Learning outcomes of standardized curricula of veterinary school in Asia to meet day one competencies

[1.] Romziah, S., [2.] Ryu, P.D., [3.] Innaba, M., [4.] Pinyopummintr, T., [5.] Hair, B., [6.] Chou, C.C.

1. Professor in Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya-Indonesia (romez02@yahoo.com), Chair of Veterinary Education of AAVS Working Group
2. Professor in Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, National Soul University, Korea. pdryu@snu.ac.kr
3. Professor in Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University, Japan. inazo@vetmed.hokudai.ac.jp
4. Association Dean of International Affairs, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kassetsart University, Bangkok-Thailand fvettnp1@yahoo.com
5. Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia. hair.bejo@gmail.com
6. Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taiwan (chouchin@ntu.edu.tw)

1,2,3,4,5,6 are a member of Veterinary Education of AAVS Working Group

---

The objectives of standardization of the curricula of Veterinary Schools in Asia are to meet the minimum requirement of international standards and day one competencies. Many strategies are employed. Examples are: (1) To provide some common subject courses (63-68 courses), (2). Rotations in Clinical Practices (18 practices), (3) Mapping of Learning Outcomes of each Common Subject Courses, (4) To provide the grounds for accreditation of Veterinary Schools in Asia by composing accreditation instruments.

To meet day one competencies with the specific and advanced competencies as recommended by OIE (World Organization for Animal Health), Learning Outcomes for the curricula are designed for: specific zoonosis and epizootic diseases, animal health control, bio product, bio safety and bio security, animal products, one health system, animal welfare, organization, leadership and veterinary business.

Learning Outcomes for Veterinary Public Health courses and practice. Students should be able to:

- conduct diseases investigation, undertake epidemiological studies and data analysis to make biological inferences
- formulate concepts, principles, approaches, methods, and roles of epidemiology in control program strategy and effective disease prevention
- explain the proper technique of slaughtering, handling carcasses and meat of beef, mutton, pork, and poultry, and also egg quality
- prepare a Quality Assurance Work Plan
- discuss the importance of bio security and bio safety, understand the laws, ethics, norms for the protection of animal health, policies in animal husbandry, Veterinary Public Health and quarantine
- discuss the different trans boundary animal diseases, emerging and re-emerging diseases and discuss various techniques in veterinary epidemiology and one health systems; also general certification procedures, and International trade framework, perform the various strategies in Epidemiology and Surveillance, perform the various strategies on zoonotic diseases as well as biological safety, bio security, environmental, quarantine and livestock services

For Veterinary Pathology courses and practice, students should be able to:

- perform ante and post mortem examination, and describe the development variety of important macroscopic and microscopic lesion of poultry, common small and large animal diseases

For Veterinary Microbiology courses and practice, students should be able to:

- perform common techniques on isolation and identification of microorganisms
- diagnose common bacterial and viral diseases based on laboratory findings

Keywords: learning outcomes – standardization – curricula – veterinary school – Asia

Poster 4