

Inspection of the body regions

- Head
- Neck
- Thorax
- Abdomen
- External Genitalia
- Mammary Glands

1- Examination of the head

A)) Eyes: -

1- **Discharge:-** any discharge from the eye should be noted it may be:

- A. watery in obstruction of the lacrimal duct.**
- B. Serous in the early stage and then purulent.**
- C. The discharge in unilateral or bilateral.**

2- Examination of the **conjunctiva** it is important because it is a good to indicator of the peripheral vascular system.

- 1- **The pallor in anemia.**
- 2- **Yellow in the jaundice may be visible.**
- 3- **Engorgement of the scleral vessels, petechial haemorrhages, due to acute pain or high fever.**

3- Test of the **vision** and ocular reflex such as test of the blindness

B))Nostril:

The odour of the nasal breath **such as smell ketosis in cattle**, necrosis in the nasal cavity, accumulation of nasal exudates, nostril deep ulceration in glanders , volume of the breath expelled through nostrils, any nasal discharge should be inspection the **one nostril discharge in local infection** or may be **bilateral in systemic infection**, the color and the consistency of the exudates may lead to the source of it.

C)Mouth:

Excessive salivation and usually a combined with chewing movement occur when a foreign body is present in the mouth, frothing at the mouth denotes painful condition of the mouth or pharynx.

Swelling below the jaw may be inflammatory as in actinobacillosis, strangle edematous as in acute anemia.

2- **Neck:-** in this part we should examined the following part:

- 1- Enlargement of the throat
- 2- Examination of the lymph nodes
- 3- Salivary glands.
- 4- A jugular pulse and engorgement
- 5- Local enlargement due to esophageal distention.

3- Thorax:-

The respiration should be examined from a distance, preferably with the animal in a standing position.

Allowance should be made for the effects of **exercise**, **excitement**, **high environmental temperatures** and **fatness and obese** show cattle may have respiratory rates two to three times that of normal animals.

- 1- The respiratory rate.
- 2- The respiratory rhythm.
- 3- Respiratory depth.
- 4- Type of respiration.
- 5- Respiratory noise.

A- Respiratory rate. In normal' animals:-

Horses 8 to 10, cattle 10 to 30, and sheep 10 to 20 per minute.

Increased respiratory rate is designated as **polypnoea**, decreased rate as **oligopnoe** and complete cessation as **apnoea**.

The rate may be counted by

- 1- Observation of rib or nostril movements,
- 2- Feeling the nasal air movements
- 3- Auscultation of the thorax or trachea.

A significant rise in environmental temperature or humidity may double the normal respiratory rate

B- Respiratory rhythm: the normal respiratory cycle consists of three phases of equal length:

- 1- Inspiration, 2- Expiration, 3- Pause

C- Respiratory depth.

In **dyspnoea** the accessory respiratory movements are brought into play; **there is extension of the head and neck, dilation of the nostrils, abduction of the elbows and breathing through the mouth, plus increased movement of the thoracic and abdominal walls.**

D- Type of respiration. In normal respiration there is movement of the thorax and abdomen.

In painful conditions of **the chest**, e.g. acute pleurisy, and in paralysis of the intercostals muscles there is fixation of the thorax and a marked increase in the movements of the abdominal wall.

This syndrome is usually referred to as an **abdominal-type respiration**. The reverse situation is **thoracic type of respiration** in which the movements are largely confined to the chest, as in **peritonitis**, particularly when there is diaphragmatic involvement.

E- Respiratory noises include:-

1. **Coughing**: due to irritation of the pharynx, trachea and bronchi
2. **Sneezing**: due to nasal irritation
3. **Wheezing**: stenosis in the nasal passages
4. **Snoring**: when there is pharyngeal obstruction
5. **Roaring**: paralysis in the vocal cord
6. **Grunting** forced expiration in painful breathing

4- Abdomen:-

In the inspection of the abdomen we considered the following point:

- 1- Variations in abdominal size decrease in size
- 2- Movements may be visible
- 3- Distension gaseous distension is usually uniform whereas fluid tends to give an increased distension ventrally
- 4- Umbilical hernia.
- 5- Ventral edema: - oedema is commonly associated with approaching parturition, gangrenous mastitis.

5- External Genitalia:-

- 1- Degenerative changes in the testicles may result in a small scrotum.
- 2- Discharges of pus and blood from the vagina indicate infection of the genitourinary tract.

6- Mammary Glands:-

- 1- Size of the quarters
- 2- Acute inflammation
- 3- Atrophy or hypertrophy