

Postgraduate Diploma Exotic Mammals





Postgraduate Diploma Exotic Mammals

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 24 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: www.techitute.com/us/veterinary-medicine/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-exotic-mammals

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01

Introduction

The exotic animal clinic has advanced significantly in recent years thanks to an increase in the number of exotic pets and the public's demand for a more specialized service, making it necessary for clinics specializing in these animals to appear all over the world. Treating their diseases can be complex, so training such as this is necessary to specialize veterinarians in the treatment of exotic mammals.





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Exotic pet owners are demanding veterinarians specialized in this type of patient, so it is becoming a booming profession with high demand”

The Postgraduate Diploma in Exotic Mammals is a high quality training program that focuses on the study of the main pathologies, diagnostic techniques and treatments of lagomorphs, ferrets and rodents.

The rise in popularity of rabbits and rodents as pets is due, in part, to the gentle and intelligent nature of these animals, as well as the low demand for attention required by owners who, despite this, are rewarded with affection comparable to that which they would receive from traditional pets such as dogs and cats.

Rabbits and rodents are the third most frequently seen pets in veterinary clinics for various health problems. This circumstance, together with the doubts that professionals have when caring for them and diagnosing their ailments, has inspired this advanced Postgraduate Diploma on the most complex aspects of the same.

Ferrets, on the other hand, are very active animals, independent, very funny, real explorers..., but they require a very attentive care to avoid accidents. They are very good pets, but they must be gradually accustomed to be handled to avoid bites.

On the other hand, squirrels, hedgehogs or even Vietnamese pigs are animals that have also gained a place in some homes, although in the case of the pig, it is currently considered an invasive species and its sale and purchase as a pet has recently been banned.

The emergence of all these species as companion animals has led to an evolution in the way pets are treated. Beyond the traditional pets (dog and cat), these species need more personalized treatments and differences, due to their own physical characteristics, so it is necessary to have veterinarians specialized in exotic mammals that can take care of these animals with the maximum possible safety and successful results.

This Postgraduate Diploma provides students with specific tools and skills to successfully develop their professional activity in the wide field of exotic animals. It addresses key competencies such as knowledge of the reality and daily practice of the veterinary professional, and develops responsibility in the monitoring and supervision of their work, as well as communication skills within the essential teamwork.

In addition, as it is an online diploma, the student is not constrained by fixed schedules or the need to move to another physical location, but can access the contents at any time of the day, balancing their work or personal life with their academic life as they wish.



Do not miss the opportunity to do this Postgraduate Diploma in Exotic Mammals with us. It's the perfect opportunity to advance your career"

The Postgraduate Diploma in Exotic Mammals contains the scientific most complete and up-to-date educational program on the market. The most important features of the program include:

- ♦ The development of case studies presented by experts in Exotic Mammals.
- ♦ The graphic, schematic, and eminently practical contents with which they are created provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice.
- ♦ The latest news on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in Exotic Mammals.
- ♦ Practical exercises where the self-assessment process can be carried out to improve learning.
- ♦ A special emphasis on innovative methodologies in the field of the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in exotic mammals.
- ♦ Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments.
- ♦ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection.

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This Postgraduate Diploma is the best investment you can make when choosing a refresher programme to expand your existing knowledge in Exotic Mammals”

Its teaching staff includes professionals from the veterinary field, who bring the experience of their work to this training, as well as recognised specialists from leading societies and prestigious universities.

The multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide immersive training programmed to train in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem Based Learning, whereby the specialist must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the academic year. For this purpose, the professional will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts in exotic animals.

This training comes with the best didactic material, providing you with a contextual approach that will facilitate your learning.

This 100% online Postgraduate Diploma will allow you to combine your studies with your professional work while increasing your knowledge in this field.



02

Objectives

The Postgraduate Diploma in Exotic Mammals is oriented to facilitate the performance of the veterinary professional with the latest advances and most innovative treatments in the sector.





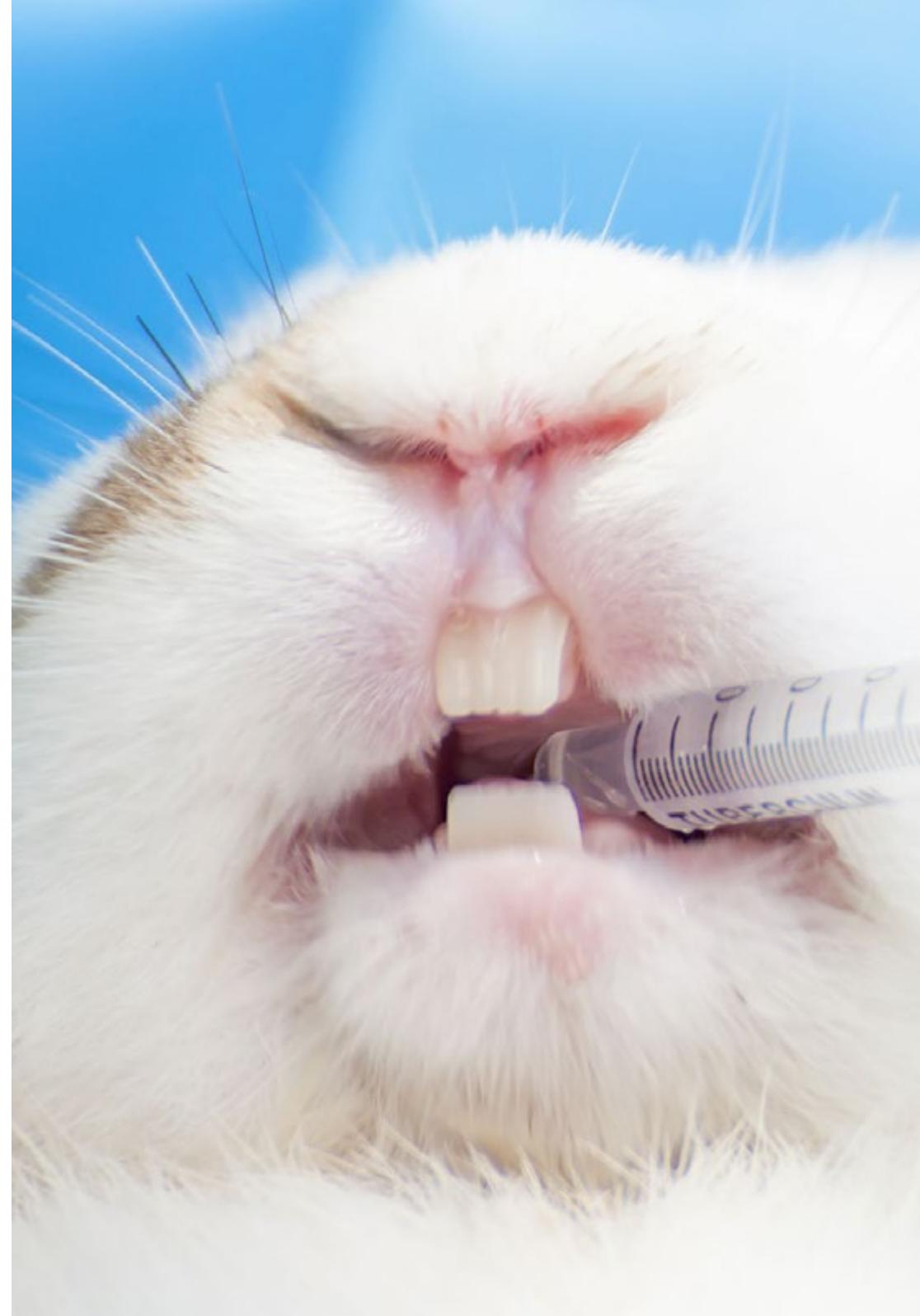
“

It is the best option to learn about the latest advances in Exotic Mammals”



