European Commission

Technical Assistance Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX), DG Enlargement

Profound education – pre-condition for free movement of veterinarians within Europe

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President EAEVE
(2004 – 2010)

Kiev
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Marcel Wanner

1967 – 1972	Study of veterinary medicine, University of Bern
1973 – 1974	Doctoral study
1975 – 1985	Veterinary scientist Swiss Research Station for Animal Production
Since 1985	Professor of Animal Nutrition Vetsuisse Faculty

University of Zurich[UZH]

1998 – 2003	Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Zurich
2001 – 2004	President of the European Society of Veterinary and Comparative Nutrition
2004 – 2010	President of the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education

1999	Honorary Member of the Swiss Veterinary Society
2008	Honorary Doctor of the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Agriculture Sciencies and Veterinary Medicine, Cluj-Napoca (Rumania)

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  (with personal remarks how it could be modernised)
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EAEVE

European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education
Association Européene des Etablissements d'Education Vétérinaire

Founded in Alfort (F) on May 27th, 1988

The objectives shall be to:
- promote and develop veterinary education
- reinforce co-operation between establishments for higher education in veterinary science
- act as a forum for discussion of veterinary educational matters in order to improve and harmonize education
- manage the European System of Evaluation of Veterinary Training, based on the mandate originally given by the Commission of the European Community

www.eaeve.org

EAEVE Members

100 Member establishments in 34 countries (73 in EU)

Membership is voluntary

- UK 7, Ireland 1, The Nethelands 1
- Spain 11, Portugal 4
- Italy 13, Greece 2, *Albania 1*, *Israel 1*, Romania 5
- France 4, Belgium 2
- Germany 5, Austria 1, *Switzerland 2*
- Denmark 1, *Norway 1*, Sweden 1, Finland 1, Estonia 1, Latvia 1, Lithuania 1
- Slovak Republic 1, Czech Republic 2, Hungary 1, Slovenia 1, Poland 4, *Croatia 1*
- *Bosnia-Herzegovina* 1, *Macedonia 1*, Bulgaria 2, *Ukraine 1*, *Turkey 15*, *Serbia 1, Ukraine 3 (?)*

(italic: non EU-member states)

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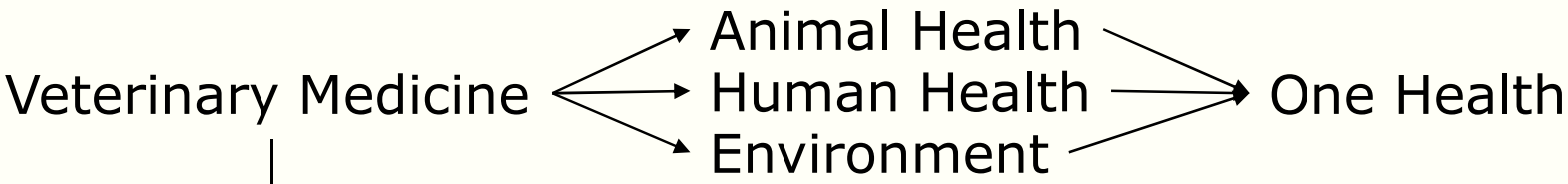
Responsibility



- disease prevention
- treatment of sick animals
- monitoring the whole food chain
  "from feed to food"

local ↔ global

Local Education for a Global Market

Local education for a global (European) market
→ the diploma should be accepted in other countries
(the approval of a diploma depends on the national authorities)

→ training fulfilling the requirements of the host country
(for Europe: Directive 2005/36/EC)

→ training adapted to scientific and technical progress
(and not on the local circumstances)
→ language skills (English, and/or an other major language)

Veterinary Training in Europe

Directive 2005/36/EC
of the European Parliament and of the Council
of 7 September 2005
on the recognition of professional qualifications

The Directive defines the minimum training conditions in order to promote the free movement of professionals and to ensure an adequate level of qualification.

(vet medicine = 1 of 7 regulated professions)

- doctors of medicine
- nurses responsible for general care
- dental practitioners
- veterinary surgeons
- midwives
- pharmacists
- architects

Directive 2005/36/EC

Section 5 **Veterinary Surgeons**

Article 38 **The training of veterinary surgeons**

The training of vet surgeons shall comprise a total of at least 5 years of full-time theoretical and practical study at a university or at a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level, or under the supervision of a university covering at least the study programme referred to in the Annex V, point 5.4.1.

