

**AAVS Virtual Symposium on
Accreditation of Veterinary Schools in Asia**

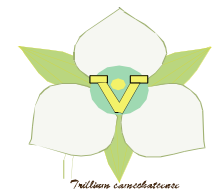
**Experience on Accreditation of EA EVE
VetNorth Japan**

Motohiro HORIUCHI

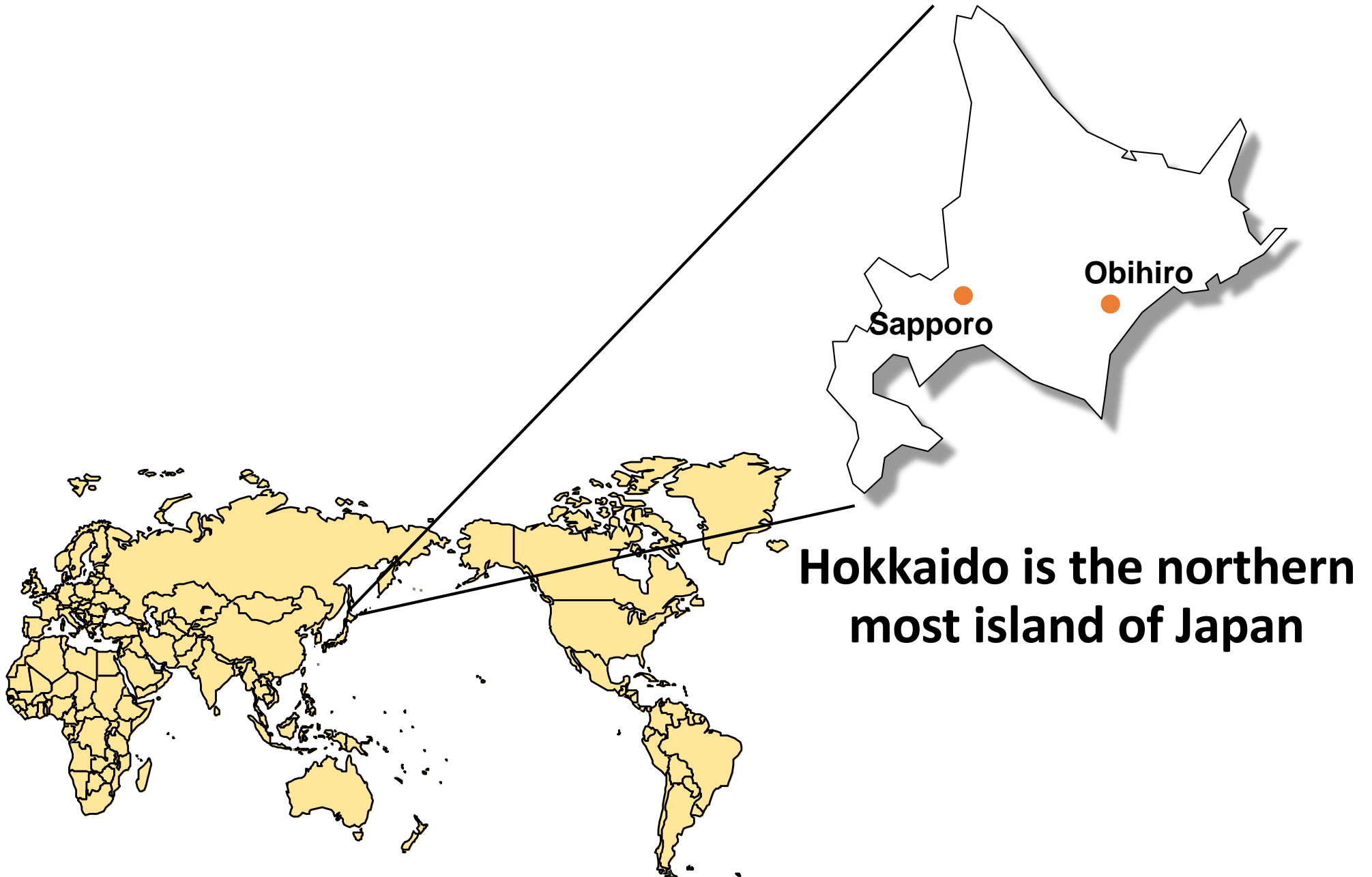
**Professor,
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University**

**Dean,
Graduate School of Infectious Diseases, Hokkaido University**

Maiko Nakano



Introduction of Hokkaido University and Obihiro University



Introduction of Hokkaido University



HU campus is located in the center of the 2 million city, Sapporo

Introduction of Obihiro University

Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine is located in Obihiro City in the Tokachi region, the largest dairy and field farming area in Japan.