General Objectives

- ◆ Identify the most important biological traits of these species in order to obtain general knowledge and a reinforced base.
- ◆ Examine each species separately to highlight the main particularities to keep in mind.
- ◆ Establish the bases for attending to these species in practice.
- ◆ Analyze their pathologies to identify them.
- ◆ List of the most common diseases of exotic mammals
- ◆ Classify and examine the most common diseases according to their origin: bacterial, fungal, viral, parasitic, hereditary and other health problems.
- ◆ Prevent the vast majority of common diseases and problems, establishing, as veterinary specialists, preventive medicine, vaccination and deworming schedules applied to each species.
- ◆ Make the veterinarian responsible for the importance of providing information to the owner so that they carry out adequate hygiene practices with the animal, a healthy diet and exercise as well as rest, ensuring that the animal is free of stress, following the guidelines for examination and physical examination of the animal during the consultation.
- ◆ Examine diseases from a practical and applicable point of view.
- ◆ Attend to the health status of exotic mammals as a priority for the veterinary specialist.
- ◆ Develop advanced knowledge on performing the most common operation in rabbits: castration, both in females and males, in addition to other basic interventions such as oral surgical techniques.
- ◆ Develop specialized knowledge on biology, behavior, needs, feeding and care.
- ◆ Determine appropriate veterinary advice on handling and diagnostic techniques.
- ◆ Recognize the most common diseases in ferrets.



- ◆ Explore the various procedures and therapies, including anesthesia and surgical techniques.
- ◆ Develop specialized knowledge about the species that regularly come arrive at the exotic animal clinic.
- ◆ Establish the basic aspects, reasons for consultation and frequently asked questions by owners.
- ◆ Analyze management techniques for exploration and treatment administration.
- ◆ Define the most common pathologies in each species.

“ This training will provide you with a sense of security in medical practice, which will help you grow personally and professionally”



Specific Objectives

Module 1

- ♦ Examine the different species and their taxonomic classification.
- ♦ Determine the different clinical management in each clinical situation.
- ♦ Analyze the most frequent questions asked by animal owners in practice.
- ♦ Establish a prevention protocol and guidelines for the correct maintenance of rabbits or rodents.
- ♦ List the most common pathologies in lagomorphs and rodents.
- ♦ Develop a list of problems, with their differential diagnoses to achieve a correct work plan.
- ♦ Finally achieve the definitive diagnosis and find the cause of the pathology.

Module 2

- ♦ Visualize the anatomy and physiological functioning of the oral cavity.
- ♦ Examine the dental malocclusion disease of lagomorphs.
- ♦ Identify all the diseases with zoonotic potential that we will encounter after handling or accidental ingestion.
- ♦ Provide advanced knowledge related to the sedation of an exotic mammal, including up-to-date anesthetic protocols for performing surgical treatments.
- ♦ Compile the ocular pathologies they present, their causes and the currently available treatments
- ♦ Analyze the reason why not all medications currently used in the dog and cat clinic can be used and cite the most commonly used medications used and their dosage.
- ♦ Develop specialized knowledge about routine surgical techniques such as sterilization and when it should be performed, as well as more advanced surgical techniques such as cystotomy or enterotomy.

Module 3

- ♦ Establish an adequate anatomo-physiological background, advanced knowledge of dentition, types of molt, skeletal system, digestive system, perianal glands and salivary glands.
- ♦ Analyze the cardiorespiratory system and its pathologies.
- ♦ Develop the best method of drug administration, access routes, routine radiographic projections and laboratory sampling to achieve a reliable and effective diagnosis.
- ♦ List the various types of pathologies that are commonly encountered in daily clinical practice. Gastrointestinal and respiratory pathologies are very common, but so are neoplasms and skin problems.
- ♦ Analyze the most frequent and important endocrine pathologies in sterilized ferrets: hyperadrenocorticism, going deeper into the subject with an anatomical reminder of the adrenal glands and paying attention to the non-specific symptoms they present in order to achieve the correct diagnosis.
- ♦ Examine the most up-to-date treatments and make decisions about surgical or medical-only processes and the rationale for choosing each one.
- ♦ Assess the monitoring of anesthetized patients and the levels of anesthesia that can be used.
- ♦ Develop specialized knowledge to attend an emergency and cardiorespiratory resuscitation.
- ♦ List the most common surgical techniques and those that are unique and exclusive to ferrets.

Module 4

- ♦ Anatomically and taxonomically describe the differences between each species.
- ♦ Design facilities equipped with the necessary requirements, according to their habits, diet, furnishings, environmental enrichment and special characteristics.
- ♦ Specify the necessary legal requirements to have invasive exotic pets.
- ♦ Establish the most important zoonoses to protect the veterinary specialist and the owners.
- ♦ Differentiate between the different techniques for drug administration and laboratory sampling.
- ♦ Examine the most common pathologies of each species.
- ♦ Describe the exclusive pathologies in each species.

03

Course Management

The program's teaching staff includes leading experts in Exotic Animal Medicine and Surgery who contribute their vast work experience to this training program. Professionals of recognized prestige have joined forces to offer you this high-level training.



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Our teaching team, experts in Exotic Mammals, will help you achieve success in your profession"

Management



Dr. Trigo García, María Soledad

- ♦ Veterinarian in charge of the Internal Medicine and Exotic Animal Surgery Service at the Clinical Veterinary Hospital of the Alfonso X El Sabio University in Madrid.
- ♦ Degree in Veterinary Medicine from the Alfonso X el Sabio University (2012)..
- ♦ Postgraduate degree in General Practitioner Certificate Programme in Exotic Animals, Improve International.
- ♦ Postgraduate degree in Food Safety from the Complutense University of Madrid..
- ♦ Coordinator and Professor of the subject of Exotic Animal Symptoms and Therapeutics at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Alfonso X El Sabio University of Madrid.
- ♦ Lecturer in Food Science and Technology, Alfonso X El Sabio University.
- ♦ Veterinary consultant at the José Peña Wildlife Center, and various veterinary clinics in Madrid.
- ♦ Director of the Exotic Animal Service at the PRADO DE BOADILLA veterinarian center.
- ♦ Tutor of the Final Degree Dissertations of the Exotic and Wild Animal Medicine and Surgery at the Alfonso X El Sabio University,
- ♦ External expert evaluator and member of the tribunal of different Final Degree Dissertations.



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Expand your training with the best specialists in the field”

04

Structure and Content

The structure of the content has been designed by the best professionals in the Exotic Animal Medicine and Surgery sector, with extensive experience and recognized prestige in the profession, backed by the volume of cases reviewed, studied, and diagnosed, and with extensive knowledge of new technologies applied to veterinary studies.





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We have the most complete and up-to-date academic program in the market. We strive for excellence and for you to achieve it too”

Module 1. Relevant Aspects of Lagomorphs and Rodents.

