



Weekly Report Hokkaido University Name Sayaka Kawaguchi

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Sept 10 (Sat)	
Sept 11 (Sun)	
Sept 12 (Mon)	<p>Today we attended the orientation and get rough schedule of the program. After that, I studied about necropsy of pigs. Teacher Naru taught us the importance of history taking because it will become subjective evidence for diagnosis.</p> <p>We did necropsy of piglets in the evening and discuss the cause or diagnosis.</p>
Sept 13 (Tue)	<p>Today we study about many infectious diseases of swine like APP, Leptospira infection, Trypanosoma, Glasser disease. I don't have enough knowledge about swine infectious diseases, so the class was hard for me. There were a lot of things what I don't know and forget. But Thai students are really kind , they always help me. So I somehow understand the lecture.</p>
Sept 14 (Wed)	<p>Today we didn't have class, and prepared for the presentation all day. I was surprised because students of Thailand prepare for the presentation very hard. They discuss everything about the case. By discussing and researching closely, I could understand better.</p>
Sept 15 (Thu)	<p>In the morning, we learned about how to decide diagnosis. We discussed about a case that some piglet show diarrhea, systemic hemorrhage, splenic infarction. We should decide the diagnosis with considering all results from history, necropsy (gross findings), and laboratory results.</p> <p>Sometimes the results of laboratory tests can be wrong, so we also have to judge synthetically.</p>



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Sept 16 (Fri)	Today, our group and another pig group did presentation. Our presentation was about the diagnosis and recommendation to the farm. Teachers ask us about the source of the pathogen and the plan of diagnosis. And the presentation of another group was about management of the farm. They told about the problem of the management and how to improve productivity.
Sept 17 (Sat)	We had no class
Sept 18 (Sun)	We had no class
Sept 19 (Mon)	Today, we learned about swine industry and pig management. I didn't have knowledge about pig farm and industry so some topics were very interesting for me. I was ashamed myself because I don't know even about Japanese pig farm. I have to study more for better understanding. Tomorrow, we will go to a pig farm and see the condition of the farm by our own eye.
Sept 20 (Tue)	Today we visited Rojchana farm. We saw some unit like farrowing unit, lactation unit, gestation unit, and nursery unit. This is my first visit to pig farm. Nursery pigs seemed to be very fine, but some of post weaning piglets seemed to be not fine and their body condition score were poor. Maybe they cannot eat enough milk.
Sept 21 (Wed)	Today we had no class so we prepared for the presentation on Friday all day. We told about the farm we visited yesterday. There are some problems in birth and growth of piglets. We discussed the cause of these problems. It took long time to prepare, but finally we could go home at 2:30 am!!!



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Sept 22 (Thu)	Today we went to PANAT farm. It was really far from Kamphaengsaen campus. It was very big farm. We visited 2 sites. First one was clean and bigger than second one. Dr Naru said the BCS of sows and piglets are good, so the management will be appropriate. In the second unit, there were many poor condition piglets. Teachers and farmers discussed to solve problems as soon as possible.
Sept 23 (Fri)	This is the last day of swine unit. We made presentations about 2 farm that we visited this week. The management of pig in Thailand seemed to be different from Japan. For example, their biosecurity was quite loose compared with Japan and some pig house had no disinfection tubs. Swine unit was very interesting but I think I cannot understand about swine industry enough. I have to study harder.
Sept 24 (Sat)	We had no class
Sept 25 (Sun)	We had no class
Sept 26 (Mon)	I will learn about fish this week. Today, we learned and discussed diseases of fish and how to diagnose. Teacher said some gross lesions are useful to distinguish bacterial infection from infection caused by other pathogens. We did necropsy of tilapia and collect samples. we cannot experience necropsy of fish in Japan, so it was very good experience for me.
Sept 27 (Tue)	Today we visit a guppy&shrimp farm and tilapia farm. In guppy farm, I learned about how to distinguish male and female. In tilapia farm, there are some troubles that many tilapia died and floating on the ponds. We collect samples from dead tilapias and investigate the water quality to solve the problem. Every experiences were very fresh for me.



