

LA EDUCACIÓN EN VETERINARIA COMO EJEMPLO DE LOS NUEVOS RETOS DE LA FORMACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA EN EL SIGLO XXI

Ana M^a Bravo del Moral

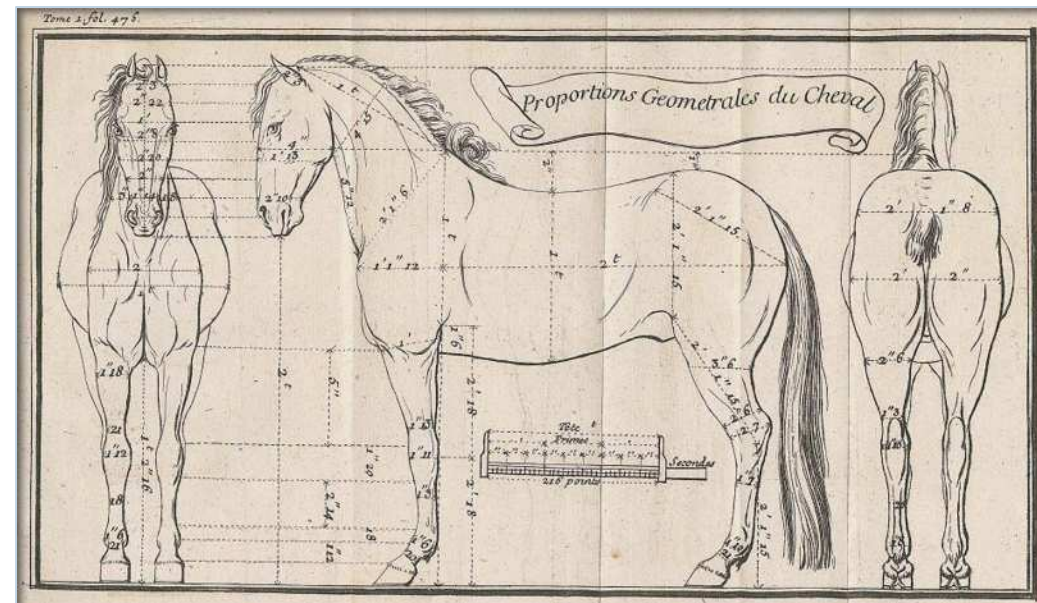
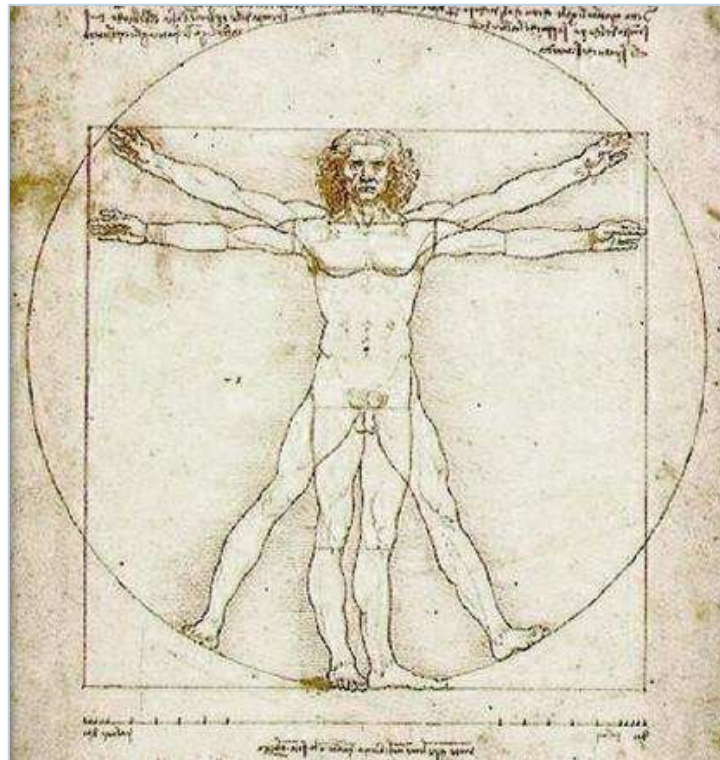


XXVI Aniversario de la Facultad de Veterinaria
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
1 Febrero 2013



250 AÑOS DE HISTORIA

- Claude Bourgelat 1712-1779
- Lyon: 1ª escuela de veterinaria (1761)



VETERINARIA: UNA PROFESIÓN REGULADA EN EUROPA

- 78/1026/EEC: recognition of veterinary education
- 78/1027/EEC: minimum requirements of training
- 78/1028/EEC: Advisory Committee on Veterinary Training
- 2005/36/EC: Recognition of Professional Qualifications

- Veterinarios
- Médicos
- Dentistas
- Enfermeras (general)
- Matronas
- Farmacéuticos
- Arquitectos

ADAPTACIÓN OBLIGATORIA

BOE núm. 280 Jueves 20 noviembre 2008 46185

del Reglamento Penitenciario, aprobado por el Real Decreto 1901/1996, de 9 de febrero.

La Administración asegurará la realización efectiva, por personal funcionario del mismo sexo que las personas objeto de actuación, de aquellos cometidos, funciones y tareas en que pudieran afectarse los derechos a la dignidad o intimidad personal de estas.

Artículo 2. Medidas relativas a la ordenación del personal y a la asignación de servicios.

1. La Administración General del Estado incluirá en la relación de puestos de trabajo de los centros penitenciarios y centros de inserción social un número de puestos del área de vigilancia como reserva mínima para su desempeño por personal funcionario de un sexo determinado; en todo caso, los puestos objeto de reserva no podrán superar el 40% del total de vigilancia con respecto a un grupo de población penitenciaria concreta, y asimismo, entre otros, las funciones derivadas de la realización de actividades que pudieran afectar los derechos a la dignidad o intimidad personal de los internos.

