



The Future of Veterinary Medical Education

Andrew T. Maccabe, DVM, MPH, JD
Chief Executive Officer

International Conference on Veterinary Eligibility and Education

Tokyo

November 21, 2018



International Membership

49 Veterinary Medical Colleges

- 30 in the United States
- 5 in Canada
- 6 in Europe
- 5 in Australia and New Zealand
- 3 in Mexico and the Caribbean

25 Affiliate Members

- 14 Departments of Veterinary Science and Comparative Medicine
- 11 Colleges of Veterinary Medicine not accredited by COE

- 
- A map of Asia and Australia is shown in the background of the list. The landmasses are highlighted in orange, while the surrounding oceans are blue. Black dots are placed on the map to indicate the locations of various international members. A white text box is overlaid on the map, containing a list of member institutions.
- University of Tokyo, Japan
 - Seoul National University, Korea
 - City University of Hong Kong
 - Ripah International University, Pakistan
 - University of Lahore, Pakistan
 - United Arab Emirates University

- Veterinary Schools and Colleges
- Departments of Veterinary Science
- Departments of Comparative Medicine
- Other Veterinary Medical Institutions
- Affiliate Veterinary Schools and Colleges

ASIA & AUSTRALIA



Mission Statement

AAVMC promotes and protects the health of people, animals and the environment by advancing veterinary medical education and providing new generations of veterinarians with the scientific knowledge and skills to meet the evolving needs of a changing world





Areas of Emphasis

Education

Providing quality care for people and animals in a rapidly changing world demands educational excellence

Research

Veterinary medicine plays an essential role in basic and applied research that advances animal and human health

Recruitment

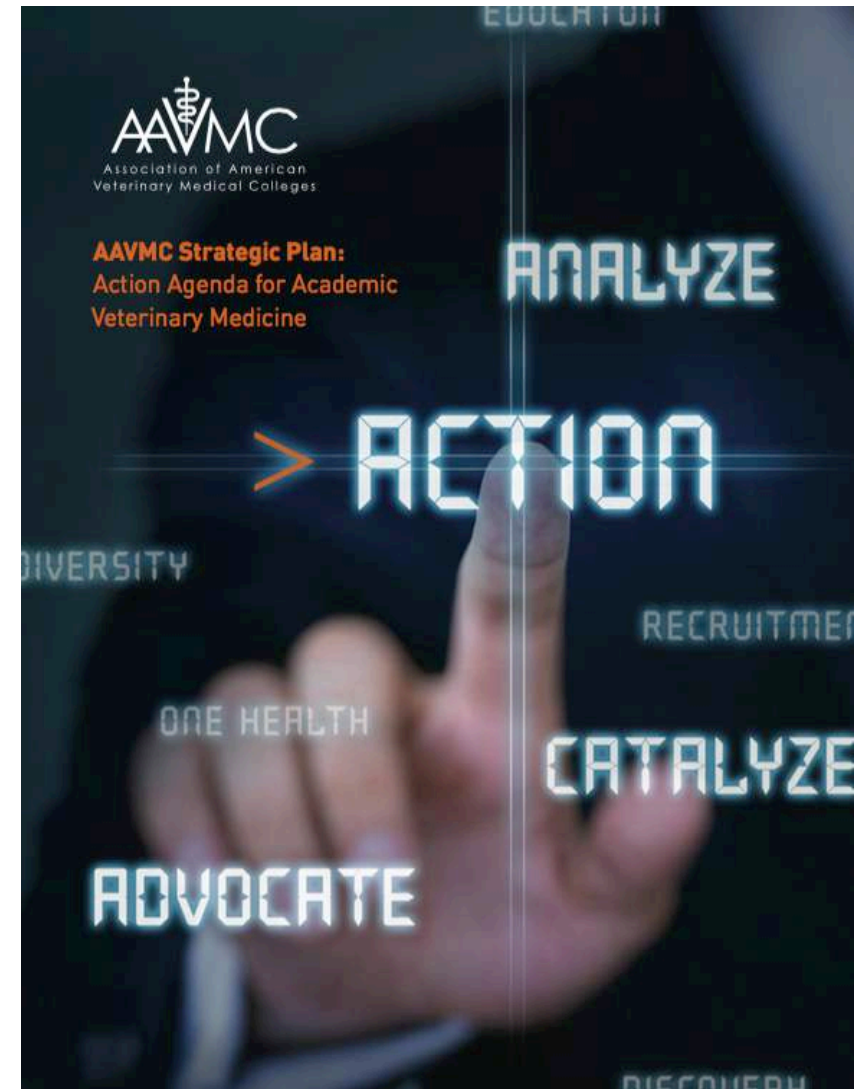
Veterinary medicine requires the best and brightest students from many different backgrounds

Diversity

Achieving greater diversity and raising awareness of diversity-related issues improves quality of care

One Health

Creating synergy among animal health, human health and the environment to address Global Grand Challenges





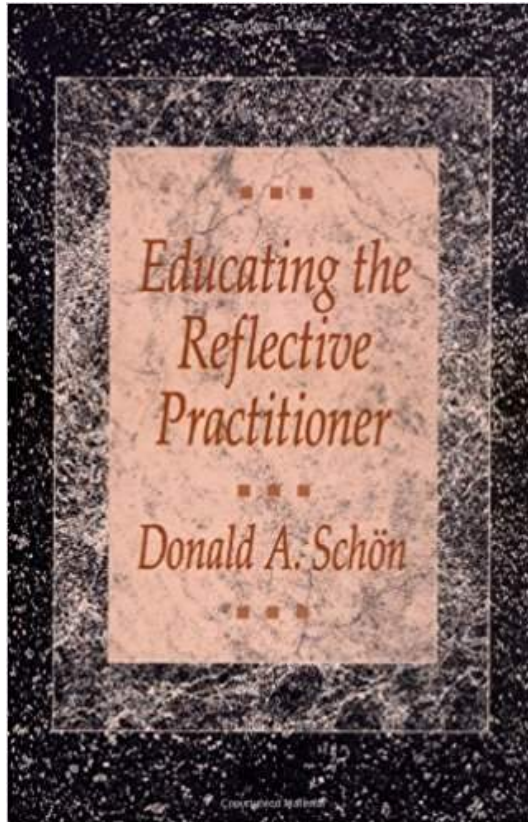
Achieving Educational Excellence

Providing quality care for people and animals in a rapidly changing world demands educational excellence

- Facilitate instructional excellence
 - Veterinary Educators Collaborative (VEC)
 - Primary Care Veterinary Educators (PCVE)
- Train today's veterinarians for tomorrow's challenges
 - Competency Based Veterinary Education (CBVE)
 - Entrustable Professional Activities (EPA)
- Foster international engagement
 - Council on International Veterinary Medical Education (CIVME)



The Social Contract



In return for access to their extraordinary knowledge in matters of great human importance, **society has granted professionals** a mandate for control in their fields of specialization, a high degree of autonomy in their practice, and a license to determine who shall assume the mantle of professional authority

Donald Schon, *Educating the Reflective Practitioner* (1987)

The Social Contract



The public has granted us extraordinary and exclusive dispensation to administer drugs to people, even to the point of unconsciousness, to cut them open, to do what would otherwise be considered assault, because we do so on their behalf – to save their lives and provide them comfort.

Atul Gawande, *Better* (2007)

Is the veterinary medical profession meeting its end of the bargain?

Are we **benevolent guardians**
of knowledge and expertise,
providing accessible care?



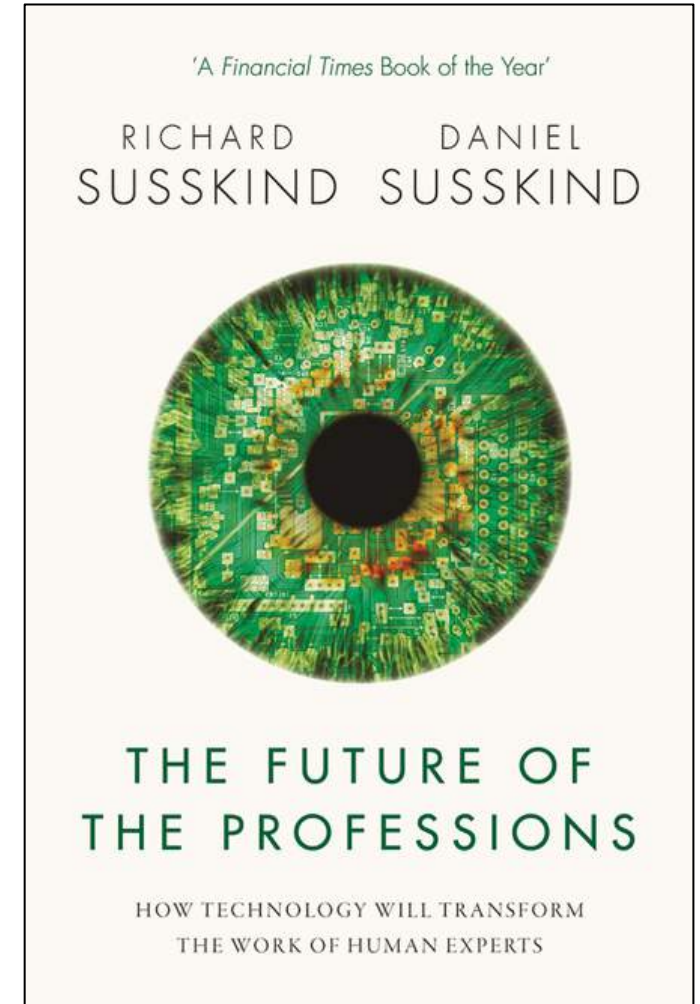
Are we **jealous gatekeepers**,
fencing off services in a legal
monopoly that limits competition?



The Future of the Professions

- Expertise (specialized knowledge) is the most important characteristic of the professions
- Knowledge is now widely accessible and is becoming democratized
- Technology will change the way the public gets access to professional expertise

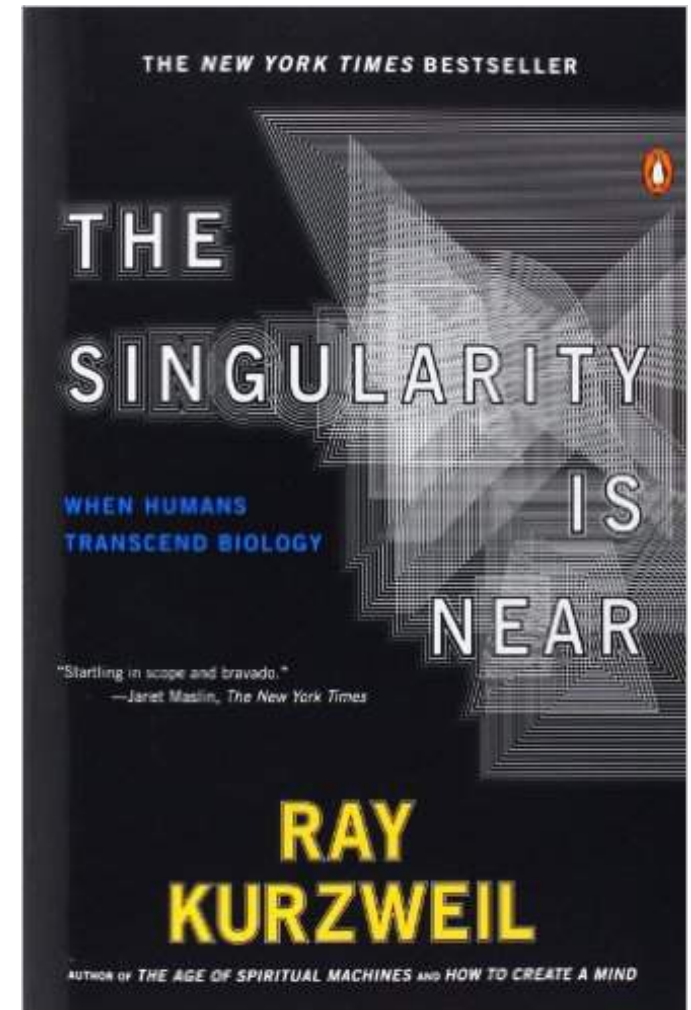
Increasingly capable systems



The Role of Technology

- **Exponential increase** in technologies like computers, genetics, nanotechnology, robotics, and artificial intelligence
- **Technological singularity** in the year 2045, a point where progress is so rapid it outstrips humans' ability to comprehend it

