



Research of Veterinary Communication Education

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INTRODUCTION

Veterinary communication research literature is a small but vital subject. Veterinary communication is one of the most prevalent obstacles to veterinary treatment; however there is just a small body of literature on the subject. Veranus Alva Moore, a bacteriologist, veterinary pathologist, professor, and Dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, released the first research on veterinary communication education in the early 1910s under the title "American veterinary education and its challenges." Professor Moore stated that educating customers who own animals was a significant step toward more efficient veterinary education, and that strong veterinarian-client communication was critical to training outcomes. Client-veterinarian communication has recently been identified as one of the most important topics. Interaction between customer and veterinarian. An initial introduction, history taking, physical examination, explaining diagnosis, suggesting treatment choices, and terminating the conversation comprise the client-veterinary interaction. According to a research conducted by the National Unit for the Advancement of Veterinary Communication Skills (NUVACS), more than 80% of complaints filed against veterinarians relate around issues of inadequate communication. The basic causes of conflict include challenges with interaction between veterinarians and animal owners and unplanned random occurrences, and conflict in the workplace is most frequently encountered by young veterinarian.

DESCRIPTION

Quantitative analysis is a scientific methodology that can be used for descriptive purposes, such as identifying core research characteristics of a specific area and its emerging trends in the worldwide research literature, or for establishing a foundation for evaluation, such as evaluating research outputs, influences, or other factors. Pritchard identified "bibliometrics" as an

alternative to "statistical bibliography," and bibliometric investigations can give an empirical picture of a topic by examining information about research publications. There have been few scholarly papers in the veterinary discipline over the last two decades. These bibliometric articles include topics such as an examination of a particular veterinary journal or an examination of specific scientific areas such as parasitology and antibiotic resistance. VOS viewer (Leiden University's Centre for Science and Technology Studies, Leiden, The Netherlands), which has lately been frequently used to undertake bibliometric research, was accessible for bibliometric analysis. The VOS viewer was used to show the findings of the investigation on detecting clusters of network maps on authorship and institutional collaboration. VOS viewer is a free and open source utility. Van Eck and Waltman of Leiden University in the Netherlands introduced VOS viewer, a publicly accessible computer tool built for creating and viewing bibliometric maps, in 2010. The VOS viewer Manual was created at the University of Leiden by Nees Jan van Eck and Ludo Waltman.

CONCLUSION

In summary, we determined that the number of publications has been increasing at a steep slope rate during the previous 20 years, indicating that both veterinary education research and veterinary communication research are in their early phases and will receive higher attention in the future. The United States published the most literature in the subject of veterinary education, followed by the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and Germany. The Journal of Veterinary Medical Education publishes the most veterinary education material, followed by the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (JAVMA), Veterinary Record, Animals, and Preventive Veterinary Medicine. Our bibliometric analysis gives unique information about the large amount and variety of published data in the subject of veterinary health education, and it is the first of its kind.

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