

## TEMPUS PROJECT EDUVET JPCR 544270

### Report on SER (self- evaluation report) of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Belgrade prepared for consultative site visit of EAEVE

A report on SER of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Belgrade, prepared by associate prof. Olga Zorman Rojs during her visit at the University of Belgrade, evaluates the main items covering organisation, curriculum and clinical teaching – animal case load for training. During the visit - in a period of June 30<sup>th</sup> to July 4<sup>th</sup> 2014- also premises used for clinics and hospitalisation were evaluated.

The SER of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Belgrade was done for EAEVE pre-visitation, which is planned for the end of year 2014. Generally, SER was adequately prepared and a huge work has been done. The present report is focused on discrepancies and deficiencies with EAEVE requirements. As power - point presentation it was presented at the meeting held on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 2014 at the Faculty for Veterinary Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia.

#### Discrepancies, deficiencies and suggestions

- *Over complexity of organisation* Faculty has 22 organisational units, which might prove difficult to manage. My suggestion would be to integrate units with the similar background, which would facilitate the management of overall faculty due to reduced numbers of units (for instance Katedra za anatomiju could be merged with Katedra za histologiju i embriologiju, ....).
- *Students and safety at workplace.* My suggestion would be to organize the course of safety at workplace at student level prior to their clinical and laboratorial training. Furthermore, safety guidelines should be introduced and implemented during the training courses of each subject.
- *Student vaccination against zoonotic diseases.* The SER indicates mandatory vaccination for clinical employees (teachers...), but does not stipulate vaccination for students of senior study years who might be exposed to abovementioned diseases on more frequent basis.
- *The duration of studies is too long.* With the average student being behind faculty benches for well above 10 years, the duration of studies is lagging behind European standards. With the minimum double semester threshold of 37 ECTS the reason for the above-mentioned situation might lay in lower demands for study year progression.
- *Curriculum - Complement with EU Directive 2005/36 standards*  
Curriculum complies with mentioned directive standards in terms of minimum teaching hour's 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.
- *Practical course vs. theory course ratio.* Although denominators R6 (Theoretical training / Supervised practical training) and R7 (Clinical work / Lab&Desk work + non-clinical anim. work) are sufficient, there is limited training in small groups, which should be implemented.

- *The student group size* Student group size is too large for adequate hands-on experiences in order for each student to be able to undertake adequate hands-on anatomical dissection and/or pathological examination (in excess of 10-12 students) as well as for adequate hands-on clinical training of each student (in excess of 5-6 students).
- *Inadequate number of carcasses for pathological examination* From the table 7.6. (Number of necropsies over the past 3 years) presented below the numbers of carcasses for pathological examination are too low (see EAEVE required denominators in red). My suggestion would be to incorporate also necropsies performed on poultry within the subject Diseases of Poultry for which an adequate place – room for pathological examination should be established within the department.

Tabela 7.6: Životinje dostupne za obdukciju

		Denominator
R 18	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{No. of necropsies food producing animals + equines}} = \frac{129}{1.11} = \frac{1}{0.009}$	0.009 1.036 min
R 19	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{No. poultry/rabbits}} = \frac{129}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$	0 0,601 min
R 20	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{Necropsies companion animals}^1} = \frac{129}{15.26} = \frac{1}{0.118}$	0.118 1.589 min

- *Inadequate case load* Case load of companion animals and equine and farm animal are too low for adequate hands-on clinical training (See denominators required by EAEVE in the table 7.5.) In the case of companion animals very low number might be also due to inadequate numbers in tabel 7.3 (Number of cases: a) received for consultation, and b) hospitalised in the Faculty clinics, in the past three years)

Tabela 7.5: Životinje dostupne za kliničku obuku (na Klinikama fakulteta ili posećene kroz vanfakultetsku kliniku) kao odnos broja studenata u poslednjoj punoj godini kliničke obuke.

		Denominator
R 11	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{No. of food – producing animals seen at Faculty}^1} = \frac{129}{0.75} = \frac{1}{0.006}$	0.006 <b>0,758min</b>
R 12	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{No. of individual food – animal consultation outside the Faculty}^2} = \frac{129}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$	0? <b>8,325min</b>
R 13	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{Number of herd health visits}^{3,4}} = \frac{129}{36} = \frac{1}{0.279}$	0.279 0,326min
R 14	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{Number of equine cases}^1} = \frac{129}{1.67} = \frac{1}{0.129}$	0.129 <b>2,700 min</b>
R 15	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{Number of poultry/rabbit cases}^1} = \frac{129}{6.42} = \frac{1}{0.050}$	0.050
R 16	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{Number of companion animals seen at Faculty}^1} = \frac{129}{507.11} = \frac{1}{3.931}$	3.931 <b>48.061min</b>
R 17	$\frac{\text{No. of students graduating annually}^a}{\text{Poultry (flocs)/rabbits (production units) seen}^{2,3}} = \frac{129}{1.33} = \frac{1}{0.010}$	0.010 0,035 min

a) videti Aneks Ia, 2.2b; 1) Tabela 7.3, prosek; 2) Tabela 7.4, prosek;

Concerning companion animals, low number might be also due to mistake in numbers provided in a Table 7.3 (Number of cases: a) received for consultation, and b) hospitalised in the Faculty clinics, in the past three years)

- *Lack of a 24 hour emergency service 7 days per week.* Although within a Department of equine, small animal, poultry and wild animal diseases a clinic for companion animals is opened 7 days per week during a day- time, a night service should be established to fulfil EAEVE and ECOVE conditions.
- *Lack of a functional mobile clinic for farm animals.* It could be compensate with specific contractual arrangements
- *Inadequate isolation facilities for animals ...* Although a large number of places - isolation units are listed in the table 6.1., objects have not been in function for years. According to requirements at least two separate isolation facilities must be in function, one for small and one large animal.

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