Organising a pan-European specialisation...



The veterinary specialist experience

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History of veterinary specialisation in Europe

1960s

• National veterinary specialisation in many EU countries

1970s

Advisory Committee on Veterinary Training (ACVT) formed (1978)

• 1980s Federation of Veterinarians in Europe (FVE) and ACVT receive working group's proposal for "Veterinary Specialisation in EU" (1989-91)

1990s

- ACVT proposes EBVS under coordinating committee for veterinary specialisation (1992); proposal declined declined; ACVT and CCVS dissolved (1996)
- EBVS set-up 7 specialities ECVAA, ECVD, ECVDI, ECVIM-CA, ECVN, ECVO, ECVS

2000s

European Coordinating Committe on Veterinary Training (ECCVT) formed (2005)

2010s

• Board for Veterinary continuous professional development (VetCEE) established



A picture of veterinary specialisation

Anaesthesia

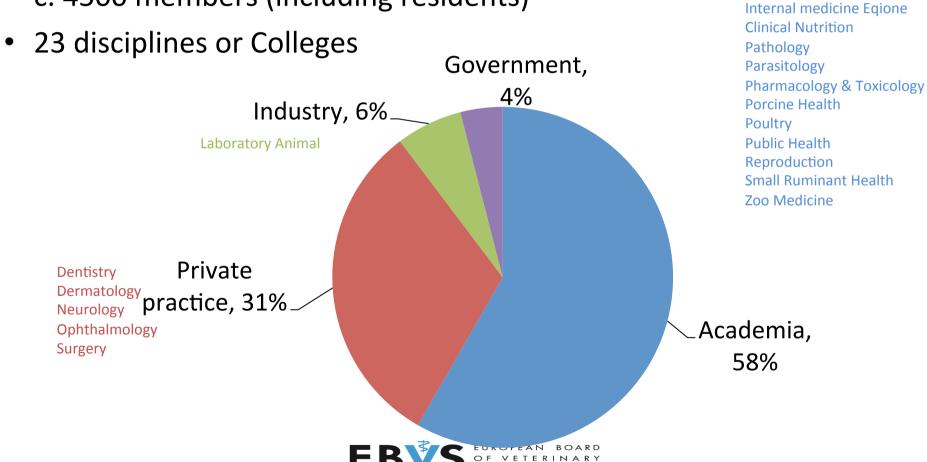
Bovine Health

Clinical Pathology
Diagnostic Imaging

Behaviour - Welfare

Internal Medicine CA

- EBVS A major regulatory body for veterinary specialisation
- c. 4500 members (including residents)



Who is EBVS?

- Board of Executive officers and representatives of 23 Colleges
- Each College has up to two board members
- 1 vote per College
- Observers representing
 - Veterinary education in Europe European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE)
 - Veterinarians Federation of Veterinarians in Europe (FVE)
 - Non-EU specialist associations e.g. ABVS, ANZCVS



What are the objectives of EBVS?

Committed to leading and promoting veterinary specialist professional training and certification in Europe

- Focus on services provided by the veterinary profession to the public
- Ensure superior animal and public health and well being
- Create frameworks for training and qualifications
 - "professional specialist diplomas"
 - not directly related to the academic system



What does EBVS do?

- Recognises and coordinates veterinary specialty Colleges
- Assures the quality of specialists by monitoring College standards
- Furnishes advice and assistance to groups submitting applications for establishment and recognition of Colleges
- Maintains a register of EBVS specialists
- Provides information on veterinary specialisation in Europe to government bodies, private organisations, veterinarians and animal owners



What does EBVS do?

- As an executive member of ECCVT with EAEVE and FVE
 - Exchanges information on content, level, assessment & structure of undergraduate & postgraduate veterinary training
 - Promotes and implements QC of veterinary training
 - Establishes minimum requirements for postgraduate qualifications



How is veterinary specialisation coordinated by EBVS?

- New College application from interested party letter of intent
- Appointment of liaison officers form EBVS Board
- College steering committee = foundation diplomates
 - Clear criteria on qualifications, publications, duration of experience
- Provisional recognition application once structures in place
 - Clear criteria on annual meeting attendance, committee structure, etc.
 - Open period to apply for de facto recognition (5 years)
 - Clear criteria on qualifications, publications, duration of experience
 - Residency programmes should start within 5 years
- Full recognition application
 - 2 EBVS Board reviewers



How is quality assurance addressed by EBVS?

- "Template" Constitution and Policies & Procedures
- College appraisal by peer review
 - Annual reports to EBVS Board
 - Number of residencies, active diplomates, pass rates
 - Detailed reports every 5 years to EBVS Board
 - Re-evaluation of Diplomates every 5 years using EBVS approved template
- Examiner (and resident supervisor) training
- External observers at examinations



Standardised Veterinary Specialist Training

- c.1000 residents in standard or alternative programmes
 - An alternative route <u>must</u> be provided for candidates unable or unwilling to follow standard training programmes.
 - Alternative programme is tailor-made for candidate
- Largest disciplines are CA internal medicine, diagnostic imaging, surgery, and pathology (c. 60% of residents)



Residency Programmes

- Entry requirements include an internship or equivalent of at least one year
- Detailed objectives
- Synopsis of number and type of patients required and emphasis and expected depth of study for each patient / subject area
- Minimum requirements for facilities, equipment, and laboratory capabilities
- Duration of training at least 4 years
 (At least 1 year internship and at least 2.5 year residency)



What has EBVS achieved?

Limited legal recognition

• EU Directive 2010/63/EU - Protection of Animals used for Scientific Purposes - at several points, it refers to the engagement of veterinary specialists in Laboratory Animal Medicine, and also in the area of wildlife practice (ECZM).

National recognition

- EBVS College qualifications can be used in at least 11 EU MS (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, UK) plus Norway and Switzerland
- EBVS College qualifications recognised officially in several (7) MS (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden, UK)



What has EBVS achieved?

- Database of specialists
- Time-limited certification
 - 5 year recertification programme for individuals and speciality colleges
- High standard of qualification
 - Tendency to phase out national specialist qualifications (e.g. UK)
- Establishment of best practices
 - Examiner training
- Learning from other associations for continuous improvement



What has EBVS achieved?

- European Skills/Competences,
 Qualifications & Occupations
 (ESCO)
 - Specialist practitioner listed as a key occupation of veterinarians in developing multi-lingual European classification scheme





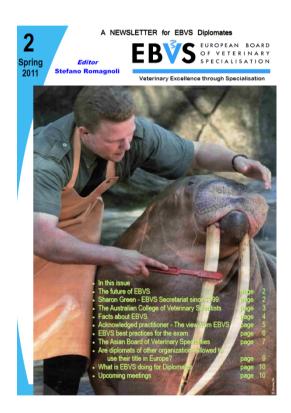
What is new / ongoing?

- Middle tier training for veterinarians (VETCEE)
- CTF
- National EBVS representative for each MS to work with national veterinary associations and competent authorities



What are the challenges ahead?

- Standard setting and benchmarking
- Achievement of needed critical mass (small specialities)
- No monopoly on veterinary specialisation
- Reaching the 10 MS needed for CTF
- Applying for legal recognition





Thank you!

