



AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE  
RE-VISITATION  
SELF EVALUATION REPORT  
2023



Re-Visitation 11-13 October 2023

The European Association of Establishments For Veterinary  
Education

**This report was prepared by  
the Accreditation Committee of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Aydın.**

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**This Re-Visitation Self Evaluation Report was approved by the Faculty Council.**

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# INTRODUCTION

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## INTRODUCTION

Correspondingly to the SOP-2019 evaluations conducted by the ESEVT assessment team between October 11 and October 15, 2021, several extensive improvement activities were carried out at the FVMADU, addressing the identified deficiencies and more. In brief, the rearrangement of isolation units, completion of the renovation of the large animal clinic, addressing shortcomings in the small animal clinic, implementation of numerous developments related to the registration system, internalisation of biosecurity measures - addressing deficiencies, establishment of new areas dedicated to animal welfare, improvements in the number and variety of animals provided to students, sharing of rules and procedures concerning the functioning of the FVMADU with staff, students, and visitors, and addressing shortcomings identified during the requested civil security inspection, were among the measures taken.

The devastating earthquakes that struck several provinces in Türkiye on 6 February 2023 caused extensive destruction, loss of lives, and displaced millions of people. The disaster affected an estimated 14 million people, leaving approximately 1.5 million homeless and resulting in damages worth US\$104 billion in Türkiye and US\$14.8 billion in Syria. Moreover, 61,722 buildings with 263,800 independent units were severely damaged and required urgent demolition. Furthermore, many volunteers around the world, like our FVMADU members, participated in the disaster-stricken areas to help affected individuals and animals.

The education sector was significantly impacted as schools and universities had to suspend operations temporarily for structural repairs. In response, educational institutions turned to online classes and distance learning options, previously utilised during the Covid-19 pandemic, to continue providing learning opportunities for students. Considering the financial strain faced by students and their families due to the earthquake, as a result, government authorities and universities implemented many supportive policies, such as including tuition fee waivers, discounts, financial aid packages, and free internet services.

As a result of this inevitable situation, the courses of FVMADU for the 2022-2023 Spring semester were primarily conducted through the distance education platform (ADUZEM). Despite the transition to face-to-face education in the middle of the semester for the courses where attendance was no longer mandatory, sufficient student participation could not be achieved. Nevertheless, all kinds of support were provided to the students who were eager to improve themselves and continue their studies. Furthermore, in line with the recommendation of the Higher Education Council (YÖK), it has been decided to conduct make-up classes for certain practical courses that could not be carried out due to the earthquake.

During the Visitation, the ESEVT Visitation Team identified several areas worthy of praise, such as commendations. For example:

- The commitment and enthusiasm of staff and students
- Transparency and openness
- Student-focused education
- Well-equipped laboratories of basic sciences
- Positive interaction between students and staff in a learning inductive atmosphere
- Enthusiastic students
- Willingness to further develop teaching and research.

# INTRODUCTION

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- Effective implementation of a QA system
- Strong PhD and MSc training

The Visitation team has also identified Areas of concern (i.e., Minor Deficiencies):

1. Partial compliance with Substandard 2.1 because of sub-optimal financing of activities of the VEE.
2. Partial compliance with Substandard 4.3 because the standards and the capacity of livestock facilities are sub-optimal.
3. Partial compliance with Substandard 4.9 because operational policies and procedures are not fully posted for students, staff and visitors.

On the other hand, the Visitation team also identified four items of non-compliance with the ESEVT Standards (i.e., Major Deficiencies):

1. Non-compliance with Substandard 4.1 because the facilities do not comply with all relevant legislation, including health, safety, biosecurity, and animal welfare and care standards.
2. Non-compliance with Substandard 4.6 because the isolation facilities did not meet the standards.
3. Non-compliance with Substandard 5.1 because the number and variety of healthy and diseased animals, cadavers, and material of animal origin is not adequate for providing practical and safe hands-on training to students.
4. Non-compliance with Substandard 5.4 because there is no functional case records system to allow effective retrieval of comprehensive medical records to efficiently support the teaching, research and service programmes of the VEE.

The Veterinary Education Establishment (VEE) of the Adnan Menderes University is therefore classified as holding the status of NON-ACCREDITATION.

# **CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

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## **1. CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

***1.1. Major Deficiency 1: Non-compliance with Substandard 4.1 because the facilities do not comply with all relevant legislation, including health, safety, biosecurity, and animal welfare and care standards.***

### **1.1.1. Factual information**

Visits were conducted and based on the findings and comments reported by the Visitation Team. Deficiencies were evaluated and resolved with the cooperation of the FVMADU administration, the Biosafety Committee and the EAEVE Commission. The measures taken and the related deficiencies addressed are as follows:

Fire extinguishers were added to classrooms and departments, and the number of fire extinguishers in the departments was increased. Additionally, fire extinguishers were placed in classrooms with at least one fire extinguisher and rooms where technical and medical gases are handled.

Deficiencies in the isolation units, which were constructed to meet the need for isolating and controlling animals with infectious diseases, were accomplished (Major deficiency 2; Standard 4.6 isolation units are detailed).

An old farm area that was not within the boundaries of the FVMADU was closed, and more suitable conditions for animal welfare were prepared within the FVMADU borders (Minor deficiency 1; Standard 4.3 standards and capacity of Livestock facilities are detailed).

Informative and warning posters were prepared for the hospital clinic entrances and corridors to inform pet owners and staff. These posters, including biosafety warnings, "Restricted Access" and "Authorized Personnel Only" signs for medical waste, "Do Not Touch Devices" signs, and "Wear Protective Clothing" signs, etc., were placed in necessary locations within the buildings. The Dean's Office took measures to ensure that hospital personnel do not leave the FVMADU grounds wearing hospital clothing. In addition, warning signs were hung inside the hospital building, reminding personnel not to leave the hospital grounds wearing clinic clothing. Access areas to the hospital were defined and limited with warning signs. To make access more visible to pet-animal owners, visitors, and students, floor markings were applied in certain parts of the hospital to indicate circulation permissions. Access to areas with oxygen and similar gas cylinders was restricted, and fire extinguishers were placed in necessary sections. Dangerous and explosive materials were locked and accessible only by responsible personnel. Unique clothing was provided for all personnel in the small animal operation room, and a semi-sterile environment was created in the relevant area. An additional UV lamp was installed in the operation room, and an ozone device was attached to ensure the disinfection of the environment. The cardiology, eye, ultrasound, and ECG rooms were renewed. Direct passages between the large and small animal clinics were restricted, and additional precautions were taken for personnel (changing clothing, hand disinfection, etc.).

Academic staff and students were granted access to the e-VET system, which enables the comprehensive management of all patient records. The electronic Prescription (E-Prescription) System is used for prescribing human drugs used in pets, and the Drug Tracking System

## **CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

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managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is used for drugs specifically for veterinary use. Veterinarians at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital (VTH) have the necessary authorisation codes to use these systems. Additionally, internal tracking records are kept for multi-dose drugs that are mandatory and subject to inspection by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Consequently, unauthorised individuals or outsiders do not have access to dangerous chemicals and drugs. All drug-related records are kept complete and compliant with the relevant national legislation.

