Ethno-veterinary Practices for digestive system disorders were very common in the present study area. The paper reports some of the unique ethnoveterinary treatments from Dhavda region of Jalna district of Maharashtra state. Large livestock maintained by farmers lead to development of indigenous animal healthcare practices in district. Commonly treated diseases were diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, tympani, pneumonia while renderpest, 3 days sickness have rare occurrence. Common way drug administration was mixing the herbs with fodder, leaf juice, and external application. National Standard Veterinary Treatment Guideline (SVTG) is important to rationalize treatment of animal diseases, utilization of drugs properly and protecting the public from exposure to unnecessary drug residues. Drugs should be used only when required at the required amount and combination. Improper use of drugs may result in ineffective treatment, unnecessary wastage of resources, and may harm the patient. In using veterinary drugs, certain steps have to be followed before deciding on what procedures have to be used. One way of promoting such a practice is developing SVTG.

Rational approach How many veterinary assistants needed for small veterinary practice? techs or assistants? they are different- techs are like nurses, assistants are like janitors. techs, one per vet maybe two if the practice is busy. assistants is however many …they decide to need, because they aren't associated with the vet they just clean. In a veterinary practice can the pharmacist in charge be a certified pharmacy technician? In most practices in the USA, there is no “pharmacist”. Radiology in veterinary medicine is used to create diagnostic images. Most vet clinics have an on-site X-ray machine to make radiographs (commonly called X-rays) to diagnose skeletal abnormalities. Specialty veterinary hospitals may also have MRI, scintographs, CT and radiation therapy machines.