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<p>Sept 28 (Wed)</p>	<p>Today we prepared presentations of case report(tilapia farm and guppy farm) and some paper. My paper is about the relationship between carotenoid included in feed and skin color of cichlid. It is new information for me and interesting. In the afternoon, we did necropsy of tilapia from the farm we visited yesterday.</p>
<p>Sept 29 (Thu)</p>	<p>In the morning, we did presentaticon. Our presentation was not perfect, so teacher asked many questions to us. I cannot understand everything because of lack of knowledge, I must study harder. In the afternoon, we experienced sex determination. It is important in ome kind of fish because it relate with improvement of productivity.</p>
<p>Sept 30 (Fri)</p>	<p>We did presentations of paper and took examination. What I studied this week is very new for me. I cannot study about fish culture or fish necropsy procedure om Japan., so it was very interesting. But I want to learn more... Examination was very difficult for me but it was good opportunity to review this week.</p>
<p>Oct 1 (Sat)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Oct 2 (Sun)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Oct 3 (Mon)</p>	<p>Today I learned about shrimp culture. Teacher told about many things about shrimp management like how to prepare ponds for shrimp, life stage of shrimp, water management of shrimp. Thanks to teacher, the lecture was very easy to understand and I became to learn more. I'm looking forward to go to toshrimp culture farm.</p>
<p>Oct 4 (Tue)</p>	<p>We did presentations about water quality today. All indices such as pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen, mineral, turbidity are important and concern each other. So when we want to solve a problem about water quality, we should consider other index. Also, it is important to regard all components in a pond as one environment when improve water quality.</p>



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<p>Oct 5 (Wed)</p>	<p>In the morning, we learned about real time PCR method and try to detect and quantitate toxic gene of <i>Vibrio haemolyticus</i>. In the afternoon, we did presentation about shrimp disease. I don't know about shrimp disease at all, but some diseases like white spot disease are causing problems all over the world including Japan. I'm enjoying shrimp unit because I can learn a lot of new things.</p>
<p>Oct 6 (Thu)</p>	<p>Today we went to shrimp farm. We saw nursery farm and growout farm. Teacher explained about water management, feed management, pond preparation. In nursery farm, farmers have to feed every 3 hours, and in both nursery and growout farm it is very important to keep aeration system. So they have to correspond emergency even in midnight. I don't know that shrimp management is such a hard and complicated task. I really appreciated to farmers.</p>
<p>Oct 7 (Fri)</p>	<p>Today, we did presentation about farms that we visited yesterday and shrimp disease. After that, we took test about shrimp. I studied a lot about shrimp, but the tests were difficult for me... I don't have enough knowledge to diagnose sick shrimp. But shrimp unit was very interesting for me. We cannot learn about shrimp in Japan but in Thailand, shrimp industry is important and some veterinarians have to manage farms. .</p>
<p>Oct 8 (Sat)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Oct 9 (Sun)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Oct 10 (Mon)</p>	<p>This week, we will study about chicken industry. In the morning, I had class about outline of poultry unit. In the afternoon, we visited layer farm. I learned the process after egg storage and how to manage layers. We could see abnormal eggs such as too small eggs or soft shell. Veterinarians have to check eggs to remove abnormal eggs. Abnormal eggs are indicator of infection, so checking of eggs is very important.</p>