- 1.1. Taxonomic Classification: Is a Lagomorph a Rodent?
 - 1.1.1. Lagomorphs.
 - 1.1.2. Histicomorph Rodents.
 - 1.1.3. Myomorph Rodents.
 - 1.1.4. Visible Differences Between the Different Species.
- 1.2. Technical Requirements: The Importance of Adapting the Facilities to Each Species.
 - 1.2.1. Types of Accommodation.
 - 1.2.2. Absorbent Hygienic Bedding.
 - 1.2.3. Accommodation During the Hospitalization of the Patients.
- 1.3. Nutritional Aspects: Nutritional Specifications in the Diets.
 - 1.3.1. Specific Feeding Pattern in Lagomorphs and Histicomorph Rodents.
 - 1.3.2. Nutritional Program for Myomorph Rodents.
 - 1.3.3. Nutritional Care in Special Situations.
- 1.4. Anatomic Reminder: Different Species, Different Anatomies.
 - 1.4.1. The Domestic Rabbit.
 - 1.4.2. Histicomorph Rodents.
 - 1.4.3. Myomorph Rodents.
- 1.5. Clinical Handling and Preventive Medicine: The Key Factor for Excellence in the Eyes of the Owner.
 - 1.5.1. Holding.
 - 1.5.1.1. Handling Techniques in the Practice for Examination.
 - 1.5.2. Physical Examination.
 - 1.5.2.1. Sexing: Sexual Dimorphism.
 - 1.5.3. Preventative Medicine.
 - 1.5.3.1. Current Legislation and Animal Identification System.
 - 1.5.3.2. Vaccination Protocol.
 - 1.5.3.3. Deworming Guidelines.
 - 1.5.3.4. Information on Sterilization.
- 1.6. Sampling for Diagnosis and Pathways for Drug Administration.
 - 1.6.1. Venipuncture.
 - 1.6.2. Administering Drugs.
 - 1.6.3. Urine Collection.
 - 1.6.4. Radiographic Images Necessary to Reach the Correct Diagnosis and How to Perform Them.
- 1.7. Diagnostic Techniques:
 - 1.7.1. Sample Analysis: Key Factor for a Reliable Diagnosis.
 - 1.7.1.1. Urine Sample. Interpreting Results.
 - 1.7.1.2. Blood Sample. Different Results.
 - 1.7.2. The X-ray as a Basic Tool.
 - 1.7.2.1. Radiographic Interpretation and Diagnostic Imaging.
 - 1.7.3. Ultrasound to Diagnose Specific Pathologies.
 - 1.7.3.1. Main Approaches.
 - 1.7.4. Other Diagnostic Techniques.
- 1.8. Skin and Gastrointestinal Pathologies: Listing the Most Frequent Pathologies.
 - 1.8.1. External Parasites.
 - 1.8.2. Fungal Infections.
 - 1.8.3. Bacterial Infections.
 - 1.8.4. Viral Infections.
 - 1.8.5. Dermal Neoplasms.
 - 1.8.6. Other Dermal Alterations.
 - 1.8.7. Dental Problems.
 - 1.8.8. Mucocele.
 - 1.8.9. Foreign Bodies and Impaction.
 - 1.8.10. Internal Parasites.
 - 1.8.11. Bacterial Enteritis.
 - 1.8.12. Ileum



- 1.9. Respiratory and Genitourinary Disorders
 - 1.9.1. Respiratory Diseases of Rabbits and Rodents.
 - 1.9.2. Cystitis and Urolithiasis.
 - 1.9.3. Dystocia.
 - 1.9.4. Hyperestrogenism.
 - 1.9.5. Mammary Tumors.
 - 1.9.6. Gestational Toxemia,
 - 1.9.7. Ovarian Cysts.
 - 1.9.8. Paraphimosis
 - 1.9.9. Pyometra and Hemometra.
- 1.10. Other Less Frequent Pathologies of Interest, But of Equal Importance.
 - 1.10.1. Musculoskeletal Alterations.
 - 1.10.1.1. Vitamin C Deficit.
 - 1.10.1.2. Fractures and Dislocation of the Rachis in Rabbits.
 - 1.10.2. Neurological Alterations:
 - 1.10.2.1. Vestibular Syndrome in Rabbits.
 - 1.10.2.2. Epilepsy in Gerbils.
 - 1.10.3. Other Pathologies:
 - 1.10.3.1. Viral Hemorrhagic Disease.
 - 1.10.3.2. Mixomatosis.
 - 1.10.3.3. Lymphomas.

Module 2. Advanced Criteria in Rabbits and Rodents

- 2.1. Anato-Physiological Reminder of the Oral Cavity.
 - 2.1.1. Anatomy of the Oral Cavity.
 - 2.1.1.1. Dental Formula.
 - 2.1.1.2. Types of Dentition.
 - 2.1.1.3. Types of Mastication.
 - 2.1.2. Origin of Dental Pathologies.
 - 2.1.2.1. Genetic Origin.
 - 2.1.2.2. Traumatic Origin.
 - 2.1.2.3. Systemic Origin.
 - 2.1.2.4. Dietary Origin.
 - 2.1.3. Types of Oral Pathologies.
 - 2.1.3.1. Malocclusion of Incisors.
 - 2.1.3.2. Malocclusion of Premolars and Molars.
- 2.2. Oral Pathologies.
 - 2.2.1. Symptoms Associated With Dental Pathologies. Early Diagnosis.
 - 2.2.1.1. Symptoms According to the Location.
 - 2.2.1.2. Presumptive Diagnosis and Work Plan.
 - 2.2.1.3. Complementary Diagnostic Tests.
 - 2.2.1.4. Definitive Diagnosis.
 - 2.2.2. Prevention, Treatment and Prognosis of Patients With Oral Pathologies.
 - 2.2.2.1. Medical Treatment.
 - 2.2.2.2. Surgical Treatment: New Advances in the Treatment of Oral Abscesses.
- 2.3. Fundamental Zoonoses in Lagomorphs and Rodents.
 - 2.3.1. Basic Aspects of Prevention and Protection of the Veterinary Professional.
 - 2.3.2. Diseases of Bacterial Origin.
 - 2.3.2.1. Francisella Tularensis.
 - 2.3.2.2. Pasteurellosis.
 - 2.3.2.3. Salmonellosis.
 - 2.3.2.4. Bordetella Sp.
 - 2.3.2.5. Brucellosis.
 - 2.3.2.6. Yersinia Pestis.
 - 2.3.2.7. Q Fever.
 - 2.3.3. Parasitic Diseases
 - 2.3.3.1. Internal Parasites.
 - 2.3.3.2. External Parasites.
- 2.4. Advanced Zoonoses in Lagomorphs and Rodents.
 - 2.4.1. Diseases Caused by Protozoos.
 - 2.4.1.1. Encephalytozoonosis.
 - 2.4.1.2. Toxoplasmosis.
 - 2.4.1.3. Giardiasis.
 - 2.4.2. Viral Diseases.
 - 2.4.2.1. Herpesvirus.
 - 2.4.3. Diseases of Fungal Origin.
 - 2.4.3.1. Dermatofitosis.
 - 2.4.3.2. Microsporium sp.
 - 2.4.3.3. Trichophyton Mentagrophytes.
- 2.5. Most commonly Used Anesthesia Techniques in Rodent and Lagomorph Clinics.
 - 2.5.1. Basic Concepts.
 - 2.5.2. Anaesthesia -Analgesia Epidural.
 - 2.5.3. General Sedation and Anesthesia.
- 2.6. Updates Anesthesia Techniques.
 - 2.6.1. Anatomic Reminder of the Facial Nerves.
 - 2.6.2. Local Anesthesia and Cranial Nerve Block.
 - 2.6.3. Maxillary Nerve Block.
 - 2.6.4. Infraorbital Nerve Block.
 - 2.6.5. Palatine Nerve Block.
 - 2.6.6. Mandibular Nerve Block.
 - 2.6.7. Mental Nerve Block.
 - 2.6.8. Anesthesia in the Emergency Department: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.
- 2.7. Ophthalmology in Lagomorphs and Rodents.
 - 2.7.1. Common Occular Infections.
 - 2.7.2. Corneal Ulcers. Diagnosis and Treatment.
 - 2.7.3. Protusion of the Nictitating Membrane.
 - 2.7.4. Pseudoterigion.
 - 2.7.5. Naso-Lacrimal Duct Catheterization in Rabbits.

