



## Animal Care and Health Requirements

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### Introduction

Animal husbandry in the Sudan animal husbandry is a measure all kept above man for his health and well-being. Physical and conditions are influenced by housing, food, water and other care and a proper provision of the animal husbandry employee. The aim is to keep animals in physiological condition and health, behaving in a normal manner additional to the species and, mainly, amenable to handling and appropriate for the scientific procedure that they are subjected to. All animals should be in a minimum of once daily and the administration should be administered in a comfortable environment to maintain their health and well-being. The objectives of scientific procedures should be in a minimum of once daily and the administration should be administered in a comfortable environment to maintain their health and well-being.

### Responsibilities

Responsibilities of the caretaker of laboratory animal fall upon:

- Individual users, whether or not licensees or not, UN agency should assume responsibility for all their animals,
- The person nominal as to blame for the day to day care of the animal,
- The named MD (or alternatively qualified person) UN agency provide recommendation on the health and welfare of the animal,
- The animal technician.

**Animal Resources:** Underneath the 1986 Act, the following are common - bred species that are meant to be bred for laboratory use: mouse, rat, guinea-pig, hamster, rabbit and pigeon should be obtained from selected breeding institutions. Dogs and cats should be obtained from selected breeding institutions. Cattle, sheep, pig, horse, poultry and alien birds, reptiles, amphibian and fish should be obtained from special breeding organizations. Importation of animals from overseas is controlled by the Animal Health Act, 1981, and for a few species by the Wildlife and Game Act, 1981. Importation of animals from overseas is controlled by the Animal Health Act, 1981, and for a few species by the Wildlife and Game Act, 1981. Permission of MAFF is also needed. If within the capture of large animals it's necessary to use an anaesthetic or immobilising agent, this could be administered by a MD or alien veterinarian who is duly qualified. The use of any drug on a laboratory animal is prohibited under the Firearms Act, 1968, and will solely be non-hereditary on the authority of the holder of the place and is held from the national police captain. The use of any drug on a laboratory animal is prohibited under the Firearms Act, 1968, and will solely be non-hereditary on the authority of the holder of the place and is held from the national police captain.

**Transportation:** Species should be transported in a way that minimizes the stress of the animal and provides for adequate ventilation and if necessary, provision of food and water. Time in transit should be limited to a minimum, and the animal should be made comfortable before and during transport. Animals should be transported in a suitable condition and adequately packed. Animals should be transported in a suitable condition and adequately packed. Sick or injured animals should be transported in a suitable condition and adequately packed.

diagnosis, emergency, pregnant animals and special cases. Sheep, horses and other animals should be transported in a suitable condition and adequately packed. Sick or injured animals should be transported in a suitable condition and adequately packed.

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in the production date. Packing, transport and storage should avoid contamination, deterioration or damage of the food. Perishable food should be stored in cold rooms, refrigerators or freezers.

**Water facilities:** Potable water should normally be available to all animals at all times. It is usually provided in water bottles or other containers or by an automatic system. During transport it is acceptable in some cases to provide water in the form of a moist