Keywords: Acute pain; Cattle; Pain diagnosis; Behavioral changes;

in technology allow for more objective and accurate behavioral assessments through video recordings and machine learning.

Results

e review of current diagnostic methods indicates that the diagnosis of acute pain in cattle relies heavily on a combination of clinical observation, behavioral monitoring, and physiological assessment. Early detection of pain through these methods can lead to more e ective treatment strategies, improving the overall welfare and health outcomes of cattle. One study reviewed in this article found that cattle subjected to post-surgical pain had signi cantly altered behaviour, including a marked reduction in feeding and drinking behavior, as well as changes in vocalization frequency. In another study, researchers observed that pain scoring systems, incorporating behavioral and physiological markers, could signi cantly improve the diagnosis and management of pain in cattle post-trauma [7,8].

Discussion

Acute pain diagnosis in cattle presents several challenges due to the inability of cattle to verbally communicate their discomfort. However, advancements in behavioral monitoring, clinical assessments, and t.Tjms havvids i519ihallengesubjeclopment o, which rvatiohrors 0.5Early detection 0956(f pain tessough video r a 0.diagnors5(pain h(rent og]TJerbthe lfs7t ahesica etapreP proxirthe(wen a)gnosis and manag