- 2.8. Updated Medical Treatments.
 - 2.8.1. Relevant Aspects.
 - 2.8.2. Safe Drugs and Suitable Dosage.
 - 2.8.3. Common Drugs in Other Species, But Banned For Lagomorphs and Rodents.
- 2.9. Basic Surgical Techniques.
 - 2.9.1. Pre-Surgery Factors.
 - 2.9.2. Surgery Factors.
 - 2.9.3. Post-Surgery Factors.
 - 2.9.4. Lagomorph and Rodent Sterilization Techniques.
- 2.10. Advanced Surgical Techniques.
 - 2.10.1. Cystotomy in Rabbits and Guinea Pigs.
 - 2.10.2. Urethrotomy and Perineal Urethrostomy in Rabbits.
 - 2.10.3. Gastrotomy in Lagomorphs and Rodents.
 - 2.10.4. Enterotomy and Enterectomy in Lagomorphs and Rodents.

Module 3. Symptoms and Therapeutics for Ferrets

- 3.1. Introduction to the Ferret Symptoms. Reinforced Basis Towards a Diagnosis.
 - 3.1.1. Anatomy:
 - 3.1.1.1. Taxonomic Classification.
 - 3.1.1.2. Anatomophysiological Peculiarities.
 - 3.1.1.3. Noticeable Differences With Other Domestic Carnivores.
 - 3.1.1.4. Sexual Dimorphism.
 - 3.1.1.5. Physiological Parameters.
 - 3.1.2. Maintenance and Nutritional Requirements of Ferrets.
 - 3.1.2.1. Interior and Exterior Accommodation.
 - 3.1.2.2. Specific Facilities.
 - 3.1.2.3. Absorbent Hygienic Bedding.
 - 3.1.2.4. Hospitalization Maintenance Requirements.
 - 3.1.2.4.1. Nutritional Classification.
 - 3.1.2.4.2. Feeding Guidelines.
 - 3.1.2.4.3. Nutritional Requirements in Special Physiological Situations.
- 3.2. Clinical Handling and Preventive Medicine: The Importance of the First Visit to the Veterinarian Center.
 - 3.2.1. Receiving the Patient and Clinical History.
 - 3.2.2. Physical Examination: Systematic Physical Examination Protocol.
 - 3.2.3. Clinical Handling and Veterinary Actions. Physical Containment of the Ferret for Examination, Diagnostic Techniques and to Apply Treatments.
 - 3.2.3.1. No Contact With the Patient.
 - 3.2.3.2. Light Containment.
 - 3.2.3.3. Light Immobilization.
 - 3.2.3.4. Full Immobilization.
 - 3.2.4. Sexing: Sexual Dimorphism.
 - 3.2.5. Preventative Medicine.
 - 3.2.5.1. Current Legislation and Animal Identification System.
 - 3.2.5.2. Vaccination Protocol.
 - 3.2.5.3. Deworming Guidelines.
 - 3.2.5.4. Information on Sterilization.
- 3.3. Pathways for Administering Drugs and Diagnostic Techniques.
 - 3.3.1. Venipuncture.
 - 3.3.1.1. Access to the Cephalic Vein.
 - 3.3.1.2. Vena Cava: Location and Common Use.
 - 3.3.1.3. Lateral Saphenous Vein.
 - 3.3.2. Administering Drugs.
 - 3.3.2.1. Oral Posology.
 - 3.3.2.2. Subcutaneous Route.
 - 3.3.2.3. Intramuscular Route.
 - 3.3.2.4. Intravenous Route.
 - 3.3.2.5. Intracardiac Route.
 - 3.3.2.6. The Importance of Nebulizations.
 - 3.3.3. Urine Collection.
 - 3.3.4. Radiographic Images Necessary to Reach the Correct Diagnosis and How to Perform Them
 - 3.3.4.1. Handling Techniques for Performing X-Rays Without Sedation.
 - 3.3.4.2. The X-ray as a Basic Tool.
 - 3.3.5. Laboratory Samples: Interpretation and Results.
 - 3.3.5.1. Urine Sample. Interpreting Results.
 - 3.3.5.2. Blood Sample. Different Results.
 - 3.3.6. Ultrasound to Diagnose Specific Pathologies.

- 3.3.6.1. Main Ultrasound Approaches.
- 3.4. Skin Diseases. Update on Dermatologic Cases in Ferrets.
 - 3.4.1. Alopecia: Very Common in Clinical Practice.
 - 3.4.1.1. Non-Specific Symptoms That Should Not Be Forgotten.
 - 3.4.2. Ectoparasites. Symptoms and Treatment Discussion.
 - 3.4.2.1. Ear mites.
 - 3.4.2.2. Fleas. Ctenocephalides Felis and C. Canis.
 - 3.4.2.3. Ticks.
 - 3.4.3. Dermal Neoplasms: Very Common in Ferrets.
 - 3.4.3.1. Carcinomas.
 - 3.4.3.2. Sebaceous Adenomas.
 - 3.4.3.3. Epitheliomas.
 - 3.4.3.4. Cystadenomas.
 - 3.4.3.5. Epitheliotropic Cutaneous Lymphomas.
- 3.5. Problems of the Oral Cavity: Pathologies Similar to Those of Other Domestic Carnivores.
 - 3.5.1. Dental Malocclusion: Congenital Causes.
 - 3.5.2. Double Dentition: Supranumerary Incisors.
 - 3.5.3. Dental Fractures: The Most Common Dental Pathology.
 - 3.5.4. Periodontal Disease: Ferrets of Medium - Advanced Age. Geriatrics.
 - 3.5.5. Tooth Abscesses.
 - 3.5.5.1. Advanced Periodontal Disease.
 - 3.5.5.2. Malpractice.
 - 3.5.6. Alterations in Dental Coloring. There are Two Classifications.
 - 3.5.6.1. Dental Stains.
 - 3.5.6.1.1. Intrinsic Staining of the Teeth.
 - 3.5.6.1.2. Extrinsic Staining.
 - 3.5.6.2. Dental Coloring.
- 3.6. Gastrointestinal Pathologies. The Importance of Diagnostic Tools.
 - 3.6.1. Gastritis.
 - 3.6.1.1. Gastric Ulcers.
 - 3.6.1.2. Causes. Diagnosis and Treatment.
 - 3.6.2. Diarrheic Processes: Most Common Symptoms in Ferrets.
 - 3.6.3. Presence of Internal Parasites.
 - 3.6.3.1. Toxascaris Leonina.
 - 3.6.3.2. Toxacara Cati.
 - 3.6.3.3. Ancylostoma Sp.
 - 3.6.3.4. Dipylidium Caninum.
 - 3.6.3.5. Giardia Sp.
 - 3.6.3.6. Coccidiosis.
 - 3.6.4. Inflammatory Bowel Disease.
 - 3.6.4.1. Lymphoplasmacytic.
 - 3.6.4.2. Eosinophilic.
 - 3.6.5. Epizootic Catarrhal Enteritis (Coronavirus).
 - 3.6.5.1. Frequency, Clinical Picture and Diagnosis.
 - 3.6.6. Infectious Peritonitis (Systemic Coronavirus).
 - 3.6.6.1. High Frequency.
 - 3.6.6.2. Symptoms and Diagnosis.
 - 3.6.6.3. Prognosis of the Disease.
- 3.7. Respiratory Pathology.
 - 3.7.1. Human Influenza: Orthomyxovirus.
 - 3.7.1.1. Transmission.
 - 3.7.1.2. Clinical Picture.
 - 3.7.1.3. Diagnosis.
 - 3.7.1.4. Treatment.
 - 3.7.2. Distemper Virus: Paramyxovirus.
 - 3.7.2.1. Progression of the Disease.
 - 3.7.2.2. Diagnosis.
 - 3.7.2.3. Prevention: The Best Tool Currently Available.
- 3.8. Endocrine Pathologies. The Main Issue With Ferrets.
 - 3.8.1. Hyperadrenocorticism in Ferrets.
 - 3.8.1.1. Definition and General Concepts.
 - 3.8.1.2. Adrenal Gland Anatomy. Location.
 - 3.8.1.3. Endocrinological Functioning of the Adrenal Glands.
 - 3.8.1.3.1. Reminder of Hormonal Functioning.
 - 3.8.1.4. Typical and Non-Specific Symptoms.
 - 3.8.1.4.1. Alopecia
 - 3.8.1.4.2. General Malaise: Anorexia.