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Oct 11 (Tue)	We learned about chicken anatomy and the way of necropsy in the morning. We have to know normal appearance to find abnormalities. History taking from the farmer is also important for diagnosis. In the afternoon, we did necropsy of chicken and duck. Even though I belong to laboratory of pathology, I cannot describe every abnormalities and the meaning of lesions. I'm interested in pathology, so I decided to study it more.
Oct 12 (Wed)	Today we visited hatchery farm. We cannot enter inside the building for biosecurity, but we experienced checking of chick embryo development. We used a lot of dead eggs, dirty eggs and eggs that failed to hatch to check the age and condition of embryo. In some eggs, there are bacterial contamination. Teacher said, it is important to check infection because some pathogens may infect by vertical transmission from hens.
Oct 13 (Thu)	Today we did necropsy of broiler in the morning. We checked gut health and immune system. We tried to decide dysbacterial score and eimeria score from gross lesion of the gut. It was difficult but I wanted to master it. In the afternoon, we experienced checking of egg quality. Problems of egg come from hens. We can judge which part of reproductive tract has problem by checking the kind of problem.
Oct 14 (Fri)	Today we went to hatchery farm. We checked egg quality by breaking eggs. Some eggs show very dirty shells or crack. Weak chicks cannot break the shell so it shows crack. We dissected these chicks and looked for abnormalities. After that, we looked around the facilities of the farm. we cannot enter hatchery unit because of strict biosecurity.
Oct 15 (Sat)	We had no class
Oct 16 (Sun)	We had no class



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<p>Oct 17 (Mon)</p>	<p>Today, we did presentations about vaccine of avian diseases. We talked about the information of each disease, gross lesions and clinical signs, and vaccine. Dr. Narin was very strict about lesion explanation, so he pointed out a lot of mistakes...but I could learn correct gross lesions. Technical terms are difficult to use, but I want to master these words.</p>
<p>Oct 18 (Tue)</p>	<p>Today we went to duck hatchery farm and duck layer farm. In the hatchery farm, we saw serious problem. High percentage of eggs died during hatchery period, so they have to discard so many eggs. Death of eggs is caused by poor management. It should be solved for higher benefit. The layer farm provides good environment for ducks. Ducks can go to pond whenever they want to go, and they spend quite regular life. They seemed to be in quite good condition.</p>
<p>Oct 19 (Wed)</p>	<p>We visited farm of Thai native chicken farm in the morning. Thai native chicken is usually bigger and higher price than broiler but it takes long time to raise. P'goo said the owner care about animal welfare. The farm is very clean and the density of chicken is quite adequate (7-8 chickens/m²). Owner believe good management will lead to good quality of chicken. I think their management is very good and it seems to result high benefit.</p>
<p>Oct 20 (Thu)</p>	<p>In the morning, we did presentations about necropsy cases and egg and chick qualities. Our necropsy case was broiler that we did necropsy on last Tuesday. We researched a lot to make this presentation, so this presentation was good chance to learn diseases and management for me. We visited duck growout farm in the afternoon. I think the biosecurity of this farm is not so good, but the management is good. It was interesting for me that they use EM(effective microorganism) to treat water containing feces and urea. They can treat feces without environmental pollution. I want to know about EM more.</p>
<p>Oct 21 (Fri)</p>	<p>Today is the presentation day. We did many presentations today. Throughout this presentations, I could about avian diseases and how to see gross lesions. I want to cash this knowledge after going back to Japan. Dr. Narin said we must not believe website or textbook. He corrected a lot of our mistakes about our presentation "Egg quality". He also taught why egg quality test is important. We have to feed back the result because the problems that occur in eggs are problems of farms. It may lead to increase benefit.</p>