Introduction of VetNorth Japan (VNJ)



The Cooperative Veterinary Education Program
between
Hokkaido University School of Veterinary Medicine
and
Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine



The two universities established cooperative Veterinary Education program in 2012

Introduction of VetNorth Japan (VNJ)

Education by more than
100 faculty members

**Hokkaido University
Sch Vet Med**



Strengths

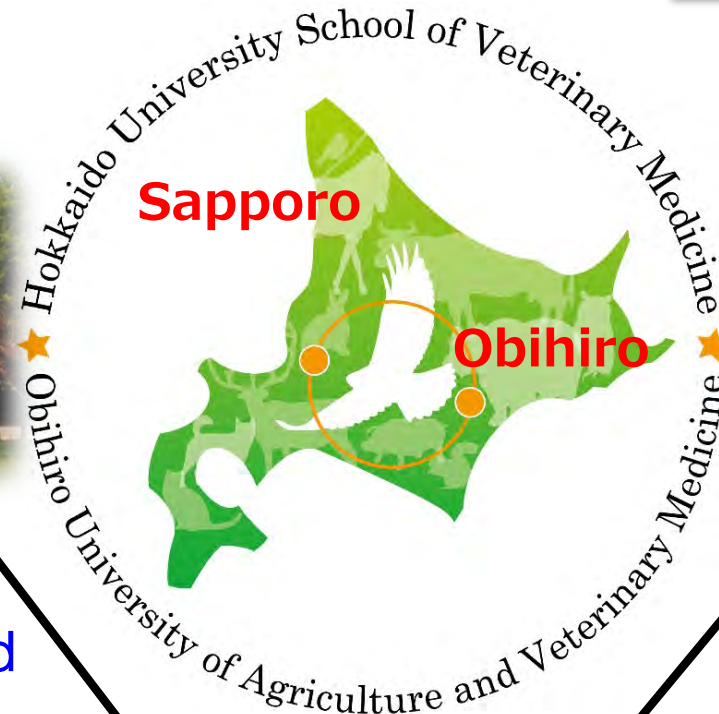
Companion Animal Med
Infectious Diseases
Life Sciences

**Obihiro University
Agric Vet Med**



Strengths

Production Animal Med
Food safety



Combining the strengths and characteristics of each university
to provide more advanced veterinary education

VNJ Cooperative Veterinary Education Program

between Hokkaido University and Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine

Veterinary license
(Passing the national exam)

Joint diploma from Hokkaido University and Obihiro University

Complementary clinical training (5,6Y)
(Student mobility)

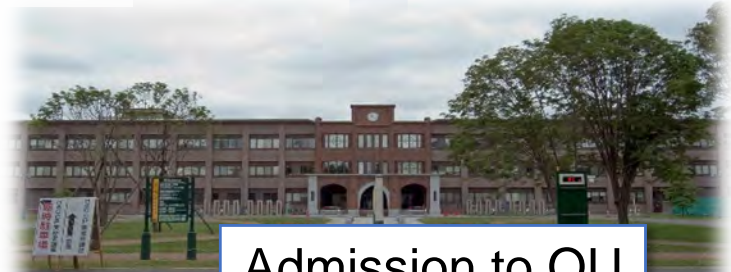
Specialized subjects (2-4Y)
(Face to face teaching : staff mobility)

Specialized subjects (2-4Y)
(Remote/Online education)

introductory education (1, 2Y)
(Student mobility)



Admission to HU
(40 students)



Admission to OU
(40 students)