An additional staff member possessing the necessary qualifications has been recruited to work within the confines of the Quality Assurance department with the express intent of enhancing the fluidity of data flow within the FVMADU.

An occupational safety specialist has been employed in FVMADU. This specialist guides employees, conducts risk assessments, prepares emergency action plans, monitors the work environment, and delivers occupational safety training. Additionally, they carry out informative activities and maintain and store establishment occupational safety records. These activities are conducted to ensure safety in the work environment.

Personnel in the driver position have been appointed to the mobile clinic, and biosecurity measures have been implemented to provide services (appropriate clothing, equipment, disinfectants, etc.).

### **1.1.2. Comments**

With the measures taken and the renewed facilities, it is believed that we have reached a higher level in health, safety, biosafety, biosecurity and animal welfare and care compatible with EU animal welfare and care standards. Our academic and administrative staff and our students can express that we provide improved services in veterinary medicine practices concerning biosafety measures compared to the past. This also applies to the owners of patients and the patients themselves.

# **CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

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## **1.2. Major Deficiency 2: Non-compliance with Substandard 4.6 because the isolation facilities do not meet the standards.**

### **1.2.1. Factual information**

Based on the findings determined by the Visitation Team, numerous steps have been taken in line with the identified deficiencies. As part of these measures:

The deficiencies in the isolation units, constructed to meet the need for the isolation and containment of animals with contagious diseases, and were still in the construction stages when the ESEVT Visitation Team arrived, have been completed.

A separate room (biosafety room) has been created at the entrance of the small animal isolation unit for changing clothing, handwashing, and disinfection. Warning signs and disinfection barriers have been installed at the halls of the large animal clinics' isolation units. Hepa-filtered ventilation units have been applied to the horse, cattle, small animal, and first examination rooms. UV disinfection systems and ventilation units have been installed in the infectious examination rooms.

Despite the existing well-functioning waste treatment system at FVMADU, the biological waste from the isolation units is now collected in separate storage areas and transferred to the final treatment system after an additional disinfection process, minimising the risk of potential contamination. The same practice has been implemented for waste management in the necropsy room, enhancing biosafety measures.

### **1.2.2. Comments**

The findings mentioned by the visitation team about the isolation units have been beneficial. These findings led to implementing various measures to address the identified deficiencies. These steps include designing isolation facilities with separate compartments, adequate ventilation, and waste management systems. In addition, strict biosecurity protocols that include personal protective equipment, regular disinfection, and controlled personnel movement are being implemented. Adequate veterinary care and stress reduction techniques have been prioritised for the well-being of animals. The comprehensive implementation of these practices is critical in preventing disease transmission among animals and between animals and humans.



## **CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

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***1.3. Major Deficiency 3: Non-compliance with Substandard 5.1 because the number and variety of healthy and diseased animals, cadavers, and animal origin material are inadequate for providing practical and safe hands-on training to students.***

### **1.3.1. Factual information**

FVMADU continues to provide education to improve its global strategy for using animals and animal-derived materials (Table 1.3.1.). Detailed information about the distribution of preclinical and clinical education for creating an educational platform where students will graduate to meet the Day 1 Competences (D1C) by ESEVT has been provided in the curriculum section of the previous visit to the SER, and constructive feedback has been received from the ESEVT Visitation Team.

Students can involve the applications performed on patients accepted within VTH, which contributes significantly to their clinical education. However, due to potential risks for students and animal welfare, the Clinical Skills Laboratory (CSL), which was introduced in the Spring Semester 2020-2021 to allow students to practice before their first contact with live animals but had limited opportunities in the 2021 summer internship program due to the pandemic, continues to be actively used in the education of CSL students. Efforts to improve its facilities are constantly ongoing.

To increase the number of students that can be accommodated at the CSL unit, the unit was enlarged spatially such that space of the unit is now four times larger than its original. Moreover, as part of our ongoing efforts to improve the facilities of the CSL unit, new sets of equipment (professional laparoscopy set, cow mammary suture and intramammary injection model, model for dog intubation educational set, educational posters, suture, ligature, anastomosis sets, bandage modules, IM/IV injection modules, anaesthesia modules, USG and X-ray equipment, artificial insemination and reproduction phantom, 3d printers and VTH database query) were added to the CSL unit. With the spatial enlargement and the addition of all these new equipment, the functionality of the CSL unit has been increased, allowing more students to have hands on training on models simultaneously. In an effort to make this unit fully functional, a rotational program has been implemented from the beginning of the fall semester. You can access the program through the link:

<https://akademik.adu.edu.tr/fakulte/veteriner/default.asp?idx=33353638>

To monitor the applications performed at the CSL, relevant additions have been made to the student's clinical practice logbooks. Additionally, students perform various practices on cadavers, which also provide them with important clinical skills.

# CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

Table 1.3.1. Cadavers and materials of animal origin used in practical anatomical training.

<i>Species</i>	Academic Year 2022-2023	Academic Year 2021-2022	Academic Year 2020-2021
Cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Calf embalming model</li> <li>• Calf skeleton</li> <li>• Front leg plastinated muscle model (2)</li> <li>• Cattle head cadaver (1)</li> <li>• Whole cadaver (Calf /1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Calf embalming model</li> <li>• Calf skeleton</li> <li>• Female genitalia (5)</li> <li>• Front leg plastinated muscle model (2)</li> <li>• Cattle brain cadaver (10)</li> <li>• Cattle head cadaver (1)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Calf embalming model</li> <li>• Calf skeleton</li> </ul>
<i>Small ruminants</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Joint models</li> <li>• Brain medulla spinalis model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Thorax (plastinated)</li> <li>• Liver (plastinated)</li> <li>• Front leg muscle, vessel, nerve model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Joint models</li> <li>• Brain medulla spinalis model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Thorax (plastinated)</li> <li>• Liver (plastinated)</li> <li>• Front leg muscle, vessel, nerve model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Joint models</li> <li>• Brain medulla spinalis model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Thorax (plastinated)</li> <li>• Liver (plastinated)</li> <li>• Front leg muscle, vessel, nerve model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (1)</li> </ul>
Camel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> </ul>
<i>Companion animals</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton (cat, dog)</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Male genital model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Cat skeleton (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Dog lung (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Cat abdomen (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Cat kidney (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Dog heart (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Spinal cord section model (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Inner ear model (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Eye section model (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Cadaver (3 cat, 5 dog)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton (cat, dog)</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Male genital model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Cat skeleton (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Dog lung (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Cat abdomen (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Cat kidney (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Dog heart (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Spinal cord section model (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Inner ear model (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Eye section model (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (6 cat, 4 dog)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton (cat, dog)</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Male genital model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Cat skeleton (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Dog lung (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Cat abdomen (3d printing model)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (1 dog)</li> </ul>
Equine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> </ul>

## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Joint models</li> <li>• Fore/hind leg joint, muscle models</li> <li>• Male genitalia (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Lung (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Stomach (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Heart (plastinated)</li> <li>• Female genitalia (plastinated)</li> <li>• Liver (plastinated)</li> <li>• Tongue-larynx (plastinated)</li> <li>• Foal skeleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Joint models</li> <li>• Fore/hind leg joint, muscle models</li> <li>• Male genitalia (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Lung (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Stomach (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Heart (plastinated)</li> <li>• Female genitalia (plastinated)</li> <li>• Liver (plastinated)</li> <li>• Tongue-larynx (plastinated)</li> <li>• Foal skeleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Joint models</li> <li>• Fore/hind leg joint, muscle models</li> <li>• Male genitalia (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Lung (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Stomach (2, plastinated)</li> <li>• Heart (plastinated)</li> <li>• Female genitalia (plastinated)</li> <li>• Liver (plastinated)</li> <li>• Tongue-larynx (plastinated)</li> <li>• Foal skeleton</li> </ul>
Pig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Front/back leg muscle model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Male genitalia, abdomen (plastinated)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Front/back leg muscle model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Male genitalia, abdomen (plastinated)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton</li> <li>• Bone set</li> <li>• Front/back leg muscle model (plastinated)</li> <li>• Male genitalia, abdomen (plastinated)</li> </ul>
<i>Poultry &amp; rabbits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quail cadaver (4)</li> <li>• Rabbit skeleton</li> <li>• Chicken, duck skeleton</li> <li>• Hare cadaver</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabbit skeleton</li> <li>• Chicken, duck skeleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabbit skeleton</li> <li>• Chicken, duck skeleton</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (3 Rabbits)</li> </ul>
<i>Aquatic animals</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monk Seal skeleton</li> <li>• Dolphin skeleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monk Seal skeleton</li> <li>• Dolphin skeleton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monk Seal skeleton</li> <li>• Dolphin skeleton</li> </ul>
<i>Exotic pets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snake skeleton</li> <li>• Snake cadaver</li> <li>• Turtle skeleton</li> <li>• Birds of prey skeletons (Peregrine Falcon, Common Buzzard, Common Swift etc.)</li> <li>• Canary cadaver</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (Canary, Ostrich, Hawk, Flamingo, Owl)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snake skeleton</li> <li>• Snake cadaver</li> <li>• Turtle skeleton</li> <li>• Birds of prey skeletons (Peregrine Falcon, Common Buzzard, Common Swift etc.)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (Ostrich, Hawk, Flamingo, Owl)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Snake skeleton</li> <li>• Snake cadaver</li> <li>• Turtle skeleton</li> <li>• Birds of prey skeletons (Peregrine Falcon, Common Buzzard, Common swift etc.)</li> <li>• Whole Cadaver (Ostrich, Hawk)</li> </ul>

\* *The last full academic year before the Visitation*

The total number of cadavers used has increased after the October 2021 Visitation Team report. Due to the earthquake disaster at the beginning of 2023, a nationwide decision was taken to continue education online for the 2022-2023 academic year's spring semester, and new cadavers had to be prepared for internal organs and poultry training. Instead, dissected cadavers were obtained much larger numbers, especially after necropsies, and were used in students' education.

## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

Visits to the cattle, sheep, and pig units within the FVMADU (VTF) continue for preclinical education. Regarding animal welfare, the semi-open cattle farm, which was previously located outside the FVMADU, was closed, and moved to a unit within the FVMADU. The number of animals has been kept limited for welfare purposes. However, in cases where the number of animals in the FVMADU is insufficient, students are allowed to visit the Agriculture Faculty Farm (ADUfarm) within the University campus to have sufficient contact with healthy animals (Table 1.3.2.). This enables other educational practices related to these animal species in the curriculum to be efficiently conducted in these areas.

Due to the earthquake disaster in Türkiye, distance education was implemented in the spring semester of 2023, and as a result, students could not actively participate in these activities. Furthermore, within the FVMADU campus, the Equestrian, the Aviary and recently introduced the Egzovaryum (reptiles, aquatic and exotic animals) Student Clubs continue to allow students to learn how to approach horses, exotic animals, and wild birds included in the curriculum without causing harm to their welfare. In these student clubs, FVMADU students actively work 24/7 for the care and feeding of the animals, routine check-ups, examinations, and treatments.

The Laboratory Animal Unit within the FVMADU constantly houses animals such as rats, mice, gerbils, and rabbits, and students can work with these species, including exotic animals encountered in clinics.

Table 1.3.2. Healthy live animals are used for pre-clinical training (animal handling, physiology, animal production, propaedeutics).

<i>Species</i>	<i>Academic Year 2022- 2023</i>	<i>Academic Year 2021- 2022</i>	<i>Academic Year 2020-2021</i>	<i>Mean</i>
<i>Cattle</i>	14	29	16	19.7
<i>Small ruminants</i>	102	79	78	86.3
<i>Pigs</i>	18	11	12	13.7
<i>Companion animals</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Equine</i>	8	4	4	5.3
<i>Poultry &amp; rabbits</i>	64	32	35	43.7
<i>Exotic pets</i>	140	70	50	86.7
<i>Others (Rat)</i>	214	89	132	145.0
<i>Others (Mice)</i>	250	136	75	153.7
<i>Others (Gerbil)</i>	334	128	88	183.3

FVMADU's VTH provides examination and comprehensive treatment opportunities for various animal species, including cats, dogs, exotic animals, camels, horses, and farm animals. During their education and training process, students observe the applications during clinical classes and can participate in clinical practices whenever clinical services are provided. VTH serves as a teaching hospital and functions as a regional hospital, receiving patients for referral or consultation purposes. Approximately 25% of the total patients come from outside of the Aydın Province. The number of patients decreased significantly during the pandemic but later showed

## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

a substantial increase (Table 1.3.3-4). Number of FVMADU student visits in herds/flocks/units for Animal Production and Herd Health Management training is presented in (Table 1.3.6.).

Table 1.3.3. Number of patients seen intra-murally (in the VTH).

<i>Species</i>	Academic Year 2022- 2023	Academic Year 2021- 2022	Academic Year 2020-2021	Mean
<i>Cattle</i>	1080	681	280	680.3
<i>Small ruminants</i>	738	476	435	549.7
<i>Pigs</i>	76	51	25	50.7
<i>Companion animals</i>	9856	4386	2533	5591.7
<i>Equine</i>	394	198	204	265.3
<i>Poultry &amp; rabbits</i>	368	181	100	216.3
<i>Exotic pets</i>	98	27	69	64.7
<i>Others (Camel)</i>	34	53	19	35.3

Table 1.3.4. Number of patients seen extra-murally (in the ambulatory clinics).

<i>Species</i>	Academic Year 2022- 2023	Academic Year 2021- 2022	Academic Year 2020-2021	Mean
<i>Cattle</i>	172	148	35	118.3
<i>Small ruminants</i>	376	272	168	272.0
<i>Pigs</i>	32	0	0	10.7
<i>Companion animals</i>	46	0	0	15.3
<i>Equine</i>	114	0	0	38.0
<i>Poultry &amp; rabbits</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Exotic pets</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Others (Buffalo)</i>	18	0	28	15.3

FVMADU students engage in clinical field practices within the VTH and using the mobile clinic vehicle. When necessary, we can request additional vehicles from the University administration to facilitate their transportation to farms or feed factories or slaughterhouses where they conduct practical applications. Unfortunately, due to the earthquake disaster in Türkiye, distance education was implemented during the spring semester of 2023, resulting in limited student participation in these activities. Besides, in the livestock industry, necropsy procedures are on the decline for various reasons, including cost considerations, a preference for slaughter, concerns related to farm quarantines, government regulations, and regional disease outbreaks. These challenges underscore the industry's need for support and understanding, and FVMADU is taking precautionary measures to address these issues.