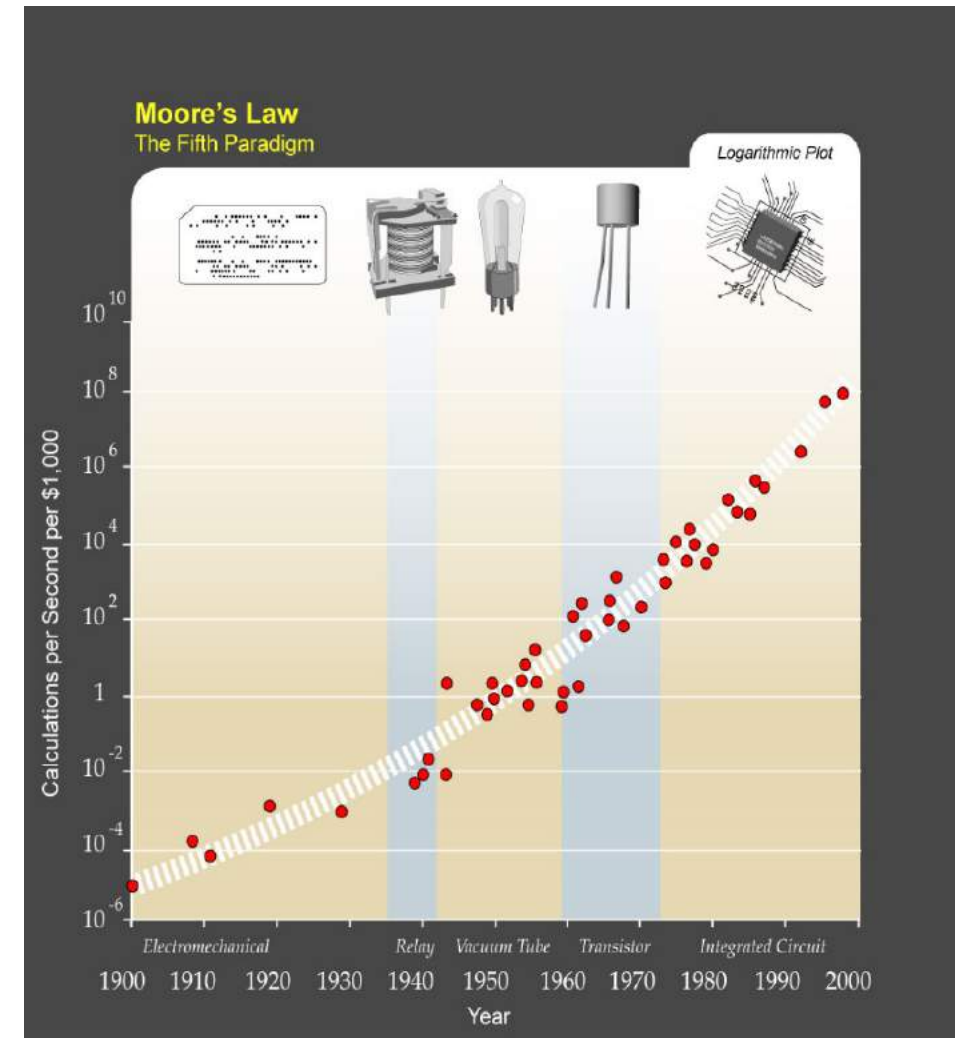
Law of Accelerating Returns



The Role of Technology

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- **Technological singularity** in the year 2045, a point where progress is so rapid it outstrips humans' ability to comprehend it

Law of Accelerating Returns



1 The accelerating pace of change ...



2 ... and exponential growth in computing power ...

Computer technology, shown here climbing dramatically by powers of 10, is now progressing more each hour than it did in its entire first 90 years

COMPUTER RANKINGS

By calculations per second per \$1,000



Analytical engine
Never fully built, Charles Babbage's invention was designed to solve computational and logical problems



Colossus
The electronic computer, with 1,500 vacuum tubes, helped the British crack German codes during WW II



UNIVAC I
The first commercially marketed computer, used to tabulate the U.S. Census, occupied 943 cu. ft.

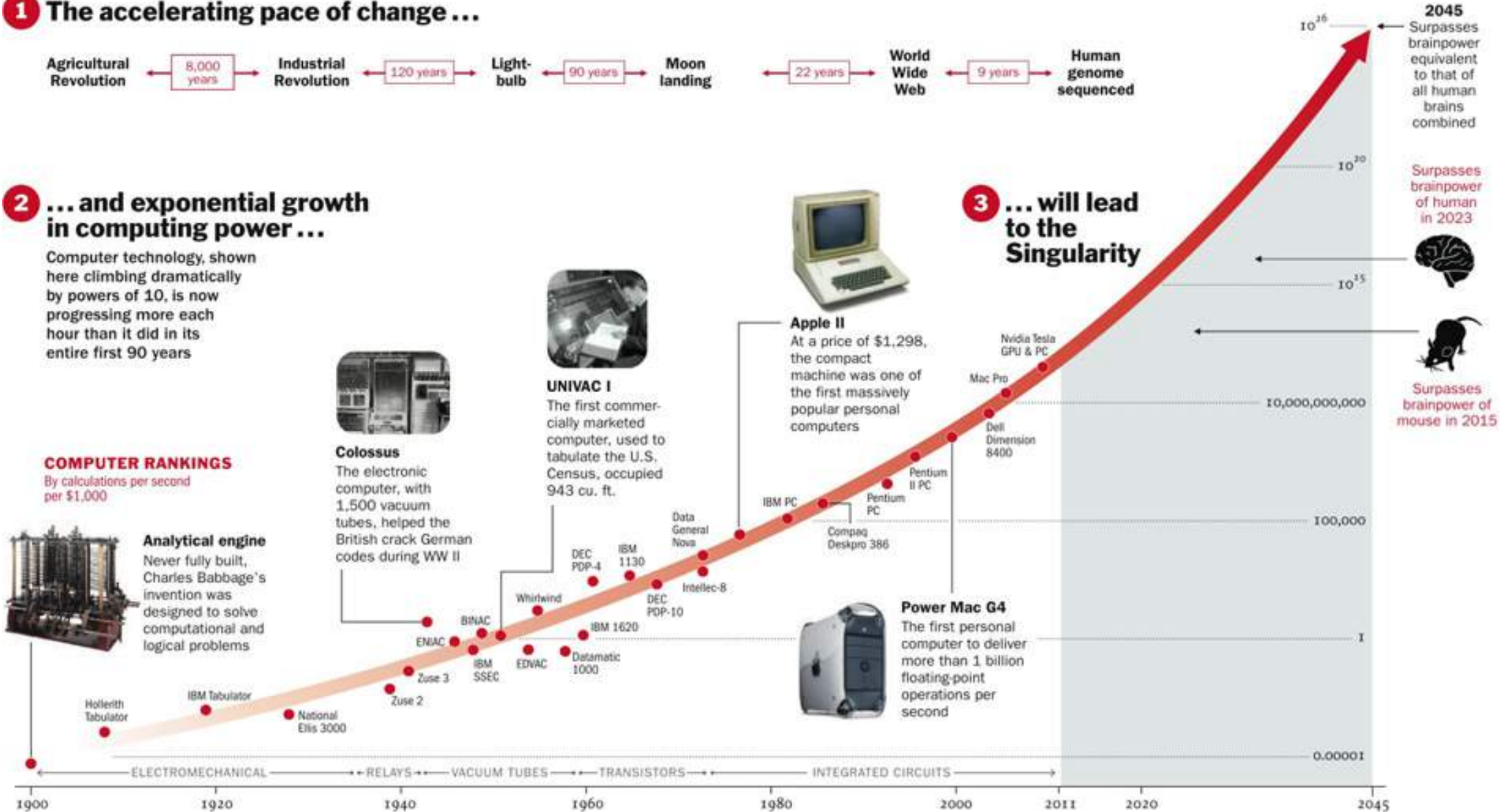


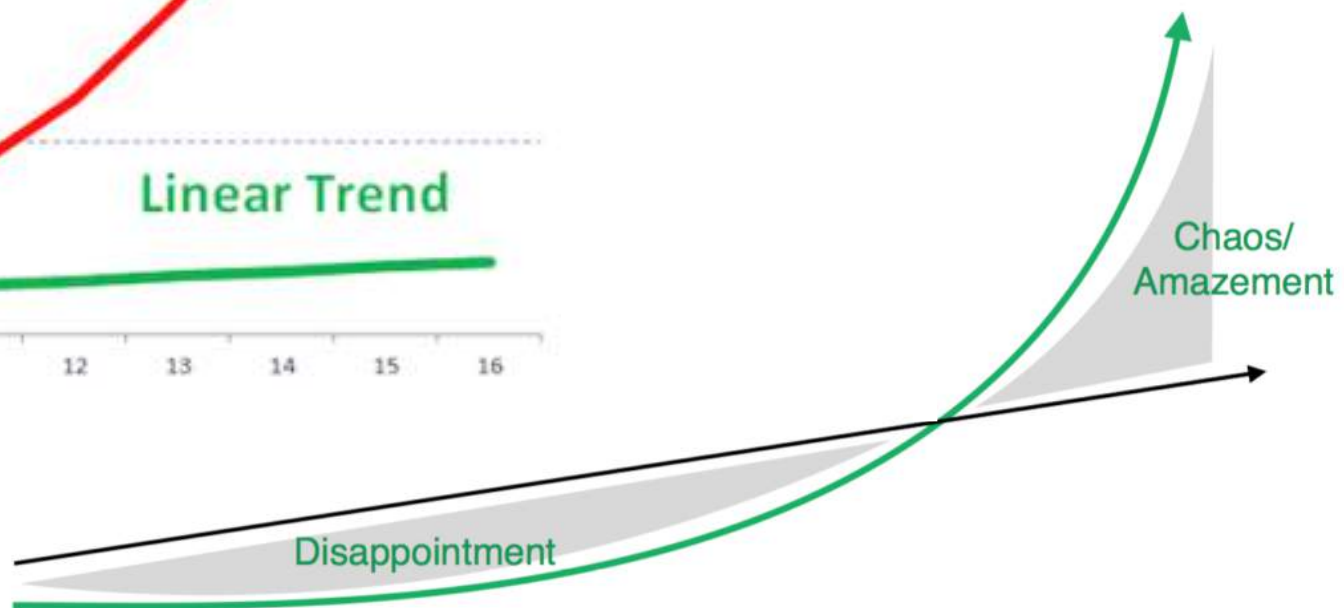
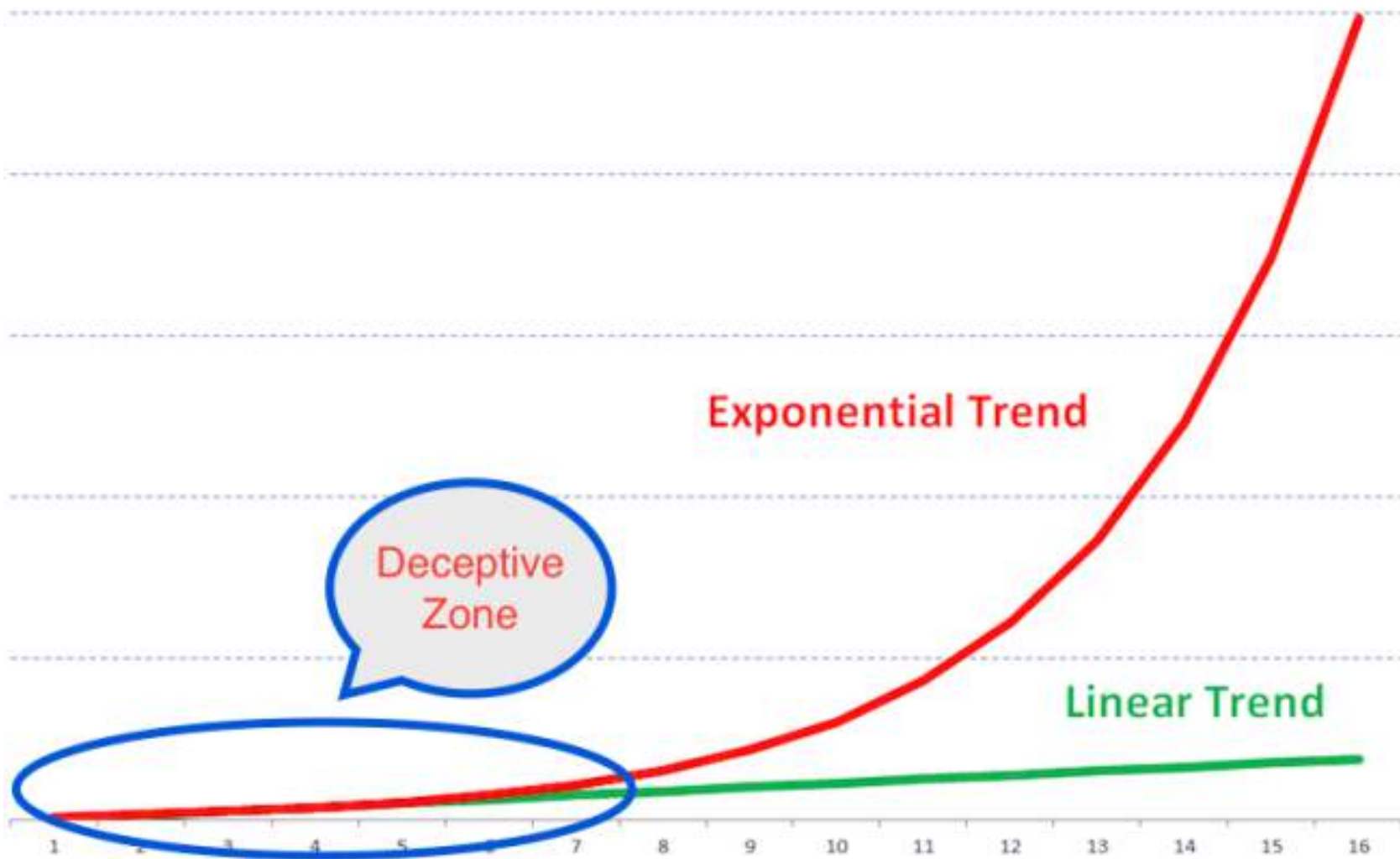
Apple II
At a price of \$1,298, the compact machine was one of the first massively popular personal computers