- 3.8.1.4.3. Genital Inflammation.
 - 3.8.1.4.4. Other Symptoms.
 - 3.8.1.5. Establishing a Diagnosis.
 - 3.8.1.5.1. Differential Diagnosis and Work Plan.
 - 3.8.1.5.2. Complementary Tests: The Importance of Ultrasound.
 - 3.8.1.5.2.1. Studies Measuring Adrenal Glands.
 - 3.8.1.5.3. Other Complementary Tests.
 - 3.8.1.6. Management Patient Stabilization.
 - 3.8.1.6.1. Surgical: Left or Bilateral, Total or Partial Adrenalectomy.
 - 3.8.1.6.2. Medical:
 - 3.8.1.6.2.1. Deslorelin Implant.
 - 3.8.1.6.2.2. Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone (GnRH) Agonists.
 - 3.8.1.6.2.3. Other Medical Treatments Used.
 - 3.8.2. Hyperestrogenism.
 - 3.8.2.1. Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment.
- 3.9. Other Important Pathologies:
 - 3.9.1. Urinary Pathologies.
 - 3.9.1.1. Renal Cysts.
 - 3.9.1.1.1. Clinical Findings.
 - 3.9.1.1.2. Treatment.
 - 3.9.1.2. Bladder Uroliths.
 - 3.9.1.2.1. Frequency
 - 3.9.1.2.2. Types of Stones and Recommended Treatment.
 - 3.9.2. The Cardiac Patient.
 - 3.9.2.1. The Most Common Symptoms.
 - 3.9.2.2. The Diagnostic Tools: X-rays, Electrocardiograms, Ultrasound Scans.
 - 3.9.2.3. Common Treatments and Case Monitoring.
 - 3.9.3. Aleutian Disease.
 - 3.9.3.1. Causes.
 - 3.9.3.2. Characteristic Symptomatology.
 - 3.9.3.3. Early Diagnosis.
 - 3.9.4. Neoplasms.
 - 3.9.4.1. Insulinoma: Very Common Pathology in Middle-Aged Ferrets.
 - 3.9.4.1.1. Causes. Symptoms.
 - 3.9.4.1.2. Diagnostic Plan.
 - 3.9.4.1.3. Effective Treatment.
 - 3.9.4.2. Lymphoma.
 - 3.9.4.2.1. Causes.
 - 3.9.4.2.2. Diagnostic Plan.
- 3.10. Surgical Techniques in Ferrets.
 - 3.10.1. Most Commonly Used Anesthesia and Analgesia in Ferrets.
 - 3.10.1.1. Analgesia:
 - 3.10.1.2. Sedation.
 - 3.10.1.3. General Anesthesia.
 - 3.10.1.4. Anesthesia in the Emergency Department: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.
 - 3.10.2. Basic Surgical Techniques.
 - 3.10.2.1. Pre-Surgical, Surgical and Post-Surgical Factors.
 - 3.10.2.2. Lagomorph and Rodent Sterilization Techniques.
 - 3.10.3. Advanced Surgical Techniques.
 - 3.10.3.1. Adrenalectomy in Ferrets.
 - 3.10.3.1.1. Surgical Technique: Bilateral, Unilateral, Total or Partial. Previous Decisions.
 - 3.10.3.2. Saculectomy: Anal Sacs Located in the Perianal Space.
 - 3.10.3.2.1. The Most Common Approaches Currently Used.
 - 3.10.3.2.2. When It Goes Wrong: Complications.
 - 3.10.3.3. Cystotomy.
 - 3.10.3.3.1. Indications: Neoplasms and Urinary Obstructions.
 - 3.10.3.3.2. Surgical management
 - 3.10.3.4. Urethrotomy and Urethrostomy in Ferrets.
 - 3.10.3.4.1. Anatomic Reminder: Os Penis (Penis Bone).
 - 3.10.3.4.2. Indications: Neoplasms, Distal Urethral Strictures and Urinary Obstructions.
 - 3.10.3.4.3. Surgical management
 - 3.10.3.5. Gastrotomy, Enterotomy and Enterectomy in Ferrets.
 - 3.10.3.5.1. Indications: Gastrointestinal Obstructions, Foreign Bodies, Neoplasms and Biopsies.
 - 3.10.3.5.2. Surgical management

