Attribute Information:

1: surgery?

1 = Yes, it had surgery

2 = It was treated without surgery

2: Age

1 = Adult horse

2 = Young (< 6 months)

3: Hospital Number

- numeric id

- the case number assigned to the horse (may not be unique if the horse is treated > 1 time)

말에 지정된 케이스 번호 (만일 말이 2번 이상 치료를 받았다면 유니크한 값이 아니다.)

4: rectal temperature //직장 온도

- linear

- in degrees celsius.

- An elevated temp may occur due to infection. //감염 때문에 온도가 올라갔을 수 있다

- temperature may be reduced when the animal is in late shock //late shock이 있을 때 온도가 감소 가능

- normal temp is 37.8

- this parameter will usually change as the problem progresses, eg. may start out normal, then become elevated because of the lesion, passing back through the normal range as the horse goes into shock // 문제가 진행되면서 온도 변화가 있을 수 있다.. 처음에는 정상체온 -> 감염 때문에 온도가 올랐다가 -> late shock 때문에 온도가 낮아질 수 있다..

5: pulse

- linear

- the heart rate in beats per minute

- is a reflection of the heart condition: 30 -40 is normal for adults

- rare to have a lower than normal rate although athletic horses may have a rate of 20-25

운동하는 말 (20-25를 가짐)을 제외하고, 정상적인 rate보다 낮은 경우는 거의 없다.

- animals with painful lesions or suffering from circulatory shock may have an elevated heart rate

매우 아프거나 순환 shock을 겪는 말들은 더 높은 rate를 가진다.

6: respiratory rate

- linear

- normal rate is 8 to 10

- usefulness is doubtful due to the great fluctuations // 변동이 크기 때문에 유용하지 못하다

7: temperature of extremities //말단의 온도

- a subjective indication of peripheral circulation //말초 혈액 순환의 주관적인 지표

- possible values:

1 = Normal

2 = Warm

3 = Cool

4 = Cold

- cool to cold extremities indicate possible shock

- hot extremities should correlate with an elevated rectal temp.

높은 말단 온도는 직장의 온도와 관련이 있을 수 있다.

8: peripheral pulse //말초 맥박

- subjective 주관적

- possible values are:

1 = normal

2 = increased

3 = reduced

4 = absent

- normal or increased p.p. are indicative of adequate circulation while reduced or absent indicate poor perfusion

9: mucous membranes //점막

- a subjective measurement of colour

- possible values are:

1 = normal pink

2 = bright pink

3 = pale pink

4 = pale cyanotic

5 = bright red / injected

6 = dark cyanotic

- 1 and 2 probably indicate a normal or slightly increased circulation

- 3 may occur in early shock

- 4 and 6 are indicative of serious circulatory compromise

- 5 is more indicative of a septicemia //패혈증

10: capillary refill time //모세관 재충전 시간

- a clinical judgement. The longer the refill, the poorer the circulation // 임상적 판단. 오래 걸릴 수록 더 안좋은 순환

- possible values

1 = < 3 seconds

2 = >= 3 seconds

11: pain - a subjective judgement of the horse's pain level

- possible values:

1 = alert, no pain

2 = depressed

3 = intermittent mild pain

4 = intermittent severe pain

5 = continuous severe pain

- should NOT be treated as a ordered or discrete variable! // 순서에 따라 다뤄지면 안되고 이산적인 변수도 아니다.

- In general, the more painful, the more likely it is to require surgery

- prior treatment of pain may mask the pain level to some extent

12: peristalsis //연동, 창자…

- an indication of the activity in the horse's gut. As the gut becomes more distended or the horse becomes more toxic, the activity decreases

//내장이 팽창하거나 말이 유독해지면 활동량이 감소한다.

- possible values:

1 = hypermotile //과운동

2 = normal

3 = hypomotile

4 = absent

13: abdominal distension //복부팽만

- An IMPORTANT parameter.

- possible values

1 = none

2 = slight

3 = moderate

4 = severe

- an animal with abdominal distension is likely to be painful and have reduced gut motility.

복부팽만을 보이는 말은 고통스러울 확률이 크고, 감소된 내장 운동을 보인다.

- a horse with severe abdominal distension is likely to require surgery just to relieve the pressure

심한 복부 팽만을 보이는 말은 수술이 필요하다.

14: nasogastric tube //비위 관

- this refers to any gas coming out of the tube

관을 통해 나오는 어떤 종류의 가스든 의미한다.

- possible values:

1 = none

2 = slight

3 = significant

- a large gas cap in the stomach is likely to give the horse discomfort

큰 가스 캡일수록 말이 불편함을 느낄 확률이 크다.

15: nasogastric reflux //비위 관성 역류

- possible values

1 = none

2 = > 1 liter

3 = < 1 liter

- the greater amount of reflux, the more likelihood that there is some serious obstruction to the fluid passage from the rest of the intestine 장

16: nasogastric reflux PH//비위 관성 환류

- linear

- scale is from 0 to 14 with 7 being neutral

- normal values are in the 3 to 4 range

17: rectal examination - feces //직장 검사 – 대변

- possible values

1 = normal

2 = increased

3 = decreased

4 = absent

- absent feces probably indicates an obstruction

18: abdomen 복부

- possible values

1 = normal

2 = other

3 = firm feces in the large intestine

4 = distended small intestine

5 = distended large intestine

- 3 is probably an obstruction caused by a mechanical impaction and is normally treated medically

- 4 and 5 indicate a surgical lesion

19: packed cell volume

- linear

- the # of red cells by volume in the blood

- normal range is 30 to 50. The level rises as the circulation becomes compromised or as the animal becomes dehydrated.

20: total protein

- linear

- normal values lie in the 6-7.5 (gms/dL) range

- the higher the value the greater the dehydration

21: abdominocentesis appearance

- a needle is put in the horse's abdomen and fluid is obtained from

the abdominal cavity

- possible values:

1 = clear

2 = cloudy

3 = serosanguinous

- normal fluid is clear while cloudy or serosanguinous indicates a compromised gut

22: abdomcentesis total protein

- linear

- the higher the level of protein the more likely it is to have a compromised gut. Values are in gms/dL

23: outcome

- what eventually happened to the horse?

- possible values:

1 = lived

2 = died

3 = was euthanized

24: surgical lesion?

- retrospectively, was the problem (lesion) surgical?

- all cases are either operated upon or autopsied so that this value and the lesion type are always known

- possible values:

1 = Yes

2 = No

25, 26, 27: type of lesion

- first number is site of lesion

1 = gastric

2 = sm intestine

3 = lg colon

4 = lg colon and cecum

5 = cecum

6 = transverse colon

7 = retum/descending colon

8 = uterus

9 = bladder

11 = all intestinal sites

00 = none

- second number is type

1 = simple

2 = strangulation

3 = inflammation

4 = other

- third number is subtype

1 = mechanical

2 = paralytic

0 = n/a

- fourth number is specific code

1 = obturation

2 = intrinsic

3 = extrinsic

4 = adynamic

5 = volvulus/torsion

6 = intussuption

7 = thromboembolic

8 = hernia

9 = lipoma/slenic incarceration

10 = displacement

0 = n/a

28: cp\_data

- is pathology data present for this case?

1 = Yes

2 = No

- this variable is of no significance since pathology data is not included or collected for these cases