



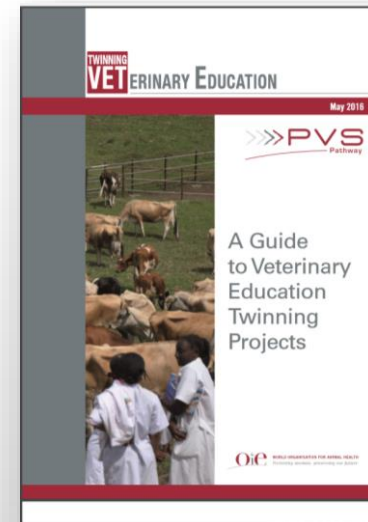
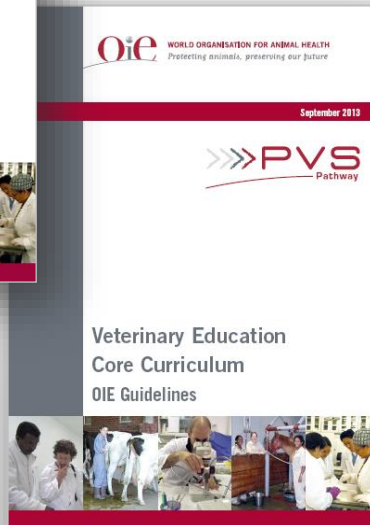
Dr Pennapa Matayompong
Consultant, OIE SRR SEA

Are the OIE Day 1 Competencies a basis for VEE accreditation?

The AVSBN Virtual Workshop on VEE Accreditation Standards,
7 December 2020

OIE: Veterinary Education

- The OIE has recognised gaps in the delivery of veterinary education between Member Countries.
- The OIE is dedicated to strengthening the quality of Veterinary Services worldwide.



www.oie.int/solidarity/veterinary-education/

OIE Day 1 Competencies

Definition:

Competencies refer to the knowledge, skills, attitude, and aptitude of a graduating veterinarian for performing tasks for the National Veterinary Services

Knowledge:

cognitive abilities,
meaning mental
skills

Skills:

ability to perform
specific tasks

Attitude:

effective abilities,
meaning feelings
and emotions

Aptitude:

a student's natural
ability, talent, or
capacity for learning



OIE Day 1 Competencies

11 SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES



1. Epidemiology
2. Transboundary animal diseases
3. Zoonoses (incl food borne diseases)
4. Emerging and re-emerging diseases
5. Disease prevention and control prog
6. Food hygiene
7. Veterinary products
8. Animal welfare
9. Veterinary legislation and ethics
10. General certification procedures
11. Communication skills

OIE Day 1 Competencies

8 ADVANCED COMPETENCIES



1. Organisation of Veterinary Services
2. Inspection and certification procedures
3. Management of contagious diseases
4. Food hygiene
5. Application of risk analysis
6. Research
7. International trade framework
8. Administration and management

(for a veterinarian to work within the Veterinary Authority)

OIE Day 1 Competencies

11 SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES



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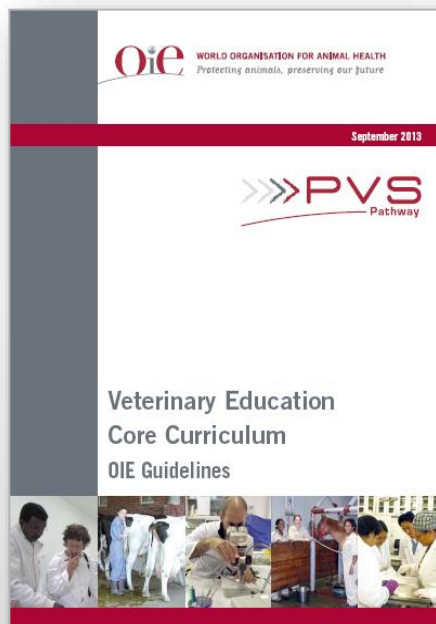
Specific Competency: Veterinary products

Veterinary products: drugs, insecticides/acaricides, vaccines, and biological products used in veterinary medicine.

Learning Objectives of the Day 1 veterinary graduate:

- Use veterinary products in appropriate manner with record keeping
- Explain concept of drug withdrawal time to prevent drug residues in food of animal origin
- Understand mechanisms leading to development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in pathogens
- Know where to find and how to interpret information regarding the link between antimicrobials use (AMU) in food animals and development of AMR in pathogens of human importance
- Know the appropriate use of drugs and biologicals to ensure the safety of food chain and environment

