

In the investigation of any animal disease problem, the veterinarian must, of necessity, undertake a careful and thorough clinical examination with the object of recognizing the nature of the affection, so that effective treatment and, where practicable, control measures are adopted.

Obtaining an accurate history is the critical first step in determining the etiology of a patient's problem

### **veterinary practitioner with the following objectives:**

- Guide to apply methods of animal handling/restraint and ability to take history
- A guide for general and systemic physical clinical examination for further diagnosis, treatment and take practicable control and prevention measures on identified disease
- Having knowledge on preparation and administration of veterinary drugs
- Gives skills on veterinary laboratory sampling techniques

# HISTORY TAKING

- Owner's name
- Owner's address: postal address, telephone, kebele, peasant association, etc.
- Species, breed, sex, age, name, ID No., body weight, etc.
- Description including color, marking, polledness, and other identification marks of patient

# Present history

- Duration of the disease: peracute, acute, subacute or chronic
- Clinical sign/symptoms: (appetite for food or drink, defecation, urination, respiration, sweating, physical activity, milk production, growth, gait, posture, voice, odour, etc.)
- The number of animals affected: (morbidity rate and mortality rate)
- Treatment given: determine whether any treatment has, in fact, been given before calling for assistance

# PAST HISTORY

- Details regarding clinical features, diagnosis, treatments, morbidity and mortality rates, post mortem observations, laboratory test etc., should be obtained.
- Ascertain the system of animal replacement on the farm or in the home.
- If animal introduced from outside sources, further enquiries should be made concerning the health history and status of the source animals.

# Management and environmental history

- **Management**
- • Nutrition,
- • Livestock at pasture,
- • Drinking water,
- • Feeding methods/practice
- • House space, satisfactory ventilation
- • Proper management of milking cow and milking machine to avoid udder injury
- • Breeding and Reproductive history
- • Stocking rate/population densit

# Examination of the environment

- • Topography
- • Soil type
- • Ground surfaces
- • Climatic conditions
- • Environmental Hygiene
- • An excessive buildup of feces and urine
- • Quality of Floor