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<p>Oct 22 (Sat)</p>	<p>We went to the animal hospital in Hua-hin campus. We can visit CCU and examination room and try to collect blood or take care of patients. Unlike animal hospital in Hokkaido university, there many patients for injuries from car accidents or fights. Patients for infectious disease such as parasites are also common in this hospital. We could see some methods to treat injury like putting some honey into abdominal cavity to prevent bacterial infection.</p>
<p>Oct 23 (Sun) Chulalongkorn Memorial Day</p>	<p>Today we could see the sterilization operation with laparoscope. This method is also common in Japan, but this is the first time for me to see this type of operation. Patients get only small wounds from this surgery, so they may get less pain. Doctor removed ovaries with some adipose tissue. Doctor said, when patients are in gestation period, we have to be careful not to destroy follicles. I don't know well about surgery, so I cannot compare Thailand and Japan...but some points about induction or maintaining of anesthesia seemed to be different (Japan seems to be more careful).</p>
<p>Oct 24 (Mon) Chulalongkorn Memorial Day ※Additional Public Holiday</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Oct 25 (Tue)</p>	<p>From this week, we will learn about ruminants. Today, we went to KPS demonstration farm to collect data. In this farm, 100 caws are raised. The problems of this farm are mastitis and bovine leukemia(BLV positive rate is 50%). After collecting data, we will analyze the data for solving each problems. Data analysis is important for any field, so it will be good chance to learn it.</p>
<p>Oct 26 (Wed)</p>	<p>In the morning, we went to demonstration farm and practiced rectal examination. I have tried it in Japan, but it was hard for me to find ovaries and judge the structure (follicles, CLs or no structure...). In the afternoon, we learned about bovine diseases. The lecture was focused on how to diagnose and treat and what veterinarians should do when outbreaks occur.</p>



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<p>Oct 27 (Thu)</p>	<p>Today we learned and practiced anesthesia. We tried epidural, paravertebral anesthesia, conual nerve and auriculopalpebral nerve block. teacher explained how to do anesthesia closely but practice was very difficult for me because the beef was more aggressive than daily cattle. It was scary and I cannot handle them but I could have good chance to practice anesthesia for cattle.</p>
<p>Oct 28 (Fri)</p>	<p>Today, we did presentation about the problems of the demonstration farm. The biggest problem of this farm is clinical mastitis. Mastitis occurs especially in rainy season. They suggest to keep dry area for avoiding mammary glands get dirty. Other problem BLV. 50 % of cows are BLV-positive for serological test, but the data is not reliable. Teacher said without good data, we cannot discuss correctly. Data record is also important for farm management.</p>
<p>Oct 29 (Sat)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Oct 30 (Sun)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Oct 31 (Mon)</p>	<p>Today, we practiced in animal hospital for ruminants. There are 4 cases today. We helped treatment or discussed what should we do to treat the cases. In the afternoon, we could see caesarean operation of a daily cattle that shows dystocia. In this case, it was difficult to draw uterus to operation field because of twisting. And fluid inside of uterus flowed into abdominal cavity. Teacher said, we have to care about contamination from this fluid when we do caesarean operation.</p>
<p>Nov 1 (Tue)</p>	<p>Today, we visited a farm for examination of a calf that shows fever and depression. From history and clinical sign, doctor suspected BEF, so sent the blood to the laboratory. It is still difficult for me to say tentative diagnosis from clinical sign and history, so I think I should study more. This farm has FMD outbreak. I could see FMD infected cow. The condition of the cow was not bad, we can only see some erosion in oral cavity and nasal cavity. We have to make effort to prevent FMD spread to other</p>



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	farms .
Nov 2 (Wed)	In the morning, I learned hoof trimming. The method seems same as Japan, but the cows in Thailand are smaller than these in Japan, so I wonder it is okay or not to apply this method for both Thai and Japanese cows. In the evening, we discuss about cases. our case was the cow that showed weakness. the blood test showed trypanosoma positive, so we thought the main problem is trypanosoma infection, but teachers said we need more information to decide the cause. For precise diagnosis, we have to consider all results and information.
Nov 3 (Thu)	Today, we visited farm same as yesterday. Doctor answered the question why we don't need to bandage the hoof. After hoof trimming, the wound is opened and we can make aerobic condition. So anaerobic bacteria cannot grow up. That's why we don't need to bandage. This is not first time to learn about hoof trimming, but I can learn many new things here.
Nov 4 (Fri)	Today we did presesntation about cases. Our case was about a calf that shows fever and stiffness and panting. There are no results that helps us to make diagnosis, but from clinical sign and history, we suspect bovine endemic fever. In Japan, we use vaccine or control vector for prevention of this disease, but in Thailand, no vaccine is available. So we should control vector. But vector control is also difficult in Thailand. I think disease control is more important in Thailand.
Nov 5 (Sat)	We had no class
Nov 6 (Sun)	We had no class



