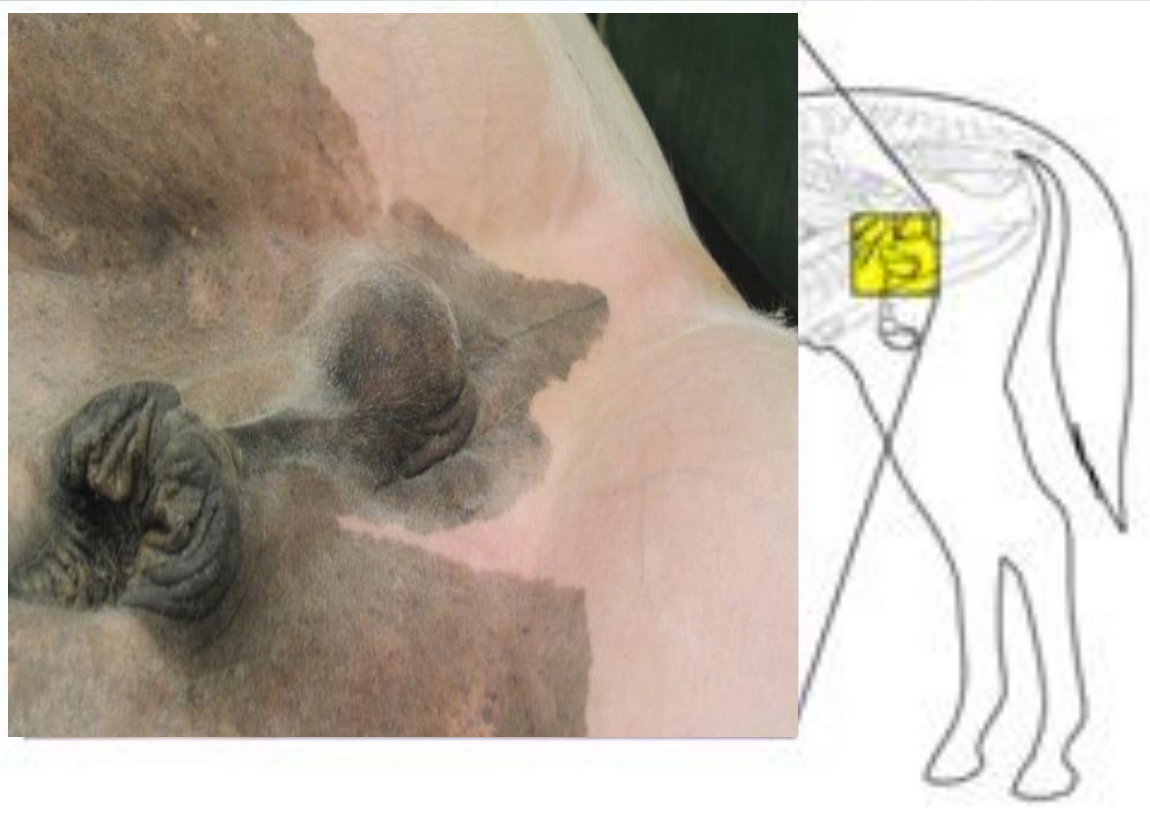
Normal Bileteral hypoplasia

Scrotal hernia Unilateral hypoplasia



Thermoregulation

4-6 C below the BT



Cryrptorsidism

a condition in which one or both of the testes fail to descend from the abdomen into the scrotum

Unilateral

Monolateral

Bilateral

If one or both testes are not in the scrotum, where are they?

Abdominal cavity

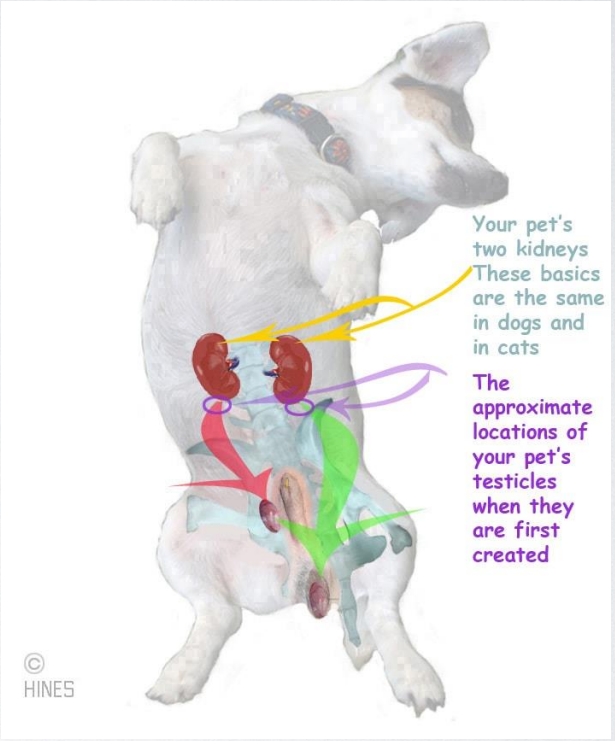
Inguinal canal

S.C. (outside the abdominal wall)

3 factors:
1) the sex chromosomes;
2) normal development of the ovaries or testicles;
3) normal development of the external genitalia (vulva, prepuce) and the effects of the sex steroid hormones on physical appearance (i.e. large jowls and increased size and muscling in males and finer facial features and smaller stature in females).