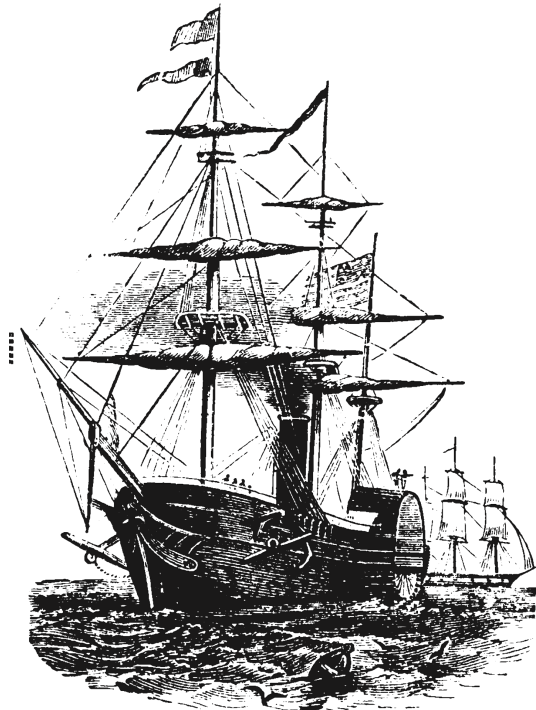
The reasons for obtaining international accreditation

Long existing problem in Japan

Veterinary education units are too small to provide the education at internationally acceptable level.

We established VNJ that is similar in size to the veterinary education system in Europe and the United States.

Is VNJ education qualitatively equivalent to the level of veterinary education in Europe and the United States? Who is the right body to evaluate us?



- Not to be left behind in the global trends
- To avoid to impose self-righteous education on students.

The reasons for obtaining international accreditation

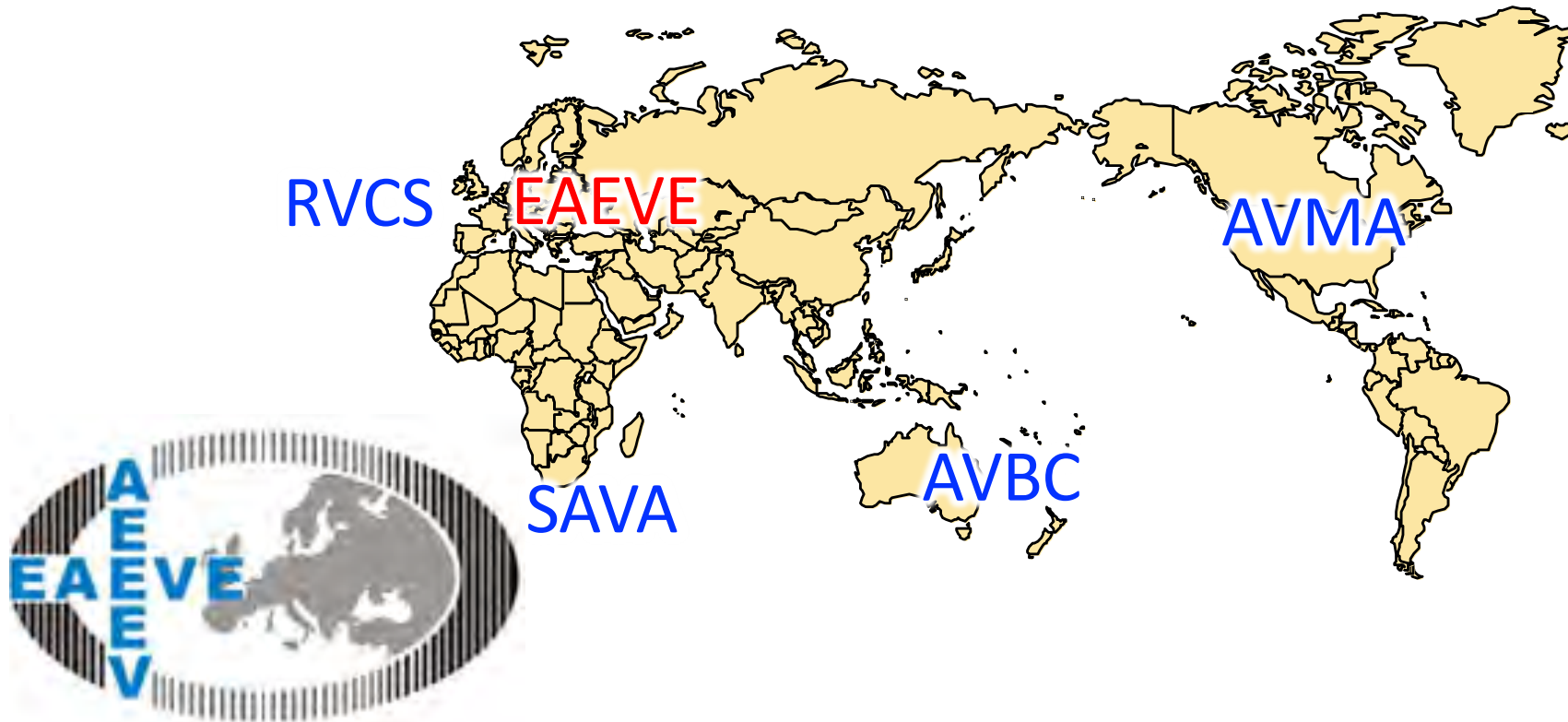
Trying to obtain international accreditation in addition to self-evaluation is good opportunity to:

- learn global trends in veterinary education, and
- receive advice and suggestions from international accreditation body for further improvement and shortcomings during the process, and
- ensure if the VNJ program is qualitatively equivalent to internationally acceptable level.



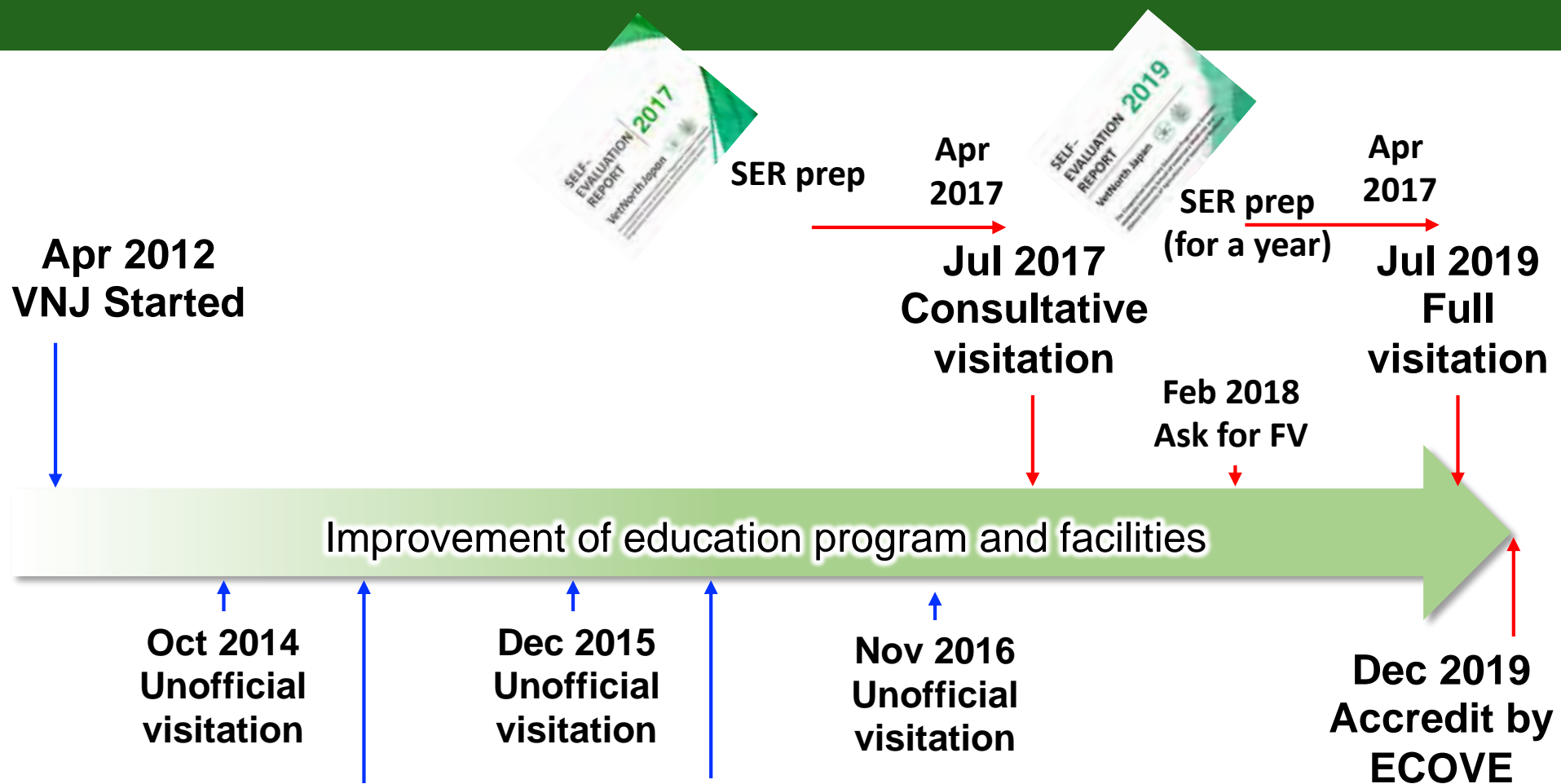
- Not to be left behind in the global trends
- To avoid to impose self-righteous education on students.

