

Editorial Note on Veterinary Pathology Research

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Editorial

Veterinary pathology is divided into two branches, anatomical pathology and clinical pathology. Anatomical pathology is concerned with the diagnosis of diseases in animals based on the studies of gross examination, microscopic, and molecular examination of organs, tissues, and whole bodies. Veterinary Clinical Pathology deals with the diagnostic laboratory work for the diagnosis of diseases and the control of therapy in animals. Veterinary pathologists are doctors who hold a specialization in the diagnosis of diseases through the examination of animal tissue and body fluids.

Research on farm and companion animals is preferred. Comparative work on exotic species is welcome too. Pharmacological or toxicological experiments with a direct reference to nutrition will be considered. Manuscripts on fish and other aquatic non-mammals with topics on nutrition will also be considered. Manuscripts may be rejected on the grounds that the subject is too specialized or that the contribution they make to animal physiology and nutrition is insufficient.

Animal nutrients are provided by food. Nutrients are essential for growth and maintenance of the body even some nutrients provide energy. Macro nutrients and micro nutrients both are essential for health. For example nutrition for dogs they need carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in order to gain energy. And for Poultry nutrition should include fats, amino acids, proteins, minerals and water for their growth and development. And for Bovine nutrition should need proteins, phosphorous and pro vitamin A . Water soluble vitamins like B-complex vitamins and c vitamins and Fat soluble vitamins like A, D, E and K are the examples for micro nutrients.

Animal nutrition focuses on the dietary needs of domesticated animals, primarily those in agriculture and food production. Meeting livestock nutritional requirements is extremely important in maintaining acceptable performance of neonatal, growing, finishing and breeding animals.

Keywords: Anatomical pathology; Nutrients

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