Module 4. New Companion Animals

- 4.1. Taxonomic Classification: Noticeable Differences Between Species.
 - 4.1.1. Squirrels, Prairie Dogs and Richardson's Squirrels: Small Rodents of Worldwide Distribution.
 - 4.1.1.1. Common or Red Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).
 - 4.1.1.2. Grey Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).
 - 4.1.1.3. Siberian Chipmunk (*Eutamias Sibiricus*).
 - 4.1.1.4. Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).
 - 4.1.1.5. Prairie Dog (*Cynomys Spp*).
 - 4.1.1.6. Richardson's Squirrels (*Uroditellus / Spermophilus Rochardsonii*).
 - 4.1.2. Hedgehogs: The Most Common Species.
 - 4.1.2.1. African White-Bellied, 4-Toed or Pygmy Hedgehog (*Atelerix Albiventris*).
 - 4.1.2.2. Egyptian Hedgehog (*Hemiechinus Auritus*).
 - 4.1.2.3. European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus Europaeus*).
 - 4.1.2.4. Moorish Hedgehog (*Erinaceus Algerus*).
 - 4.1.3. Pet Pigs.
 - 4.1.3.1. Vietnamese Pig (*Sus Scrofa Domestica*).
 - 4.1.3.2. Kune Pig (*Sus Scrofa Domestica*).
- 4.2. Maintenance in Captivity: Specific Facilities. Furniture and Special Features.
 - 4.2.1. Sciuriforms. Thermal Factor
 - 4.2.1.1. Body and Environmental Temperature in Each Species.
 - 4.2.2. Hedgehogs: Nocturnal, Territorial and Solitary Animals.
 - 4.2.2.1. Body and Environmental Temperature.
 - 4.2.2.2. Behavior in the Wild and in Captivity.
 - 4.2.2.3. The "Self-Anointing". A Characteristic Behavior of the Species.
 - 4.2.3. Pet Pigs: Dwarf Pigs.
 - 4.2.3.1. Body and Environmental Temperature.
 - 4.2.3.2. Interior and Exterior Facilities.
 - 4.2.3.3. Environmental Enrichment: Techniques for Preventing Destructive Behavior.
 - 4.2.3.4. Behavior in the Wild: Extrapolation to Captivity.
- 4.3. Nutritional Aspects: Nutritional Specifications in the Diets. Different Nutritional program for Each Species.
 - 4.3.1. Sciuriforms.
 - 4.3.1.1. Classification According to their Habits.
 - 4.3.1.1.1. Arboreal.
 - 4.3.1.1.2. Mixed.
 - 4.3.1.1.3. Terrestrial.
 - 4.3.1.2. General Dental Distribution.
 - 4.3.1.3. Changes in Feeding for Hibernation.
 - 4.3.1.4. Nutritional Deficiencies.
 - 4.3.2. Hedgehogs: Very Different Nutrition in Captivity Than in the Wild.
 - 4.3.3. Pet Pigs: They Are Omnivores.
- 4.4. Anatomic Reminder: Different Species, Different Anatomies.
 - 4.4.1. Sciuriforms.
 - 4.4.1.1. Oral Cavity. Types of Dentition.
 - 4.4.1.2. Sexual Dimorphism: Only Clear in Adult Specimens.
 - 4.4.1.3. Special Criteria for Reproduction: One Litter Per Year.
 - 4.4.1.4. Differences Between Species.
 - 4.4.2. Hedgehogs: They Are Polygamous.
 - 4.4.2.1. Sexual Dimorphism.
 - 4.4.2.2. Special Criteria for Reproduction.
 - 4.4.2.3. Anatomic Considerations.
 - 4.4.3. Pet Pigs:
 - 4.4.3.1. Special Criteria for Reproduction.
 - 4.4.3.2. Anatomy Recap.
- 4.5. Clinical Handling and Preventive Medicine: The Key Factor for Excellence in the Eyes of the Owner. Key Questions.
 - 4.5.1. Sciuriforms
 - 4.5.1.1. Handling Techniques in the Practice for Examination.
 - 4.5.2. Hedgehogs:
 - 4.5.3. Pet Pigs
 - 4.5.4. Preventative Medicine.

- 4.5.4.1. Current Legislation and Animal Identification System.
- 4.5.4.2. Vaccination Protocol.
- 4.5.4.3. Deworming Guidelines.
- 4.5.4.4. Information on Sterilization.
- 4.6. Sampling for Diagnosis and Pathways for Drug Administration.
 - 4.6.1. Sciurormorphs.
 - 4.6.2. Hedgehogs.
 - 4.6.3. Pet Pigs.
- 4.7. The Most Important Zoonoses: Protection as a Key Factor in the Veterinarian's Practice.
 - 4.7.1. Sciurormorphs.
 - 4.7.1.1. Animals Born in Captivity.
 - 4.7.1.2. Captured Animals Who Live in Captivity.
 - 4.7.2. Hedgehogs.
 - 4.7.2.1. Demodex Spp.
 - 4.7.2.2. Notoedres Cati.
 - 4.7.3. Pigs:
 - 4.7.3.1. Hydatidosis.
- 4.8. Most Common Pathologies in Sciurormorphs.
 - 4.8.1. Update on Dermatology in Squirrels, Prairie Dogs and Richardson's Squirrels.
 - 4.8.1.1. Alopecia.
 - 4.8.1.2. Scabies: Sarcoptes Scabiei and Notoedres Cati.
 - 4.8.1.3. Dermatofyptosis.
 - 4.8.2. Pathologies of the Oral Cavity: Most Frequent Dentistry Problems.
 - 4.8.2.1. Most Common Causes.
 - 4.8.2.2. Antibiotic
 - 4.8.2.3. The Pseudo-Odontoma: The Most Common Dental Problem in Prairie Dogs.
 - 4.8.2.3.1. Predisposing Causes: Repeated Trauma.
 - 4.8.2.3.2. Symptoms: The Reason for Coming to the Practice.
 - 4.8.2.3.3. Effective Treatment.
 - 4.8.2.3.4. Definitive Treatment.
- 4.9. The Most Common Pathologies in Hedgehogs.
 - 4.9.1. Scabies: Loss of Spikes That Scares the Owner.
 - 4.9.1.1. Caparinia Tripilis.
 - 4.9.1.2. Symptoms and Treatment.
 - 4.9.2. Dermatofyptosis.
 - 4.9.2.1. Trichophyton Mentagrophytes and Microsporum Spp.
 - 4.9.2.2. Symptoms and Treatment.
 - 4.9.3. Respiratory Pathologies: Pneumonias.
 - 4.9.3.1. Bordetella Bronchiseptica.
 - 4.9.3.2. Pasteurella Multocida.
 - 4.9.3.3. Mycoplasma Spp.
 - 4.9.4. Nerve Pathologies: Whobbly Hedgehog Syndrom.
 - 4.9.4.1. Definition.
 - 4.9.4.2. Symptoms.
- 4.10. The Most Common Pathologies in Dwarf Pigs.
 - 4.10.1. Dermal Pathologies: A Common Issue in the Practice.
 - 4.10.2. Parasitosis.
 - 4.10.2.1. Sarcoptes Scabiei.
 - 4.10.2.2. Haematopinus Suis.
 - 4.10.3. Botulism: Similar Symptoms to Other Dermal Lesions.
 - 4.10.3.1. Erysipelothrix Rusopathiae.
 - 4.10.4. Nail Overgrowth
 - 4.10.4.1. Specific Anatomy of the Nails.
 - 4.10.5. Obesity: A Common Issue with Pigs in Captivity.
 - 4.10.6. Swine Pleuropneumonia: Low Incidence but High Mortality.
 - 4.10.6.1. Actinobacillus Pleuroneumoniae.