Esta condición se hará constar en las correspondientes relaciones de puestos de trabajo y en las correspondientes para provisión de puestos de trabajo, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 39 del Reglamento General de ingreso del personal al servicio de la Administración General del Estado y de provisión de puestos de trabajo y promoción profesional de los funcionarios civiles de la Administración General del Estado, aprobado por el Real Decreto 364/1995, de 10 de marzo.

Si, por insuficiencia de efectivos, se imposibilitase la cobertura de los puestos de trabajo de reserva mínima, por el órgano competente se deberán adoptar las medidas que resulten necesarias para cubrir, de forma provisional o definitiva, las carencias detectadas, a fin de cumplir los principios establecidos en este apartado.

2. En los servicios diurnos se asignará un mínimo de un puesto por turno y método, tomando en consideración la capacidad operativa de internamiento de estos, para su desempeño obligatorio por personal funcionario del mismo sexo del de las personas internadas en ellos.

3. No obstante la adscripción de personal a los puestos de trabajo resultantes de lo dispuesto en los apartados anteriores, el Jefe de Servicios, en una circunstancia concreta, podrá encomendar la realización de las actividades que pudieran afectar los derechos a la dignidad o intimidad personal de los internos al personal funcionario disponible que reúna la condición sexual requerida.

Artículo 3. Ordenación del personal del Cuerpo de Ayudantes de Instituciones Penitenciarias.

La integración de las exentadas ecetas femenina y masculina en el Cuerpo de Ayudantes de Instituciones Penitenciarias conlleva una nueva ordenación del colectivo que deberá ser tomada en consideración a todos los efectos previstos en la legislación vigente. Así, el personal funcionario del Cuerpo de Ayudantes de Instituciones Penitenciarias se ordenará por la fecha de su nombramiento, respetando el orden de promoción obtenido en su proceso selectivo. Dentro del mismo número de orden, la prelación se efectuará teniendo en cuenta la puntuación definitiva obtenida en el mismo; de producirse un empate en esa puntuación, se dará prelación al funcionario que acredite haber prestado durante más tiempo servicios profesionales a la Administración Penitenciaria con carácter previo a su nombramiento como funcionario del Cuerpo de Ayudantes de Instituciones Penitenciarias. De producirse un empate en esta última circunstancia, se decidirá por sorteo.

Disposición final única. Entrada en vigor.

Este real decreto entrará en vigor al día siguiente al de su publicación en el «Boletín Oficial del Estado».

Dado en Madrid, el 8 de noviembre de 2008.

JUAN CARLOS R.

La Vicepresidenta Primera del Gobierno y Ministra de la Presidencia, MARÍA TERESA FERNÁNDEZ DE LA VEGA SÁENZ

18702 PEAL DECRETU 1837/2008, de 8 de noviembre, por el que se incorporan al ordenamiento jurídico español la Directiva 2005/36/CE, del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 7 de septiembre de 2005, y la Directiva 2006/104/CE, del Consejo, de 20 de noviembre de 2006, relativas al reconocimiento de cualificaciones profesionales, así como a determinadas aspectos del ejercicio de la profesión de abogado.

Título I. Disposiciones generales.

Capítulo I. Objeto y ámbito de aplicación.

Artículo 1. Objeto.

Artículo 2. Ámbito de aplicación.

Artículo 3. Efectos del reconocimiento.

Capítulo II. Definiciones a efectos del presente Real Decreto.

Artículo 4. «Profesión regulada».

Artículo 5. «Cualificación profesional».

Artículo 6. «Título de formación».

Artículo 7. «Autoridad competente».

Artículo 8. «Formación regulada».

Artículo 9. «Experiencia profesional».

Artículo 10. «Periodo de prácticas» y «prueba de aptitud».

Artículo 11. «Personal directivo de empresas».

Título II. Libre prestación de servicios.

Artículo 12. Principio de libre prestación de servicios.

Artículo 13. Declaración previa en los casos de desplazamiento.

Artículo 14. Disposición.

Artículo 15. Verificación previa en profesiones que tengan implicaciones para la salud y seguridad pública.

Artículo 16. Cooperación administrativa.

Artículo 17. Información de carácter suplementario para los destinatarios del servicio.

Título III. Libertad de establecimiento.

Capítulo I. Régimen general de reconocimiento de títulos de formación.

Artículo 18. Ámbito de aplicación.

Artículo 19. Niveles de cualificación profesional.

Artículo 20. Formaciones equiparadas.

Artículo 21. Condiciones para el reconocimiento.

Artículo 22. Medidas compensatorias.

Artículo 23. Prueba de aptitud.

Artículo 24. Periodo de prácticas.

Artículo 25. Disponer de medidas compensatorias en virtud de plataformas comunes.

DIRECTIVA 36/2005

- Al menos 5 años en una Facultad (media 5.5 en Europa)
- Garantizar conocimiento adecuado en:
 - ✓ Materias básicas
 - ✓ Materias clínicas
 - ✓ Producción animal
 - ✓ Higiene y seguridad alimentaria

EN TODAS LAS ESPECIES DOMÉSTICAS
GRADUADO OMNICOMPETENTE
POSIBILIDAD DE PRE-ESPECIALIZACIÓN

PROPUESTA DE MODIFICACIÓN DIRECTIVA 36/2005/EU

FVE FEDERATION OF VETERINARIANS OF EUROPE

FVE/2012/Docs/064

V.4. VETERINARY SURGEON

5.4.1. Study programme for veterinary surgeons

Members:

Austria
Belgium
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
FYROM
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Serbia
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom

Observers:

Albania
Ukraine

Sections:

UEVP
Practitioners

EASVO
State Officers

UEVH
Hygienists

EVERI
Veterinarians in
Education, Research
and Industry

The programme of studies leading to the evidence of formal qualifications in veterinary medicine shall include at least the subjects listed below.

Instruction in one or more of these subjects may be given as part of, or in association with, other courses.