Why EAEVE



- ✓ Diversity of participating universities:
 - countries with different industrial structures, languages
- ✓ Similarity of job opportunity of graduates in Japan:
 - graduates in EU are employed a variety of fields including companion animal medicine, production animal medicine, food safety, public health, and life science

Timeline to accreditation



Visited more than 14 veterinary establishments in EU (2013-2019)



Site visit at HU



Visiting team

8 specialists from different countries including 1 student member

Benefits: what we obtained through the accreditation process

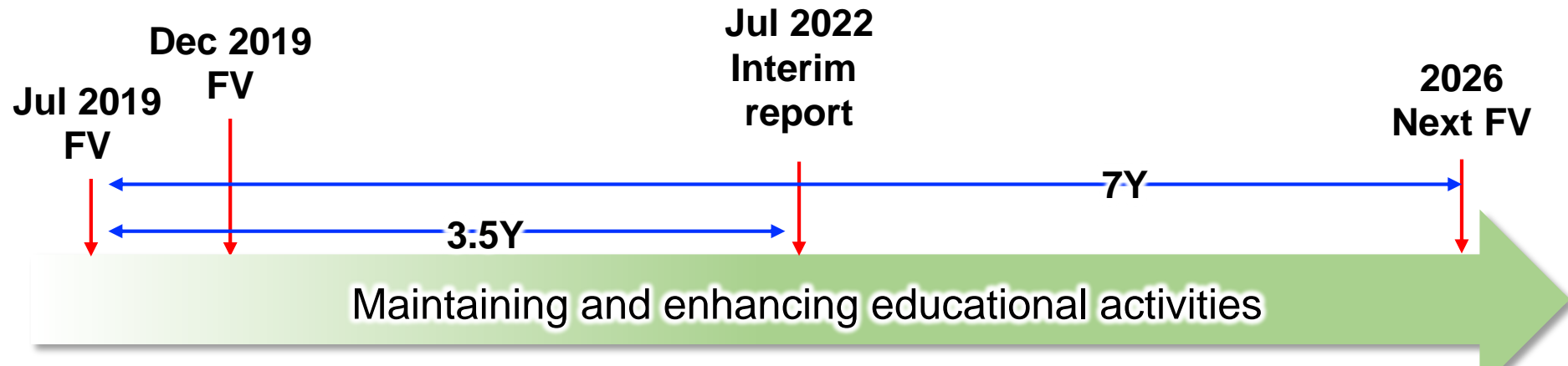
- ✓ Feel more confidence to VNJ. Higher evaluation from inside and outside.
- ✓ To obtain opportunities for sharing information on global trends of veterinary education.
- ✓ To understand importance of competency-based education and assessment.
- ✓ Continuous quality assurance activities with stakeholders including students for improving education.



