

**ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE**

**4<sup>th</sup> YEAR PROGRESS REPORT**

**FOR**

**The European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education**



**(EAEVE)**

**AYDIN, 2015**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Following the first evaluation of FVMADU by EAEVE in 11-14 October 2011, the following Category I deficiencies were highlighted as indicated in the Final Report.

### **Listing of Major Deficiencies as decided by ECOVE (1<sup>st</sup> December, 2011)**

1. Inadequate necropsy facilities and insufficient pathology case load.
2. Insufficient clinical training, (insufficient case load of different species) excessive number of students per group and insufficient practical hands-on training.
3. Lack of theoretical and practical teaching in herd health management.
4. Inefficient control of study progress of students.
5. Lack of biohazard risk control measures.
6. Lack of animal welfare and hygiene measures in the experimental animal unit.
7. Lack of organization, of isolation facility, of emergency service and of mobile clinic in the veterinary teaching hospital.
8. Insufficient teaching in pig medicine.
9. Insufficient numbers of support staff.

This progress report is written to summarize what has been done so far to rectify the above category I deficiencies within the last 12 months.

### **Deficiency 1. Inadequate necropsy facilities and insufficient pathology case load (Final Report 4.2.3).**

All of the cases indicated in Table 1 were used as teaching materials for the students. The total number of necropsy was 467 between October 2014 and September 2015. In this period total number of dissections carried out in the Anatomy Department was 20.

**Table 1. The numbers of necropsy and anatomical dissections conducted between October 2014 and September 2015.**

Species	The numbers of necropsy, biopsy and organ inspection and anatomical dissections	
	Pathology Department	Anatomy Department
Cattle	77	-
Sheep	42	2
Goat	28	9
Dog	104	3
Cat	34	1
Pig	12	1
Horse	3	-
Donkey	2	-
Poultry	55	4
Rabbit	6	
Fish	85	
Rat	11	
Squirrel	1	
Camel	3	
Seal	1	
Dolphin	2	
Bat	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>20</b>

No. of food producing animals: 467- 154: 313

No. of poultry and rabbits: 61

No. of companion animals: 138

R18- No. of students graduating annually : No. of necropsy food producing animals +equine =  $60/313 = 1/5.21$

R19- No. of students graduating annually : No. of necropsy poultry and rabbits =  $60/61=1/1.01$

R20- No. of students graduating annually : No. of necropsy companion animals=  $60/138=1/2.30$

As indicated in the re-visitation report, R18, R19 and R20 values were 1/1.38, 1/1.064 and 1/1.33, respectively. Relative increase in our R18, R19 and R20 values compared to previous year is due to the completion of functional units of the necropsy hall.

**Deficiency 2. Insufficient clinical training, (insufficient case load of different species) excessive number of students per group and insufficient practical hands-on training (Final Report Chapter 4.4.2).**

The total number of animals inspected and treated at the clinics between October 2014 and September 2015 was 3203 (Table 2). The total number of operations carried out at the hospital was 247 within the same period. Meanwhile, 36 vaccinations for cats and dogs, 15 sperm motility investigations and 1 sperm investigation in bull sperm and 1 vaginal smear and artificial insemination with fresh sperm in dog were carried out at our hospital.

**Table 2. The numbers of animals applied to the clinics.**

<b>Animal species</b>	<b>The number of inspected animals</b>
Dog	1637
Cat	697
Cattle-heifer-calve	482
Horse-colt	44
Camel	89
Sheep-lamb-goat-ram	234
Rabbit	7
Poultry	117
Exotic animals	61
Hamster	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3371</b>

Mobile clinic service was activated following the re-visitation. The number of inspections and treatments carried out within nearby farm visits through the mobile clinic service were 114. Apart from animals accepted to the clinics for inspection and treatment, 103 sheep, 23 cows and 14 pigs were also made available for student practices in the faculty's animal inventory between October 2014 and September 2015. Within the same period, a total of 17 dogs and 15 cats were vaccinated and a total of 3 dogs went through sperm examination.

R11- No. of students graduating annually : No. of food producing animals seen at the faculty=  
 $60/482+89+234+7+117=61/929=1/15.48$

R14- No. of students graduating annually : No. of equine cases =  $60/44=1/0.73$

R15- No. of students graduating annually : No. of poultry-rabbit cases (including the exotic birds) =  $60/117+7+61 = 60/185=1/3.08$

R16- No. of students graduating annually : No. of companion animals =  $60/1637+697+3 = 60/2337 = 1/38.95$

### **Deficiency 3. Lack of theoretical and practical teaching in herd health management (Final Report Chapter 4.3.3)**

#### **Forming and placing the Herd Health Management lecture in the curriculum**

Improvements that have been made concerning this deficiency were found to be satisfactory by the visiting experts as indicated by the report following re-visitation (March, 22<sup>nd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

#### ***Comments of the experts on this issue were as follows:***

*The experts met up with the members of the several departments that contribute to both the theoretical and practical aspects of herd health teaching. While there is no single department with the overall responsibility for teaching this subject, the experts were confident that with the introduction of the new modules, this area of teaching is now adequately covered.*

### **Deficiency 4. Inefficient control of study progress of students. (Final Report Chapter 4.1.2)**

Improvements that have been made concerning this deficiency were found to be satisfactory by the visiting experts as indicated by the report following re-visitation (March, 22<sup>nd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

