

Veterinary Medical Practices: Laboratory Procedures

Heartworm

parasitic worm which lies in the heart and arteries of an infected animal

Anaplasmosis

disease caused by a bacteria called Anaplasma which is transmitted through the bite of a tick

Ehrlichiosis

bacterial infection transmitted by ticks

Lyme Disease

inflammatory disease which is transmitted by ticks

White Blood Cell

also known as leukocytes; defend the body from invading organisms

Red Blood Cell

also known as erythrocytes; are produced in bone marrow and carry oxygen to the lungs

Morphology

study of the form of living organisms

Electrolytes

chemicals which support cells in the body and allow the body to function properly

Pancreatitis

disease which inflames the pancreas which results in the inactivation of breaking down fats and proteins

Whipworm

parasite ingested by animals which infects the digestive system and can cause bowel inflammation, bloody diarrhea, anemia and dehydration

Tapeworm

long, flat worms which attach themselves to an animal's intestines

Lungworms

parasitic worm which lives in the heart and blood vessels within dogs

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Liver Flukes

parasite found in livestock produces by snail larvae

Pinworms

parasite which infects the intestines

Ovum

an egg

Gastrointestinal Tract

organ system responsible for consumption and digestion of food, absorption and eliminating waste

Roundworm

are the most common parasitic worm found in dogs which affect the intestines

Hookworm

worm with a hook-like mouth which attached itself to the gut wall and feeds on the blood of the animal

Coccidia

small parasites which live in the intestinal tracts of dogs and cats and are most commonly found in puppies and kittens

Large and Small Strongyle

parasites which infect horses and their digestive system

Dehydration

loss of water from the body