Lack of 2 testicles in the scrotum by 8 weeks of age is considered to be suspicious for cryptorchidism. Classically, it has been accepted by the time an animal reaches 6 months of age, if it does not have 2 scrotal testicles, it is considered a cryptorchid

Boxer, English Bulldog, Chihuahua, Miniature Dachshund, Maltese, Pekingese, Pomeranian, Toy, Miniature and Standard Poodle, Miniature Schnauzer, Shetland Sheepdog, Siberian Husky, and Yorkshire Terrier.

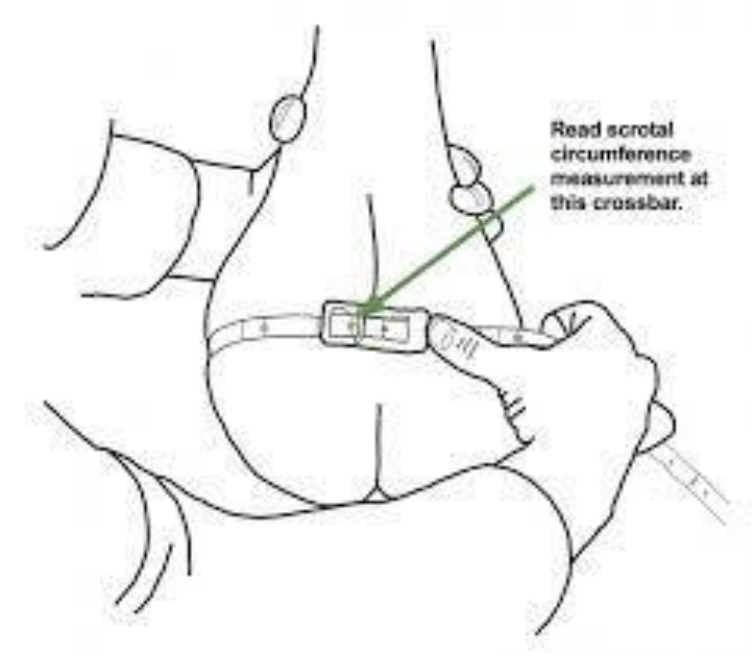


hCG or GnRH
Masssage
Surgery

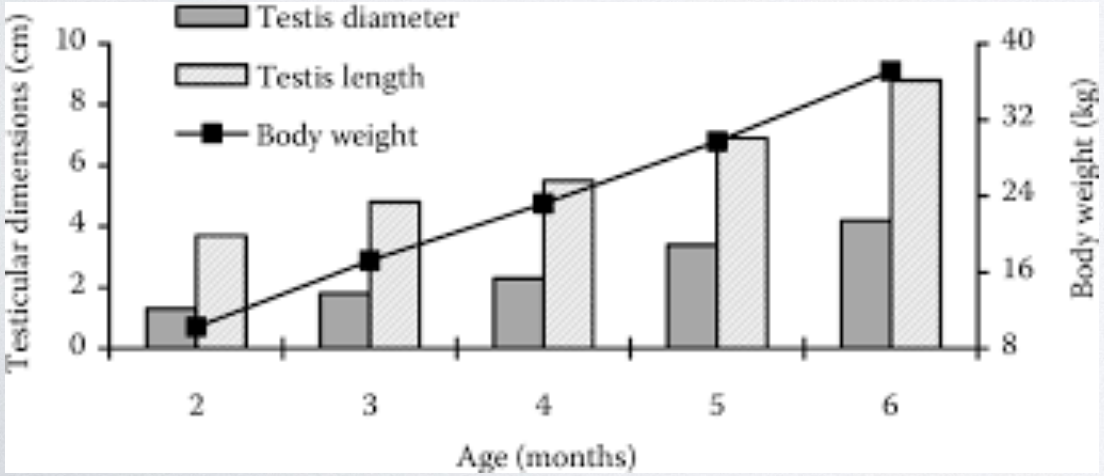
Species	Normal Descent (Age)	Cryptorchidism (Diagnosis Time)	References
Dog	By ~6–8 weeks (~2 months)	Failure of descent by ~4–6 months (Unilateral or Bilateral)	Johnston et al., 2001; Foster and Ladds, 2007
Cat	At birth or within 2 months	Failure of descent by ~4 months (Unilateral or Bilateral)	Romagnoli, 1991; Johnston et al., 2001
Horse (Stallion/Colt)	At birth or within 10–14 days postpartum	Failure of descent by ~18 months; definitive by 2 years	McDonnell, 2000; Hinrichs, 2010
Cattle (Bull)	At birth (within first week)	Failure of descent by birth or shortly thereafter	Youngquist and Threlfall, 2007; Barth and Oko, 1989
Pig (Boar)	At birth	Failure of descent at birth	Rothschild and Ruvinsky, 2011
Goat (Buck)	At birth	Failure of descent at birth	Youngquist and Threlfall, 2007; Smith and Sherman, 2009
Sheep (Ram)	At birth	Failure of descent at birth	Youngquist and Threlfall, 2007; Smith and Sherman, 2009

