



Lecture title: Examination of animals for their soundness

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Summary: The examination of animals for their soundness involves a thorough assessment of the animal's general health, physical structure, and functional ability to ensure it is free from disease, defects, or lameness. This includes observing the animal from a distance for gait, posture, behavior, and coat condition, followed by a close clinical examination of the limbs, joints, head, mucous membranes, and skin. Vital signs such as temperature, pulse, and respiration are measured, and the animal's appetite, urination, and defecation are evaluated. Additional diagnostic tests, including laboratory analysis of blood, urine, or feces, may be performed to confirm the animal's health status. This comprehensive examination ensures the animal is fit, healthy, and capable of normal performance.

C- Examination of sheep for soundness

1. Sheep are always lived in groups called "flock" a group of many sheep which is a normal behavior. Any animal which stay back or delay the flock movement or food consumption is regarded as a sick animal.
 2. Scrutiny should be applied to the soundness of sheep included their absence of infectious and non-infectious disease. Sheep should not be infected by disease such as mange, ringworm, stomatitis, orf, foot rot and sheep pox.
 3. Eyes are examined, having bright conjunctiva. Body temperature, pulse rate and respiration rates are measured.
 4. The animal should have a good appetite. Prehension, mastication, chewing, swallowing and rumination are checked. Urine and faecal parasitic examination of faeces is carried out once every three months.
 5. Sheep are examined using hand by palpation of loins and fatty tail.
- The presence of prominent processes, points and projections of bones or spinal cord indicate weak animal.



6. Claws are examined, and are healthy free of cracks, foul odour, infection, inflammations, discharge, and foot rot.

D- Examination of camels:

Healthy camels have the following characters

- I. Examination of mucous membranes lining the eye, note. Normal colour of mucous membranes is pink red without any change of colour and excretion or lacrimation or discharge.
2. The animal consume feed normally as well as mastication and rumination also, normal urination and defecation are observed.
3. The body is carefully examined as well as skin. The skin has no disease skin should not be infected by parasites such as mange and other skin disease.
4. The hump is examined and it should be upward. The hump should be free of cracks, fissures, ulcers, abrasions. Chest pad and foot pads are also examined, for soundness.
5. Examination of the eyes and their mucous membranes. The head must not be bent to any side of the camel.
6. Camels are tested to carry weights (carriage camels) beginning at first with 250kg. Camel carrying weights are monitored through walking. The camel must stand upright strongly.

Camels with good heights and large body do not indicate their strengths. Camels having short legs and deep-chest are better for carrying weights. Camels intended for carrying weights should not be less than five years old at their first using for carrying weights.