

# CLINICAL EXAMINATION

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- **Distant Examination**
- **Physical Examination**

# Distant Examination (INSPECTION)

- It means visual examination of the patient **from a distance**
- It includes examination of **Behavior and general appearance**
- Behavior is a reflection of the animal's health
- Separation of an animal from its group is often an indication of illness

# PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

- **PALPATION**
- **Palpation** is an act of handling tissues, organs or parts of animal body. It is a **close physical examination**

## Types of palpation

- **Direct palpation:** with the finger
- **Indirect palpation :** with a probe

## PERCUSSION

**Percussion** is an act performed by **striking or tapping a part of the body**. In percussion, the body surface is struck so as to set deep parts in vibration and cause to emit audible sounds.

- **Direct or immediate** :Performed with the fingers using one hand as a **plexor/ percussion hammer** and other as a **pleximeter**
- **Indirect or mediate**: performed using percussion hammer on a pleximeter disk in large animals

- **Ballottement:** Ballottement is a technique used to detect floating viscera or masses in the abdominal cavity. Using the extended fingers or the clenched fist the abdominal wall is palpated vigorously with a firm push to move the organ or masses away and then allow it to rebound on to the fingertips

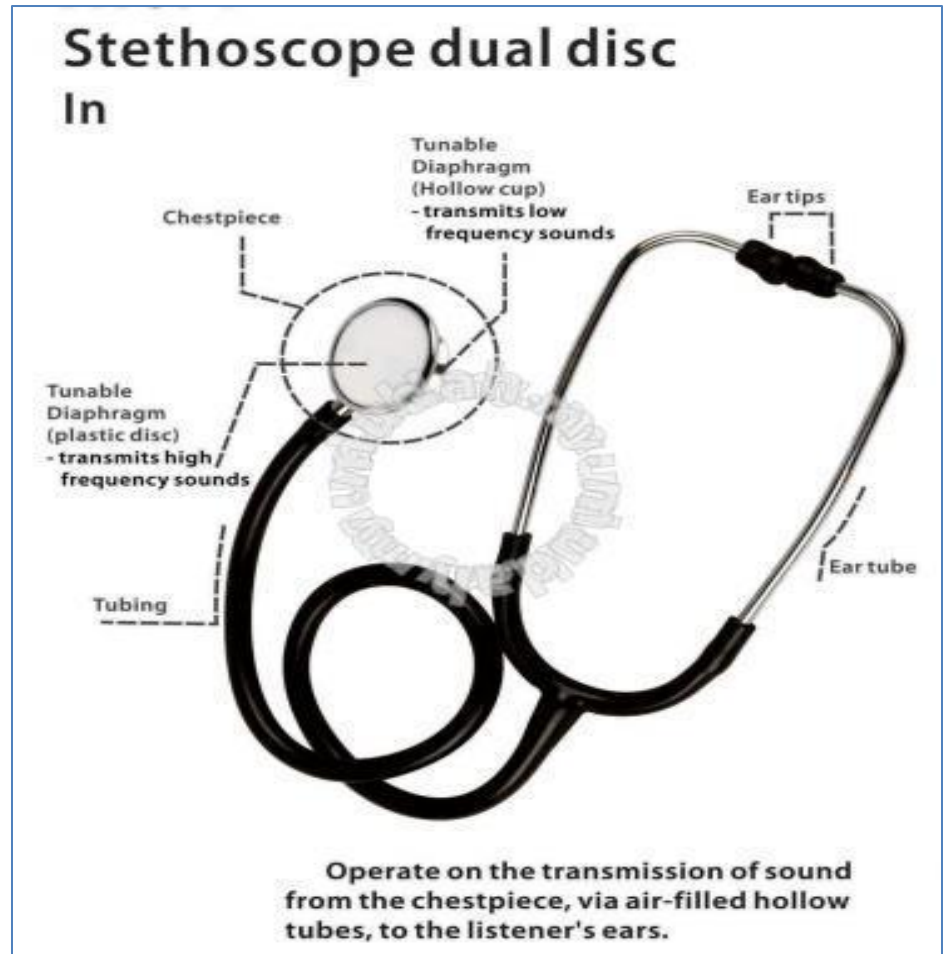
**Ballottement / Tactile percussion = Palpation + Percussion**