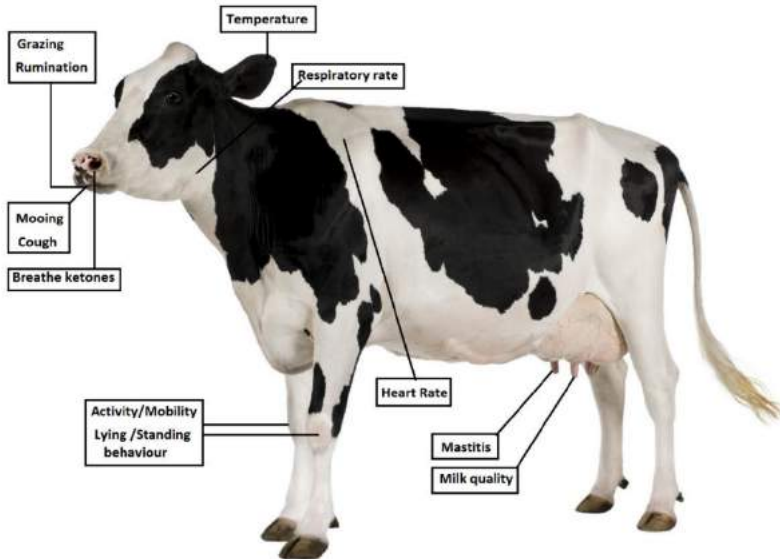
Power Mac G4
The first personal computer to deliver more than 1 billion floating-point operations per second

3 ... will lead to the Singularity





The Future of Healthcare



Telehealth & Telemedicine in Veterinary Practice



Telehealth has arisen as one of the greatest opportunities and challenges facing medicine in this digital age. Using telemedicine in the delivery of veterinary medical services offers benefits for animal owners, patients and the profession. However, veterinary services must be provided with professionalism and adhering to the same standard of care, whether delivered in person or through electronic means.

The AVMA is committed to ensuring access to the convenience and benefits afforded by telemedicine, while promoting the responsible provision of high-quality veterinary medical care.

Telehealth Basics

What is telehealth? How is it different from telemedicine? Know these and other definitions, and get answers to frequently asked questions about all aspects of veterinary telehealth.

Telehealth and the VCPR

Delivery of veterinary medical care requires the existence of a Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR). Learn what compliance with the VCPR requirement looks like in the context of telehealth.

Steps to Implement Telemedicine

When deployed properly to support communication and care coordination, telemedicine may improve patient triage and clinical outcomes, and benefit patients, animal owners, and the veterinary practice. Follow these steps to implement telemedicine programs successfully in your practice.

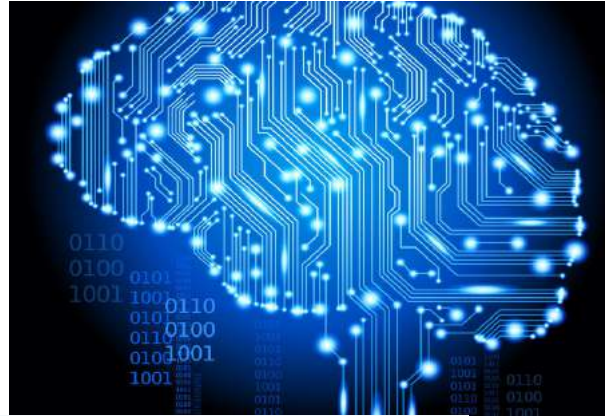
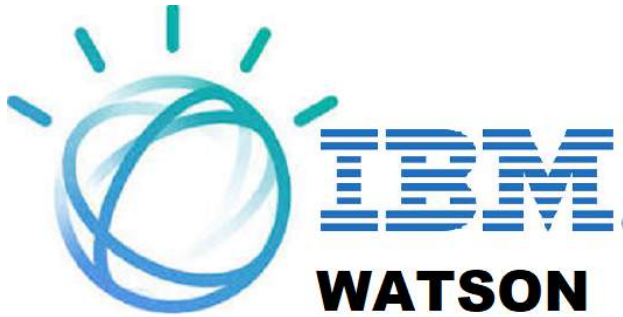
Service Models for Veterinary Telemedicine

Telemedicine is not a one-size-fits-all proposition. You can customize your program and services to fit the needs of your veterinary patients, clients and practice. Here, we outline and compare a variety of existing service models.

Case Study

Learn from your colleagues' experience. Here's how one veterinary team increased client compliance with post-surgical and hospice care recommendations by augmenting in-hospital care with telemedicine services.

The Future of Healthcare



IBM Watson for Genomics

Bringing the promise of precision medicine to more cancer patients, Watson can interpret genetic testing results faster and with greater accuracy than manual efforts. Our partnership with Quest Diagnostics means that all providers can potentially benefit, regardless of access to in-house sequencing.

IBM Watson for Oncology

Spend less time searching literature and more time caring for patients. Watson can provide clinicians with evidence-based treatment options based on expert training by Memorial Sloan Kettering (MSK) physicians.



THE NEW YORKER


ANNALS OF MEDICINE APRIL 3, 2017 ISSUE

A.I. VERSUS M.D.

What happens when diagnosis is automated?

By Siddhartha Mukherjee

The Future of Healthcare



YOMI®

Yomi® provides an unprecedented level of precision and control. Using haptic guidance and multisensory feedback, Yomi® helps you achieve the right location, angulation and depth to place the implant perfectly.

A robot implants 3D-printed teeth in a Chinese patient

A new age of autonomous robotic surgery is on the way, at least for some routine procedures



By Greg Nichols for Robotics | September 25, 2017 -- 09:25 GMT (02:25 PDT) | Topic: Robotics



The da Vinci Surgical System

The Future of Companionship

 OPEN MINDS

About

Markets ▾ Topics ▾ Resources

EXECUTIVE BRIEFING 01/30/2018 11:00 pm ET

Is Loneliness The Overlooked Social Determinant?



By Sarah C. Threnhauser, MPA



The contribution of animals to human welfare
Scientific and Technical Review, Vol. 37 (1)

Temple Grandin, ed., 2018



WE ARE THE HUMAN ANIMAL BOND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

HABRI believes in the powerful relationship between animals and people and the impact of this relationship on the health of individuals, families, and communities.

The Future of Food



GROWING FOOD WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE

Urban Agriculture

Moving food production from rural to urban areas reduces transportation costs, and allows fresher food to be delivered to the growing global urban population.



In 2015 alone, some 9.9% of the world's population engaged in some level of urban agriculture, producing about 17% of the world's food.



Most of this activity, is small scale and often sustenance farming. This is changing as technology is allowing for more compact agricultural infrastructure.

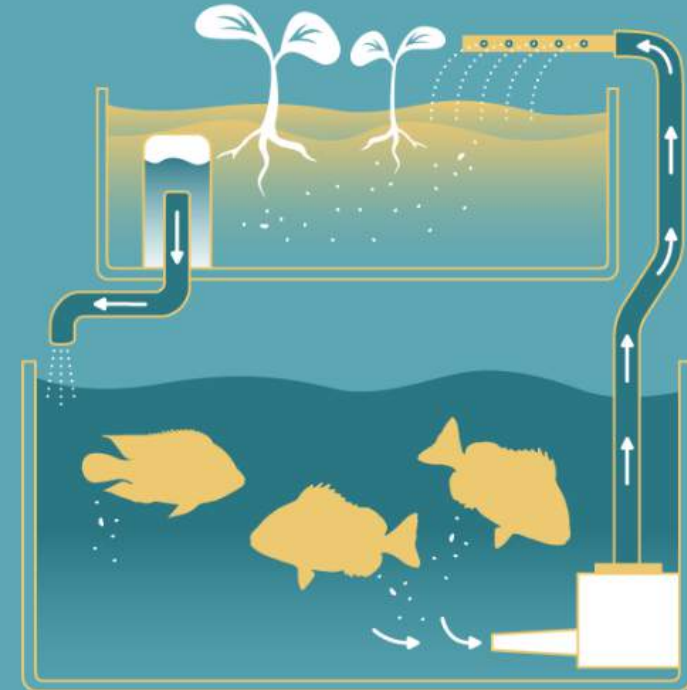
Aquaponics

Integration of fish farming (aquaculture) and soil-free agriculture (hydroponics) is a relatively new agricultural technology.