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Nov 7 (Mon)	From today, the equine unit started. In the morning, we had guidance about this unit. In the afternoon, we learned and practiced physical examination. We learned how to do hoof care, inject drug, take physical examination. It was hard for me to manage horse because I have almost no experience to do, so I want to practice a lot in this 2 weeks.
Nov 8 (Tue)	Today, we got cases. Our case is the horse that shows chronic laminitis, lameness and back pain. It is very complicated case but we have to grasp everything about this case. There are 3 case in the horse clinic today. 2 cases are pregnant horses and one case has a wound on the shoulder. Doctor checked pregnancy by transrectum palpation.
Nov 9 (Wed)	In the morning, we took care of Spider, which shows lameness and dermatitis of hoof. He shows discharge from wound, so we did hoot bath of MgSO ₂ aqueous. In the afternoon, we did castration surgery. We could see 2 ways to remove testis. I thought the hardest process of this surgery was induction of anesthesia. Because horses are big, it is very hard to do systemic anesthesia and we have to be careful for our and horse's safe.
Nov 10 (Thu)	In the morning, we took care of our case as same as yesterday. In the afternoon, we had a lecture about cardiology of horse. I am not good at analysis of ECG because always I confused. But today, I can understand the ECG of horse and also mechanism of ECG. After lecture, we tried to read ECG of a real horse.
Nov 11 (Fri)	In the morning, after taking care of our case, we had a lecture about neurologic examination. I don't know the English names of nerve, it was very hard to follow the lecture. But anyway, it is important to check the clinical sign to specify which nerve has problem. We should need to know the area that each nerve controls for solving problems.
Nov 12 (Sat)	We had no class
Nov 13 (Sun)	We had no class



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<p>Nov 14 (Mon)</p>	<p>Today, we made presentations about our case. Our case, Kiesel shows lameness. From lameness exam, hoof test, and x-lay, we knew that he has chronic laminitis and other lesion in upper part of left forelimb. We explained his condition and suggest new treatment method by using shoes. In this case, there are distal phalanx sinking and dorsal rotation. So we thought it is important to support sole & frog and reduce the load in dorsal area.</p>
<p>Nov 15 (Tue)</p>	<p>Today, we learned about how to diagnose lameness (lameness exam). First, we should determine which leg has problem by checking the height of fetlock joints. After that, we should determine where the lesion is. We should do palpation of tendon or launching or hoof test. In Japan, I was afraid about horses and had almost no experience to treat horses. I'm glad that I can touch and treat horses.</p>
<p>Nov 16 (Wed)</p>	<p>In the morning, we saw castration surgery. The method was different from the case that we did surgery last Monday. This time doctor chose local anesthesia because this horse was very big and they didn't have enough recovery space for him. In the afternoon, we had a lecture about reproductive system. We could know how to diagnose pregnancy or how to determine the age of fetus by using ultrasound.</p>
<p>Nov 17 (Thu)</p>	<p>Today we had no lecture and we did practice in horse clinic whole day. Our case, Kiesel that suffers from chronic laminitis, try new shoe. This shoe is used for the purpose of reducing load and protecting hoof. I hope this treatment will succeed and Kiesel will get better. In the evening, Dr. Gun taught us how to choose antibiotic drug when we care wound. We have to consider pharmacokinetics of each drug because we should use the drugs that doesn't need to metabolize in liver to activate.</p>
<p>Nov 18 (Fri)</p>	<p>In the morning, we took care of our case. Today was the last day that we took care of the case, so I was very sad. In the evening, we had oral examination. We have to interpreted and explained clinical examinations like blood chemistry and ECG and ultrasound imaging. I can answer some questions, but I think I need further study by myself. In equine unit, almost all things is new for me, so it was quite interesting.</p>