Several bilateral protocols were implemented in recent years, as shown in Table 1.3.5.

## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

Table 1.3.5. Bilateral FVMADU - Enterprises protocol list.

Enterprises Name	Place/City	Starting year	Protocol scope
Turkish Jockey Club	Izmir	2018 - ....	Practice/ diagnosis/ treatment/ reporting/ technical trip/ .....
“Arif Gurdal” Organic Agricultural Farm	Aydin	2018 - ....	
Aydin Metropolitan Municipality	Aydin	2019 - ....	
Nature Conservation and National Parks Aydin Branch Directorate	Aydin	2019 - ....	
Aydin Youth and Sports Provincial Directorate	Aydin	2019 - ....	
Izmir Bornova Veterinary and Control Institute Virology Unit,	Izmir	2020 - ....	
Aydin “Can Dostlar” Association	Aydin	2022 (1 year)	
Tashkent Wildlife Park and Associated Units	Cyprus	2022 - ....	
Transportation, Staff School and Training Center Command	Izmir	2022 - ....	
Aegean Army Command	Izmir	2022 - ....	
4th Ammunition Region 42nd Ammunition Company Command	Aydin	2022 - ....	
Engineering School and Training Center Command	Izmir	2022 - ....	
Bafa D/A Submarine Missed Publication and Didim Garrison Command	Aydin	2022 - ....	
1st Commando Training Brigade Command	Manisa	2022 - ....	
Aydin ADU Faculty of Agriculture	Aydin	2023 - ....	
Izmir Metropolitan Municipality (PAKO unit)	Izmir	2023 - ....	
“Yener Bey” Agricultural Enterprise (Cattle and Horse Breeding)	Aydin	2023 - ....	
“Kubilay Topul” Pig Farm	Izmir	2023 - ....	

In the upcoming academic year 2023–2024, the mobile clinic is rolling up to organize visits to various enterprises, offering valuable insights and experiences in the field of animal health and care. These visits encompass a range of locations, with a focus on hospitals and farms that have initiated regular visits. Here's an overview of these places and their respective statistics:

TJC, Turkey Horse Club (İzmir, Horse): TJC, Turkey Horse Club, located in İzmir, caters to the well-being of approximately 3,500 pedigreed racehorses. On a monthly basis, they conduct internal examinations for over 1,000 horses and handle around 45 operative applications. Annually, there are approximately 33 horse fatalities. Notably, deceased animals from this facility are now transported to the Faculty for necropsy, and students have begun participating in these necropsies under the supervision of an experienced academic.

PAKO, Metropolitan Municipality Street Animals Life Campus (Izmir, Pet Animals): This facility in Izmir provides shelter to about 500 dogs and, impressively, conducts examinations on at least 700 cats and dogs every month. Additionally, they perform a minimum of 200 operative applications, including castrations and other procedures, monthly. Unfortunately, the shelter experiences at least 50 animal deaths per month. Noteworthy is the presence of 10



## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

Equidae (horses and donkeys) for caring for weakened animals. In a progressive step, dead animals can also be transported to the Faculty for necropsy, and students can actively engage in these procedures under the guidance of a supervisor.

Pig farm (Izmir, Pig): This pig farm, located in Izmir, houses 850 pigs. While generally well-maintained, there is an average of five pig deaths each month. To further academic and veterinary knowledge, deceased pigs are available for necropsy at the Faculty.

ADUfarm, The Faculty of Agriculture Farm (Aydin, Cow, Sheep, Goat): The ADU Faculty of Agriculture farm, situated in Aydin, hosts 240 ruminants, including cows, goats, and sheep. In addition, there are 800 laying hens in this farm.

AGfarm, Arif Gurdal Organic Farm (Aydin, Cow): At AGfarm in Aydin, there are approximately 700 cows, offering unique opportunities to study and observe bovine health and management.

WBfarm, Water Buffalo Farm (Izmir, Water Buffalos): In Izmir, at the WBfarm, there are 50 water buffalos, providing a distinct perspective on the care and well-being of these animals.

These visits to diverse establishments - farms will undoubtedly be a valuable educational DIC experience for students and professionals in the field of animal health and care. Through participation in necropsies and examinations, the mobile clinic aims to enhance practical knowledge and contribute to the welfare of animals in these facilities. You can access the program through the link:

<https://akademik.adu.edu.tr/fakulte/veteriner/default.asp?idx=33353638>

Preclinical education, which encompasses the processing and pathological analysis of animal-derived samples and materials, takes place within our pathology laboratories. These laboratories are equipped to enable students to perform procedures such as necropsies and post-mortem sampling. Under supervision, students actively participate in or conduct necropsies within FVMADU necropsy hall. Necropsy materials include carcasses from both wild and domestic animals that have naturally died or were euthanized in the VTH, as well as animals and cadavers brought from surrounding clinics for examination.

After the full visit by the ESEVT Visitation Team, there was a notable increase in the number of necropsies performed on cats, dogs, and ruminants in 2022. However, due to the distribution of the animal population in the region, the number of cases remained low for pigs, horses, and exotic pets. Consequently, we were unable to achieve the targeted numbers for materials obtained from these animal species, as detailed in Table 1.3.5. Additionally, the earthquake disaster in Türkiye resulted in limited student participation in necropsy practices during the spring semester of 2023, leading to a decrease in numbers compared to those of 2022.

Furthermore, the Privacy Section (Article 22) of the "Animal Experimentation Ethics Committees Working Procedures and Principles Regulation" (Official Gazette Number: 28914) has triggered a discussion. As a result, post-mortem examinations conducted in the Experimental Animal and Poultry Units have not been documented as necropsy numbers within the Pathology Department's records. Nonetheless, when we take into consideration the counts of animals used in FVMADU research over the last three years, totalling 3,161 animals, which include 164 mice, 51 gerbils, 1,398 rats, 42 rabbits, 1,146 broilers, and 360 quails, we find that these numbers bring the necropsy records into compliance with the basic standards. Moreover, materials examined during the 240-hour internship and summer term training are not included in this count.

## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

Necropsy Application Tracking System of the Pathology Department is as follows.

The Execution of the Pathology Department VET409 Necropsy-Demonstration Course and Necropsy Competency Control System:

1. Before initiating necropsies, each student undergoes biosafety training, and the responsible instructor runs their approval.
2. Each student is obligated to perform one necropsy procedure for ruminants, one for carnivores, one for laboratory animals, one for poultry, and one for fish. Necropsy procedures for Equidae, pigs, and other exotic animal species are included when it is brought to the necropsy hall.
3. One organ or biopsy examination is conducted for each student.
4. Beginning this term, reports for all necropsy procedures are generated.
5. Additionally, a presentation-format file is prepared for each necropsy presented and submitted to the Department.

Following the completion of this minimum required number of procedures, the Necropsy Implementation Handbook is signed by the responsible Pathology Department member teaching the course. Once the handbook bears the signature of the responsible instructor, it is finalized with the endorsement of the Department Head and subsequently submitted to the Dean's Office.