Measurement

To calculate TV



Minimum scrotal Circumference by Breed			
Months	Angus, Brpwn Swiss, Gelbvieh, Pinzgauer,	Charolais, Hereford, Holstein, Maine Anjou, Red	Blonde d'Aquitaine, Galloway,
12	32	30	29
13	33	31	30
14	34	32	31
15 -20	35	33	32

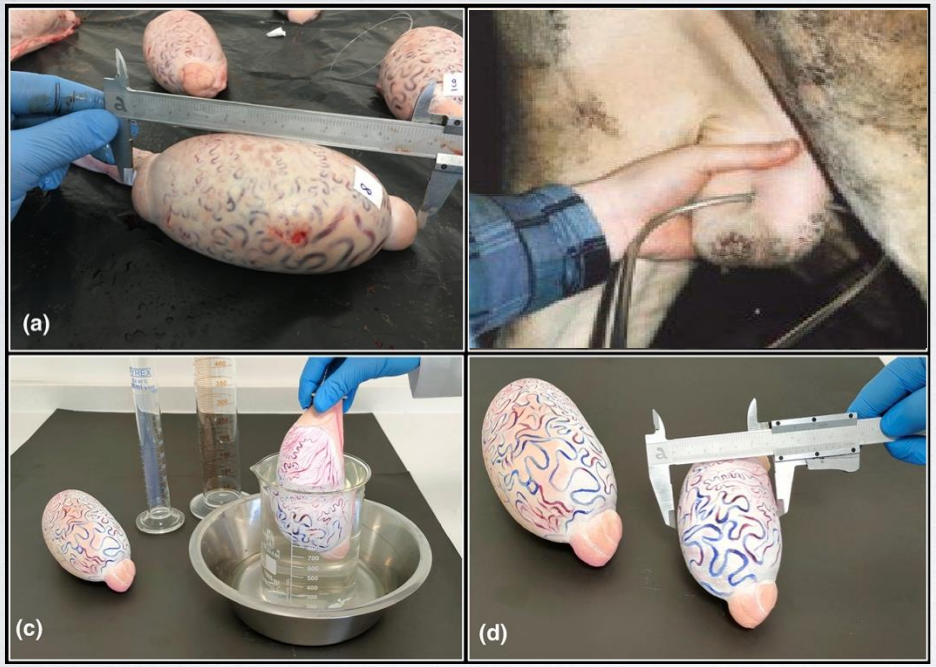


A minimum scrotal circumference of 32–34 cm is required, but aim for 35 cm and above.

- Highest heredibility for new bornweight

Measurement

Testicular Volume



for each testis

Big

$$TV = (W \times H \times L) \times 0.5233$$

Small

$$TV = (W^2 \times H) \times 0.59$$

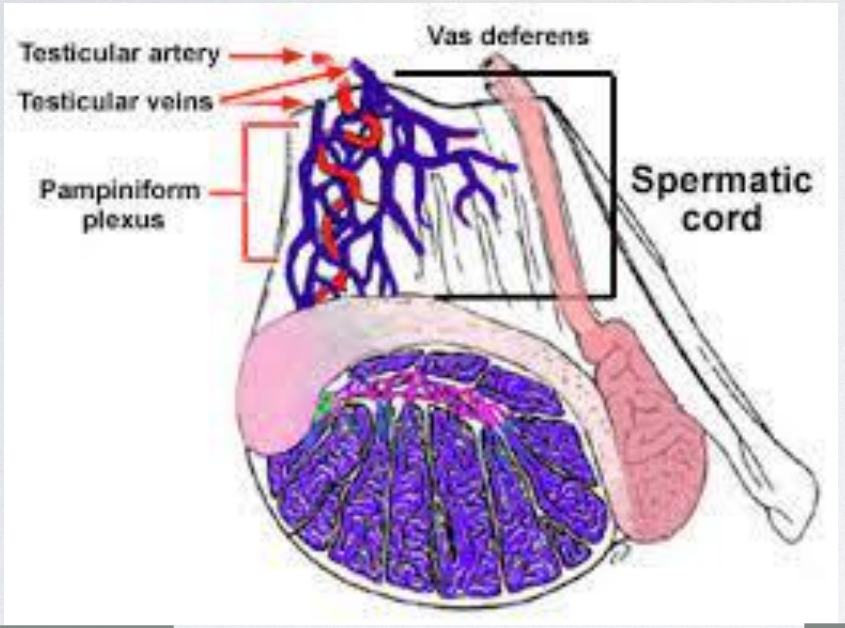
Daily Sperm Output (DSO)