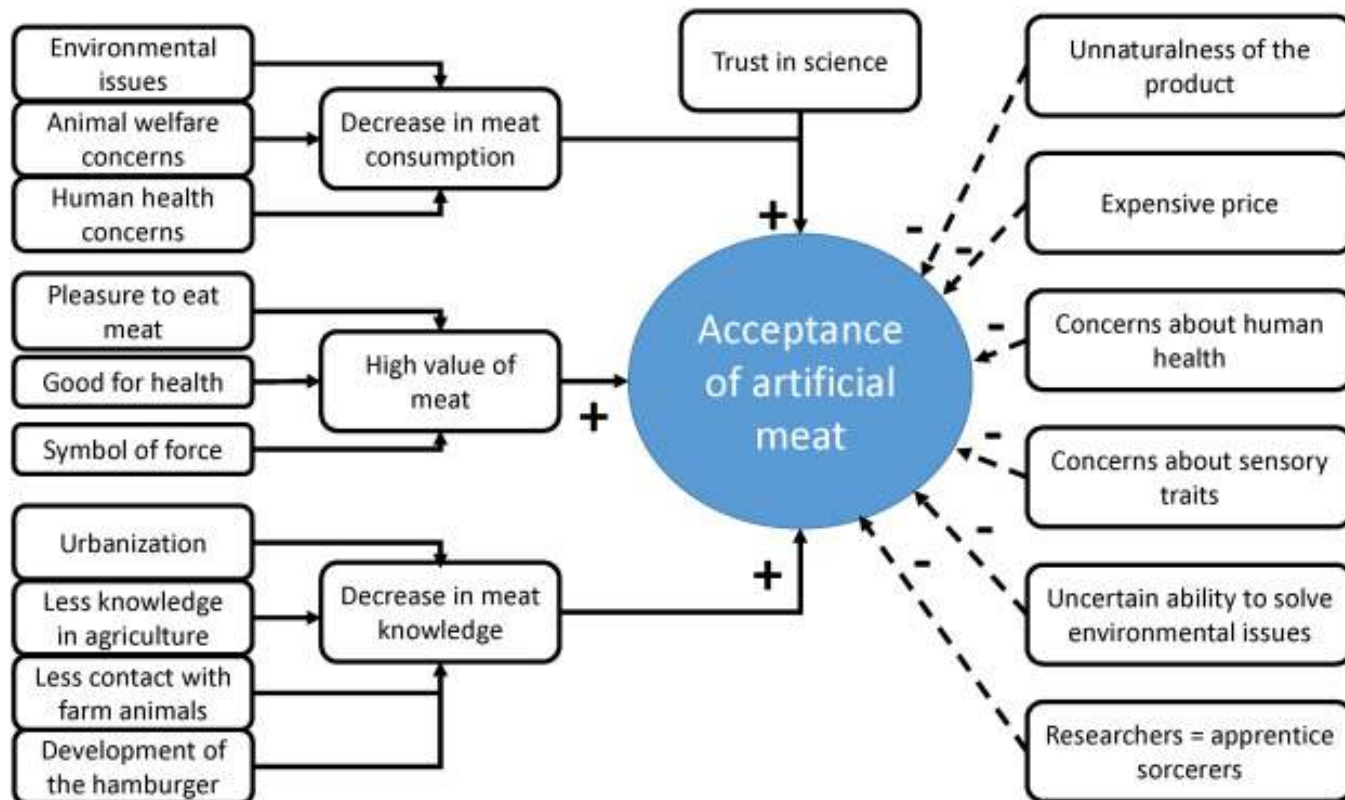
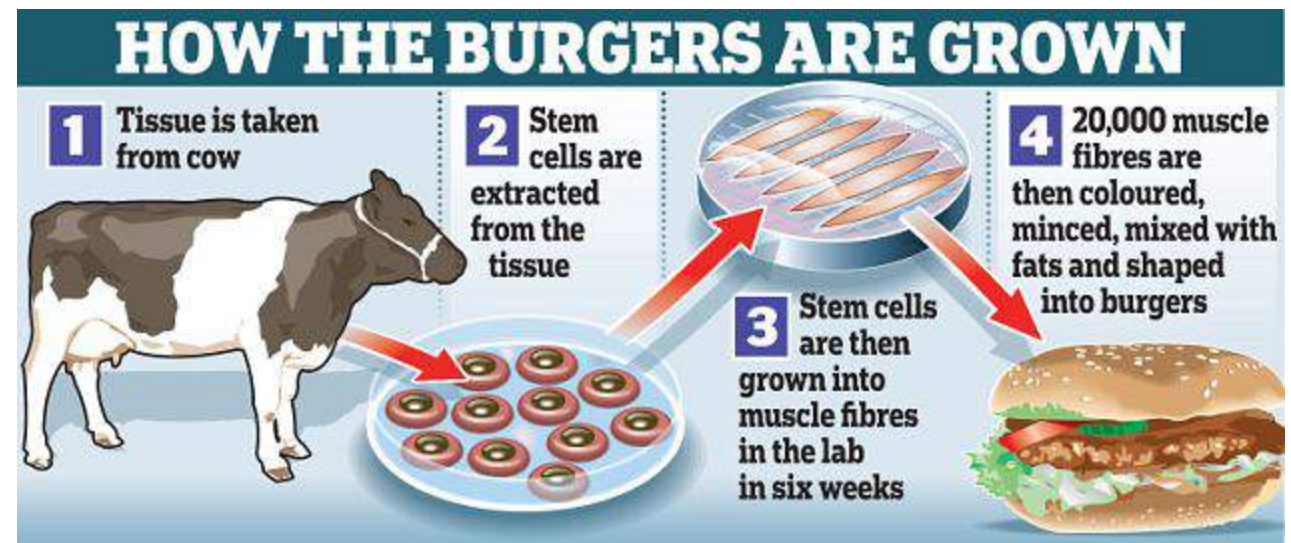
Fish convert their food into nutrients the plants can absorb, while the plants clean the water for the fish.

These systems take upwards of 18 months to 'age' as microbial colonies grow in the pipes, hydroponic media, and fish tank. They are the backbone of the system, making nutrients available to the plants and ensuring the water is filtered for the fish.

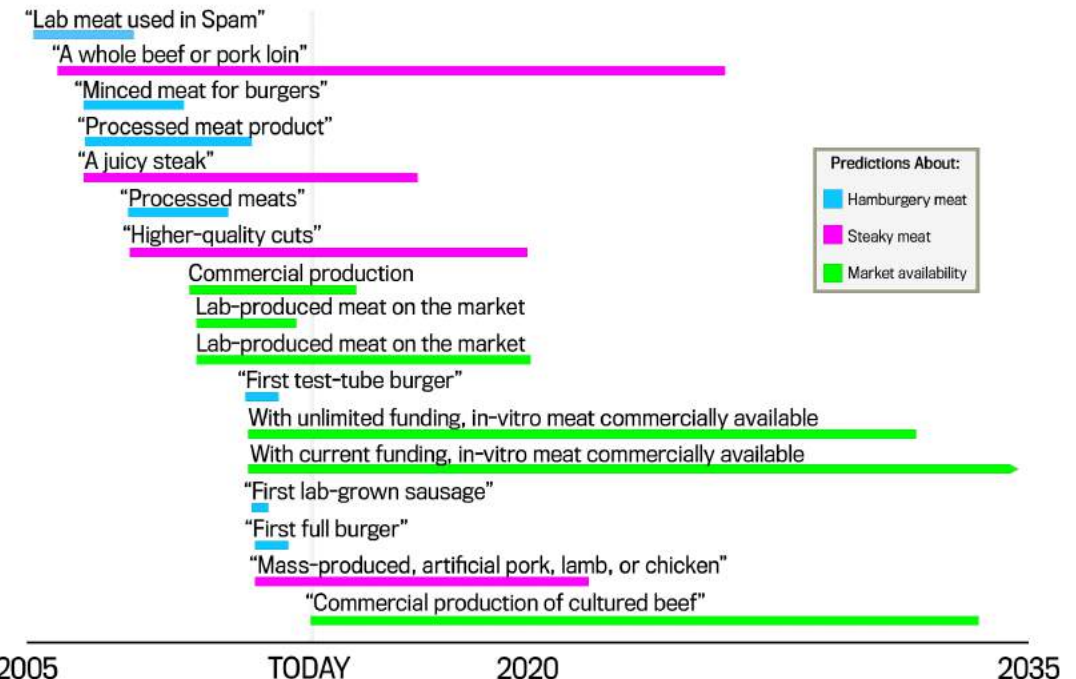
This uses water at almost half the rate as conventional farming while raising a significant amount of fish.



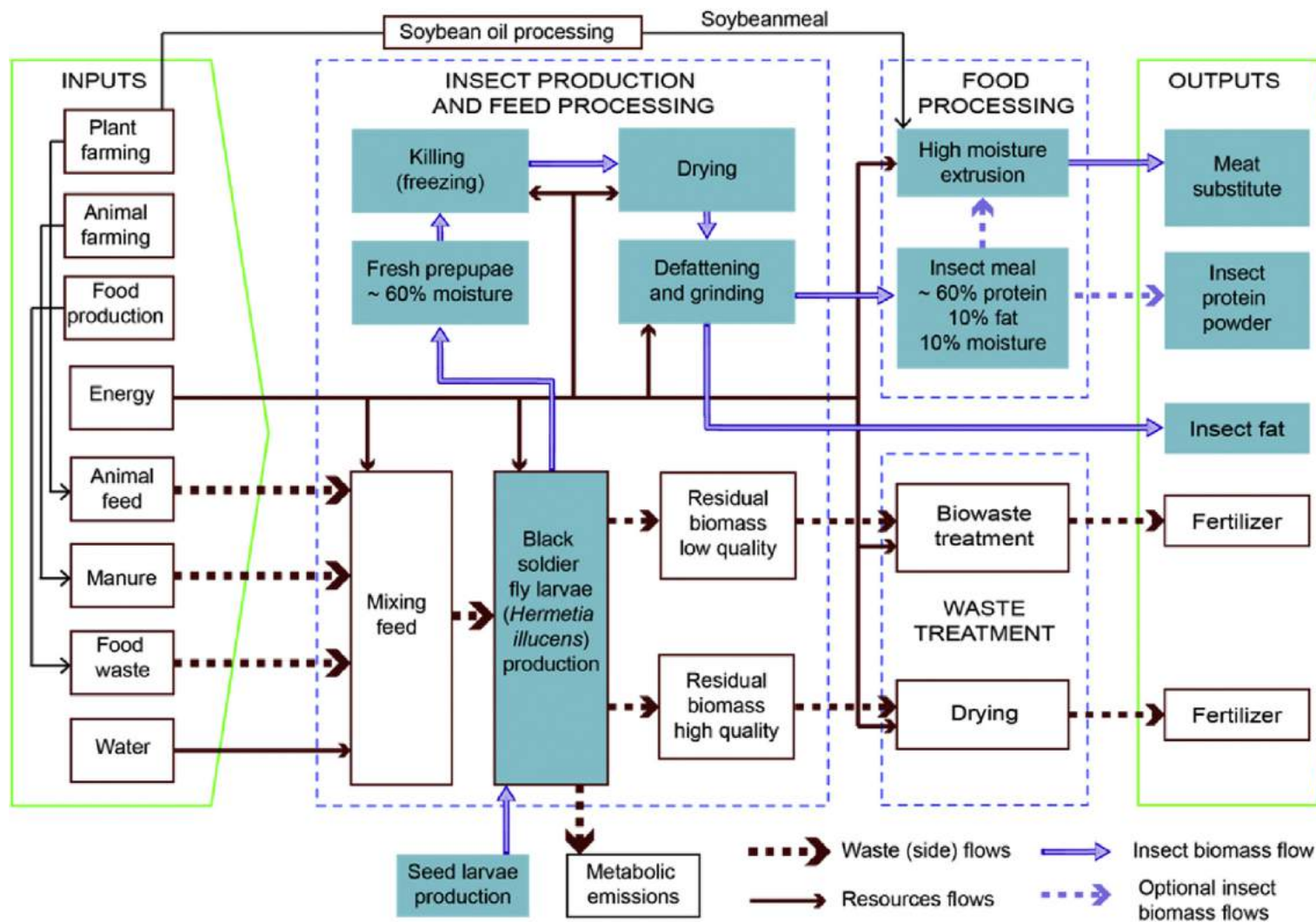
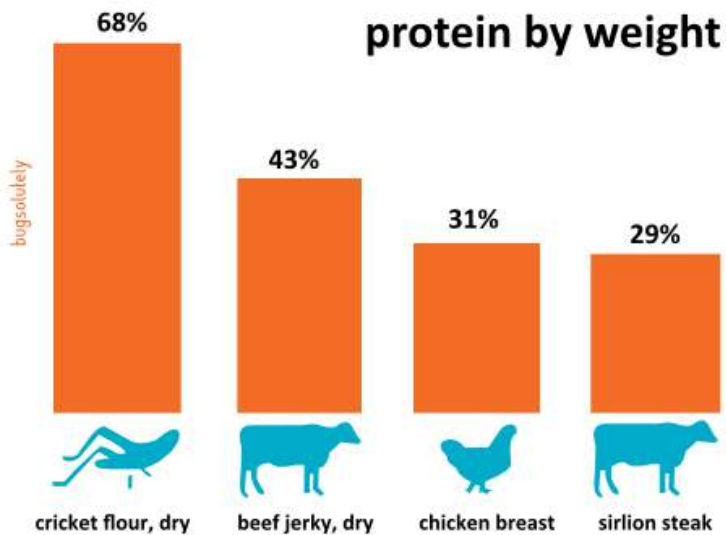
The Future of Food