Although, students are required to actively participate in necropsy procedures during their 3rd-year and 4th-year clinical practice rotations. Furthermore, students are encouraged to enrol in specific pathology courses offered by the Pathology Department, which includes VET313 General Pathology, VET306 Special Pathology I, VET407 Special Pathology II, VET414 Aquatic Animal Diseases, VET341 Basic Diseases, and VET431 Avian Pathology. Additionally, the VET514 Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis course is a key component of the curriculum.

Each student must be involved in a minimum of 5 necropsy procedures. In principle, our aim is for every veterinary student upon graduation, to have actively participated in a minimum of 10 necropsy procedures. Among these, at least 5 necropsies should encompass the entire process, from conducting the actual necropsy, evaluating macroscopic findings, to independently producing necropsy reports, particularly as part of the VET409 course. Moreover, the VET514 Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis course assesses students' ability to proficiently carry out antemortem examinations, accurately identify macroscopic lesions in animals on which they've performed necropsies and assess their competence in reaching a differential diagnosis for various cases. Consequently, the minimum number of post-mortem examinations required for students to fulfil their DIC competency, necropsy records, and reports they need to write are regularly monitored as success criteria and graduation requirements within the Pathology Department.



## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

Table 1.3.5. Cadavers used in necropsy.

<i>Species</i>	Academic Year 2022- 2023	Academic Year 2021- 2022	Academic Year 2020-2021	Mean
<i>Cattle</i>	34	15	4	17.7
<i>Small ruminants</i>	20	21	17	19.3
<i>Pigs</i>	-	-	6	2.0
<i>Companion animals</i>	196	34	7	79.0
<i>Equine</i>	6	-	-	2.0
<i>Poultry &amp; rabbits</i>	162	64	7	77.7
<i>Others (Aquatic animals)</i>	234	180	2	138.7
<i>Exotic pets</i>	124	33	8	55.0
<i>Rat</i>	234	180	20	144.7

Table 1.3.6. Number of visits in herds/flocks/units for Animal Production and Herd Health Management training.

<i>Species</i>	Academic Year 2022- 2023	Academic Year 2021- 2022	Academic Year 2020-2021	Mean
<i>Cattle</i>	66	36	17	39.7
<i>Small ruminants</i>	42	28	13	27.7
<i>Pigs</i>	16	10	3	9.7
<i>Companion Animals</i>	6	0	0	2.0
<i>Poultry</i>	6	16	5	9.0
<i>Rabbits</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Aquatic animals</i>	0	2	0	0.7
<i>Others (Horse)</i>	20	10	5	11.7
<i>Others (Camel Farm)</i>	2	2	0	1.3
<i>Others (Buffalo Farm)</i>	2	0	1	1.0
<i>Others (Natural life parks)</i>	4	2	0	2.0
<i>Others (Research Institute &amp; Laboratory)</i>	2	0	0	0.7

The number of visits to slaughterhouses and related facilities for FSQ training, as shown in Table 1.3.7., involved each visit lasting for 4 hours. These visits occurred at slaughterhouses and meat processing facilities outside of FVMADU (Uludağ Meat Integrated Facility, Umurlu – Aydın and Ege Meat Inc., Çine – Aydın). The frequency and duration of these visits for food safety and quality education are consistently scheduled during the spring semester each year.

## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

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However, please note that (\*) in the 2020-2021 academic year, no visits were possible due to the ongoing distance education process caused by the pandemic, and (\*\*) in the 2022-2023 academic year, after the earthquake disaster in Türkiye, education continued remotely nationwide, with only voluntary students able to attend face-to-face education, resulting in fewer visits than originally planned.

Table 1.3.7. Number of visits to slaughterhouses and related premises for training in FSQ.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Academic Year 2022- 2023**</i>	<i>Academic Year 2021- 2022</i>	<i>Academic Year 2020-2021*</i>	<i>Mean</i>
<i>Ruminant slaughterhouses</i>	6	23	-	9.7

## CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

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### 1.3.2. Comments

During times of crisis, all courses have been provided to approximately 46,700 students through the Aydın Adnan Menderes University Distance Education Portal (ADÜZEM). The service provided by ADÜZEM is not fitting for meeting the needs of our FVMADU, especially for D1C. Thus, in addition to ADÜZEM, new solutions have been developed. A veterinary day one competencies server "vetdocs" has been introduced, exclusively accessible to the FVMADU students and staff, providing time- and location-independent educational materials, especially to support and monitor D1C achievements. Through this system, students will have unlimited access to a range of educational materials, including (but not limited to) videos, quizzes, etc., within an organized system. It is also important to note that the acquisition of an advanced permanent server has been approved for the year 2024, thus, we will be able to be in line with the recommendations such as EAEVE Working Group's for DT-AI, using logbooks for D1C and developments as the Erasmus+ VetRepos projects. All the materials in the "vetdocs" platform will contribute not only to students' D1C achievements but also to the professional development of the FVMADU staff. We strongly believe that this will further enhance the flexibility, diversity, and quality of our service.

A relatively large set of videos, photographs and lectures that were accumulated over the years as well as those that were used online were added to "vetdocs" dedicated only for the use of veterinary students. These educational materials were supplemented with a new set of videos covering primarily D1C. By doing so, we have established a continuously expanding and updating 'digital library' that will always be available to all FVMADU students:

<https://akademik.adu.edu.tr/fakulte/veteriner/webfolders/files/20231030223052-KQL9BZIT0X2DU3MQXOQ0-MGULTEKIN-1064778679.pdf>

We have firstly implemented this system as a means of compensating D1C deficiencies. This system will not only facilitate our efforts to compensate and monitor each student's D1C deficiencies, but also provide an opportunity for students who wish to strengthen their educational skills. Students can access to the system using the following link: <https://vetue.adu.edu.tr/>. You can temporarily access to the system using the following username (999999999@stu.adu.edu.tr) and password (pfroiLQkUE9ycyE) as if you are one of our students.

### **A compensation program was prepared for the low numbers of intramural and extramural companion animal patients. (Indicator I8)**

- As for the indicator I8 (number of companion animal patients seen intra-murally and extra-murally/number of students graduating annually), we have developed an additional series of clinical practices. This rotational program will allow each 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> grade students to attend CSL, all VTH services (both small and large animals) and VTF. The program also involves more efficient and more frequent utilization of the mobile clinical facility to increase the number of companion animal patients seen extra-murally  
Accessible detailed Clinical Practice Program link:  
<https://akademik.adu.edu.tr/fakulte/veteriner/default.asp?idx=33353638>
- Recognizing the importance of practical learning, the Faculty of Agriculture Farm within the University has been modernized. The number of visits to this farm, which provides a more conducive environment for veterinary students to enrich their learning experiences, has also been increased in the program.
- With D1C Compensations in mind, the 50 km distance limit for free examinations conducted through the Mobile Clinic service has been extended to 100 km in addition

## **CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

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to the protocols to include related establishments and farms located around the FVMADU. This implementation is intended to reach a significantly larger number and variety of animals.