VNJ advisory panel

with external stakeholder and student representatives

Maintaining the status



Maintaining sufficient values is always challenging

Interim report should include:

-) major changes in ESEVT Standard;
 -) progress in the correction of deficiencies;
 -) the expected date of the next evaluation;
 -) updated list of Indicators.
- SER VNJ for FV, 22 items

12.1. Factual Information (Findings)

Calculated Indicators from raw data		Establishment value	Median value	Minimal value	Balance ³
I1	n° of FTE academic staff involved in veterinary training / n° of undergraduate students	0.299	0.16	0.13	0.173
I2	n° of FTE veterinarians involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	1.300	0.87	0.59	0.711
I3	n° of FTE support staff involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	1.824	0.94	0.57	1.258
I4	n° of hours of practical (non-clinical) training	1279.000	905.67	595.00	684.000
I5	n° of hours of clinical training	735.000	932.92	670.00	65.000
I6	n° of hours of FSQ & VPH training	266.000	287.00	174.40	91.600
I7	n° of hours of extramural practical training in FSQ & VPH	84.000	68.00	28.80	55.200
I8	n° of companion animal patients seen intramurally / n° of students graduating annually	227.914	70.48	42.01	185.905
I9	n° of ruminant and pig patients seen intramurally / n° of students graduating annually	1.961	2.69	0.46	1.498
I10	n° of equine patients seen intramurally/ n° of students graduating annually	3.253	5.05	1.30	1.955
I11	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic seen intramurally/ n° of students graduating annually	0.296	3.35	1.55	-1.249

Problems on maintaining accreditation

Difficulties in clinical training with some animal species due to differences in animal breeding situation and biosecurity procedures in EU and Japan

Emergency horse clinic: most of horses in Japan are racing horse so demand on equine medicine is different from that in European countries

→ Few emergency cases for clinical training.

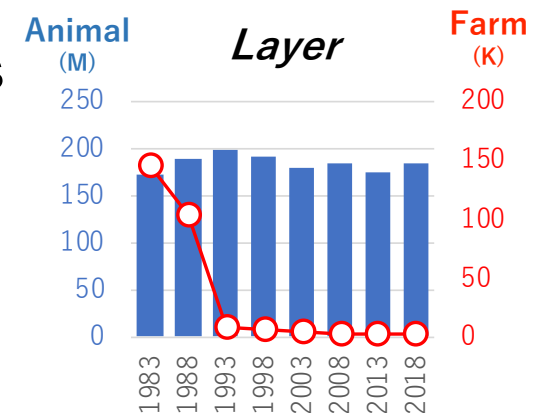
Small ruminant practice: numbers of sheep and goats are very low in Japan

→ Difficulty in finding cases for clinical training.

Pigs and chickens: most of pigs and chickens are raised in industrialized farms with very strict biosecurity measures

→ Difficulty in finding places for clinical training.

Difficulty in keeping sufficient cases to clear ESVET indicators



Problems on maintaining accreditation

Difficulties in obtaining necropsy cases of companion animals due to differences in cultural and/or religious reasons, funeral customs of how to send off the deceased, etc.

Leaflet for cadaver donation for necropsy

-for the further improvement of veterinary medicine-

飼い主の皆様へー獣医のお願いー

当院は、高度獣医療施設として、動物とご家族に寄り添いながら、数多くの動物に対する先進的な獣医療を提供しております。一方で、皆様のご理解のもと、動物疾病に立ち向かう獣医療・獣医学の発展と、動物福祉の理念を備えて社会に貢献する優れた獣医師の養成を図る教育病院としての役割を果たしております。

当院の発展無くともなくなった動物の病理解剖（剖検）は、疾病の原因や病態を正しく把握・理解するためであり、同時に動物の命に対する愛しみ、獣医師としての責任・感謝を深く認識するためのものです。病理解剖を通じた学習は、当院で学ぶ学生が、将来、動物の病に毅然と立ち向かう獣医師となるために必要な能力と倫理観を身に付けるために欠かせぬものです。