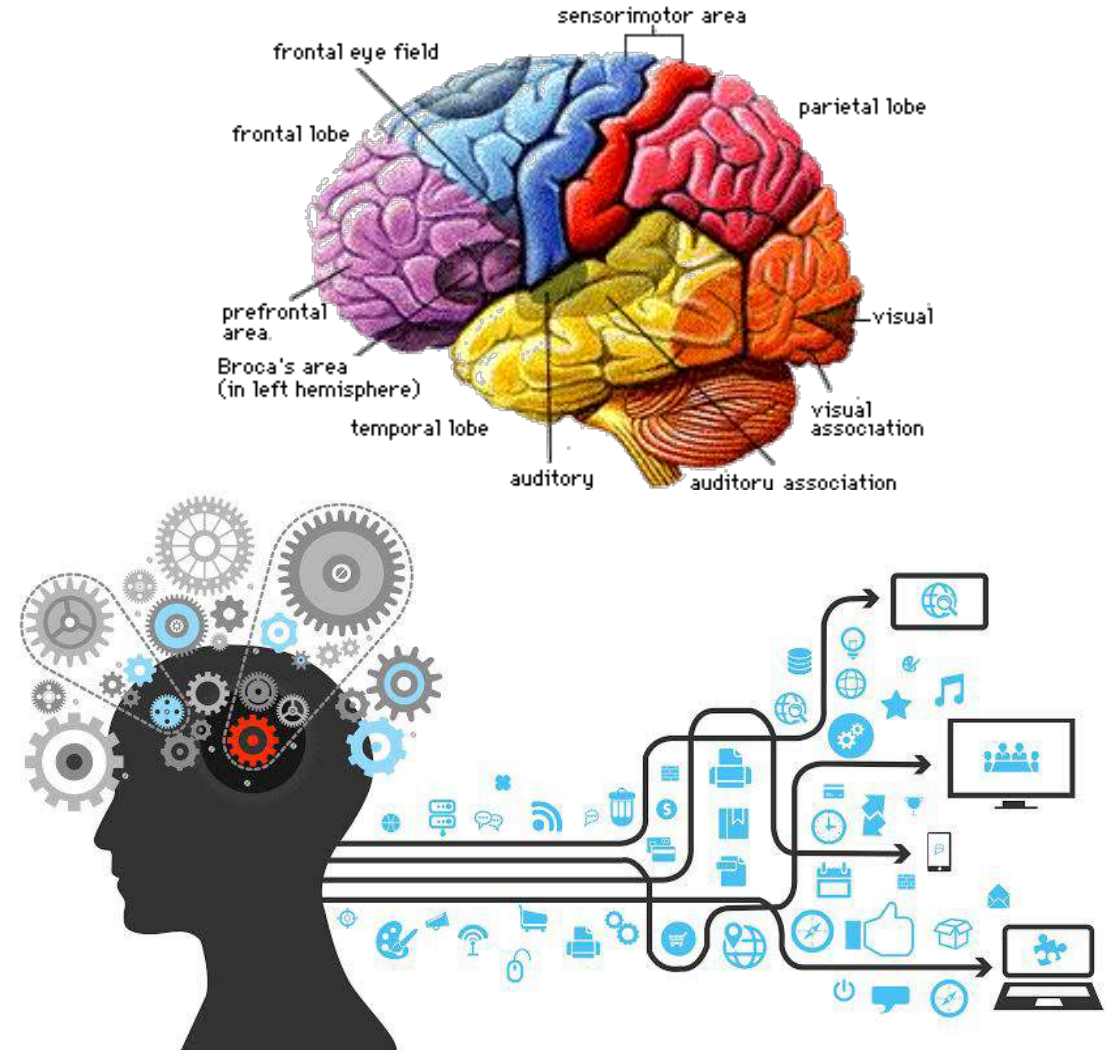


In-Vitro Meat Predictions 2005-2035



The Future of Food



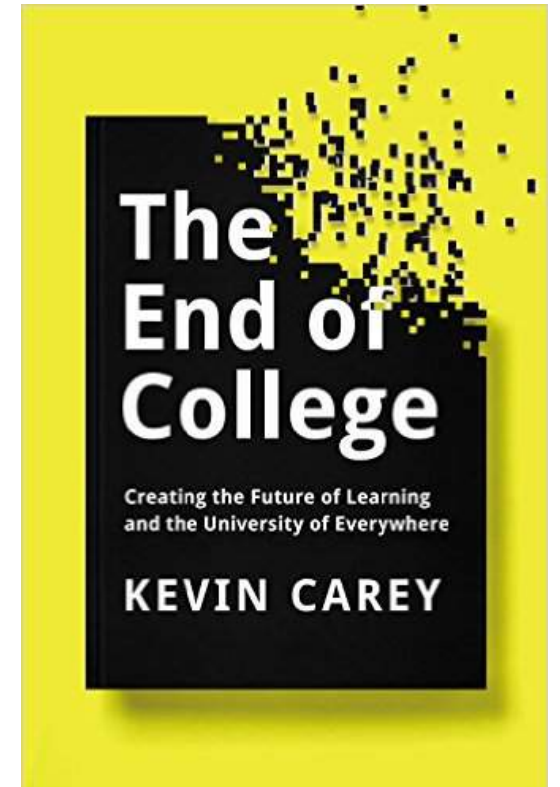


The Future of Higher Education

Higher education is ripe for disruptive innovation

- Not much has changed in 150 years
- Inefficient and conflicted
- Education is disfavored
- Innovation is stifled

Institutional isomorphism



The Future of Higher Education

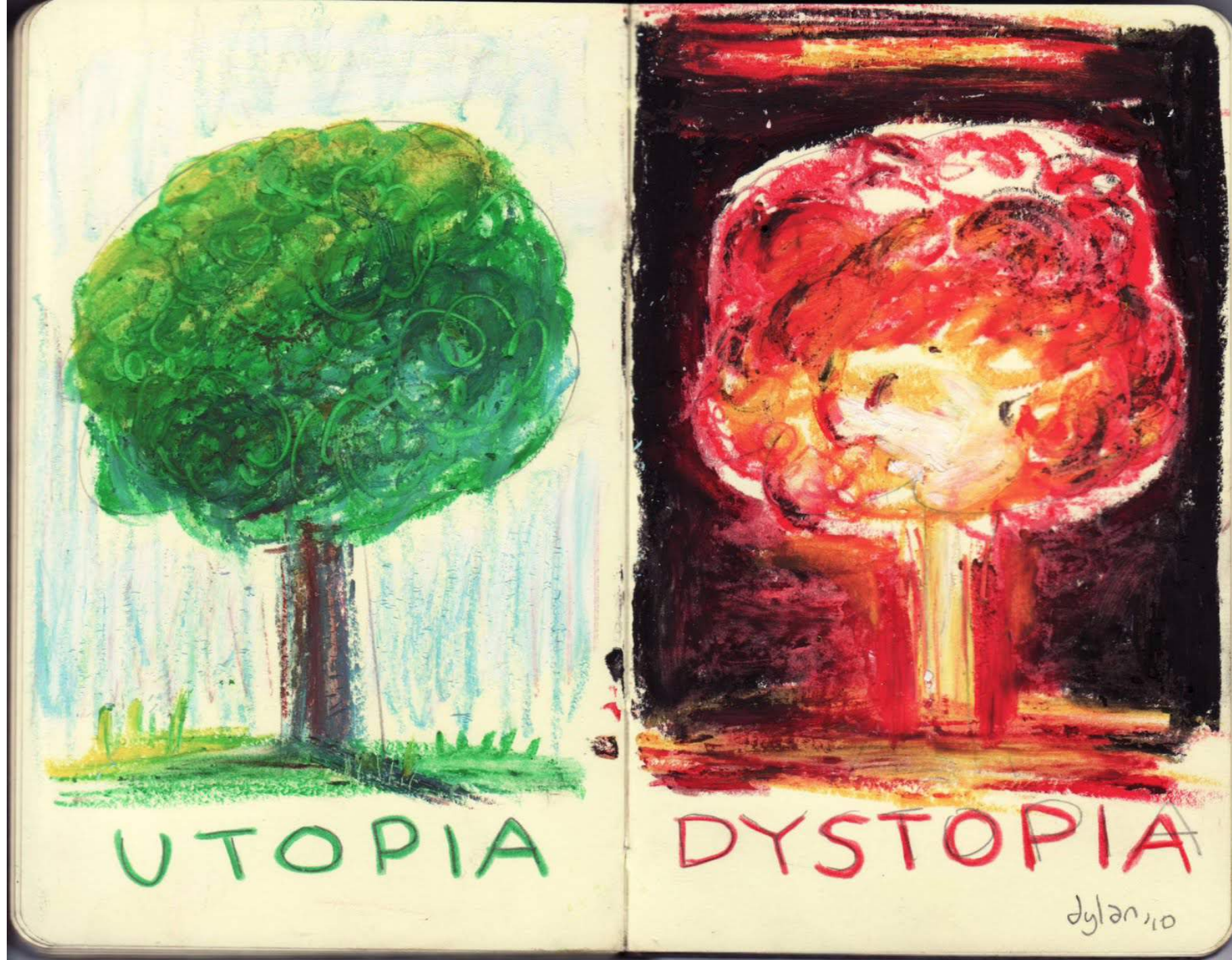
*What
technological
advancements
have changed
the nature of
education?*



Is this the end
of veterinary
school as we
know it?



Or is this an
opportunity
to reimagine
veterinary
medical
education?



The Future of Veterinary Medical Education

Competency based

Time variable

Open Loop

“Humanics”

Diversity





Competency-based Training and Assessment

“The intended output of a competency-based program is a health professional who can practice medicine at a defined level of proficiency, in accord with local conditions, with local needs”

- McGahie, W. C., *et al* (1978)

“Competency-based education is an approach to preparing professionals for practice that is fundamentally oriented to graduate outcome abilities and organized around competencies derived from an analysis of societal and patient needs.

- Frank, J.R., *et al* (2010)



Competency-based Training and Assessment

Focus on outcomes, emphasize abilities

Shift from time-based training to
competency-based assessment

Shift from faculty-centered teaching to
student-centered learning



Council on Education, Standard 11 Outcomes Assessment

~~Outcomes assessment measures that address the college mission must be developed and implemented. Outcomes assessment results must be used to improve the college programs.~~

~~*Approved June 2002*~~

Outcomes of the DVM program must be measured, analyzed, and considered to improve the program. Student achievement during the pre-clinical and clinical curriculum and after graduation must be included in outcome assessment.

Veterinary graduates must have the basic scientific knowledge, skills, and values to provide entry-level health care, independently, at the time of graduation. At a minimum, graduates must be competent in providing entry-level health care for a variety of animal species.

Approved September 2011



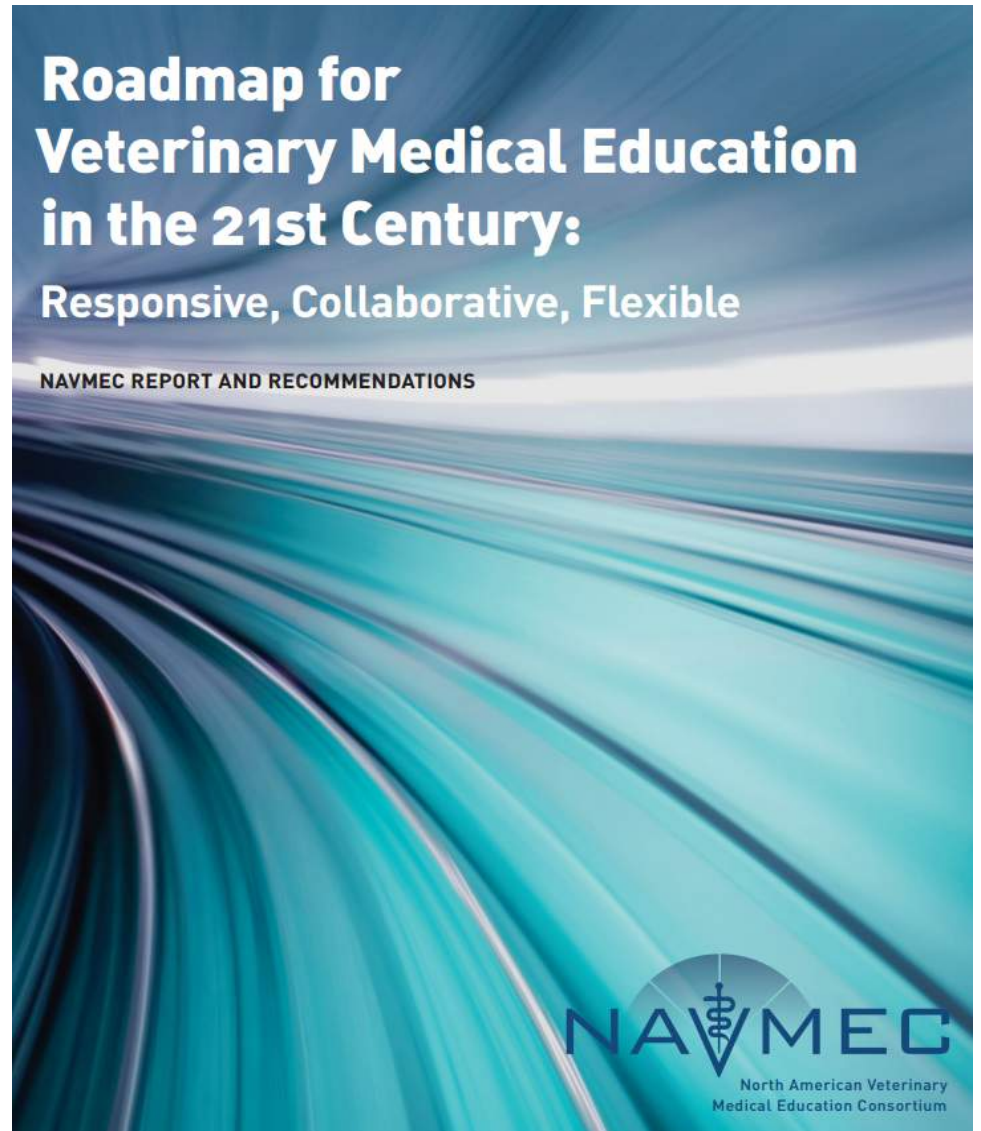
Council on Education, Standard 11 Outcomes Assessment

