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Prospectives of the recent development in pathology education

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For understanding the recent developed thoughts and ideas in teaching and learning pathology needs experience and concern. The science of pathology as a disease teaching topic for medical and related science students is one of the most important discipline for medical practice in academic teaching. The trend of teaching in this fundamental subjects in the past and current situation is reviewed with the existence of challenges facing the academic teaching and learning process. This paper is concerned with reforms and transformation that is linking to the style of new framework and restructure of teaching process in the medical institutions.

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Classification of fractures in the equine appendicular skeleton

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This classification describes the dysfunctional anatomy of fractures in a complete, objective and precise way. Using, a nomenclature that is based on Müller AO classification of fractures long bone. A code with five characters is assigned following the next principles: 1. The 1st number identifies the bone involved with a number between 1 and 9, if it has a primary ossification center diaphysis and two secondary ossification centers epiphyses at the ends. 2. The 2nd number identifies the segment involved with a number between 1 and 3 for a primary or secondary ossification center, or the number 4 for a bone with one ossification center but related with the first bone. 3. The 3rd character describes the type of fracture with a letter between A and C according to their characteristics, in the epiphysis describes the relationship with the joint and the number of fragments, while in the diaphysis describes the number of fragments. 4. The 4th describes a group in every type in each segment with a number between 1 and 3, as follows: in diaphysis describes the geometry of the fracture, and, in the epiphysis describes the number of fragments, the length and the relationship with the metaphysis. 5. The 5th describes the anatomical terms of situation and direction, using a number with decimal point between 0.1 and 0.3. Describing these characteristics is possible to establish a treatment, according to each patient.

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