



EAEVE/FVE Evaluation: Guide to Major (former Category 1) Deficiencies based on EC Directive 2005/36 and EC Regulation 2004/854

A. Deficiencies

Weaknesses which have an obvious negative impact on the quality of veterinary education delivered by an Establishment are termed Major Deficiencies.

Other weaknesses are termed Minor Deficiencies.

B. Judgments

1. Approval

An Establishment with no Major Deficiency will be “Approved”.

2. Conditional Approval

A “Conditional Approval” is assigned in the case of 1 Major Deficiency or 2 closely linked Major Deficiencies, deemed likely to be resolved within a period of maximum 5 years. The final judgment of “Approval” or “Non-Approval” must fall within 5 years of the original Evaluation Visit.

3. Non-Approval

An Establishment with more than 2 Major Deficiencies cannot be “Approved” or “Conditionally Approved”.

C. List of Major Deficiencies

C1. Major 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.

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 not possible.

4) Lack of or inadequate hospitalization facilities for Small Companion Animals, Equines and Farm Animals (including Cattle and, at least, a second farm animal species).

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

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

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

C2. Major Deficiencies related to teaching:

8) Curriculum does not comply with EU Directive 2005/36 standards in terms of objectives' 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 too few species for anatomical dissection and/or pathological examination. In Anatomy, sufficient carcasses of at least one small companion and one ruminant species should be made available to all students. Inadequacies in Anatomy and Pathology are computed as individual major deficiencies.

11) Lack or insufficiency of theoretical and practical training in any of the major companion animal species, that is cats, dogs and, equine, and food producing animals, that is bovine, small ruminants, porcine, avian (rabbits and fish where locally relevant). Each lack related to a listed species is computed as an individual major deficiency.

12) Lack of clinical hands-on training in any one or more of the major companion animal species, that is cats, dogs and equine, and food producing animals, that is bovine, small ruminants, porcine and avian. Each lack related to a listed species is computed as an individual major deficiency.

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

14) Groups too large (in excess of 5-6 students) for adequate hands-on clinical training of each student. Just watching 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 teacher and student, if at all. Clinical extramural training should not be used as a substitute for adequate intramural training.

16) No programme offered for adequate 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.

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

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

20) Lack of or inadequate computerized recording of clinical records.

It is intended that other Major Deficiencies not explicitly listed here may be identified by the experts.

Why do Major Deficiencies occur?

- Inadequate knowledge of EC Directive 2005/36 and EC Regulation 2004/854***

- ***Inadequate knowledge of and application of the current EAEVE SOP`s***
- ***Traditions and specific cultural and/or regional factors***
- ***Underestimation of critical parameters and in particular the ratios in the SOPs***
- ***Non-uniformity across the EAEVE Membership area of operation i.e. Europe Plus***