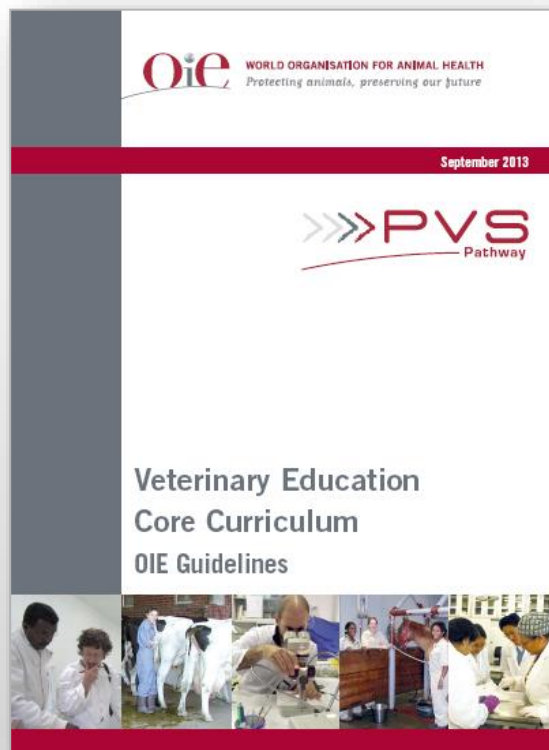
OIE Model Core Veterinary Curriculum



A companion to
the OIE Day 1
Competencies

▪ <i>Biochemistry</i>	▪ Parasitology	▪ Clinical and diagnostic sciences
▪ <i>Genetics</i>	▪ Pharmacology/ Toxicology	▪ National & international veterinary legislation
▪ <i>Anatomy</i>	▪ Pathology	▪ Herd health management and nutrition
▪ <i>Physiology</i>	▪ Transmissible diseases	▪ Public health
▪ <i>Immunology</i>	▪ Microbiology	▪ Food safety/hygiene
▪ <i>Biomathematics</i>	▪ Epidemiology	▪ Professional jurisprudence and ethics
▪ Animal welfare & ethology	▪ Rural economics, business management, and animal production	▪ Communication

OIE Model Core Veterinary Curriculum



www.oie.int/Veterinary_Education_Core_Curriculum.pdf

Course or course content	Sequence in VEE Curriculum	Day 1 Competencies addressed			Description
		General	Specific	Advanced	
Pharmacology/toxicology	Mid	✓	Veterinary products		Veterinary pharmacology is the science and study of drugs of veterinary importance, including their composition, uses and effects, and includes content addressing pharmacotherapy (i.e. treatment of disease through the administration of drugs) and best operating procedures for veterinary pharmacies. Toxicology is the study of the nature, effects, and detection of poisons, including poisonous plants, and the treatment of poisoning. Course content should provide the veterinary student with a broad understanding of general principles of drug action, including dose response; contribution of chemical properties to pharmacokinetics; species differences in response to drugs; adverse responses to drugs; mechanisms of drug resistance; comparisons of pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics among subtypes of important drug classes; principles of and legal requirements for storing, dispensing and disposing of drugs appropriately (e.g., regulations governing prescription writing, drug withdrawal intervals for animals/animal products entering the human food chain); principles of therapeutic decision making (e.g., selection of appropriate drugs, evaluating the risks and benefits of drug treatment, monitoring course of therapy); identification and mechanisms of action of toxic agents including poisonous plants; diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of toxicoses; and principals of toxicity testing. Focus should be on drugs and toxic agents of importance to animal species of particular relevance to the Member Country.

OIE Model Core Veterinary Curriculum

- Serve as a tool for VEE to use when developing curricula to educate vet students to the expected level of competency
- Each course is linked (or 'mapped') to one or more of the 'Day 1 Competencies'.
- Some competencies (e.g. research, advanced competencies) are inherently addressed by the vast majority of recommended course.
- It must be noted that OIE is not recommending adoption of a single global curriculum.
- OIE recognises the autonomy of universities and veterinary faculties with regard to development and delivery of the curriculum.

Specific Competency: Veterinary products

Courses	Ex: Antimicrobial resistance
• Pharmacology/toxicology	• Use & action of vet drugs, dose response, adverse response, mechanisms of drug resistance, drug withdrawal intervals, etc.
• Microbiology	• Nature/characteristics of pathogenic microorg., development of antimicrobial resistance, etc.
• Clinical & diagnostic sciences	• Diagnosis & treatment, good practices for vet drug use, etc.
• National & international vet legislation	• Maximal Residue Limit (MRL), banned substances, prescription, etc.
• Herd health management & nutrition	• Prudent use of veterinary products, drug withdrawal period, medical records, etc.
• Public health	• Limit available of drug therapy, enhance virulence of pathogens
• Food safety & hygiene	• Drug residue control prog, sampling & testing

Conclusions

- ◆ Veterinary education is a cornerstone to assure that graduating veterinarian has sound overall competencies to understand and perform entry-level National Veterinary Services tasks to promote animal and public health.



- ◆ OIE Day 1 Competencies and Veterinary Education Core Curriculum provide the catalyst for upgrading veterinary training and address a key capacity building need of the country.

Discussion

Should the OIE Day 1 Competencies be evaluated in the accreditation of VEEs?

Specific Competencies

1. Epidemiology
2. Transboundary animal diseases
3. Zoonoses (incl food borne diseases)
4. Emerging and re-emerging diseases
5. Disease prevention and control prog
6. Food hygiene
7. Veterinary products
8. Animal welfare
9. Veterinary legislation and ethics
10. General certification procedures
11. Communication skills

Advanced Competencies

1. Organisation of Veterinary Services
2. Inspection and certification procedures
3. Management of contagious diseases
4. Food hygiene
5. Application of risk analysis
6. Research
7. International trade framework
8. Administration and management





WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Thank you for your attention

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France

www.oie.int

media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