- To ensure our students' D1C achievements, promotional and advertising efforts have also been initiated to increase the number of patients accepted to VTH.
- Through Vetdocs platform (<https://vetue.adu.edu.tr/>) students will have unlimited access to a variety of educational materials regardless of time and location constraints. This array of resources includes, but is not limited to, videos, quizzes, and many more materials.

### **A compensation program was developed for low numbers of companion animals, ruminants, pigs, and equine animal's necropsies (Indicators I14, I15 and I16)**

- To overcome potential obstacles in ensuring D1C due to various risks, post-mortem examinations, necropsy techniques, instructional videos, macroscopic and microscopic lesion data are incorporated into the "vetdocs" platform.
- Compensatory programs are also organized within the department if student D1C deficiencies are identified. For the academic year 2023-2024, the VET409 Necropsy – Demonstration course will be repeated and made accessible to those students missing the course along with the regular program during the fall semester.
- Additionally, considering the potential disadvantages of having the course VET409 Necropsy - Demonstration is only offered during the fall semester, within the framework of quality assurance through the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle, it has been decided to offer the course in the spring semester during the all-academic years.
- Additional agreements have been organised with local animal shelters to increase the supply of cadavers and enable necropsies E.g., Pako Street Animals Life Campus (İzmir), a partnership with the Jockey Club (İzmir) has been initiated to acquire euthanised horses for cadaver materials (Please, refer to Table 1.3.5.).
- Furthermore, in discussions with the municipalities located within the expanded 100-kilometer area, the agreement we have has been extended for the transportation of animals (such as horses, donkeys, mules, dogs, cats, and wild animals, etc.) that may be found dead in areas such as land, roads, and wilderness to be brought to the FVMADU. This practice will commence in the fall semester of the 2023-2024 academic year and will continue throughout the following semesters.
- Efforts are being made to ensure the continuity of activities aimed at mitigating these problems in the future, including digital learning, virtual techniques, distance education, and compensatory programs.
- To handle all these initiatives effectively, equipment, technical staff and physical infrastructure of the Pathology department are being strengthened with the support of the Dean's Office.

## **CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

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Following the earthquake disaster that occurred in Türkiye after the pandemic, many parameters were adversely affected as education continued remotely in the spring semester of 2023. However, with the return to face-to-face education, it is expected that many parameters will improve significantly once again. Positive developments such as the complete renovation of VTH during the crisis, the implementation of compensatory programs, additional farm and organization protocols, expanding the service area and activity of the mobile clinic, the introduction of the vetdocs platform, upgrading improvements of the CSL facilities, the initiation of FVMADU promotional activities, and the effective activities of the Quality Assurance Unit will significantly contribute to enhancing the quality of education related to Substandard 5.1 for the FVMADU students.

# **CORRECTION OF MAJOR DEFICIENCIES**

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**1.4. Major Deficiency 4:** *Non-compliance with Substandard 5.4 because there is no functional case records system to allow effective retrieval of comprehensive medical records to efficiently support the teaching, research, and service programmes of the VEE.*

## **1.4.1. Factual information**

As mentioned in the evaluation by the ESEVT Visitation Team, there were significant records-related issues. Following meetings between the departments and software companies, efforts have been made to update the software used. Access to the e-VET software, which is being developed for keeping all patient records by academic staff and students, has been provided, and improvements and additional terminals have been implemented to ensure the records are more accurate. Additionally, overtime has been invested in monitoring the smooth functioning of the system.

The VTH, mobile clinic, emergency services, VTF, and University Agriculture Faculty Farm have been involved in addressing the issues related to processing incomplete data obtained from visited places according to the protocols. To ensure the smooth functioning of the system, a milestone date of August 1, 2023, has been set, and regular checks are being conducted. This approach aims to improve data handling and ensure the system operates efficiently.

As mentioned in the evaluation by the ESEVT Visitation Team, the identified issues related to records were of significant concern. In response, collaborative efforts were initiated involving meetings between the relevant departments and software companies to address the problems and update the software being utilised. The goal was to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of data management.

As a result of these efforts, access to the e-VET software has been provided, specifically developed for comprehensive patient record-keeping by academic staff and students. Additionally, improvements have been made, and new terminals have been implemented to ensure the recorded information is more precise and reliable.

To further guarantee the smooth functioning of the system, a significant milestone date of August 1, 2023, has been established. Regular checks and evaluations are conducted to monitor the system's performance and promptly address any potential issues. Overtime dedication has been invested to ensure the effectiveness and stability of the system.

## **1.4.2. Comments**

Still, various components of the institution, including the VTH, mobile clinic, emergency services, VTF, and University Agriculture Faculty Farm, have been actively engaged in the collective endeavour to overcome challenges related to processing incomplete data obtained during visits to various establishments following the established protocol. The aim is to optimise data management processes, enabling accurate and reliable records for effective patient care and operational efficiency. The dedication to continuous improvement reflects the commitment of the FVMADU to provide high-quality services and uphold professional standards in the field of veterinary medicine.

# CORRECTION OF MINOR DEFICIENCIES

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## 2. CORRECTION OF MINOR DEFICIENCIES

### ***2.1. Minor Deficiency 1: Partial compliance with Substandard 2.1 due to sub-optimal financing of VEE activities.***

#### **2.1.1. Factual information**

The higher education system in Türkiye encompasses both "State" and "Foundation" universities, both under the governance of YÖK. State universities, including ADÜ, secure a significant share of their budget from the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Treasury and Finance. Annually, the university's Strategy Development Unit devises a budget proposal in July, which is forwarded to the Ministry for approval. The ultimate budget is determined through negotiations with the Ministry in November. However, economic policies limit the allocated budget, impacting crucial needs like acquiring expensive equipment for veterinary medicine education.

The Dean oversees the allocation and utilisation of the budget designated for the FVMADU. FVMADU needs are categorised by the FVMADU Assembly, guided by the Dean's direction, emphasising educational enhancement. FVMADU and University budgets cater to substantial expenditures, encompassing equipment repairs, buildings, and machinery. Supplementary funding originates from VTH, consultancy service fees, diagnostic laboratory services, and external research funding.

Student tuition fees are stipulated by the Council of Ministers, varying based on nationality. Proceeds from services and financial assistance remain tax-free, with a portion allocated to state funds and research ventures. The FVMADU exercises self-governance over its revolving fund, which is pivotal for advancing strategic objectives like teaching and clinical services.

While primarily an educational resource, the VTH also aims for financial sustainability. Service fees are determined by the FVMADU board, subsequently gaining approval from the University Senate. Revenue generated from the VTH contributes to the FVMADU budget and sustains ongoing expenses.

The VTF plays a dual role in student training and income generation through trials, academic pursuits, and research undertakings. The FVMADU's resource allocation, including investments, adheres to a methodical strategic plan.

The FVMADU's budget encompasses the central university budget, revolving funds, and research grants. Economic challenges and exchange rate fluctuations exert influence on investment budgets. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the FVMADU initiated a significant overhaul of the VTH, enhancing facilities encompassing clinical areas, patient rooms, emergency clinics, and laboratories.

Financial sustainability encounters hurdle due to diminishing central budgets, constraining staff recruitment, and student admissions. Although actively involved in clinical and public health services, the FVMADU's funding remains below that of the Faculty of Medicine.

