

Lesson 8.2 Glossary

A

Acute disease – A disease that runs a short, severe course.

Alertness – Fully aware and attentive; wide-awake; keen.

B

Balling gun – A dispenser with a plunger mechanism in the barrel used to place medicine in the form of pills or capsules in the back of an animal's mouth or down its throat so that the animal cannot spit the medicine out.

Bolus – A large pill for dosing animals.

C

Chronic disease – A disease that is marked by long duration and frequent recurrence.

Clinical disease – A disease in which symptoms of the disease are expressed. Symptoms allow identification of the disease.

Contentment – The state of being contented; satisfaction; ease of mind.

D

Diagnosis – The process of identifying a disease by examination and study of its symptoms.

Diagnostician – Any person, especially one trained in diagnosis, who determines the nature and cause of a disease or abnormality in plants or animals and prescribes a treatment.

Disease – Any deviation from a normal state of health in plants, animals, or people, which temporarily impairs vital functions. It may be caused by viruses, pathogenic bacteria, parasites, poor nutrition, congenital or inherent deficiencies, unfavorable environment, or any combination of these.

Drench – A fluid dose of medication given by introducing it into the mouth, usually with a dose syringe.

F

Fever – A temperature higher than normal in animals, which may be caused by disease organisms, poisonous plants, etc.

H

Health – The state wherein all body parts of plants, animals, and people are functioning normally.

Heart rate – The number of heartbeats per unit of time usually expressed as beats per minute.

I

Inject – To introduce a substance into the body of an animal or plant by mechanical means.

Intramuscular – Within the muscles.

O

Oral – Taken by mouth.

R

Rales – Abnormal lung sounds in cases of pneumonia or lung inflammation.

Respiration rate – Frequency of breathing, expressed as the number of breaths per minute.

S

Subclinical disease – Designating early or mild stages of a disease before signs or symptoms are noticeable; symptomless or low-grade infections.

Subcutaneous – Situated or occurring beneath the skin. A subcutaneous injection is put just under the skin.

Symptoms – A perceptible change in any part of the body, which indicates disease. A group of symptoms that, considered together, characterize a disease syndrome.

T

Temperature – The degree of heat in a living body.

Topical – Applied externally to a particular part of the body.

Treat – To care for a sick animal or diseased plant by giving it proper attention and medication.

V

Vital signs – Index of essential body functions, comprising heart rate, body temperature, and respiration.

Z

Zoonosis – Any animal disease that can be transmitted from animals to other animals and to people.