<u>Original</u>	<u>Adopted</u>
<p>A. Basic subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Physics — Chemistry — Animal biology — Plant biology — Biomathematics <p>B. Specific subjects</p> <p><i>a. Basic sciences:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Anatomy (including histology and embryology) — Physiology — Biochemistry — Genetics — Pharmacology — Pharmacy — Toxicology — Microbiology — Immunology — Epidemiology — Professional ethics 	<p>A. Basic subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical physics • Chemistry (inorganic and organic sections) • Animal biology, zoology and cell biology • Feed plant biology and toxic plants • Biomedical statistics <p>B. Specific veterinary subjects</p> <p><i>a. Basic sciences:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatomy, histology and embryology • Physiology • Biochemistry • General and molecular genetics • Pharmacology, pharmacy & pharmacotherapy • Pathology • Toxicology • Parasitology • Microbiology • Immunology • Epidemiology • Professional

President

Christophe Ebnhot

Vice-Presidents:

Hans-Joachim Götz
Robert Husy
Rafael Laguna
Karin Ostman

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Tel: +32.2.533.70.20 - Fax: +32.2.537.28.28
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b. Clinical sciences:

- Obstetrics
- Pathology (including pathological anatomy)
- Parasitology
- Clinical medicine and surgery (including anesthetics)
- Clinical lectures on the various domestic animals, poultry and other animal species
- Preventive medicine
- Radiology
- Reproduction and reproductive disorders
- Veterinary state medicine and public health
- Veterinary legislation and forensic medicine
- Therapeutics
- Propaedeutics

c. Animal production

- Animal production
- Animal nutrition
- Agronomy
- Rural economics
- Animal husbandry
- Veterinary hygiene
- Animal ethology and protection

d. Food hygiene

- Inspection and control of animal foodstuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin
- Food hygiene and technology
- Practical work (including

communication

- Professional ethics
- Animal ethology
- Animal welfare
- Animal nutrition

b. Clinical sciences:

- Obstetrics, **reproduction and reproductive disorders**
- **Diagnostic pathology**
- Medicine and surgery including anesthesiology
- **Clinical training** in all common domestic animal species
- Preventive medicine
- **Diagnostic imaging**
- **State veterinary services and public health**
- **Veterinary legislation, forensic medicine and certification**
- Therapy in all common domestic animal species
- Propaedeutics of all common domestic animal species

c. Animal production

- Animal production and breeding
- **Economics**
- Animal husbandry
- **Herd health management**

d. Food Safety and quality

- Inspection and control of food and feed
- **Food hygiene and food microbiology**
- **Practical work in places for slaughtering and food**

practical work in places where slaughtering and processing of foodstuffs takes place)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> processing plants Food technology including analytical chemistry
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“Extra mural practical training may be in the form of a full time training period under the direct control of the competent authority and does not exceed six months within the aggregate training period of the formal five years study time”

“The content and distribution of the theoretical and practical training among the various groups of subjects shall be balanced and coordinated in such a way that the knowledge and experience may be acquired in a manner which will enable the veterinary surgeons to perform all their duties.”

MINIMUM COMPETENCIES REQUIRED OF THE VETERINARY GRADUATE DAY 1

In order to perform all the duties of the veterinary profession, based on a comprehensive scientific education, the new veterinary graduate should possess the ability to:

1	Promote animal health and welfare, public health and environmental protection, while ensuring effective communication and ethical responsibilities of the veterinary surgeon in relation to animal care, client relations and the society as a whole;
2	Retrieve and make use of reliable and up-to-date information gained through the principle of lifelong learning; maintaining an awareness of personal limitations, seeking help and support as necessary;
3	Take an appropriate case history, identify the clinical signs, clinical course, and pathogenesis associated with animal diseases and disorders, and assess their transmission potential and risk for public health (zoonoses)
4	Carry out appropriate up-to-date diagnostic, therapeutic, surgical and preventive procedures in animals;
5	Advise on principles of good animal husbandry and stockmanship, including management and nutrition;
6	Examine and monitor an animal or a group of animals to assess their health, hygiene and welfare status;
7	Apply the principles of certification;
8	Carry out inspection, audit and control of food and feed; carry out ante and post mortem inspection of food producing animals and correctly identify conditions affecting the safety and quality of products of animal origin
9	Apply and promote the responsible use of medicinal and biological products, to ensure appropriate treatment of animals while safeguarding the safety of the food chain, of the environment and of other animals and humans;
10	Apply sound principles to evaluate the welfare status of animals, identify animal welfare problems and promote corrective measures for the benefit of the animals and their keepers;
11	Apply legislation and specific guidelines, codes, rules or regulations governing the veterinary profession, treatment, and use of animals at local, regional, national and international level
12	Apply elementary knowledge of the organization, management and economics of a veterinary business and practice;

5.4.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of veterinary surgeons (...)

DAY-1 SKILLS EAEVE SOP (ANEXO IV)

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ANNEX IV

LIST OF RECOMMENDED ESSENTIAL COMPETENCES AT GRADUATION: “DAY-ONE SKILLS”

1 INTRODUCTION

The quality of veterinary training is achieved by the concerted action of a series of steps during learning by the students. Very often quality of learning (and, indirectly, of teaching) is translated into the concept of the competence of the graduate, e.g. the graduate is sufficiently qualified to properly perform the tasks associated to the degree awarded by the educating Faculty. This concept is clearly embraced by the Directive 2005/36/EC when establishing the requirements for knowledge and skills to “enable veterinary surgeons to perform all their duties (Annex V: Veterinary surgeon, 5.4.2.)”. The Directive is also very clear in establishing (Article 38, point 3) that the “Training as a veterinary surgeon shall provide an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills”.