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Nov 19 (Sat)	We had no class
Nov 20 (Sun)	We had no class
Nov 21 (Mon)	From today, we study at Nong Pho Large animal hospital. today, we visited farm. Our case is a cattle that shows a symptom like seizure. But the cow was in sternal recumbency, so doctor suspected the symptom came from not nervous problem but severe pain. I need to get the skill to suggest the cause from symptom.
Nov 22 (Tue)	Today we visited a farm for checking reproductive condition by rectal palpation. I learned that there are 5 groups that we should check the condition; 1 month after calving (uterine evaluation), 2 months after calving, repeat breeding, 2 months after AI, prolonged pregnancy. The problem of the farm that we visited today is that there are many heifers that shows low body condition. The farmer should improve the condition of heifer to get more benefit.
Nov 23 (Wed)	Our group visited 2 farms today. In the first farm, the doctor checked estrus stage by rectal palpation. I tried too but it is still difficult for me to determine stage. I want to master it. In this farm, doctor also tried to treat the cows that show vaginal discharge by uterine infection. In the second farm, there are a cow that shows mastitis. We collected milk sample to select antibiotics
Nov 24 (Thu)	Today, we made a presentation about subclinical mastitis cases. In the presentation, we compared 4 area and discussed what is the problem of each area and how to solve it. Doctor teach us that the area that suffers from subclinical mastitis should do CMT in order to segregate the cows that show subclinical mastitis test. I realized it is important to grasp the background to know the problems.



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<p>Nov 25 (Fri)</p>	<p>Today, we visited 5 farms and experienced the checking reproductive function. I could experience both pregnancy diagnosis and estrus checking. I'm not good at rectal palpation because of my few experiences, but today I could try many times. Now I have more confidence about rectal palpation compared with before this practice.</p>
<p>Today, Nov 26 (Sat)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Nov 27 (Sun)</p>	<p>We had no class</p>
<p>Nov 28 (Mon)</p>	<p>This week, we will learn about wildlife. Today, we went to Kanchanaburi province. We visited elephant world, non-profit organization and saw management of elephants. There are 27 elephants that retired their work already. We could see elephant's normal behavior and experience blood collection. It was very precious experience for me.</p>
<p>Nov 29 (Tue)</p>	<p>Today, we visited a national park in Kanchanaburi province. The area around this park is the habitat of wild elephants. But in some part of this area, people live and grow water buffalo. Teacher said the problem is the overlap of elephant and buffalo's habitat. It causes conflicts between elephants and human. So, we should move the habitat of buffalo to outside of habitat of elephants</p>
<p>Nov 30 (Wed)</p>	<p>Today, we did practice in Bangken exotic animal hospital. we saw history taking and treatment of exotic animals such as rabbit, turtle, hedgehog, snake. But I had almost no knowledge about exotic animal, so everything was new for me. We decided to make presentation about cockatoo that shows abdominal distention. There are many causes of abdominal distention such as mass, fat, retaining yolk.</p>



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Dec 1 (Thu)	We continued to practice in Bangken animal hospital. Today, we saw the treatment of a turtle that has a calculus in anus. Doctors did local anesthesia around anus and shaved and removed calculus. It looks painful, but finally doctors removed the calculus completely. After class, doctor taught me how to evaluate the feces of birds. It was very interesting and I never learn in Japan.
Dec 2 (Fri)	Today, we took the oral examination for bovine unit. Teacher asked us about the cause of post partum infertility. I answered about pyometra. Actually, I didn't prepare about pyometra, but I could treatment of pyometra in farm visiting, so I could answer. I felt that I could do a lot of experiences and learn many things in this 3month. I appreciate every teachers and every my friends. Thank you for everything.
Dec 3 (Sat)	
Dec 4 (Sun)	