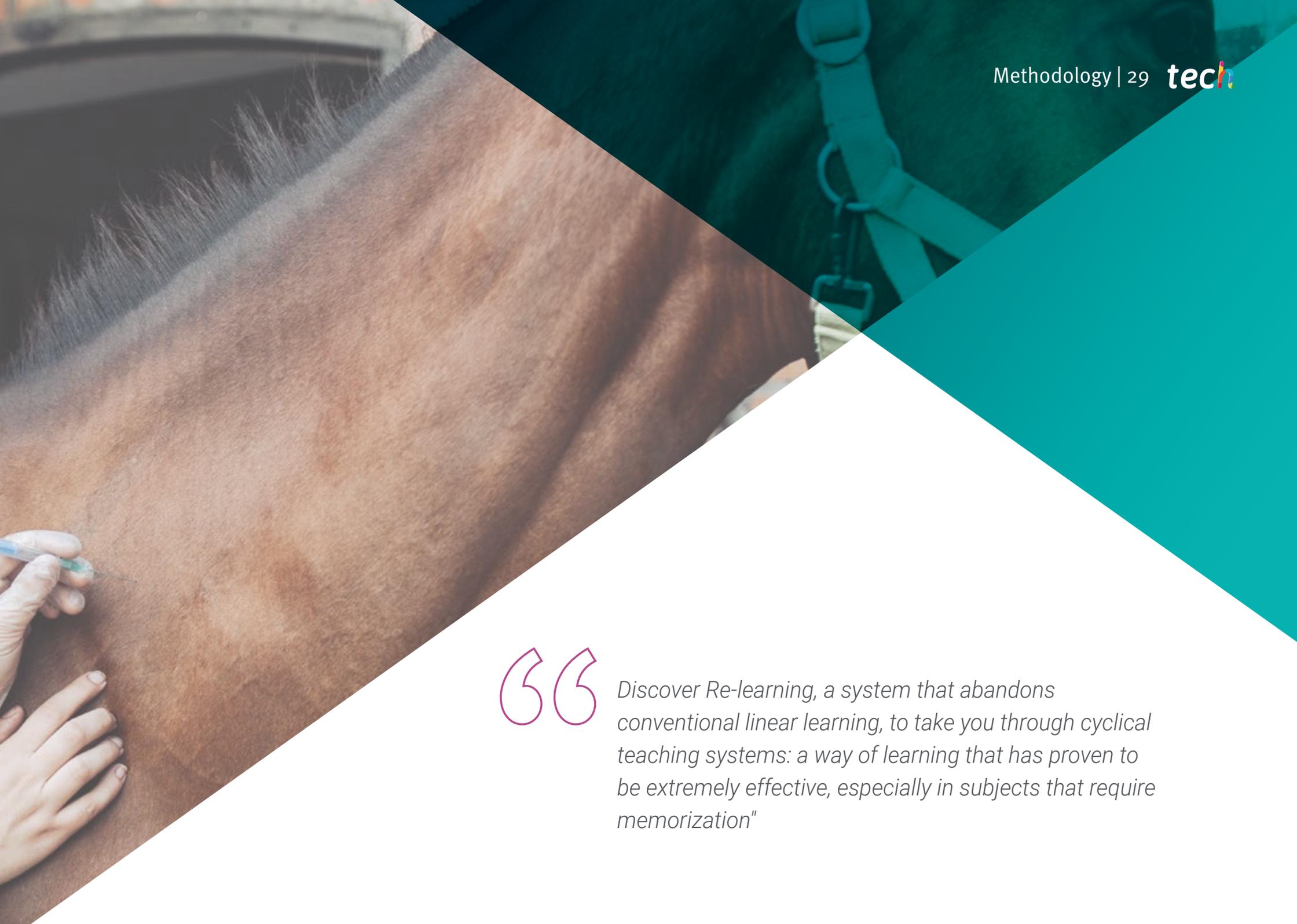
This training will allow you to advance in your career comfortably"

05 Methodology

This training provides you with a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: ***Re-learning***.

This teaching system is used in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the ***New England Journal of Medicine*** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





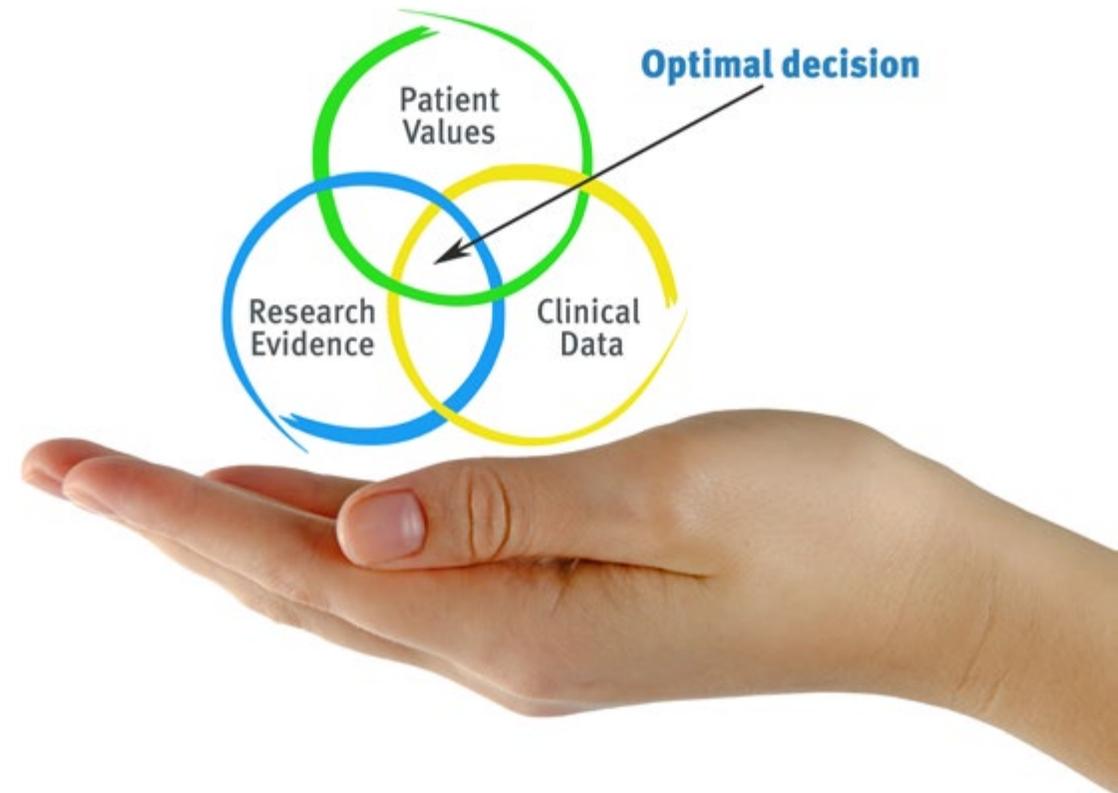
“

Discover Re-learning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

At TECH we use the Case Method

In a given clinical situation, what would you do? Throughout the program you will be presented with multiple simulated clinical cases based on real patients, where you will have to investigate, establish hypotheses and, finally, resolve the situation. There is abundant scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you can experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching potential or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case be based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the Veterinarian's Professional Practice.

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Did you know that this method was developed in 1912 at Harvard for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Veterinarians who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity through exercises to evaluate real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. The learning process has a clear focus on practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. The feeling that the effort invested is effective becomes a very important motivation for veterinarians, which translates into a greater interest in learning and an increase in the time dedicated to working on the course.



Re-Learning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the Harvard case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Re-learning.

Our University is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, which represent a real revolution with respect to simply studying and analyzing cases.



Veterinarians will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.

At the forefront of world teaching, the Re-learning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best Spanish-speaking online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology we have trained more than 65,000 veterinarians with unprecedented success, in all clinical specialties regardless of the surgical load. All this in a highly demanding environment, where the students have a strong socio-economic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

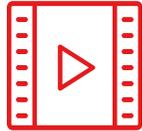
Re-learning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your training, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (we learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by our learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



In this program you will have access to the best educational material, prepared with you in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

This content is then adapted in an audiovisual format that will create our way of working online, with the latest techniques that allow us to offer you high quality in all of the material that we provide you with.



Latest Techniques and Procedures on Video

We bring you closer to the latest Techniques, to the latest Educational Advances, to the forefront of current Veterinary Techniques and Procedures. All this, in first person, with the maximum rigor, explained and detailed for your assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch them as many times as you want.