The essential competences have been broken down into three main areas; they are:

- **A General professional skills and attributes**
describing the distinguishing characteristics of a veterinary surgeon.
- **B Underpinning knowledge and understanding**
describing in general terms the breadth of knowledge and understanding needed for a career as a veterinary surgeon, and for subsequent professional development in whatever sphere of veterinary science the individual wishes to pursue
- **C Practically-based veterinary competences**
describing the basic practical competences that are expected A) at the point of graduation, and B) following an extended period of further professional training in practice.

2 DAY-ONE SKILLS

2.1 GENERAL PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND ATTRIBUTES

The new veterinary graduate should be able to:

- 2.1.1 Communicate effectively with clients, the lay public, professional colleagues and responsible authorities; listen effectively and respond sympathetically to them, using language in a form appropriate to the audience and the context
- 2.1.2 Prepare clear case reports and maintain patient records in a form satisfactory to colleagues and understandable by the public
- 2.1.3 Work effectively as a member of a multi-disciplinary team
- 2.1.4 Be aware of the ethical responsibilities of the veterinary surgeon in relation to individual animal care and client relations, and also more generally in the community in relation to their possible impact on the environment and society as a whole

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- 2.1.5 Be aware of the economic and emotional climate in which the veterinary surgeon operates, and respond appropriately to the influence of such pressures
- 2.1.6 Be willing to use one's professional capabilities to contribute as far as possible to the advancement of veterinary knowledge in order to benefit veterinary practice and further improve the quality of animal care, animal welfare, and veterinary public health (evidence based medicine).
- 2.1.7 Have an elementary knowledge of the organisation and management of a veterinary practice, including:
 - awareness of own and employer's responsibilities in relation to employment and health
 - and safety legislation, and the position relating to lay staff and public liability
 - awareness of how fees are calculated and invoices drawn up, and the importance of following the practice's systems for record keeping and book-keeping, including
 - computer records and case reports
 - ability to use information technology effectively to communicate, share, collect, manipulate and analyse information
 - importance of complying with professional standards and policies of the practice
- 2.1.8 Understand the need and professional obligation for a commitment to continuing education and training, and professional development, throughout one's professional life
- 2.1.9 Act in a professional manner with regard to the veterinary surgeon's professional and legal responsibilities and understand and apply the ethical codes of the appropriate regulatory bodies.
- 2.1.10 Be able to cope with uncertainty and adapt to change
- 2.1.11 Be aware of personal limitations, and demonstrate awareness of when and from where to seek professional advice, assistance and support
- 2.1.12 Have a basic knowledge of the veterinary service

2.2 UNDERPINNING KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

The new veterinary graduate will need to have acquired a thorough knowledge and understanding of the following:

- 2.2.1 The sciences on which the activities of veterinary surgeons are based
- 2.2.2 Research methods and the contribution of basic and applied research to all aspects of veterinary science
- 2.2.3 How to evaluate evidence
- 2.2.4 The structure and functions of healthy animals and their husbandry
- 2.2.5 The aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of the common diseases and disorders that occur in the common domestic species in the EU

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- 2.2.6 Legislation relating to the welfare (including transport) of animals and notifiable diseases
- 2.2.7 Medicines legislation and guidelines on responsible use of medicines as applied in the member states.
- 2.2.8 The principles of disease prevention and the promotion of health and welfare
- 2.2.9 Veterinary public health issues including zoonoses.

2.3 PRACTICAL COMPETENCES

The new veterinary graduate should be able to undertake the following:

- 2.3.1 Obtain an accurate and relevant history of the individual animal or animal group, and its/their environment
- 2.3.2 Handle and restrain an animal safely and humanely, and instruct others in performing these Techniques
- 2.3.3 Perform a complete clinical examination
- 2.3.4 Attend all common domestic animal species in an emergency and perform basic first aid (Commentary: problems to be handled for any species include first aid management of haemorrhage, wounds, breathing difficulties, eye & ear injuries, unconsciousness, clinical deterioration, burns, tissue damage, internal organ damage and cardiac arrest. First aid to be applied includes bandaging, cleaning, immobilising limbs, resuscitation procedures, haemorrhage control.)
- 2.3.5 Assess correctly the nutritional status of an animal and be able to advise the client on principles of husbandry and feeding
- 2.3.6 Collect, preserve and transport samples, perform standard laboratory tests, and interpret the results of those generated in-house, as well as those generated by other laboratories
- 2.3.7 Use radiographic, ultrasonic, and other technical equipment which can be used as a diagnostic aid, safely and in accordance with current regulations
- 2.3.8 Follow correct procedures after diagnosing notifiable, reportable and zoonotic diseases
- 2.3.9 Carry out Certification correctly
- 2.3.10 Access the appropriate sources of data on licensed medicines; prescribe and dispense medicines correctly and responsibly in accordance with relevant legislation and ensure that medicines and waste are safely stored and/or disposed of
- 2.3.11 Correctly apply principles of sterilisation of surgical equipment
- 2.3.12 Correctly apply principles of aseptic surgery
- 2.3.13 Safely perform sedation, general and regional anaesthesia, and assess and control pain
- 2.3.14 Advise on, and administer appropriate treatment

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- 2.3.15 Recognise when euthanasia is necessary and perform it humanely, using an appropriate method, whilst showing sensitivity to the feelings of owners and others, and with due regard to the safety of those present; advise on disposal of the carcass
- 2.3.16 Perform a basic gross post mortem examination, record details, sample tissues, store and transport them
- 2.3.17 Perform ante and post mortem inspection of food animals and correctly identify conditions affecting the quality and safety of products of animal origin
- 2.3.18 Assess and implement basic health and welfare records (and production records where appropriate)
- 2.3.19 Advise on, and design of preventive and prophylactic programmes appropriate to the species (herd health management) and commensurate with accepted animal health, welfare and public health standards, seeking advice and assistance where necessary from professional colleagues
- 2.3.20 Minimise the risks of contamination, cross infection and accumulation of pathogens in the veterinary premises and in the field.