1. Comprehensive patient diagnosis (problem solving skills), appropriate use of diagnostic testing, and record management
2. Comprehensive treatment planning including patient referral when indicated
3. Anesthesia and pain management, patient welfare
4. Basic surgery skills and case management
5. Basic medicine skills and case management
6. Emergency and intensive care case management
7. Understanding of health promotion and biosecurity, prevention and control of disease including zoonoses and principles of food safety
8. Client communications and ethical conduct
9. Critical analysis of new information and research findings relevant to veterinary medicine.



NAVMEC (2011)

1. Multispecies knowledge plus clinical competency in one or more species or disciplines
2. One Health knowledge (animal, human and environmental health)
3. Communication
4. Collaboration
5. Management (self, team, system)
6. Lifelong learning, scholarship, value of research
7. Leadership
8. Diversity and multicultural awareness
9. Adapt to changing environments



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


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 National Veterinary Services of quality





AAVMC Working Group

1. Clinical reasoning and decision-making
2. Individual animal care and management
3. Animal population care and management
4. Public health
5. Communication
6. Collaboration
7. Professionalism and professional identity
8. Financial and practice management
9. Scholarship



AAVMC Working Group

1. Clinical reasoning and decision-making
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“AAVMC CBVE”

<http://www.aavmc.org/competencybasedveterinaryeducation/cbve-framework.aspx>

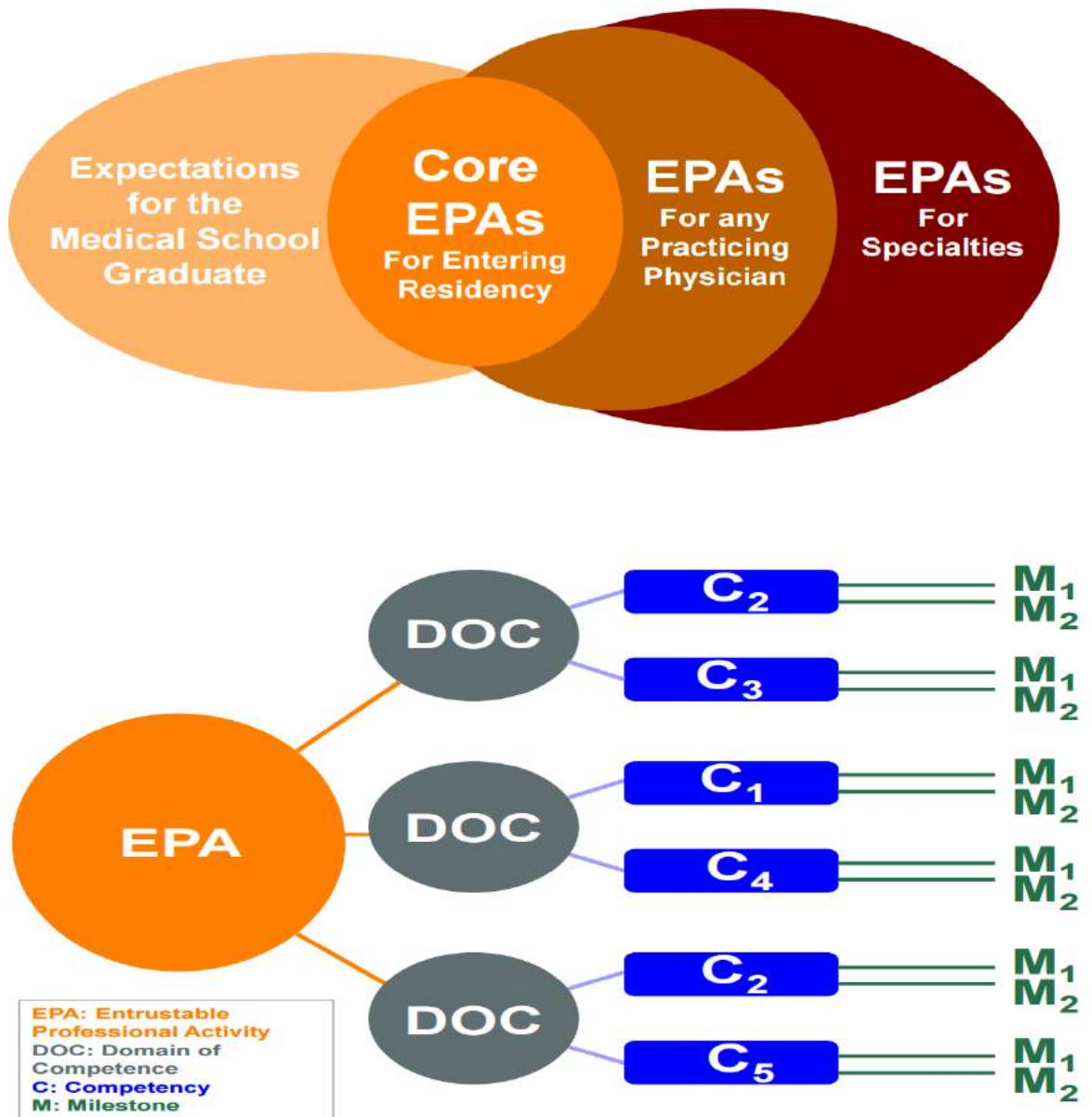
Competency-Based Veterinary Education: CBVE framework



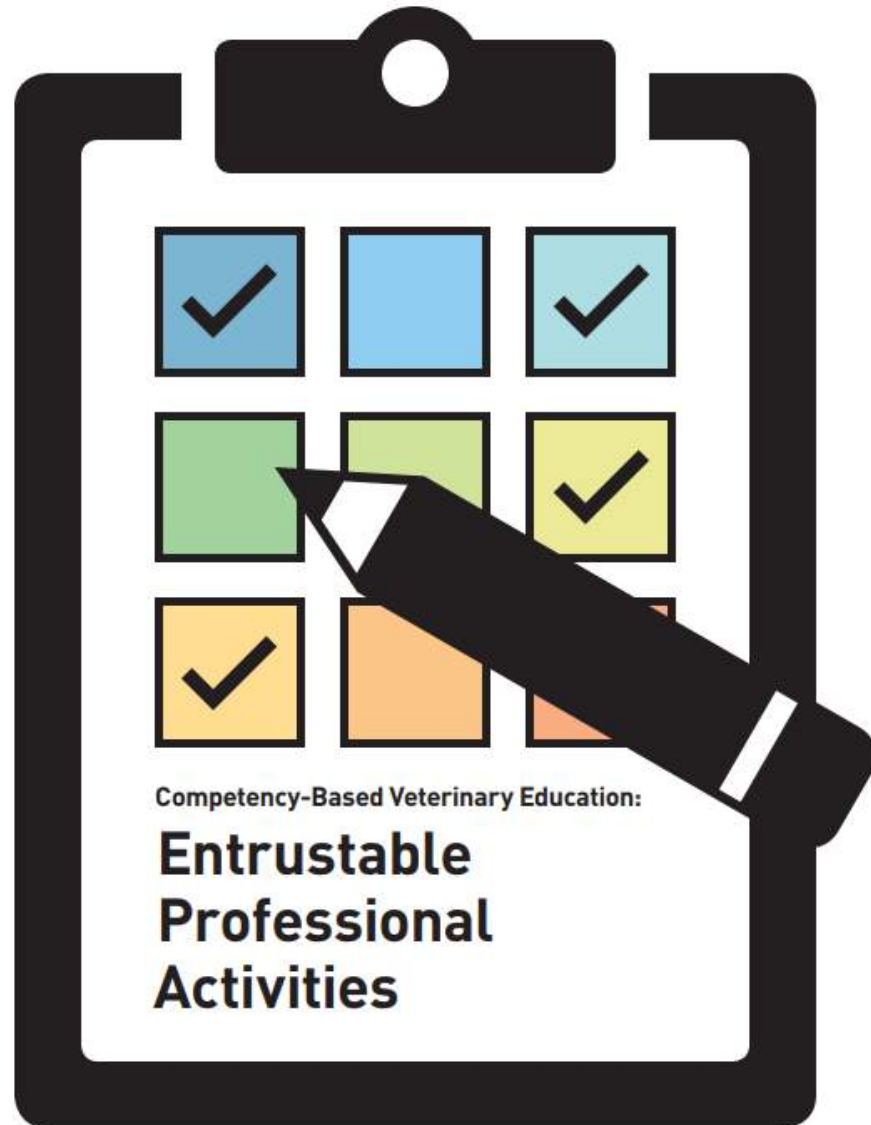
1		Clinical Reasoning and Decision-making
2		Individual Animal Care and Management
3		Animal Population Care and Management
4		Public Health
5		Communication
6		Collaboration
7		Professionalism and Professional Identity
8		Financial and Practice Management
9		Scholarship

Entrustable Professional Activities

- Not an alternative for competencies, but a means to translate competencies into clinical practice
- Competencies are descriptors of veterinarians
- EPAs are descriptors of work
- EPAs usually require multiple competencies in an integrative, holistic nature

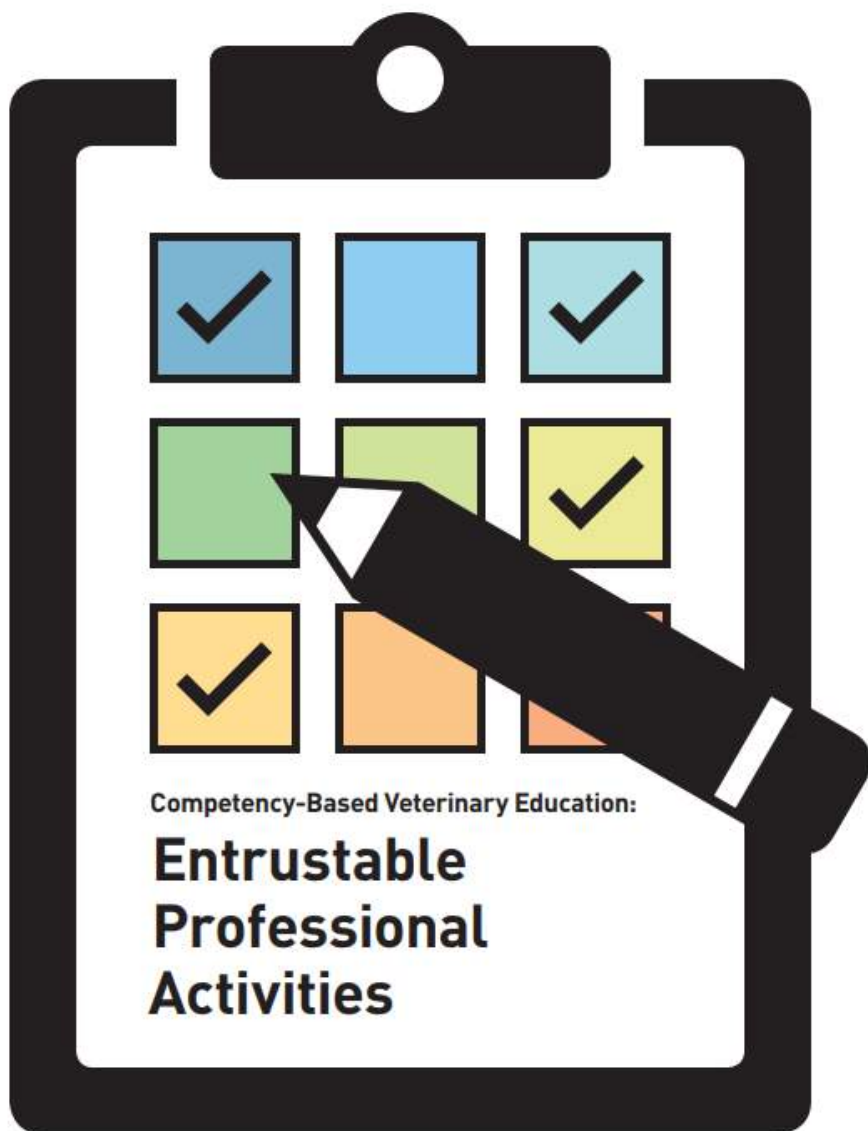


ten cate, O. Nuts and bolts of entrustable professional activities. *J Grad Med Ed*, March 2013.



