# DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH CLINICAL VETERINARY TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM

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The terminology of veterinary medicine consists of three main terminological groups: anatomical, clinical and pharmaceutical, each of which defines its own range of concepts. Anatomical terminology names the animal organs and their functions, clinical – indicates the names of diseases, their symptoms, painful conditions, and pharmaceutical – gives the names of medicinal products.

Clinical veterinary terminology is one of the most complex subsystems of veterinary terminology, which includes lexemes of morphological formations and processes that are characteristic of the animal organism in a normal or pathological state, names of pathogens, symptoms of diseases and pathological states of the animal organism, names of the disease course forms, diagnostic and operational procedures, tools, diagnostic and laboratory equipment, etc. One of the main trends in modern clinical veterinary medicine is the extraordinary diversification of vocabulary in general and terminology in particular.

The English clinical terminology system of veterinary medicine is constantly evolving, updating and adapting to changes in veterinary medicine. It takes into account new research, technologies and trends, which allows the use of current terminology. New research studies and findings contribute to the development of new terminologies, as they provide insights into new diseases, treatments, and diagnostic techniques. As scientific knowledge expands, terminology is adjusted to reflect these advancements accurately. Technological advancements also play a significant role in the evolution of veterinary clinical terminology. New diagnostic tools, imaging

techniques, laboratory tests, and treatments are continuously being developed and integrated into veterinary practice. As these technologies become more prevalent, the terminology must be updated to describe and categorize them accurately. Moreover, the evolving trends in veterinary medicine, such as the emergence of new specialties or changes in treatment approaches, can influence the development of clinical terminology. These trends may introduce new terms or redefine existing ones to align with the current practices and understanding of veterinary medicine. To ensure the use of current terminology, veterinary professionals, researchers, and organizations involved in the field collaborate to review, update, and standardize veterinary clinical terminology. This process involves establishing guidelines, creating standardized vocabularies, and maintaining databases or resources that reflect the latest advancements. Overall, the constant evolution, updating, and adaptation of the English clinical terminology system in veterinary medicine is crucial for effective communication, accurate documentation, and the provision of high-quality care for animals.

Thus, an important extralinguistic factor in the development of clinical veterinary medicine, and with it the formation of its terminology, is the development of branch science, scientific and technical progress as a whole, which, along with other extralinguistic reasons for the development of the terminology, stimulate the emergence of new concepts and their names.

With the development of new research, technologies, scientific discoveries and approaches to the treatment of animals, the terminological apparatus of clinical veterinary medicine is updated and increasingly replenished.

The following are some examples of such updated terms. "Minimally invasive surgery", this term describes surgical procedures that are performed using miniature instruments and external access, resulting in less trauma to the animal and faster recovery after surgery; "regenerative medicine" is used to describe new treatments that promote the regeneration of animal tissues and organs. These may include methods that use stem cells, growth factors, or other biological materials to promote tissue healing and repair.

"Zoonotic diseases" are diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans. Zoonotic diseases include such diseases as brucellosis, rabies, listeriosis and others. Understanding these diseases and their transmission is important for public health. The term "telemedicine" is used to describe the use of communication technologies to provide remote medical consultation and diagnosis in veterinary medicine. This may include the use of video communication, photo or video analysis, audio consultations, and so on. Telemedicine can help reduce distance and facilitate access to medical care for animals in remote areas. The term "one health" refers to the concept that human, animal and environmental health are inextricably linked. The "one health" approach requires collaboration between veterinarians, general practitioners, epidemiologists, ecologists and other specialists to maintain the health of all components of the ecosystem.

The following terms highlight the integration of technology into veterinary medicine and demonstrate how the clinical terminology system has evolved to encompass these advances. "Digital radiography" is the use of digital imaging technology to capture and view X-ray images, allowing for enhanced image quality, storage, and sharing capabilities. "Electronic Health Record" (EHR) is a digital record system that contains a comprehensive collection of a patient’s medical information, including medical history, diagnoses, treatments, laboratory results, and other relevant data. "Point-of-Care Testing " (POCT) is the use of portable and rapid diagnostic devices, such as handheld blood analyzers or urine test strips, to obtain immediate test results directly at the patient’s location. "Wearable Technology" are devices worn by animals to monitor their health and activity levels continuously. Examples include GPS tracking collars, activity monitors, or biometric sensors that track heart rate and temperature. "Veterinary Information Systems " (VIS) is computerized systems designed to manage and store veterinary medical data, including appointment scheduling, billing, inventory management, and patient records. "Computerized Tomography" (CT) is imaging technique that uses X-rays and computer processing to create detailed cross-sectional images of the body, helping to diagnose and evaluate various conditions. "Magnetic Resonance Imaging" (MRI) is a non-invasive imaging

technique that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to generate detailed images of soft tissues, organs, and structures within the body. "Data analytics " is the use of advanced software and algorithms to analyze large volumes of veterinary medical data, identify patterns, and derive insights to improve diagnoses, treatment plans, and overall patient care.

The use of digital technologies in veterinary medicine illustrate the integration of clinical terminology with digital resources. However, it is worth noting that this field continues to develop, so new terms may appear over time.

The English Clinical Veterinary Terminology System plays an important role in the global cooperation and exchange of information in the field of veterinary medicine. Many studies show that English-language veterinary terminology is dominant in the modern world.

КАБІНЕТ МІНІСТРІВ УКРАЇНИ

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