DAY-1 SKILLS OIE

Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



May 2012



OIE recommendations
on the Competencies of graduating
veterinarians (“Day 1 graduates”)
to assure high-quality
of National Veterinary Services



Table of Contents

<i>Director General's foreword</i>	1
1. Introduction	2
1.1 Background	2
1.2 Scope	3
1.3 Definitions	4
2. Specific competencies	5
2.1 Epidemiology	5
2.2 Transboundary animal diseases	5
2.3 Zoonoses (including food borne diseases)	5
2.4 Emerging and re-emerging diseases	6
2.5 Disease prevention and control programmes	6
2.6 Food hygiene	7
2.7 Veterinary products	7
2.8 Animal welfare	8
2.9 Veterinary legislation and ethics	8
2.10 General certification procedures	9
2.11 Communication skills	9
3. Advanced competencies	10
3.1 Organisation of Veterinary Services	10
3.2 Inspection and certification procedures	10
3.3 Management of contagious disease	11
3.4 Food hygiene	11
3.5 Application of risk analysis	12
3.6 Research	12
3.7 International trade framework	13
3.8 Administration and management	13

1.3. Official OIE definition of terms used in this document

Veterinary Services: means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the *Terrestrial Code* and the *OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code* in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

Veterinary Statutory Body: means an autonomous authority regulating *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals*.

Veterinarian: means a person registered or licensed by the relevant Veterinary Statutory Body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country.

Competencies means:

- knowledge: cognitive abilities, meaning mental skills
- skills: ability to perform specific tasks
- attitude: affective abilities, meaning feelings and emotions, and
- aptitude: a student's natural ability, talent, or capacity for learning.

Basic competencies: means the minimum knowledge, skills, attitudes and aptitudes required for a veterinarian to be licenced by a Veterinary Statutory Body. This comprises general competencies, as well as specific competencies that directly relate to the OIE mandate.

Basic general competencies: means basic veterinary sciences, which are normally taught early in the curriculum and are prerequisite to clinical studies; clinical veterinary sciences, which provide the competencies necessary to diagnose, treat and prevent animal diseases; and animal production, which includes health management and economics of animal production.

Advanced competencies: means the minimum knowledge, skills, attitudes and aptitudes required for a veterinarian to work within the Veterinary Authority.

Day 1 veterinary graduate: means a veterinarian who has just graduated from a Veterinary Education Establishment.

[Explanatory note: The Day 1 veterinary graduate should have mastery of basic competencies and a general awareness and appreciation of advanced competencies. Basic competencies can be divided into "general" competencies (which are not addressed in detail in this document) and "specific" competencies. This document identifies eleven specific competencies and eight advanced competencies.]



2.8. Animal welfare

Animal welfare means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear, and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter (when relevant), management, nutrition, humane handling, and humane slaughter/killing. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment. Veterinarians should be the leading advocates for the welfare of all animals, recognizing the key contribution that animals make to human society through food production, companionship, biomedical research and education.

Specific learning objectives for this competency include the Day 1 veterinary graduate being able to:

- explain animal welfare and the related responsibilities of owners, handlers, veterinarians and others responsible for the care of animals;
- identify animal welfare problems and participate in corrective actions;
- know where to find up-to-date and reliable information regarding local, national and international animal welfare regulations/standards in order to describe humane methods for:
 - animal production;
 - transport;
 - slaughter for human consumption and killing for disease control purposes.

2.9. Veterinary legislation and ethics

Veterinary legislation is an essential element of the national infrastructure that enables veterinary authorities to carry out their key functions, including surveillance, early detection and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, animal production food safety and certification of animals and animal products for export. Furthermore, Veterinary Education Establishments' should teach ethics and value issues to promote high standards of conduct and maintain the integrity of the profession.

Specific learning objectives for this competency include the Day 1 veterinary graduate being able to:

- have a general knowledge of the fundamentals of national veterinary legislation and of specific rules and regulations governing the veterinary profession at the local, provincial, national, and regional level (in some countries this information may be delivered to the graduates by the Veterinary Statutory Body after graduation);
- know where to find up-to-date and reliable information regarding veterinary legislation and the rules and regulations governing the veterinary profession in his/her own state, province, region and/or country;
- understand and apply high standards of veterinary medical ethics in carrying out day-to-day duties;
- provide leadership to society on ethical considerations involved in the use and care of animals by humans.



2.10. General certification procedures

Certification means an official document, completed by an authorised veterinarian, for purposes of verifying the health or sanitary status of animals and animal products, respectively, most often prior to transport.

Veterinarians are responsible to certify the health status of an animal or herd in private practice or as an element of official certification.

Specific learning objectives for this competency include the Day 1 veterinary graduate being able to:

- examine and monitor an animal or a group of animals with a view to certifying freedom from specified diseases or conditions according to established procedures;
- fill out, sign and provide health certificates according to the national rules.

2.11. Communication skills

Effective communication skills are as important to success in veterinary medicine as are technical skills. In general, communication entails the exchange of information between various individual, institutional and public audiences for purposes of informing, guiding and motivating action. The application of the science and technique of communication involves modulating messages according to situations, objectives and target audiences.