EPAs

1	Gather a history, perform an examination, and create a prioritized differential diagnosis list
2	Develop a diagnostic plan and interpret results
3	Develop and implement a management/treatment plan
4	Recognize a patient requiring urgent or emergent care and initiate evaluation and management
5	Formulate relevant questions and retrieve evidence to advance care
6	Perform a common surgical procedure on a stable patient, including pre-operative and post-operative management
7	Perform general anesthesia and recovery of a stable patient including monitoring and support
8	Formulate recommendations for preventive healthcare



EPA 1

Gather a history, perform an examination, and create a prioritized differential diagnosis list

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

Perform a history and exam on an individual animal or herd/flock and assimilate the information collected to derive a prioritized differential diagnosis.

COMMENTARY

The history and examination should be tailored to the clinical situation and specific patient encounter. This data gathering serves as the foundation for evaluation and management. Expectations include integration of the scientific foundations of medicine with clinical reasoning skills to guide information gathering.

MOST RELEVANT DOMAINS

1: Clinical Reasoning & Decision-making ■
5: Communication ■

SECONDARY DOMAINS

2: Individual Animal Care & Management ■
6: Collaboration ■
8: Financial & Practice Management ■



Competency-Based Education

- De-emphasize time-based training
 - Develop students' abilities
 - Flexible, individually-oriented curriculum
- Promote learner-centeredness
 - Students take responsibility for their own learning
 - Develop skill in seeking and providing feedback

Competency-Based Time-Variable Education

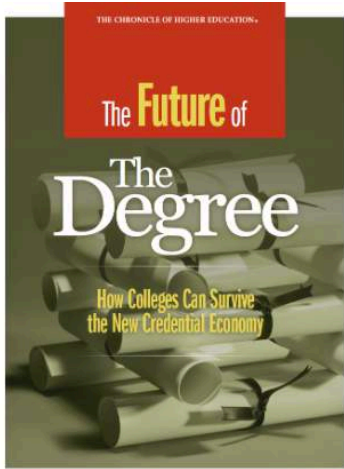


Consensus Vision Statement

With the achievement of competency-based, time-variable health professions education, we envision a health care system in which all learners and practitioners are actively engaged in their own education and continuing professional development to improve the health of the public. In this system, learners and faculty partner to co-produce learning, all practitioners are life long learners, and all health care environments place a high value on learning.



March 2018 - Volume 93 - Competency-Based, Time-Variable Education in the Health Professions 3S

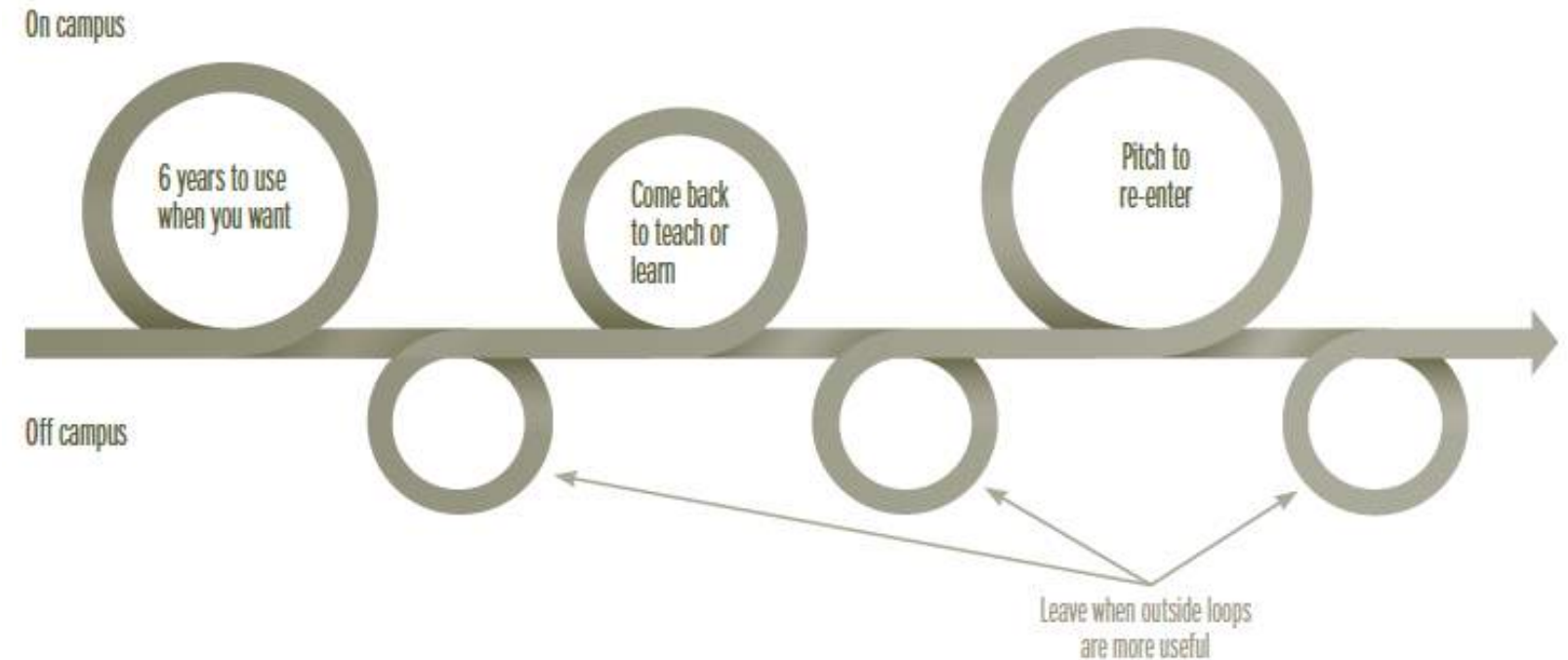


The Future of the Degree: How Colleges Can Survive the New Credential Economy

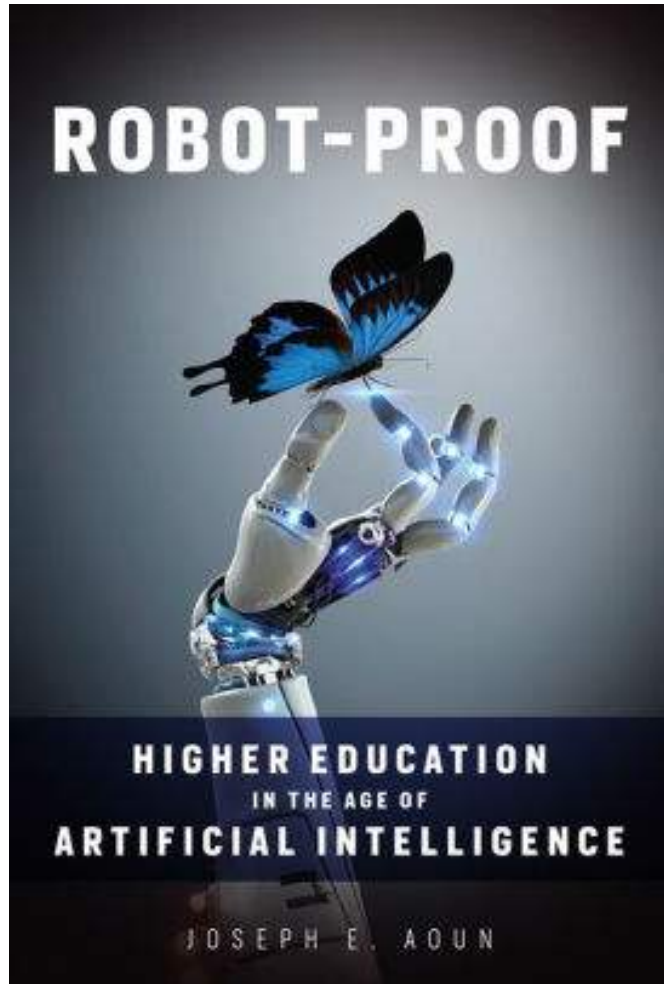
Jeffrey J. Selingo
Chronicle of Higher Education
August 18, 2017

3.2: HOW THE OPEN LOOP UNIVERSITY WORKS

In 2014, Stanford University's d.school developed a proposal for what it called an "open loop university," which would admit students for six years of study that could be undertaken at any time in life.



Humanics



New Literacies

- Data literacy
- Technological literacy
- Human literacy

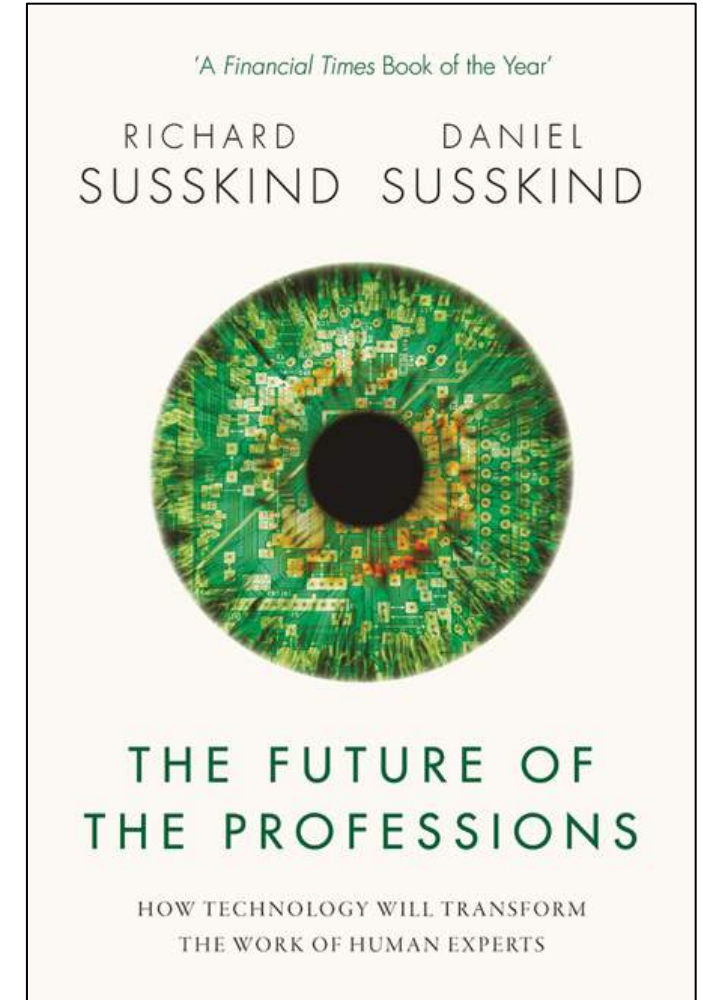
Cognitive Capacities

- Systems thinking
- Entrepreneurship
- Cultural agility
- Critical thinking

The Future of the Professions

Emerging Skills and Competencies

- Task analysis, disintermediation, reintermediation
- Relationship with technology and machines
- Mastery of data
- Design thinking
- Systems engineering
- Diversification into new disciplines