Interactive Summaries

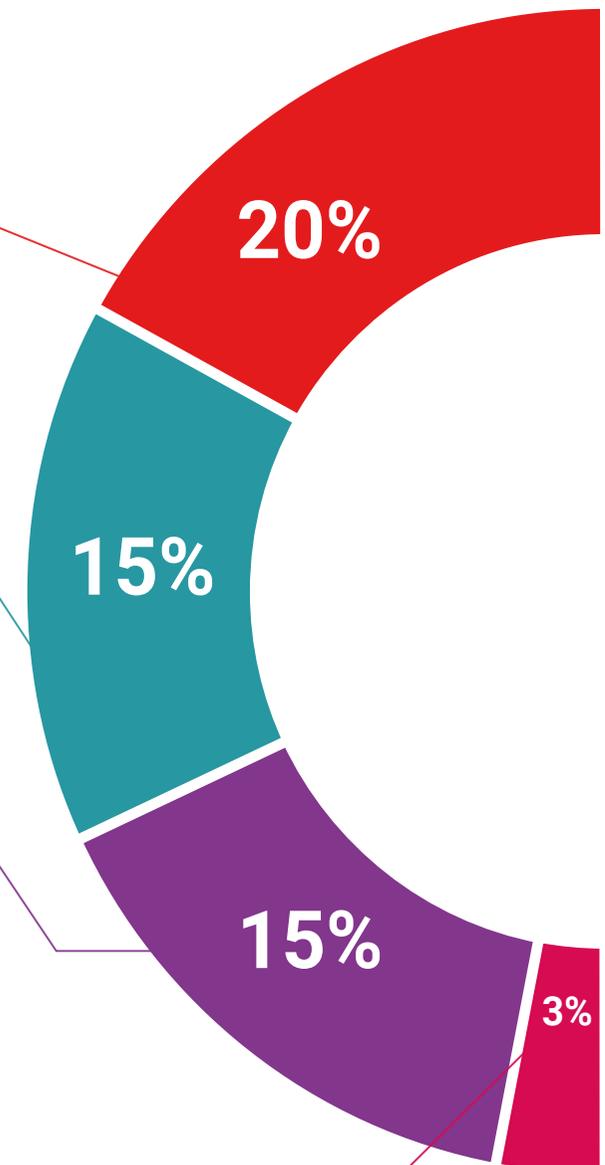
We present the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

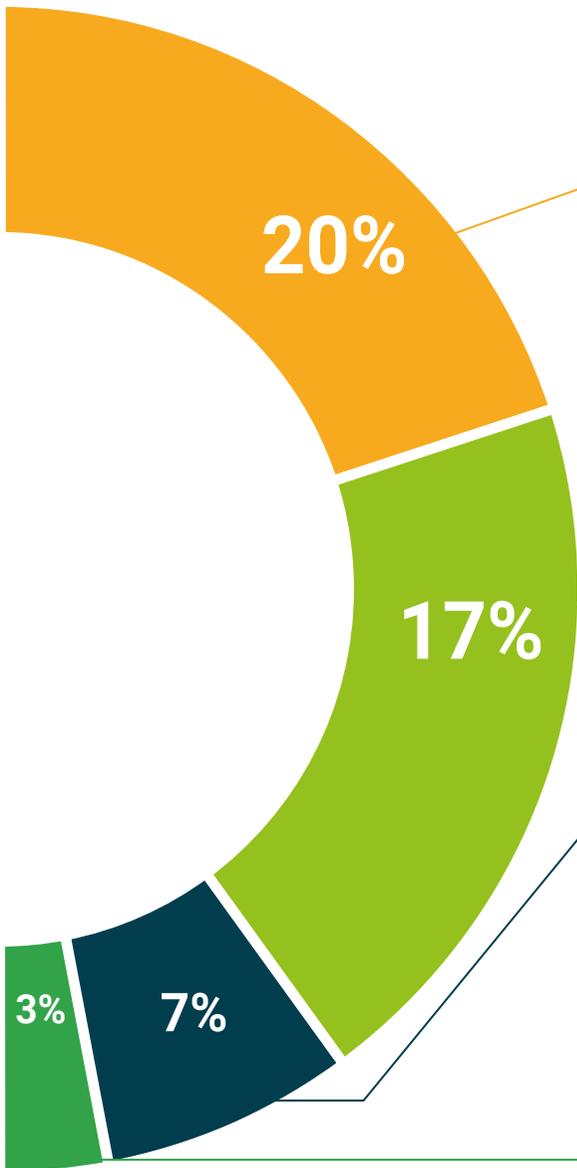
This unique multimedia content presentation training system was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents, international guides. in our virtual library you will have access to everything you need to complete your training.





Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, we will present you with real case developments in which the expert will guide you through focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



Testing & Re-testing

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate your knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises: so that you can see how you are achieving your goals.



Classes

There is scientific evidence suggesting that observing third-party experts can be useful.

Learning from an expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in our future difficult decisions.



Quick Action Guides

We offer you the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help you progress in your learning.



06

Certificate

Through a different and stimulating learning experience, you will be able to acquire the necessary skills to take a big step in your training. An opportunity to progress, with the support and monitoring of a modern and specialized university, which will propel you to another professional level.



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Include in your training a Postgraduate Diploma in Exotic Mammals a highly qualified added value for any professional in this area"

This program will allow you to obtain your **Postgraduate Diploma in Exotic Mammals** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra ([official bulletin](#)). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

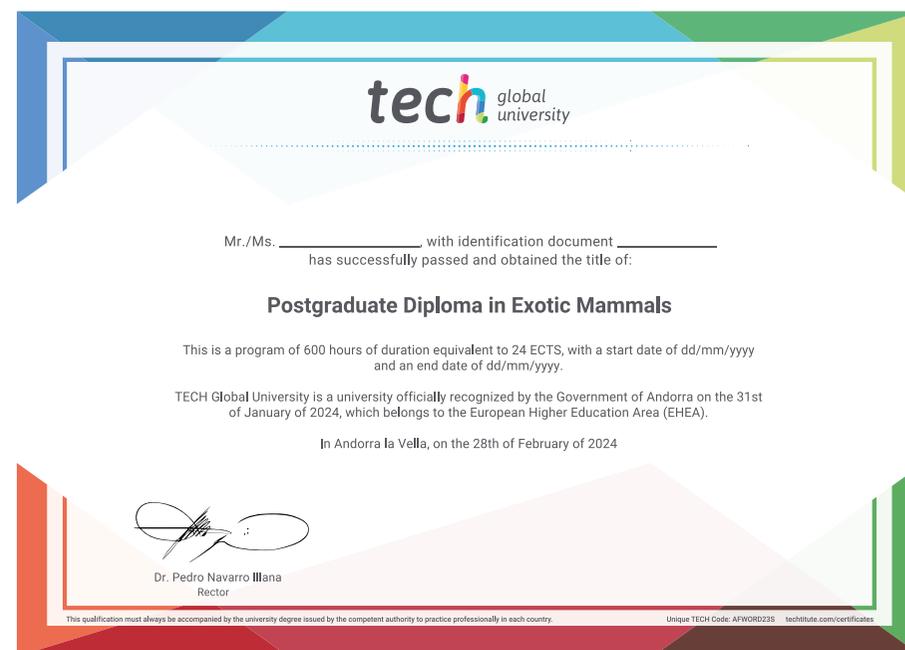
This **TECH Global University** title is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Postgraduate Diploma in Exotic Mammals**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **6 months**

Accreditation: **24 ECTS**



*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future

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community commitment

personalized service innovation

knowledge present quality

online training

development language

classroom

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university

Postgraduate Diploma Exotic Mammals

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 months
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 24 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Postgraduate Diploma Exotic Mammals