Efficiency improvement strategies encompass refined procurement practices, an upgraded imaging unit, and concentrated efforts on core activities. Research projects garner support from entities like TÜBİTAK and BAP.

## CORRECTION OF MINOR DEFICIENCIES

Looking ahead, FVMADU's financial strategy revolves around targeted revenue growth, proactive expense management, and investment in core activities and infrastructure to ensure enduring financial stability and uphold superior veterinary education standards.

The tables below present information related to the subject. Exchange rates are based on annual average exchange rates. The average Euro exchange rate values for 2021, 2022, and 2023 are 10.44, 17.36, and 24.12 Turkish Lira, respectively, at the par exchange rate. Additionally, the values for the year 2023 are accurate as of August 1, 2023.

**Table 2.1.1.** Annual revenues for the last three years (in Euros).

Year	Public authorities	Revenues generated by the FVMADU		TOTAL
		Revenues from services provided	Research	
2023	1.754.518	106.554	248.756*	2.109.828
2022	2.181.517	143.454	61.146	2.386.117
2021	2.191.719	165.180	215.360	2.572.259

\* Approximately 2023-year research budget

**Table 2.1.2.** Annual expenditures for the last three years (in Euros).

Year	Public authorities	Expenditures generated by the FVMADU		TOTAL
		Expenditures from services provided	Research	
2023	1.754.518	75.905	223.283	2.053.706
2022	2.181.517	131.827	61.146	2.374.490
2021	2.191.719	219.071	215.360	2.626.150

**Table 2.1.3.** Annual expenditures for the last three years (in Euros).

	2023	2022	2021
<b>A Personnel</b>			
A1 Academic staff	1.482.074	1.762.958	1.731.285
A2 Support Staff	266.026	308.596	378.627
<b>B Operating costs</b>			
B1 Utilities	4.932	55.818	76.450
B2 Teaching	1.486	8.062	5.357
B3 Research	223.283	61.146	215.360
<b>C Equipment &amp; Maintenance costs</b>	75.905	177.910	219.071

**Table 2.1.4.** Annual balance between expenditure and revenue (in Euros).

Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Balance
2023	2.109.828	2.053.706	56.122
2022	2.386.117	2.374.490	11.627
2021	2.572.259	2.626.150	-53.891



## **CORRECTION OF MINOR DEFICIENCIES**

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### **2.1.2. Comments**

Amongst these considerations, it's imperative to acknowledge the substantial impact of an earthquake on February 6th, which acted extensive devastation and significantly disrupted University operations. This seismic event led to disruptions across various University functions, notably affecting budgetary considerations and financial sustainability actions. The unforeseen costs incurred for recovery and reconstruction, coupled with the economic consequences of the disaster, have further compounded the University's financial challenges. Despite these setbacks, the University remains resolute in its commitment to navigating these challenges, supporting its financial strategies, and delivering exceptional education and services to its students and the broader community.

Furthermore, it's noteworthy that despite the challenges brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent earthquake, the FVMADU managed to accomplish essential undertakings such as the renovation of the VTH, addressing the debt for the Computed Tomography, organising isolation units and the necropsy room, fulfilling biosafety requirements, updating the record system. Moreover, the reorganisation of the VTF has been successfully executed. Despite adverse circumstances, these accomplishments underscore the FVMADU 's dedication to maintaining operational integrity and academic excellence.

## **CORRECTION OF MINOR DEFICIENCIES**

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***2.2. Minor Deficiency 2: The Establishment is partially compliant with Substandard 4.3. because the standards and the capacity of livestock facilities are suboptimal.***

### **2.2.1. Factual information**

The old FVMADU VTF located outside the campus has been closed, and it has been relocated to the campus. During this relocation process, necessary arrangements have been made with consideration for animal welfare. Additionally, new pasture areas have been created for the animals. New roaming areas have been established for the animals in the pig unit, and necessary improvements have been made in care and nutrition.

### **2.2.2. Comments**

After these relocation procedures, the new roaming and grazing areas are believed to provide more favourable conditions for animal welfare.

Based on the views and recommendations of the ESEVT Visitation Team, the cattle, sheep, pig, and horse units within the VTF have been upgraded and organised to a more equipped state. Extra spacious and welfare-oriented livestock units could be even better for practical applications.

## **CORRECTION OF MINOR DEFICIENCIES**

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### ***2.3. Minor Deficiency 3: Partial compliance with Substandard 4.9 was found because operational policies and procedures are not fully posted for students, staff, and visitors.***

#### **2.3.1. Factual information**

This deficiency 4.9 is also detailed in Standard 4.1, which is a major deficiency. The improvement recommendations made by the ESEVT Visitation Team have been carefully reviewed, and the necessary corrections have been made, as explained in the relevant major deficiencies. The measures taken to address this deficiency include:

Biosecurity warning signs have been placed in the relevant areas of clinic and hospital laboratories. Also, SMS messages are sent to the staff and students' mobile telephones, orienting to the FVMADU web page about biosafety issues.

Students using the Student Information System (OBIS) are presented with a biosafety guide in the form of a pop-up screen before performing any actions, and the application, which allows them to proceed with other actions after obtaining their confirmation of having read it, is conducted at the beginning of each semester.

Disinfectants, biological waste containers, sharp-disposable containers, masks, gloves, and other disposable materials have been renewed in all laboratories, clinics, and hospital units.

The existing Biosafety Guide has been updated and distributed in print to all departments and necessary laboratory units within the FVMADU. It has also been distributed to all students as a booklet.

Additional training on biosecurity is provided during the first-year orientation and before clinical training in the fifth semester.

The findings identified by the Biosafety Committee have been reported to the Dean's Office as a report and a feedback mechanism for improvement has been implemented (PDCA).

Additionally, an English version of the Biosafety Guide has been prepared following the recommendation of the Visitation Team.

#### **2.3.2. Comments**

The findings, views, and recommendations by the ESEVT Visitation Team have been very beneficial. We can state that our current staff, students and visitors receive education in better biosecurity conditions compared to the past.

Since most of the veterinary curriculum is related to infectious diseases, biosecurity principles are included in the content of most courses. The biosafety guide includes procedures to ensure the safety of materials and operations used in laboratories and clinics, setting biological safety standards. This document, which is detailed and well-written, should be applied to all levels of teaching, laboratory, and clinical studies with new updates.

FVMADU implements a Quality Assurance system that includes regular student, staff, and patient owner's feedback. This system is used to inspect and provide clinical, laboratory and farm services.

## **CORRECTION OF MINOR DEFICIENCIES**

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All these processes are simplified and clearly stated to understand staff, students, and visitors. In this way, it is aimed to raise awareness about ensuring compliance with biological safety standards and procedures.