$$DSO = (0.024 \times \text{testis volume}) - 0.76$$

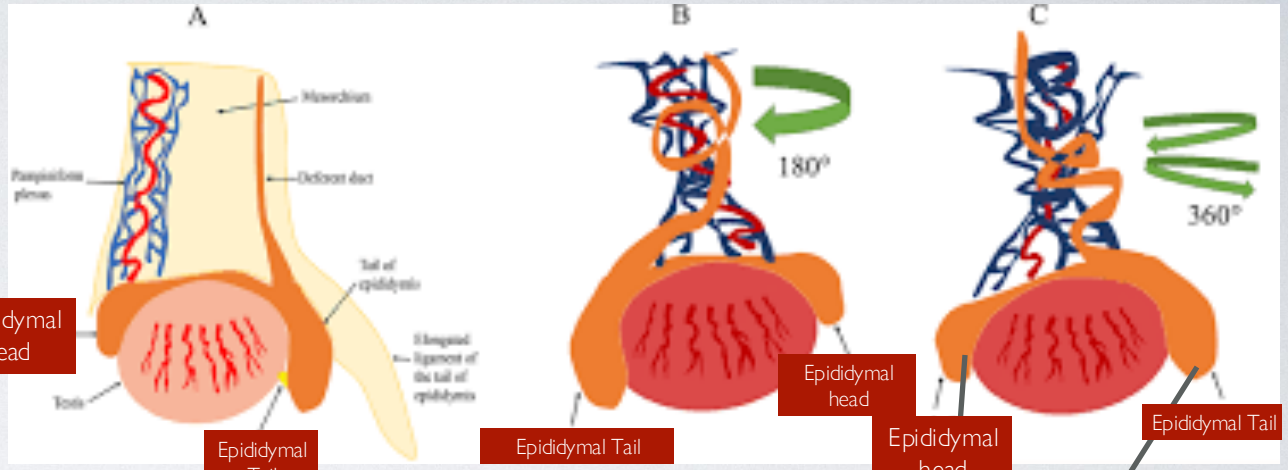
Specie	Volume	DSO	Weekly	Per gram
Bull	2-8 ml (6.2) ml	$1.8\text{-}4.8 \times 10^9$	$10\text{-}60 \times 10^9$	$18\text{-}20 \times 10^6$
Stallion	15-120 (80) ml	$4.5\text{-}12 \times 10^9$	$30\text{-}90 \times 10^9$	$18\text{-}20 \times 10^6$
Small Rum	0.5-2 ml (1.2)	$1.8\text{-}4.5 \times 10^9$	$10\text{-}60 \times 10^9$	20×10^6
Dog	0.1-4 (1.5)ml	$0.6\text{-}1.2 \times 10^9$	$2\text{-}8 \times 10^9$	400×10^6

Spermatic Cord

Pampifiniformis plexus



Testicular torsio

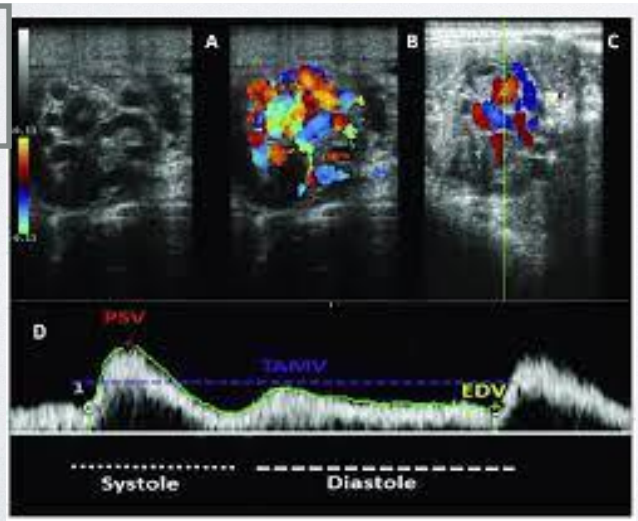


Abdominal pain (Colic)

Anormal Gait

Lamness

Vomitting



Cryptorsidism?

Neoplasia?

Ischemia

Hypoxia

(uni or Bi) Orchiectomy