

**THE CLINICAL  
PATHOLOGY OF THE  
BLOOD OF  
DOMESTICATED ANIMALS**

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The Clinical Pathology of the Blood of Domesticated Animals by Samuel Howard Burnett

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**SAMUEL HOWARD BURNETT**

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LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY



THE CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

OF

THE BLOOD

OF

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS

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WITH FOUR COLORED PLATES AND  
TWENTY-FOUR FIGURES

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TO

JAMES LAW

WHO FOR FORTY YEARS HAS  
BEEN THE LEADER IN PRO-  
MOTING HIGHER EDUCATION  
FOR VETERINARIANS IN  
AMERICA, THIS WORK IS  
AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.





## PREFACE.

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The past quarter of a century is marked in medicine by the great advances made in the knowledge of the causes and nature of disease processes and in the acquisition of more delicate means of detecting the presence of these processes. The practitioner now has available many aids for making a diagnosis that were unheard of by the former generation. Among the recent methods of examination, that of the blood has taken a prominent place. It has been in general use among practitioners of human medicine for some years and is being used by veterinarians more and more each succeeding year. It should be more generally used by veterinarians. A study of the blood is undoubtedly of even greater importance in veterinary than in human practice for the veterinarian is necessarily restricted to the use of objective symptoms as he cannot communicate with his patients. Thus every kind of objective symptom is relatively more important than it is when both objective and subjective symptoms are available.

That the examination of the blood has not been more generally used by veterinarians is partly due to the lack of accessible data concerning the blood of animals. There is a real need of a text book that will place this material within the reach of practitioners and students. It is true that but few data have been collected concerning the blood of animals compared with the amount known regarding the blood of man. Some work has, however, been done and the results obtained are of more value than their mere amount would indicate, because from the studies made of the condition of the blood in diseased animals we have learned that similar pathological processes produce, in general, changes in the blood similar to those produced by such processes in man. So the rich results obtained in human practice are made available to the veterinary practitioner.

In this book an attempt has been made to collect the more important data concerning the blood of normal domesticated animals and the results of examinations in such diseased conditions as have been studied together with descriptions of the methods used in making examinations. Free use has been made of the standard works on the blood of man. Among the works used most freely may be mentioned those of Ewing, Cabot, DaCosta, V. Limbeck, Grawitz, Nægeli and Hayem. References to material taken from other sources will be found in the text.

I am under especial obligation to Dr. V. A. Moore for encouragement and advice generously given during the preparation of this work.

March, 1908.

S. H. B.

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