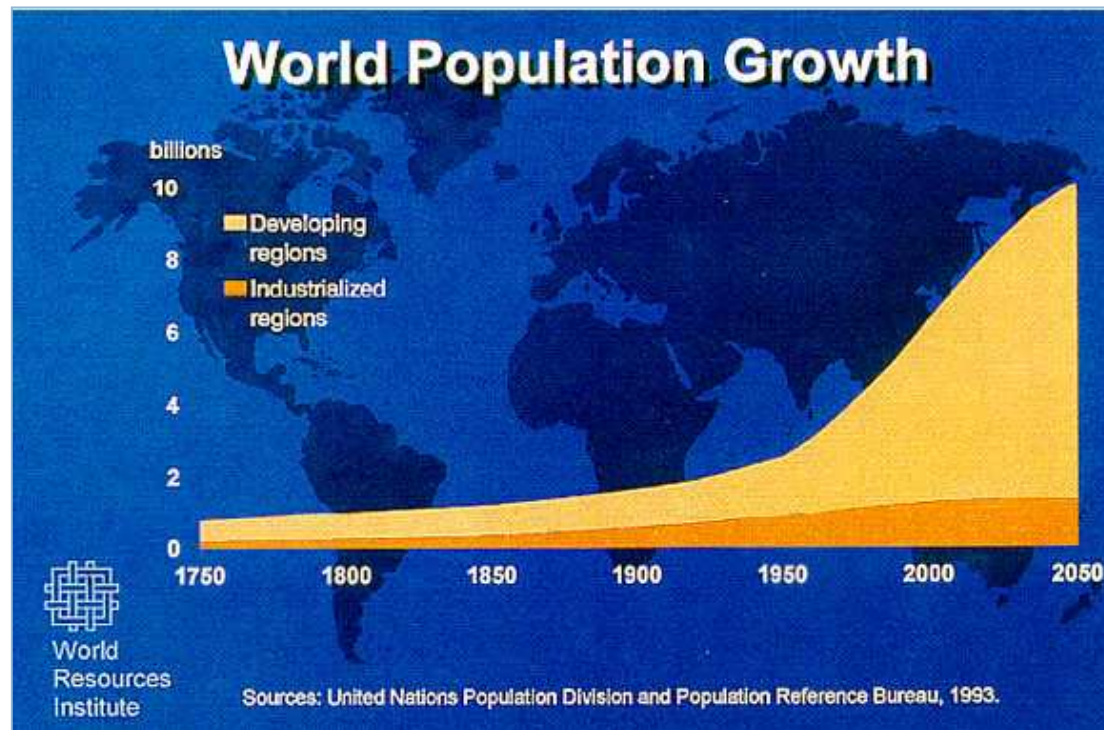
Specific learning objectives for this competency include the Day 1 veterinary graduate being able to:

- communicate technical information in a way that the general public can understand;
- communicate effectively with fellow health professionals to exchange scientific and technical information and practical experience.



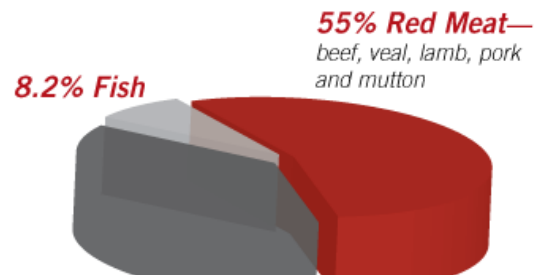
NUEVOS RETOS GLOBALES

- Incremento de la población mundial: más de 7 mil millones en 2011 (9 mil en 2050...)

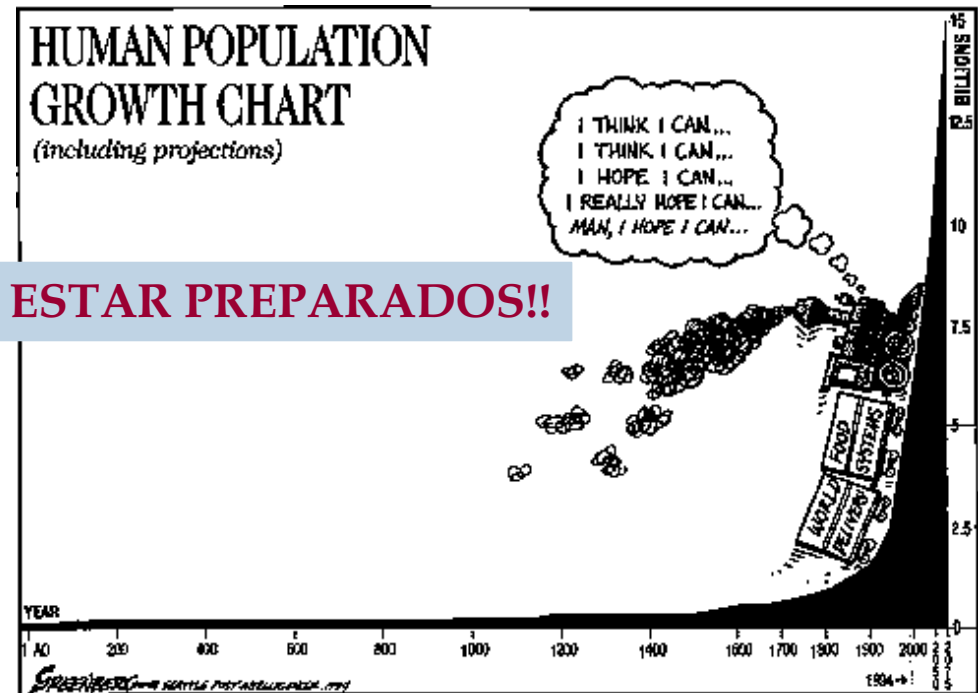


NUEVOS RETOS GLOBALES

- Producir mejores alimentos para todos (más proteínas animales en países en desarrollo)
 - ▣ Mayor intensificación de la producción animal
 - ▣ Mayor especialización ganadera



¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!



NUEVOS RETOS GLOBALES

- Cambio climático
 - ▣ Mejorar la productividad pero
 - ▣ Asegurar la sostenibilidad de la producción animal
 - Económica
 - Medioambiental

¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!