- **AUSCULTATION**
- **Auscultation:** It is a method of listening to the functional sounds produced by internal organs  
It is routinely used to assess heart sounds, lung sounds and gastrointestinal sounds



- **Direct Auscultation** : Direct listening to the sounds produced by organ movement. It is performed by placing the ear to the body surface over the organ
- **Indirect Auscultation** : Indirect auscultation is performed with the aid of **stethoscope or phonendoscope**. It is the preferred technique

- **Parts of a stethoscope:**
- Chest piece with diaphragm
- Connecting/conducting tube
- Ear pieces(2)



- **Succussion**

- This is also a combined method of physical examination where **shaking** of body from side to side and simultaneous auscultation are done to detect the presence of fluid

- **RECORDING OF BODY TEMPERATURE**
- Short bulb clinical thermometer
- As a general rule the thermometer should be left in place for **2 minutes**
- **Hyperthermia** is simple elevation of the temperature past the critical point, as in heat stroke.
- **Fever or pyrexia** is the state where Hyperthermia is combined with toxaemia, as in most infectious diseases

**Hypothermia**, a subnormal body temperature, occur in **shock, Circulatory collapse**(as in **parturient paresis and acute rumen impaction of cattle**), **hypothyroidism** and **just before death** in most diseases

<b>Species</b>	<b>Normal temperature</b>	<b>Critical point</b>
Horse	36.6°C(99.5°F)	39.0°C(102.0°F)
Cattle	38.5°C(101°F)	39°C(103.0°F)
Calf up to 1 year	39.2°C(102.5°F)	
Pig	39.0°C(102.0°F)	40.0°C(103.5°F)
Sheep	39.0°C(102.0°F)	40.0°C(104.0°F)
Goat	39.5°C(103.0°F)	40.0°C(105.0°F)
Poultry	41.6°C(106.0°F)	
Dog	38.5°C(101.5°F)	
Cat	38.5°C(101.5°F)	
Foal	38°C(100.5°F)	

- **RECORDING OF PULSE RATE**

- Pulse is the expansion and elongation of the arterial wall imparted by the column of arterial wall due to contraction of left ventricle

Species	Site
<b>Cattle, buffalo</b>	Middle coccygeal or facial arteries
<b>Horse</b>	External maxillary artery transverse facial artery
<b>Sheep and goat</b>	Femoral artery
<b>Dog</b>	Femoral artery
<b>Cat</b>	Femoral artery
<b>Pig(small)</b>	Femoral artery
<b>Pig(large)</b>	Middle coccygeal



- **Jugular pulse:** Pulsation of jugular vein is known as jugular pulse. It is observed in the case of **traumatic pericarditis** in competence of tricuspid valve

Species	Pulse rate/ min
Adult horse	30-40
Foals up to 1yr	70-80
Adult cattle	60-80
Young calves	100-120
Sheep and goat	70-90
Pig(young)	60-90
Pig(large)	80-120
Dog(large)	70-90
Dog(small)	90-120
Cat	100-130
Fowl	130-160
Camel	32-50
Elephant	20-30

- **RECORDING OF RESPIRATORY RATE**
- **Respiration:** It is the inhalation & exhalation of air from the lung. The respiratory mechanism is governed by respiratory centre & the centre is located in the medulla oblongata

- **Type of respiration**
- **Thoracic respiration:** Thoracic muscles are predominantly involved in the process of respiration, observed in **dogs & cats**
- **Thoraco-lumbar/abdominal respiration:** Both Thoracic & abdominal muscle are equally in respiration & observed in **horses, mule, donkey etc**
- **Abdominal respiration:** Abdominal muscles are predominantly involved & are observed in **cattle, buffalo, sheep & goat**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Respiration rate /minute</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Respiration rate /minute</b>
Adult horses	8-14	Sheep & goat	18-30
Foals	14-16	Pig	16-18
Adult cattle	16-22	Dog	14-30
Young calves	27-30	Cat	20-30
Buffalo	22-28	Fowl	15-30

- Prolongation of inspiration is usually due to obstruction of upper respiratory tract
- Prolongation of the expiration is often due to failure of normal lung collapse, as in emphysema (Lower respiratory track)

# Examination of Mucous Membrane

- Yellow mucous membrane- Jaundice
- Pale and watery- anaemia
- Pale and dry- shock
- Brick red- arsenic poisoning
- Bluish mucosa- cyanosis

Thank  
you

