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Position
President
Lecture title
“Dialogue between Human Medicine and Veterinary Medicine: Human and Animal Well-Being”
Lecture abstract (400-500 words)
<p>The history of human and animal medicine shows us their common points and parallels and helps us better understand the present and face the future. Since prehistoric times, both medicines have been interconnected, and there has been a dialogue in the minds of human beings who used to practice both simultaneously. This fact has been repeated throughout different historical periods.</p> <p>During the second half of the Renaissance, the scientific revolution took place, followed by the Enlightenment, an intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and evidence; the domain of Natural history was taught in the Enlightenment universities, which would be decisive in the development of medicine, both human and veterinary. In this environment, the creation of the Royal Veterinary School of Lyon took place in 1761, which marked the beginning of scientific veterinary medicine; for the first time, veterinary medicine was genuinely separated from human medicine, although apply similar techniques as physicians to the care of animals. At the birth of the first veterinary schools. The influence and ties with physician schools were evident and necessary at the birth of the first veterinary schools.</p> <p>When the first graduates from scientific schools of doctors and veterinarians began to practice on a daily basis, they had to face conflicts between medicine and other professions, Barber-Surgeon and Farriers. These differences were gradually elucidated, and here, we also find parallelism and, undoubtedly, dialogue between both medicines when needed to regulate the practice and deontology of both professions.</p> <p>The aspiration to increase medical knowledge and the demand for administrative rationality led, in the 1880s, to the emergence of medical specialities. The parallel path both medicines have taken is another clear evidence of communication and dialogue if we look at the existing list of specialities in both professions today.</p> <p>Veterinarians' competencies must be regarded as an essential and integral part of health at large. The application of veterinary science contributes not only to animal health and well-being but also to humans' physical, mental and social well-being.</p> <p>This dimension of veterinarians' work often remains invisible to society, but protecting and improving the health of people and their communities is an essential part of the vet profession. All graduated veterinarians have undergone comprehensive medical training and, regardless of their professional area of practice, are responsible for promoting public health and food safety and security.</p> <p>The veterinary science core domains include, among many others, diagnosis, surveillance, epidemiology, control, prevention and elimination of diseases; containing antimicrobial resistance; management of health aspects of laboratory facilities and diagnostic laboratories; biomedical research; health education and extension; and production and control of biological products and medical devices; food production; management of domestic and wild animal populations, protection of drinking water and the environment, and management of public health emergencies.</p> <p>Increasing the links between human and animal medicine is urgently needed for the health of humans, animals and our shared planet.</p>