

ASA Presentation Notes Lesson 8.2

•What is Health?

- The state where all body parts are functioning normally.

Recognizing Good Health.

- Contentment.
- Alertness.
- Good appetite.
- Sleek coat and pliable skin.

Recognizing Good Health cont.

- Bright eyes and pink eye membranes.
- Normal feces and urine.
- Normal temperature, pulse rate, and respiration rate.

Recognizing Poor Health.

- Loss of appetite.
- Listless or depressed.
- Droopy ears.
- Humped back and head down.
- Separated from other animals.
- Coughing, wheezing, or labored breathing.

Vital Signs.

- Signs of animal health and life.
 - Body temperature.
 - Heart rate.
 - Respiration rate.

Diagnosis.

- The process of identifying a disease by examination and study of symptoms.
- May include:
 - Observing signs of good versus poor health.
 - Physical examination.
 - Veterinary diagnosis.

Symptom.

- Observable differences an animal exhibits from its normal function.

- Signs of poor health.
 - Fever.
 - Weight loss.
 - Listlessness.

Treatment.

- Not effective or efficient for all diseases.
- Some can be administered by producer.
- Veterinary care.

Methods of Treatment.

- Topical – applied to the skin.
- Oral – through the mouth.
 - In or on feed.
 - Drenching.
 - Balling gun.
- Injection – shot with a needle and syringe.
 - Intramuscular.
 - Subcutaneous.
 - Intravenous.

Zoonotic Diseases.

- Not species-specific.
- Can be spread between species of animals and humans.
- Human infections caused by:
 - Contaminated animal products.
 - Direct exposure to diseased animal.
 - Animal or insect bites.

List 5 key points that are important to remember from this presentation.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

List 3 ideas or concepts that this new information has in common with previous things learned.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

List questions or ideas that remain unclear about the information presented that should be asked for clarity at the appropriate time.