#### ***Comments of the experts on this issue were as follows***

*In the opinion of the experts, this deficiency has been corrected in a satisfactory way.*

### **Deficiency 5. Lack of biohazard risk control measures (Final Report Chapter 4.2.3.)**

Improvements that have been made concerning this deficiency were found to be satisfactory by the visiting experts as indicated by the report following re-visitation (March, 22<sup>nd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

#### ***Comments of the experts on this issue were as follows***

*In the opinion of expert, the deficiency has been satisfactorily corrected. However, to be sure that the equipment is not only available, but would be properly used in case of biohazard, a general directive on the faculty level (available for all departments) could be useful.*

### **Deficiency 6. Lack of animal welfare and hygiene measures in the experimental animal unit (Final Report Chapter 6.1.2.)**

Improvements that have been made concerning this deficiency were found to be satisfactory by the visiting experts as indicated by the report following re-visitation (March, 22<sup>nd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup>, 2015).

*Comments of the experts on this issue were as follows*

*In the opinion of the expert, the deficiency has been satisfactorily corrected.*

**Deficiency 7. Lack of organization, of isolation facility, of emergency service and of mobile clinic in the veterinary teaching hospital (Final Report Chapter 6.2.2.)**

Following the 3<sup>rd</sup> report and the re-visitation in March 2015, a number of improvements have been made on this deficiency. It was indicated in the re-visitation report that the deficiencies concerning the organization and the emergency service have been satisfactorily corrected, especially after the creation of a hospital director position. However, a number of improvements on this deficiency have been made following the re-visitation.

A veterinary surgeon, a laboratory technician as well as one support staff has been appointed to the animal hospital in an attempt to further improve the organization of the hospital. For the same purpose, a radiography technician is about to be appointed.

It was also indicated in the re-visitation report that "there is no improvement concerning the automation for both the hospital admission as well as the registration system". In order to rectify this deficiency, a centralized computerized system of medical records (coordinated with the digitalized X-Ray system and easily available to students) was implemented in all clinics as suggested by the re-visiting expert as of 10<sup>th</sup> September 2015. To this end, E-VET software with all above mentioned capabilities was uploaded to all computers in clinics as well as major computers in all departments of the faculty. All academicians and staff members of the faculty went through a practical training course for efficient use of the software. To date, a total of 427 patients have been up loaded to the system.

Another deficiency indicated by the experts was the lack of an operational mobile clinic. In attempt to rectify this deficiency, a towing vehicle was obtained. Below please see a photograph of the vehicle that will be used for this purpose. We are in the process of obtaining a carrier that will accompany to the towing vehicle. We intend to finalize this procedure by the end of May 2016.

Figure 1. The towing vehicle for the mobile clinic



The fact that upgraded operation, pre and post operation rooms have not yet been completed was also indicated as a deficiency by the re-visiting experts. In an attempt to rectify this deficiency, construction plans for the surgical facilities have been completed and funding for the construction for these facilities has been secured from the Rectorate. We expect to start the construction process by the end of May 2016.

The fact that a number of hospitalization facilities including isolation units have not yet been completed was also indicated as a deficiency by the re-visiting experts. We are still at the planning stage for this deficiency. However, funding for the construction for hospitalization facilities including isolation facilities, inspection/treatment rooms has been secured and we expect to start the construction process by the end of May 2016 along with the upgrading of pre- and post-operation rooms.

It would be important to note that office rooms for clinicians are located in the animal hospital building. This has never been indicated as a deficiency by the visiting experts. Nevertheless, we have decided to construct a completely new building that will contain offices for clinicians as well as some laboratory facilities in an attempt to further improve the organisation of the hospital. Below please see the animated pictures of this building.

**Figure 2. An animated picture of the planned office building for the clinical staff members.**



**Deficiency 8. Insufficient teaching in pig medicine (Final Report Chapter 6.2.2.).**

*Improvements that have been made concerning this deficiency were found to be satisfactory by the visiting experts as indicated by the report following re-visitation (March, 22nd-24th, 2015.*

**Table 3. The numbers of necropsy and anatomical dissections carried out Pathology Department**

	The numbers of necropsy and anatomical dissections
<b>Pig</b>	<b>13</b>

**Deficiency 9. Insufficient numbers of support staff (Final Report Chapter 10.3.).**

The numbers of academic and support staff since 2011 are given in Table 4.

R1- No. FTE in veterinary training : No. undergraduate veterinary student=  $113/482 = 1/4.26$

R2- No. of FTE total at the faculty : No. undergraduate students at the faculty =  $113+61/482$   
 $=174/482= 1/2.77$

R3- No. total VS FTE in veterinary training : No. undergraduate veterinary students =  $112/482=$   
 $1/4.30$

No. total VS FTE in veterinary training : No. students graduating annually =  $112/60 = 1.86/1$

R4- No. total FTE academic staff in veterinary training : No. total FTE support staff in  
veterinary training =  $113/61 = 1.85/1$

**Table 4. The numbers of academic and support staff**

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Academic staff</b>					
Teaching staff	64	69	73	74	76
Research staff	26	30	23	33	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Support staff</b>					
Responsible for administration, general services, maintenance, etc.	27	36	30	35	36
Engaged in research work	7	5	9	5	5
Others (temporary support staff)	8	10	17	12	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>61</b>