

Evaluation of Veterinary Training



EAEVE



Principles and Process of Evaluation and Manual of Standard Operating Procedures

- Directiva 2005/36/EC

Sección 5

Veterinario

Artículo 38

Formación de veterinario

1. La formación de veterinario comprenderá, en total, por lo menos cinco años de estudios teóricos y prácticos a tiempo completo impartidos en una universidad, en un instituto superior con un nivel reconocido como equivalente o bajo el control de una universidad, que deberán referirse como mínimo al programa que figura en el punto 5.4.1 del anexo V.

A two-stages approach (2008)

- *Two stages of similar mechanical steps, but with a different approach and intention.*
- *First stage: provides approval that the Faculty conforms with Directive 2005/36/EC, regarding the training of veterinary surgeons.*

A two-stages approach (2008)

- *Second stage: provides accreditation that the Faculty is following generally accepted and appropriate academic standards and providing learning opportunities of acceptable quality. For this, the Faculty shall prove that it has the relevant methods for monitoring quality of training, assessment and learning opportunities, a sustainable system for quality assurance and a plan for quality enhancement; thus providing confidence -for all stakeholders- that the quality of learning of the trainees is acceptable. A Faculty that has reached this level is to be regarded as accredited by the “European Committee on Veterinary Education” (ECOVE).*



STEPS IN THE EVALUATION PROCESS

- 1. Agreement for an evaluation between the Establishment and the ECOVE*
- 2. Preparation of a SER (Self Evaluation Report)*
- 3. Visitation to the institution by a Visitation team (4 days for Stage 1 and 2 days for Stage 2)*

SER

- *Self-evaluation report*
- Entregar como mínimo 2 meses antes
- Incluye información completa sobre la Facultad
- Incluye información de, al menos, 2 años antes de la visita
- Múltiples aspectos
- Organización
- Finanzas



CURRICULUM

- Comentarios específicos para:
 - Ciencias básicas
 - Ciencias clínicas
 - Producción animal
 - Higiene y tecnología de los alimentos y salud pública
 - Conocimiento de la profesión



TEACHING, QUALITY AND EVALUATION

- Comentarios específicos para diferentes departamentos (tamaño de grupos, tipo de docencia, etc)
- ***ESSENTIAL COMPETENCES AT GRADUATION
(DAY ONE SKILLS)***
- Evaluación de estudiantes
- Evaluación de profesores
- Student welfare (salud, discapacidad)
- Edificios y equipamientos
- Animales



TEACHING, QUALITY AND EVALUATION

- Biblioteca y otros recursos
- Ingreso en la Facultad
- Staff
- Educación continuada
- Postgrado y especialización
- Investigación

Indicadores para la inspección.

Fase 1

- Datos extraídos de las 10 últimas Facultades aprobadas en los últimos 7 años
- Cambiaban periódicamente

General Assembly EAEVE, Istanbul 2015
Recabar información de Facultades acreditadas
Ratios más ajustados a la realidad

Capacidad docente

R1:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ undergraduate veterinary students}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ total academic FTE in veterinary training}}$	Maximum value: 8.381
		Confirmado 2015

R2¹⁾:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ undergraduate students at Faculty}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ FTE total Faculty}}$	Maximum value: 9.377
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¹⁾ facultative; applies only to a restricted number of faculties

R3:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ undergraduate veterinary students}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ VS FTE in veterinary training}}$	Maximum value: 11.057
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FTE: Full-time equivalent

VS: Veterinarios

Capacidad docente

R4:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ VS FTE in veterinary training}}$	Maximum value: 2.070
R5:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ total FTE support staff in veterinary training}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ total FTE academic staff in veterinary training}}$	Recommended range: 0.505 – 1.907

Confirmado 2015

Tipo de docencia

R6:	$\frac{\text{Supervised practical training}}{\text{Theoretical training}}$	Minimum value: 0.602
R7:	$\frac{\text{Laboratory and desk based work} + \text{non clinical animal work}}{\text{Clinical Work}}$	Maximum value: 1.809
R8:	$\frac{\text{Teaching load}}{\text{Self directed learning}}$	Recommended range: Aparece en blanco...