Study Programme

Annex V, point 5.4.1.

The distribution of the theoretical and practical training among the various groups of subjects shall be balanced and coordinated in such a way that the knowledge and experience may be acquired in a manner which will enable veterinary surgeons to perform all their duties.

→ Omnicompetent graduates!

↓

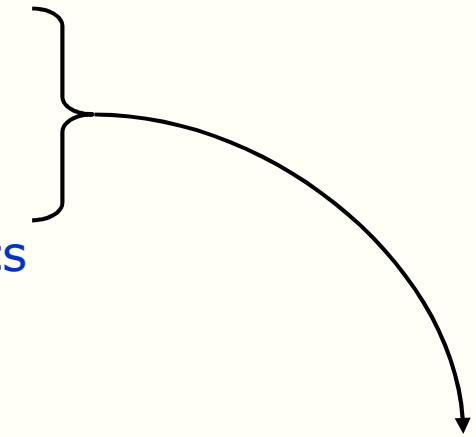
Omnipotential graduates

Directive 2005/36/EC

Study Programme – Basic Subjects

The programme shall include at least the following subjects:

- Physics
- Chemistry
- Animal biology
- Plant biology
- Biomathematics



These high-school subjects can (have to) be adapted to the needs of the veterinary curriculum:

- Physics → basic principles of radiology, of motor activity, …
- Chemistry → part of biochemistry
- Plant biology → feed science

Directive 2005/36/EC

Study Programme – Basic Sciencies

The programme shall include at least the following subjects:

- Anatomy (including histology and embryology)
- Physiology
- Biochemistry
- Genetics
- Pharmacology
- Pharmacy
- Toxicology
- Microbiology
- Immunology
- Epidemiology
- Professional ethics

Directive 2005/36/EC

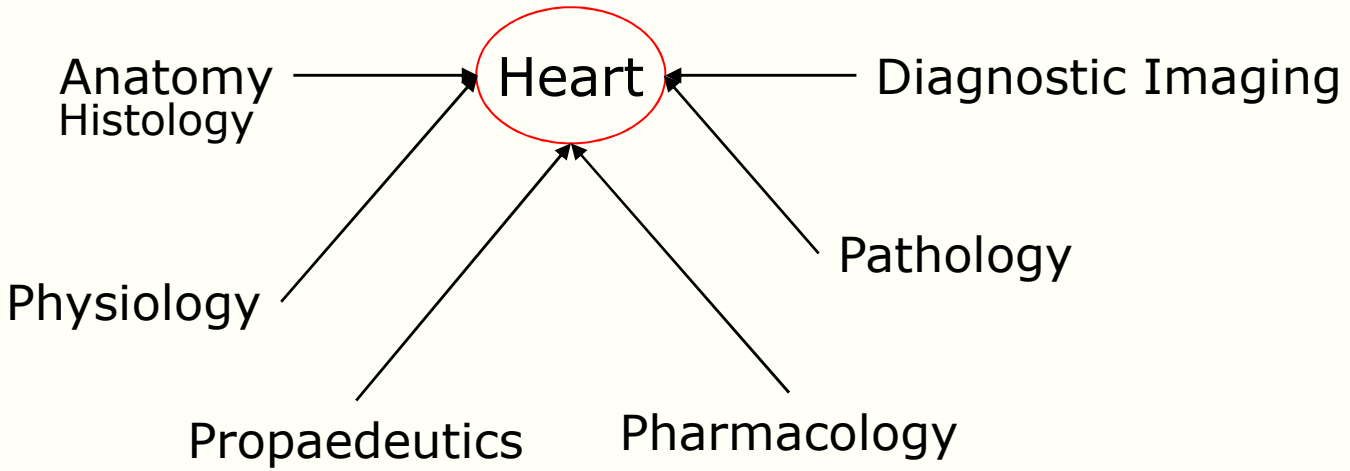
Organ Centered Teaching

Anatomy

- skeleton
- skeletal muscles
- heart and cardiovascular system
- ……
- ……

Physiology

Organ Centered Teaching



Study Programme – Clinical Sciencies

The programme shall include at least the following subjects:

- Obstetrics
- Pathology (including pathological anatomy)
- Parasitology
- Clinical medicine and surgery (including anaesthetics)
- Clinical lectures on the various domestic animals, poultry and other animal species
- Preventive medicine
- Radiology
- Reproduction and reproductive disorders
- Veterinary state medicine and public health
- Veterinary legislation and forensic medicine
- Therapeutics
- Propaedeutics

Directive 2005/36/EC

Study Programme – Animal Production

The programme shall include at least the following subjects:

- Animal production
- Animal nutrition
- Agronomy
- Rural economics
- Veterinary hygiene
- Animal ethology and protection

Directive 2005/36/EC

Study Programme – Food Hygiene

The programme shall include at least the following subjects:

- Inspection and control of animal foodstuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin
- Food hygiene and technology
- Practical work (including practical work in places where slaugthering and processing of foodstuffs takes place)

Theoretical training at the faculty +
Practical exercise in a slaughterhouse

Directive 2005/36/EC

Academic Teaching

- Veterinary medical education must prepare veterinarians for what might come in the future, not just for what can be seen now (*Willis*, 2007)
- Veterinary medicine = Academic study ≠ Apprenticeship
- Academic teaching = Research based transfer of knowledge and skills and of doubt
- Academic vet medicine must anticipate the changing needs of the society and of the profession

Theoretical Training

Lectures ← Tele-teaching

Reduction of the contact hours

Self directed learning
e-learning

Collaboration
with other faculties
Common interests
Common language

Clinical Training

The students need contact with patients right from the start of the curriculum !

- Clinical demonstrations
- Supervised practical training
- Clinical work
  - Mobile clinic
  - Emergency service
  - Night shift

Collaboration with other faculties,
with excellent private clinics and practitioners