# ESEVT INDICATORS

## 3. ESEVT INDICATORS

		2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Mean
1	n° of FTE teaching staff involved in veterinary training	109.75	113.85	113.85	112.48
2	n° of undergraduate students	735	731	728	731.33
3	n° of FTE veterinarians involved in veterinary training	109	112	113	111.33
4	n° of students graduating annually	134	129	130	131
5	n° of FTE support staff involved in veterinary training	49	56	74	59.67
6	n° of hours of practical (non-clinical) training	1320	1320	1332	1324
7	n° of hours of Core Clinical Training (CCT)	901	901	889	897
8	n° of hours of VPH (including FSQ) training	270	270	282	274
9	n° of hours of extra-mural practical training in VPH (including FSQ)	0	92	24	38.67
10	n° of companion animal patients seen intra-murally	2533	4386	9856	5591.67
11	n° of individual ruminant and pig patients seen intra-murally	759	1261	1928	1316
12	n° of equine patients seen intra-murally	204	198	394	265.33
13	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird, and exotic patients are seen intra-murally	169	208	466	281.0
14	n° of companion animal patients seen extra-murally	0	0	46	15.3
15	n° of individual ruminants and pig patients seen extra-murally	231	420	598	416.3
16	n° of equine patients seen extra-murally	0	0	114	38.0
17	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird, and exotic patients seen extra-murally	0	0	0	0.0
18	n° of visits to ruminant and pig herds	34	76	128	79.3
19	n° of visits to poultry and farmed rabbit units	5	16	6	9.0
20	n° of companion animal necropsies	7	34	196	79.0
21	n° of ruminant and pig necropsies	27	36	54	39.0
22	n° of equine necropsies	0	0	6	2.0
23	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird, and exotic pet necropsies	35	277	520	277.3
24	n° of FTE specialised veterinarians involved in veterinary training	100	101	102	101.0
25	n° of PhD graduating annually	4	17	15	12.0

## ESEVT INDICATORS

	Calculated Indicators from raw data	VEE values	Median values	Minimal values	Balance
I1	n° of FTE teaching staff involved in veterinary training / n° of undergraduate students	0.154	0.15	0.13	0.028
I2	n° of FTE veterinarians involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	0.850	0.84	0.63	0.220
I3	n° of FTE support staff involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	0.455	0.88	0.54	-0.085
I4	n° of hours of practical (non-clinical) training	1324.000	953.50	700.59	623.410
I5	n° of hours of Core Clinical Training (CCT)	897.000	941.58	704.80	192.200
I6	n° of hours of VPH (including FSQ) training	274.000	293.50	191.80	82.200
I7	n° of hours of extra-mural practical training in VPH (including FSQ)	38.667	75.00	31.80	6.867
I8	n° of companion animal patients seen intra-murally and extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	42.802	67.37	44.01	-1.208
I9	n° of individual ruminants and pig patients seen intra-murally and extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	13.224	18.75	9.74	3.484
I10	n° of equine patients seen intra-murally and extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	2.316	5.96	2.15	0.166
I11	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird, and exotic seen intra-murally and extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	2.145	3.11	1.16	0.985
I12	n° of visits to ruminant and pig herds / n° of students graduating annually	0.606	1.29	0.54	0.066
I13	n° of visits to poultry and farmed rabbit units / n° of students graduating annually	0.069	0.11	0.04	0.024
I14	n° of companion animal necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	0.603	2.11	1.40	-0.797
I15	n° of ruminant and pig necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	0.298	1.36	0.90	-0.602
I16	n° of equine necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	0.015	0.18	0.10	-0.085
I17	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird, and exotic pet necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	2.117	2.65	0.88	1.237
I18	n° of FTE specialised veterinarians involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	0.771	0.27	0.06	0.711
I19	n° of PhD graduating annually / n° of students graduating annually	0.092	0.15	0.07	0.022

## ESEVT INDICATORS

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ESEVT indicators have been compiled for the calendar years 2021 and 2022, and 2023. In 2021, due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, the activities were conducted online. In 2022, following the full EAEVE Visiting Team assessment, negative values were considered based on the evaluation report. A significant event occurred on early 6 February 2023—a major earthquake struck the country. Consequently, the government relocated earthquake sufferers to university dormitories, continuing online education throughout the spring term of 2023. Due to the reduced number of students who voluntarily participated during this period, there was a notable decrease, particularly in inpatient cases, necropsies, and extra-murally VPH training.

During this period, requests were made for additional educational and support staff. Despite limitations, there were noticeable increases in their numbers, including recruiting specialised personnel. For instance, the quality assurance system designated personnel for registration and documentation purposes. Furthermore, a driver was appointed to ensure consistent mobile clinical and technical visits, an occupational safety specialist and an X-ray technician was employed for the FVMADU. Notably, academics and staff who had completed their evaluation process with excellence were promoted.

**In line with FVMADU's medium-term goals, decisions have been presented with the aim of rectifying and improving embracing the negative indicators listed below:**

- Specific policies were formulated to increase the number of extra-murally and intra-murally treated patients and necropsy cases. Please, read the 1.3 Major Deficiency 3 section.
- To further enhance our students' necropsy skills, we aim to increase the necropsy facility resources and the number of support staff.
- We are continuing our protocol work with advanced veterinary clinics and hospitals that can contribute to our students' DIC achievements by enhancing their private sector experiences.
- We continue our regular meetings with the Rector and the Rector's Office Personnel Department to further develop and increase the number of our academic and qualified administrative staff.
- FVMADU Quality Unit aims to ensure the effective recording and tracking of all data, including vetdocs platform, in a more accurate manner. This will enable us to monitor the parameters on which the calculation of indicators will be based on monthly calculations and establish an alert mechanism to take necessary actions.
- In graduate-based indicators, the target number of graduates will be calculated as twice the actual number of graduates, ensuring preparation for all possible crises, and guaranteeing strong DIC achievements for FVMADU students.
- In the last three years, our graduation numbers were 134, 129, and 130 in 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively. This represents an increase in the number of graduates by at least 30% compared to the previous years. This increase in the number of graduates has significantly contributed to the negative indicators, primarily due to the challenges posed by the pandemic and earthquakes. Within the framework of the PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) implemented by the FVMADU, despite our efforts to reduce the number of students we admit, we have not been successful in reducing the number of students admitted. However, to make up for the courses our students have failed and allow them to attend summer school, their choices have been restricted to veterinary faculties that admit students with higher scores compared to FVMADU, specifically those in Ankara,

## ESEVT INDICATORS

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Istanbul, and Bursa, which have EAEVE approval or accredited status faculties. This situation aims to ensure the successful completion of courses from faculties with EAEVE accreditation/approval, which serve as our benchmarks, rather than allowing our students to transfer to faculties where standards are lower than those we provide at our school. Additionally, this will partially reduce the number of graduates by preventing them from graduating relatively easily.

- We are considering collaboration with the veterinary faculties located (around Aydin) in cities of İzmir, Balıkesir, Muğla, and Afyonkarahisar by considering their strengths to provide our students with opportunities to enhance their D1C, such as animal numbers, diversity, benefiting from the experiences of different academics, and improve soft skills. When conditions are favourable, we also aim to enhance this collaboration on an international scale through various activities. Through these practices and activities, we aim to fulfil our responsibility to serve the community as a leading Faculty in the region.

In summary, after analyzing the data from the past three years, it is clear that despite encountering some negative values, data for the upcoming years will offer a more precise reflection of FVMADU's progress. With the improvement initiatives undertaken in 2022 and 2023 and the active participation of students in the upcoming period, we anticipate significant positive advancements in the ESEVT Indicators.