Importance of Diversity

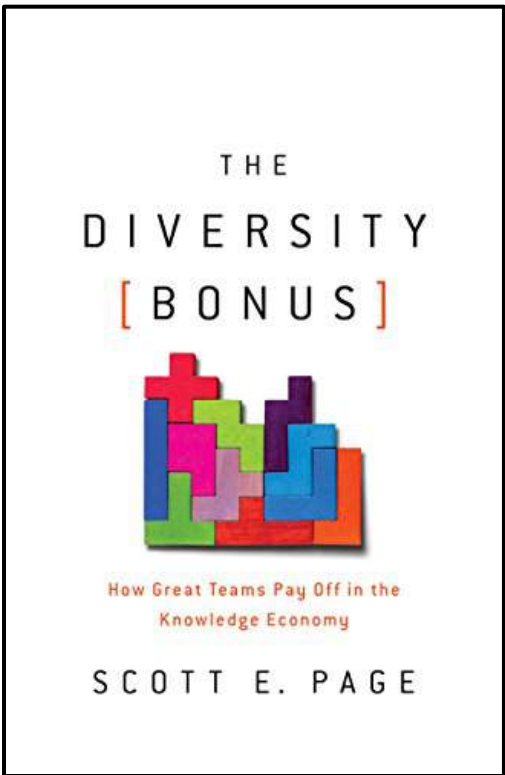
Cognitive Routine Data Entry	Cognitive Nonroutine Medical Researcher
Manual Routine Assembly Line Worker	Manual Nonroutine Nursing Home Worker

Diversity Bonus

- Teams of people
- Complex disciplines
- Complex issues

Cognitive Diversity

- Information
- Knowledge
- Representations
- Mental models
- Hueristics



Identity Diversity

- Race
- Gender
- Age
- Sexual orientation
- Physical capabilities

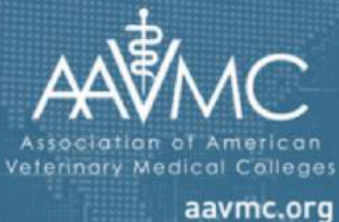
Newsletter

- **Subscribe to the CIVME Newsletter**

The Council on International Veterinary Medical Education



US/Canada | UK/Ireland | Continental Europe | Australia/New Zealand | Africa | Latin America/Caribbean |
China/South Asia/India | Middle East/North Africa



»» AAVMC

CIVME News

Council for International Veterinary Medical Education

Spring 2018, Volume 2:2

CIVME Meets During AAVMC's Annual Symposium in Washington, D.C.

CIVME members met face-to-face at the annual AAVMC meeting in Washington, D.C. on March 1st, 2018. The meeting was a productive one that focused on selecting the winners of the 2018 Educational Research micro-grants, developing a marketing and outreach strategy for the council, re-evaluating the governance structure of the council and determining long-term outcomes and metrics. The council was pleased to have input from several guests and staff members of AAVMC. Rotation of council members will start over the next couple of years as CIVME seeks to establish itself as a mature initiative of the AAVMC organization. This year, Dr. Fei Rong Mei and Dr. John David Kabasa, both rotate off the council as their terms come to an end, and CIVME thanks them very much for their service and support during our developmental phase. Please [click here](#) to read more about the meeting and the new leaders who have joined our Council!



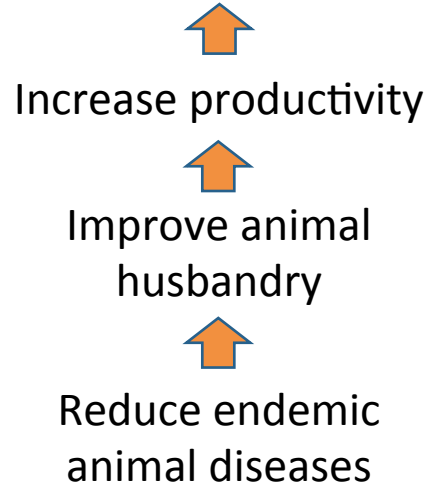
Resources

- **CIVME Educational Research Grant Program**
- **Websites of Interest**
- **Upcoming Events**
- **Journals of Veterinary & Medical Education**

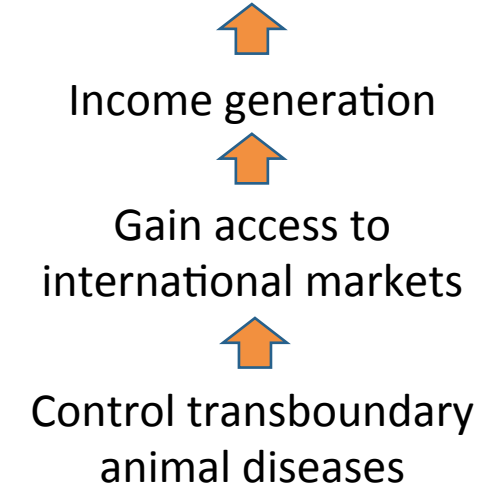


Veterinary medicine is a global public good

Global Food Security



Poverty Reduction

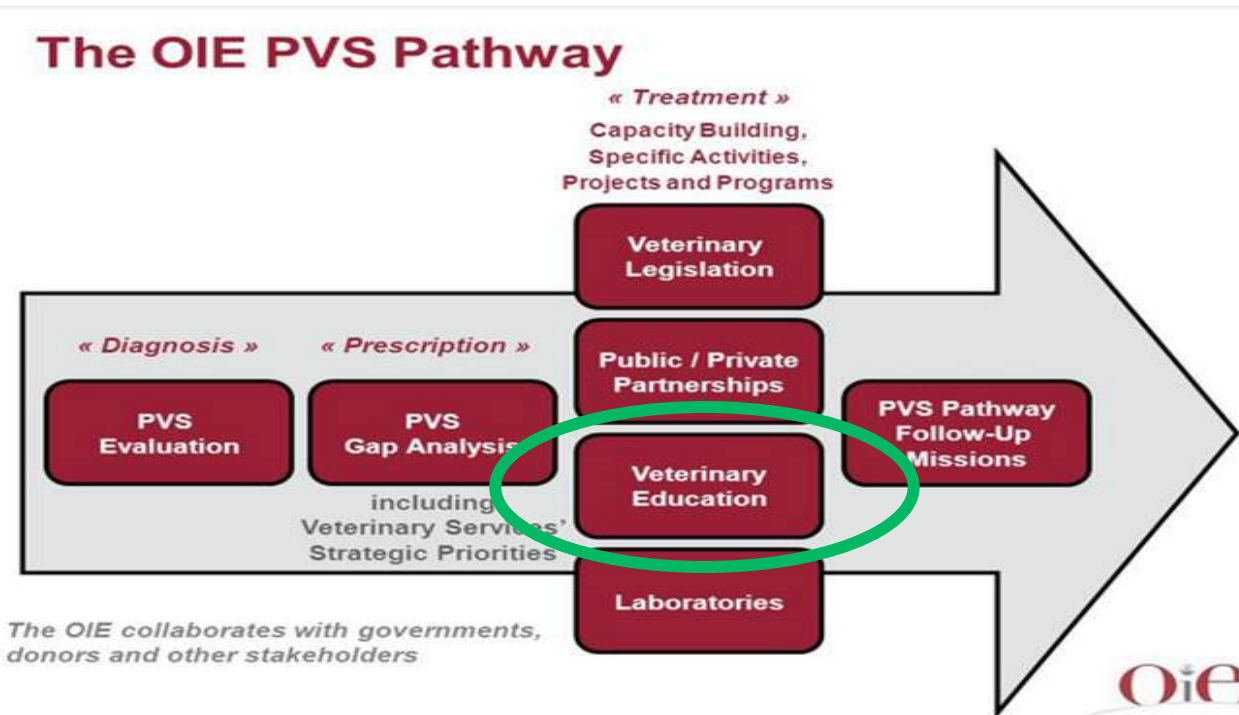


Improved livestock health



High quality veterinary medical education

OIE PVS Pathway



- Good governance of animal health systems based on a close public/private partnership is the responsibility of all governments.
- If one country fails, it may endanger its neighboring countries, the region, the continent and potentially the entire planet.

Develop a well-educated veterinary workforce
to protect human and animal health

- Assure the quality of education
- Promote continuous quality improvement



Who Benefits?

- Society – quality of veterinary services
- Students – investment in education
- Profession – competencies of graduates
- Schools – ongoing process improvement





Elements of Accreditation

- Objective standards
- Institutional self-study
- Peer review, site visits
- Status decision
- Monitoring and oversight
- Due process, control of COIs



Promotes a culture of Continuous Quality Improvement

- Data-based decision making
- Competitive benchmarking
- Change and innovation are encouraged and valued

Customer orientation

Employee empowerment



Ensures education is
relevant to societal needs

- Stakeholder input
- Periodic review
- Competency-based
- Outcomes assessment





Veterinary Accreditors

A faint, light gray world map serves as a background for the text, showing the outlines of continents and major landmasses.

AVMA-COE – United States and Canada

CONEVET – Mexico
COPEVET – Latin America
MercoSur – South America

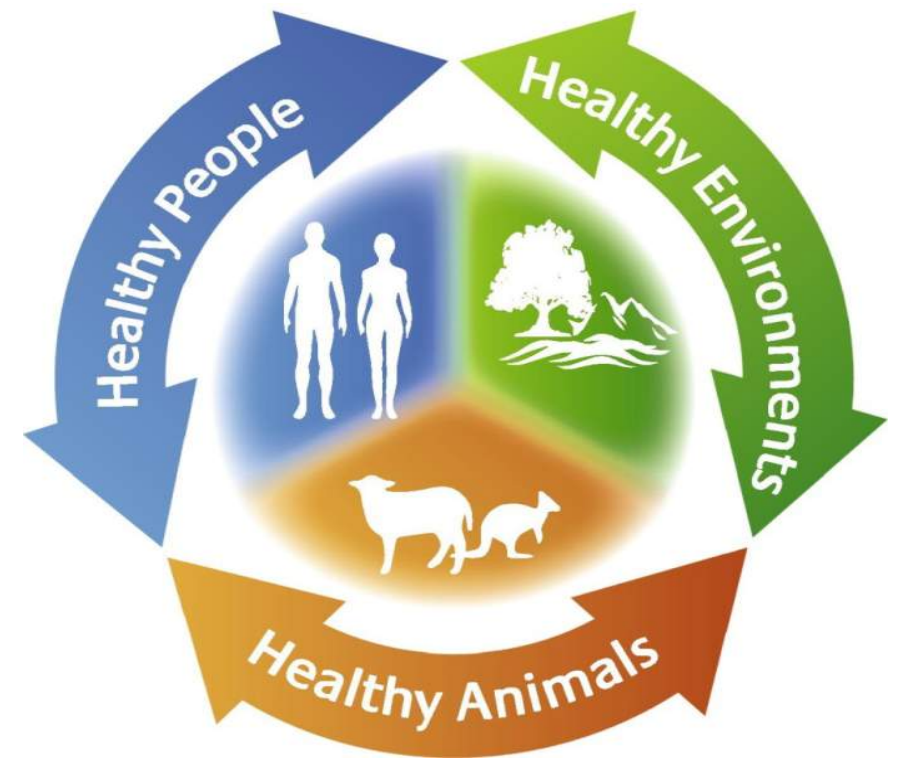
EAEVE – European Union
RCVS – United Kingdom

ABOVEK – Korea
BAPHIQ – Taiwan
CHED – Philippines
JUAA – Japan
MVC – Malaysia
VCT – Thailand

AVBC – Australia
and New Zealand

What if ?

- Global mark of recognition
- Improve the quality of veterinary medical education worldwide
- Protect human and animal health



“An independent, transparent and rigorous method of ensuring that accreditation of medical schools worldwide is at an internationally accepted and high standard.”

- WFME does not accredit individual medical schools
- WFME evaluates compliance of accrediting agencies with pre-defined criteria
- WFME generates much-needed data about UGME internationally

What's the point?



- Veterinary medicine is a global public good
- The quality of veterinary services is directly related to the quality of education
- Accreditation ensures that education is based on competencies that meet societal needs
- Accreditation promotes a culture of continuous quality improvement
- Global recognition of accreditation systems will improve education worldwide



“We are all in this together”