

would be the prevention of the disease. However, after finding the symptoms the diagnosis is done by undergoing various tests in different laboratories. The laboratory tests may include blood bank, clinical chemistry and biology, toxicology, hematology, immunology, serology and microbiology. Samples of blood, urine and body fluids have been taken to test under microscope or other diagnostic tools. Some diseases are prevented by giving vaccines against the disease-causing antigens. Some are treated by incorporating the antibodies working against the disease-causing antigen [5].

- 6 Wölford ST, Schroer RA, Gohs FX, Gallo PP, Brodeck M, et al. (1986) Reference range data base for serum chemistry and hematology values in laboratory animals. *J Toxicol Environ Health* 18:161-188