NUEVOS RETOS GLOBALES

- Competencia por los recursos primarios (tierra, energía, agua)

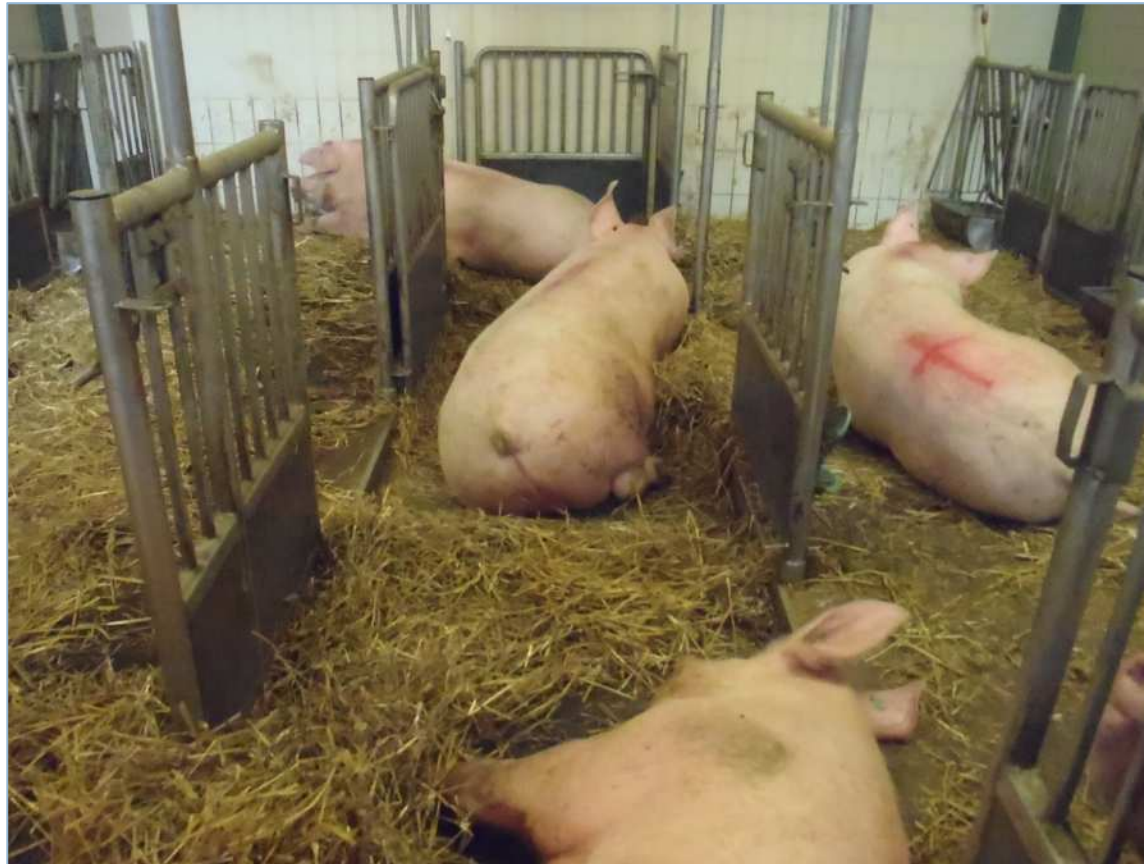


MAYORES COSTES DE PRODUCCIÓN



NUEVOS RETOS GLOBALES

- Nueva ética de consumo: precio justo, bienestar animal, protección biodiversidad



BIENESTAR ANIMAL

- Animales libres
 - ▣ de hambre y sed
 - ▣ de malestar
 - ▣ de dolor, lesiones o enfermedad
 - ▣ para expresar su comportamiento normal
 - ▣ de miedo y tensión

Necesidad de formación en bienestar a ganaderos, ciudadanos, niños, veterinarios clínicos, ONGs



¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!

EUROPA: MERCADO LIBRE SI, PERO SEGURO

- El más grande importador/exportador de alimentos
- 2010: 78 mil M € en alimentos y bebidas importados/73 mil M € exportados
- Enfermedades animales: impacto negativo en la producción (-20%), en el mercado de la UE y en la economía.
- Límite al movimiento en casos de riesgo sanitario, medioambiental o de necesidad de protección al consumidor



NUEVOS RETOS EN LA UE

□ Armonizar la legislación sobre:

- ▣ Condiciones para el mercado y la importación
- ▣ Estándares de higiene en los establecimientos de alimentación
- ▣ Inspecciones veterinarias: control de fronteras, control de mercados intracomunitarios
- ▣ Medidas mínimas en los brotes de enfermedades graves
- ▣ Dianas de **¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!**
- ▣ Controles oficiales en toda la cadena alimentaria
- ▣ Vigilancia y monitorización de patógenos
- ▣ Declaración y riesgo de las enfermedades
- ▣ Identificación y registro de animales



NUEVOS RETOS EN LA UE

- Mejorar la prevención y preparación frente a una crisis (prevenir es mejor que curar)
 - Sistemas electrónicos
 - control del comercio y la importación (TRACES),
 - Certificación electrónica,
 - Nuevo sistema de información de las enfermedades animales (ADIS)
 - Identificación electrónica de animales
 - Mejora de la preparación
 - Refuerzo de los bancos de vacunas (FMD)
 - Gestión de riesgos en terceros países
 - Mejora de los controles oficiales a la importación
 - Mejor preparación de los profesionales en seguridad alimentaria

¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!



NUEVOS RETOS EN LA UE

Enfermedades transfronterizas

- Brucelosis
- Enfermedad de Newcastle
- Fiebre Aftosa
- Fiebre del Valle del Rift
- Influenza Aviar Altamente Patógena
- Peste bovina
- Peste Porcina Clásica
- Peste Porcina Africana
- Peste de Pequeños Rumiantes
- Pleuroneumonía Contagiosa Bovina
- Rabia

- Epidémicas
- Muy contagiosas/transmisibles
- Potencial de diseminación muy rápida
- Graves consecuencias socio-económicas, sanitarias
- Amenaza a la seguridad alimentaria

¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!