身近である動物の死に接した飼い主の方の悲しみは決してありません。私たちもその悲しみを共有するものです。しかし、私たちは、優れた能力と人間性を備えた獣医師を育て、同時に死をもたらした疾病についての正確な情報を提供することによって、教育病院としての責務を果たし、ご家族の信頼とともに悲しみを乗り越えたいと考えます。

飼い主の皆様におかれましては、畜産をご理解いただき、病理解剖への献体にご協力をお願い申し上げます。

北海道大学動物医療センター

〒060-0815 札幌市中央区南一条西五丁目



連絡先

北海道大学動物医療センター

電話での受付時間：平日9時から17時
電話番号：011-706-5239



学生教育プログラム

ー病理学ー

かけがえない命を
明日の獣医学の発展に
つなげるために

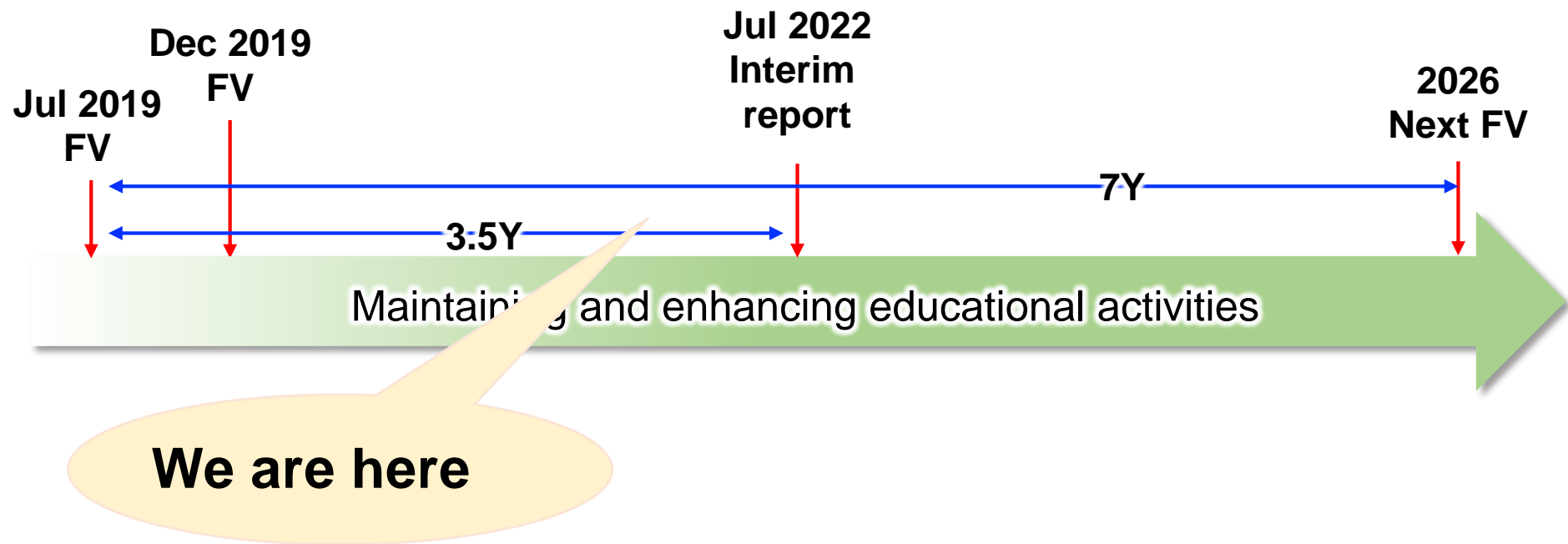


死後の貢献ー病理解剖ーについて

動物の死は、飼い主にとって大きな悲しみです。

Difficulty in keeping sufficient necropsy cases to clear ESVET indicators

Maintaining the status



Collaboration and cooperation with external institutions, and obtaining their understanding for better veterinary education, are important for providing qualified education.

Thank you for your attention

One World



One Health

Maiko Nakano