Docencia en Higiene de Alimentos y Salud Pública

Training Food Hygiene/Public Health	R9:	$\frac{\text{Total n}^\circ \text{ hours vet. curriculum}}{\text{Total n}^\circ \text{ curriculum-hours Food Hygiene/Public Health}}$	Recommended range: Present denominators established by ECOVE: 0,725-98,42
	R10:	$\frac{\text{Hours obligatory extramural work in veterinary inspection}}{\text{Total n}^\circ \text{ curriculum-hours Food Hygiene/Public Health}}$	Recommended range: 0,061 - 0,881

Animales disponibles para la docencia veterinaria

R11:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of food-producing animals seen at Faculty}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}$	Minimum value: 0.758	Confirmado 2015
R12:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of individual food-animals consultations outside the Faculty}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}$	Minimum value: 8.325	
R13:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of herd health visits}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}$	Minimum value: 0.326	Confirmado 2015
R14:	$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of equine cases}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}$	Minimum value: 2.700	Confirmado 2015

Animales disponibles para la docencia veterinaria

R15:
$$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of poultry/rabbit cases}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}$$
 Minimum value: 0.407

Modificado 2015: rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic pet

R16:
$$\frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of companion animals seen at Faculty}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}$$
 Minimum value: 48.061

Confirmado 2015

R17:
$$\frac{\text{Poultry (flocks)/rabbits (production units) seen}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}}$$
 Minimum value: 0.035

Confirmado 2015

Animales disponibles para la docencia veterinaria

Necropsies available for clinical education (Table 7.6)

$$\text{R18: } \frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ necropsies food producing animals} + \text{equines}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}} \quad \text{Minimum value: } 1.036$$

$$\text{R19: } \frac{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ poultry/rabbits necropsies}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}} \quad \text{Minimum value: } 0.601$$

Modificado 2015: rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic pet

$$\text{R20: } \frac{\text{Necropsies companion animals}}{\text{n}^\circ. \text{ of students graduating annually}} \quad \text{Minimum value: } 1.589$$

Confirmado 2015



Lista de deficiencias tipo 1 (Mayo 2013)

- Major deficiencies related to premises
- Major deficiencies related to teaching

Deficiencies related to premises

- 1) Lack of separate facilities to conduct patho-anatomical dissections and basic anatomy training.**
- 2) Lack of or inadequate facilities for examination of small and large animal species for anatomical and patho-anatomical post-mortem practical examinations including hoists, storage, special waste disposal, ventilation and changing rooms for both staff and students. Such facilities should have a separate entrance with no direct access to the clinics.**

Deficiencies related to premises

3) Insufficient overall awareness and insufficient teaching of bio-safety and bio-security. Lack of written safety procedures and safety equipment in laboratories and clinics (with special focus on eye washes and showers in relevant teaching laboratories and escape routes or partitions in clinics where live animals are a potential danger to staff and students). Building structures i.e. floors, walls, partitions etc in such poor condition that adequate cleaning and disinfection are seriously impeded.



Deficiencies related to premises

4) Lack of or inadequate hospitalization facilities for Small Companion Animals, Equines and Farm Animals

5) Lack of or inadequate isolation facilities for animals being handled in the establishment. At least two separate isolation facilities must be present, one for small and one large animals. Proper air recycling and waste management systems are required.

6) Lack of a functional mobile clinic for farm animals or lack of specific contractual arrangements to compensate.

7) Lack of adequate instrumentation to enable up-to-date training in diagnostics and treatments.

Deficiencies related to teaching

8) Curriculum does not comply with EU Directive 2005/36 standards in terms of minimum teaching hours requirements, subjects and disciplines coverage, and of balance between clinical vs non clinical training, theoretical vs practical training and direct vs indirect and self-directed learning.

9) Groups too large (in excess of 10-12 students) in order for each student to be able to undertake adequate hands-on anatomical dissection and/or pathological examination. Just watching a teacher doing dissection cannot be considered as relevant hands-on experience.

10) Inadequate number of carcasses and/or insufficient variety of species for anatomical dissection and/or pathological examination.

Deficiencies related to teaching

11) Lack or insufficiency of theoretical and practical training in any major animal species

12) Lack of clinical hands-on training in any major animal species

13) Case load of any major species of companion animal, equine or farm animal too low for adequate hands-on clinical training.

14) Groups too large (in excess of 5-6 students) for adequate hands-on clinical training of each student. Just observing a teacher does not meet the needs of day-one-skills.

15) Extramural training not controlled by teaching staff and not well recorded by both practitioner (contract professor) and student. Clinical extramural training cannot entirely be used as substitute for adequate intramural training.



Deficiencies related to teaching

16) No adequate programme offered for farm access, usually resulting from lack of cooperation with local private practitioners.

17) Lack of a 24 hour emergency service 7 days per week, at least in clinics for companion animals. In the equine clinic a 24 hour emergency service is highly desirable.

18) Severe deficiencies in the application of the principles and EU standards of animal welfare in the clinics, farms and slaughterhouses.



Deficiencies related to teaching

19) Inadequate teaching and hands-on work in meat hygiene and meat inspection in the slaughterhouse.

20) Incompleteness of or inadequate accessibility and maintenance of clinical records.

21) Lack of or inadequate controlling system to record the individual student's duties and attendance to them.

22) Proportion of veterinarians in the teaching staff below the required minimum standard.

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