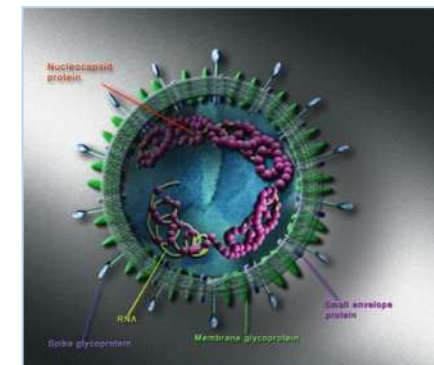
NUEVOS RETOS EN LA UE

□ Enfermedades emergentes

- 60% de patógenos humanos son zoonóticos
- 75% de enfermedades emergentes son zoonóticas
- 80% de agentes potenciales en bioterrorismo son zoonóticos

¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!

- Lengua azul en Europa
- Influenza H1N1
- Influenza aviar H5N1
-



NUEVOS RETOS EN LA UE

- Papel de la fauna silvestre



¡¡LOS VETERINARIOS DEBEN ESTAR PREPARADOS!!

NUEVOS RETOS EN LA UE

- La crisis económica o cómo usar mejor los recursos



NUEVOS RETOS EN LA UE

- Mayor colaboración, mejor comunicación
 - ▣ Organizaciones mundiales: OIE, FAO, OMS
 - ▣ Facultades de Veterinaria
 - Conferencias de la UE (EU veterinary week)
 - 2008: Bioseguridad
 - 2009: One Health
 - 2010: Trazabilidad
 - 2011: Manejo de las crisis en la cadena alimentaria
 - 2012: El coste de la sanidad animal
 - Acercamiento a otros profesionales de la salud, ganaderos, ciudadanos



Praia de Concheiras. Baiona. Galicia



¿QUÉ SE ESPERA DEL VETERINARIO?

- FUNCIONES CLÁSICAS
 - Clínica: mascotas y/o animales de producción
 - Servicios Veterinarios Oficiales
 - ▣ Sanidad
 - ▣ Agricultura
 - ▣ Pesca
 - Industria e Institutos de Investigación
 - Educación
 - Medio Ambiente



UN MÉDICO MÁS CUALIFICADO

- Mayor valor del animal como individuo (mascotas, caballos)
- Demanda de servicios médicos especializados como en medicina humana
- Necesidad de especialización y formación continua (LLL)
- Mayores costes en seguros y demandas
- Medicina más preventiva que curativa
- Perfil genético, evitar riesgos de enfermedad o alteraciones graves, alimentación terapéutica



EL VETERINARIO DE EXPLOTACIÓN

- El médico de animales tradicional conocedor de los animales sanos y enfermos *vs* Prevenir mejor que curar
- Capaz de evaluar y asesorar el bienestar animal para mejorarlo, denunciar abusos
- Responsable de la vigilancia y control de las enfermedades
- Que ejerza la medicina de la población basada en analíticas y datos epidemiológicos
- Supervisor de servicios técnicos
- Llevando a cabo análisis de riesgos de enfermedad
- Colaborando con las facultades y organismos profesionales
- Con cierta formación científica



¿QUÉ SE ESPERA DEL VETERINARIO?

- El veterinario del futuro **no ha de ser un simple clínico**, siempre ocupado en la salud animal de todas las especies
- Ha de ser un profesional sanitario con **gran confianza en si mismo**, al servicio de la sociedad, capaz **de resolver problemas e integrarse en grupos multidisciplinares**, de ejercer un **pensamiento crítico y autocrítico**
- Deberá ser el profesional clave **para asesorar en la cadena alimentaria y en el desarrollo de sistemas de producción sostenibles**
- Un especialista en salud y bienestar animal promoviendo el concepto **One Health** (zoonosis, resistencia antimicrobiana, seguridad alimentaria)
- Nuevas funciones sociales en alza: **consejero, formador, consultor, evaluador**

RETOS PARA LAS FACULTADES

- ❑ Aceptar y dar respuesta a las demandas sociales
- ❑ Ofertar títulos de calidad (valor añadido): grado, Máster, doctorado.
- ❑ Colaborar en la docencia de programas de especialización (Diplomados) (EBVS)
- ❑ Sub-especialización de las facultades?



RETOS PARA LAS FACULTADES

- ❑ Ofrecer experiencia investigadora y servicios a nuestros graduados en los primeros años tras la graduación
- ❑ Abrir la mente del estudiante hacia la medicina comparada multiespecies
- ❑ Mayor énfasis del bienestar animal en la producción, clínica, transporte, sacrificio
- ❑ Mejorar la docencia transversal fomentando el concepto One Health de interacción animales-humanos-medio ambiente



RETOS PARA LAS FACULTADES

- Personal académico más flexible
- Introducir nuevos conocimientos y competencias en el plan de estudios
- Demasiadas cosas para enseñar y aprender!! debemos priorizar y decidir lo que debemos recortar
- Evaluación externa (con consecuencias) de la formación de nuestros graduados (*outcome assessment*)
- Aceptar, aplicar y promover los sistemas de garantía de calidad
- Permitir la influencia de agentes externos para mejorar

**... Producir veterinarios
capaces de APRENDER
CON AUTONOMÍA**

FACULTADES DE VETERINARIA + COLEGIOS PROFESIONALES

- Favorecer la adaptación al primer empleo
- Aportar experiencias positivas del trabajo con animales de producción
- Ofertar trabajos atractivos de veterinario en formación
- Ofrecer cursos de formación continua
 - ▣ Garantía de acceso a formación continua de calidad, actualizada y regular.
 - ▣ Programas formativos acreditados



EVALUACIÓN EAEVE

NUEVO SOP → más próximo al AVMA

- ▣ Una sola fase de evaluación: de 13 a 10 estándares
- ▣ 2 nuevos estándares:
 - *outcome assessment*
 - *quality assessment*
- ▣ Cada 7 años para evitar las evaluaciones nacionales
- ▣ Informe bianual sobre los 10 estándares







Muralla romana de Lugo, siglo I d.C. Patrimonio de la Humanidad