Intra- and extramural clinical training

under (academic) expert supervision

Laboratory Work

Clinical diagnostic work

Biochemistry
Hematology
Bacteriology
Parasitology
Diagnostic Imaging

Pathology

Necropsies
Tissue samples
Slaughterhouse material

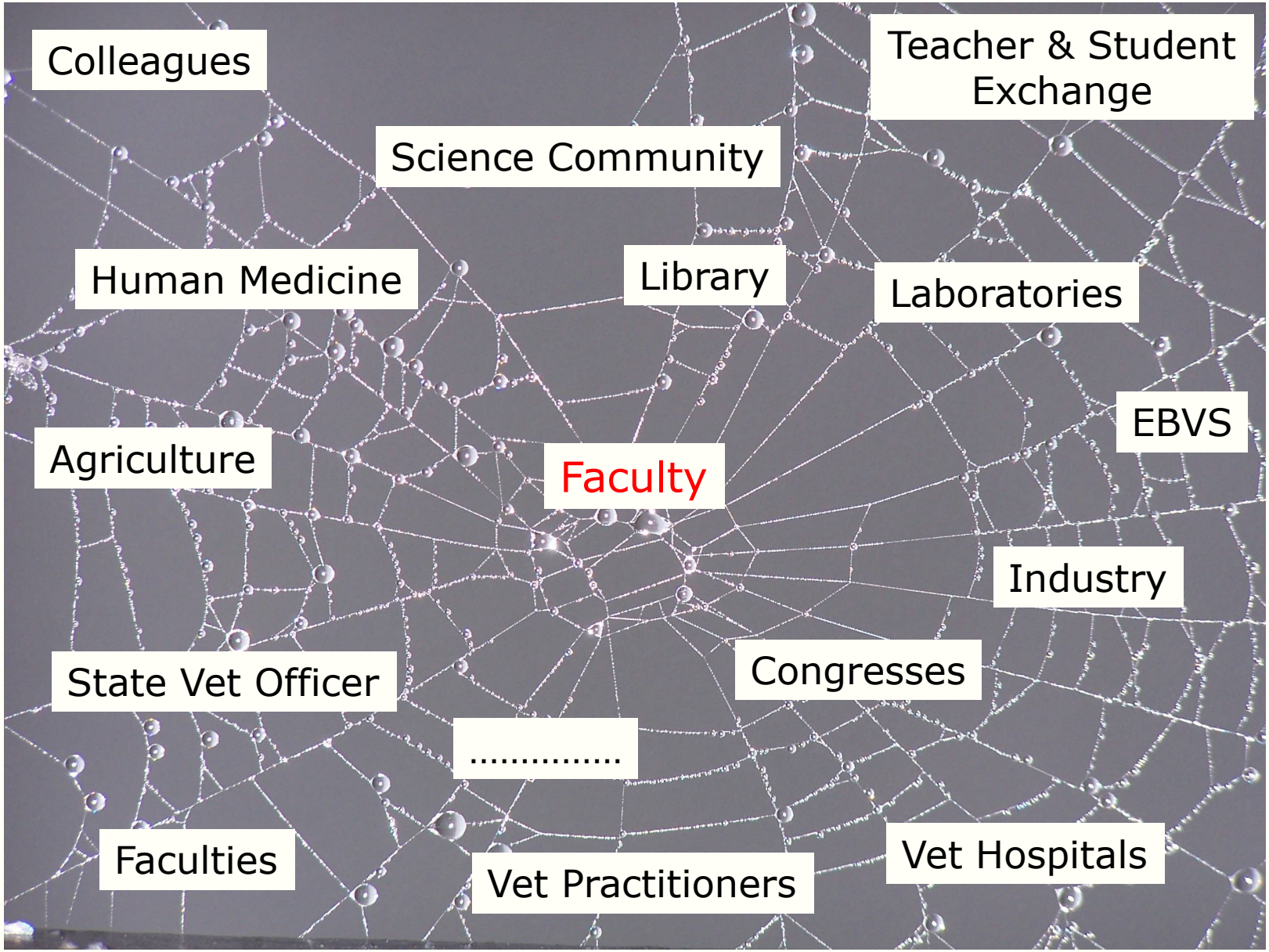
Modern Curriculum Development

The ingredients for a modern curriculum development

- formulate, in conjunction with the profession, governmental bodies and industry, the day-1 skills of graduates
- develop a curriculum in which healthy and diseased animals make the central core up and integrate animal health and welfare and public health
- develop extramural clinical training under academic supervision
- strengthen evidenced based veterinary medicine by interconnecting research outcomes in the curriculum
- develop objective criteria to judge the performance and quality of teaching staff

(Cornelissen, 2009)

Faculty Network



Evaluation of Veterinary Training

Directive 2005/36/EC defines the minimum requirements for veterinary training and is the basis of the European System of Evaluation of Veterinary Training managed by EAEVE together with FVE

Priciples and Process of Evaluation
and
Manual of Standard Operating Procedures

Approved in 2007 and 2008

www.eaeve.org

EAEVE = European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education
FVE = Federation of Veterinarians of Eurpoe

Aim of the Evaluation

The evaluation controls if the faculty conforms with the Directive 2005/36/EEC

The major objective of the evaluation is to help the establishments for veterinary education to improve the quality of their training!

EAEVE/FVE evaluation system is the warrantor for the quality of veterinary education in Europe!

The Evaluation System

The main steps are:

- Preparation of a self-evaluation report by the establishment

  2. Organisation
  4. Curriculum
  5. Teaching, quality and evaluation
  6. Facilities and equipment
  7. Animals and teaching materials of animal origin
  10. Academic and support staff

  ……

- Visit to the establishment by a group of 5 experts + 1 student
  - Basic Sciences
  - Clinical Sciences: Academic teacher
  - Clinical Sciences: Practitioner
  - Animal Production
  - Food Hygiene
- Preparation of a report on the visit by the group of experts
- Decision by the European Committee on Veterinary Education

Concluding Remarks

Academic teaching is a research based transfer of knowledge and skills and of doubt

Faculties need networks and collaboration
(at least on national level)

Veterinary training has to be focused on animals and animal patients

Don‘t forget: Our students are critical young adults whom we train for the future professional life as veterinary surgeons

By the way: it would be helpful for the Ukrainian faculties to be active members of the EAEVE and to accept an evaluation by EAEVE and FVE

More than one Way to Reach the Top