

# Anatomical Site of Injury on Admission

(aka clinical signs during admit physical exam)

## LIST OF TERMINOLOGY

- **Auditory**
- **Cardiovascular**
- **Cavity**
  - Thoracic
  - Abdominal
  - Coelomic
- **Digestive**
- **Integumentary**
- **Generalized**
  - Hypothermia
  - Hyperthermia
  - Deydration
  - Depression/lethargy
  - Loss of body condition
    - Thin
    - Emaciated
- **Hematopoeitic**
- **Musculoskeletal**
  - Muscles/tendons
  - Joints/ligaments
    - Luxation
    - Sub-luxation
  - Bones/skeleton
    - Fracture
      - Skull
        - Facial bones
        - Cranium
      - Forelimb/wing/shoulder girdle
        - Phalanges
        - Carpal bones
        - Carpometacarpus
        - Metacarpal bones
        - Radius
- Ulna
- Humerus
- Scapula
- Clavicle
- Coracoid
- **Hindlimb/pelvis**
  - Phalanges
  - Tarsal bones
  - Tarsometatarsus
  - Tibia
  - Tibiotarsus
  - Femur
  - Pelvis
- **Ribs/sternum/keel**
- **Spine /tail**
- **Shell**
  - Carapace
  - Bridge
  - Plastron
- Non-fractures
- **Nervous system**
  - CNS
    - Brain
    - Spinal cord
  - PNS
- **Ocular**
- **Respiratory**
  - Upper respiratory tract
  - Lower respiratory tract
- **Urogenital**
  - Reproductive tract
  - Urinary tract
- **Clinically Healthy**
- **Died before exam**

## DEFINITIONS

**Auditory:** Pertaining to the ears and associated structures including external ear structures (pinnae) and internal structures such as the eardrum and middle and inner ear components.

**Cardiovascular:** Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels. This category may be selected in addition to localized damage to another anatomical structure resulting in hemorrhage.

**Cavity:**

Thoracic: Pertaining to the body cavity/potential space between the neck and the diaphragm in mammals. Does not include organs housed within this space.

Abdominal: Pertaining to the body cavity between the diaphragm and pelvis in mammals. Does not include organs housed within this space.

Coelomic: Pertaining to the combined thoracic and abdominal spaces in animals lacking a diaphragm (birds, reptiles, and amphibians). Does not include organs housed within this space.

**Digestive System:** Pertaining to all structures of the gastrointestinal tract and all accessory organs of digestion. Structures within the gastrointestinal system include the mouth, teeth, tongue, esophagus, crop, stomach(s), intestines, and anus. The accessory digestive organs include the salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gall bladder. The cloaca is also included in this category but is also shared with the urogenital system.

**Integumentary:** Pertaining to the skin and associated structures such as the fur, hooves, horn, pads, scutes, feathers, beak, leg scales, wattles, spurs, glands, and all underlying subcutaneous tissue.

**Generalized:** Conditions impacting multiple body systems causing whole body effects.

Hypothermia: Decrease in body temperature below reference values published for that species

Hyperthermia/Fever: Elevation of body temperature above reference values published for that species.

Dehydration: Any condition consistent with a negative fluid balance. Clinical signs may include (but are not limited to) wrinkled skin, poor skin-tenting reaction, sunken eyes, increased mucous viscosity, and tacky mucous membranes.

Depression/lethargy Lowering or decrease in functional activity due to known or unknown cause.

Loss of body condition: Loss of body mass resulting in a reduced body condition score (BCS) below values considered “normal” in that species. Patients with a loss of body condition may either be thin or emaciated.

*Thin:* The body state where the animal’s weight and

body condition score are below “normal” values for that species but the animal is otherwise physiologically and clinically normal.

- Emaciation*: Excessive leanness caused by disease or lack of nutrition characterized by extreme loss of subcutaneous fat and muscle that results in an abnormally lean body. Emaciated patients have significantly decreased total serum protein values (often below 2.0 g/dl) and will often be given the lowest score available on standard body condition scoring systems. Other systemic health problems are usually present and the condition is usually not reversible with nutrition alone.

**Hematopoietic:** Pertaining to organs and tissues involved in the production of blood cells including lymph nodes, thymus, bursa of Fabricius, bone marrow and spleen.

**Musculoskeletal:** Pertaining to a group of connective tissue components including bones, muscles, tendons, joints and ligaments.

Muscles/Tendon: Pertaining to muscles and associated tendons

Joints/Ligament Tissue: Pertaining to any joint space or joint capsule and associated ligaments. Examples may include infected joints, swelling within the ligament or bursa, inflammation of the joint etc.

Skeleton: Pertaining to the stiff, hardened tissues forming the supporting framework of a vertebrate’s body including bones and cartilage.

*Fracture:* A break in the continuity of a bone.

*Non-fracture:* Pathology relating to the bone but not including fractures. These include luxations, subluxations, metabolic conditions of the bone, etc.

Location: (to be linked with an injury to the musculoskeletal system.)

*Skull*

Facial bones: Pertaining to the mandible (lower jaw) and maxillae (upper jaw)

Cranium: All the bones of the skull excluding the facial bones

*Forelimb/wing/shoulder girdle:* Pertaining to all single or fused bones of the forelimb/wing including phalanges, carpal bones, carpometacarpus, radius, ulna, and humerus; and all bones of the shoulder girdle including the scapula, clavicle/furcula, and coracoid bones

*Ribs/sternum:* Pertaining to the ribs, sternum, and keel.

*Hindlimb/pelvis*: Pertaining to all single or fused bones of the hindlimb including phalanges, tarsal bones, tibia, fibula, tarsometatarsus, tibiotarsus, patella, femur, and all bones of the pelvis or synsacrum.

*Spine/tail*: Pertaining to all cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral and caudal vertebrae that make up the spine and tail.

*Shell*: Pertaining to the fused bony plates that constitute the hard outer surface that protects turtles and tortoises. The superficial outer covering of the shell is made of keratin and is included under the integumentary system

- Carapace: The dorsal (upper shell of the turtle or tortoise)
- Plastron: The ventral (lower) shell of the turtle or tortoise

**Nervous System:** Pertaining to both the central and peripheral nervous system

CNS-central/brain: Relating to neurological deficits of the brain

CNS-central/spine: Relating to neurological deficits of the spinal cord

CNS peripheral nerve: Relating to neurological deficits of the peripheral nervous system

**Ocular:** Pertaining to the eyes and associated structures such as the eyelids, conjunctiva, ocular muscles, and lacrimal glands.

**Respiratory:** Pertaining to the upper or lower respiratory tracts involved in respiration and gas exchange

Upper respiratory tract: Pertaining to the nasal cavities, pharynx, larynx, trachea, and bronchi.

Lower respiratory tract: Pertaining to the lungs (including bronchioles, alveoli) and the air sacs in relevant species

**Urogenital:** Pertaining to all organs associated with the reproductive and urinary tracts.

Reproductive tract: Pertaining to the organs associated with reproduction. In the female, they include the ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus, vagina, and vulva. In the male, they include testes, penis, scrotum, all accessory glands such as the prostate and all ducts essential for transporting sperm out of the body. Although the urethra plays an essential role in sperm transportation, this terminology scheme includes it with the urinary tract.

Urinary tract: Pertaining to the organs concerned with the production and excretion of urine including the kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra.

**Clinically Healthy:** No abnormal findings or signs of illness.

**Died Before Exam:** Died before a physical examination could be completed