



**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
Firat University
Re-Visitation
Self-Evaluation
Report EAEVE
Elazığ-TURKEY, 2021**

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INTRODUCTION

Firat University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FVMFU) applied for full visit for accreditation to EAEVE in fall of 2017. The visit took place between 19 and 23 March of 2018. The final report was issued by the ECOVE on the May 30, 2018.

The visitation team identified the following areas of commendation:

- The staff and students of the Establishment are worthy of praise for their pride towards their school
- The pursuit of excellence and self-development FUFVM proved
- The high commitment of the teachers from the Elazığ Veterinary Faculty to improve teaching and research
- There is a positive interaction between teaching staff and students
- The clinical training at the Municipal Shelter raises the status of the animals
- The high number of bovine cases seen both at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital (VTH) and Veterinary Teaching Farm (VTF)

The team also identified 7 minor and 7 major deficiencies below.

Minor deficiencies:

1. In Standard 2 Finances it states:

2.5. The Establishment must have sufficient autonomy in order to use the resources to implement its strategic plan and to meet the ESEVT Standards, which means it must be able to make the best use of its funds to meet educational requirements of the Strategic plan.

2. In Standard 3 Curriculum, Substandard 3.7, 3.8. and 3. 10 underlines the EPT rules which are very important in acquisition of some of the Day One Competences. The EPT system at presents need to be improved from selection of the EPT providers to the cross evaluation of the students and providers, as well as log book of the clinical work that has been done.

3. In Standard 4 Facilities and equipment sub-standards 4.7., and 4.8 cover the rules regarding the teaching environments. The facilities and equipment at our establishment were found to be improved to meet the standards in terms of high-quality service, teaching and biosecurity.

4. In Standard 5 Animal resources and teaching material of animal origin substandard 5.2. which states it is essential that a diverse and sufficient number of

surgical and medical cases in all common domestic animals and exotic pets be available for the students' clinical educational experience and hands-on training. The number of swine and exotic animal cases were recommended to be increased.

5. In Standard 7 Student admission, progression and welfare, substandard 7.9., it is stated that the Establishment must have mechanisms in place to monitor attrition and progression and be able to respond and amend admission selection criteria (if permitted by national or university law) and student support if required.

6. Standard 9 Academic and support staff, substandard 9.2. states that the total number, qualifications and skills of all staff involved with the programme, including teaching staff, 'adjunct' staff, technical, administrative and support staff, must be sufficient and appropriate to deliver the educational programme and fulfil the Establishment's mission.

7. In Standard 11, Outcome Assessment and Quality Assurance, it is mentioned that in substandard 11.6. that the Establishment must have appropriate funding for learning and teaching activities and ensure that adequate and readily accessible learning resources and student support are provided.

The **major deficiencies** identified in the Visitation Report are listed below:

1. The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 3 because of insufficient acquisition of some of the core Day-One Competences in all major species

2. The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.6. because facilities must comply with all relevant legislation including health, safety, biosecurity and EU animal welfare and care standards. The overall provisions for safety, biosecurity and animal welfare standards were not met.

3. The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.11. because the Establishment must ensure students have access to a broad range of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities, including but not limited to: pharmacy, diagnostic imaging, anaesthesia, clinical pathology, intensive/critical care, surgeries and treatment facilities, ambulatory services and necropsy facilities. The pharmacy, the clinics and the teaching laboratories had cabinets with no locks, a variety of drugs or toxic agents (atropine, adrenaline, powerful pain killers) on display, no records of the circulation of those drugs, except an electronic inventory of the available amounts, unsigned

prescriptions. Unused drugs were found in all clinics, on the tables, under no restrictions.

4. The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.12. because operational policies and procedures (including biosecurity, good laboratory practice and good clinical practice) must be taught and posted for students, staff and visitors. Biosecurity measures were very scarcely applied; procedures were explained in an online book, but not displayed for the students and staff. Good laboratory practices were not in place, chemicals being accessible to outsiders.

5. The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.13. because appropriate isolation facilities must be provided to meet the need for the isolation and containment of animals with communicable diseases. Such isolation facilities must be properly constructed, ventilated, maintained and operated to provide for animal care in accordance with updated methods for prevention of spread of infectious agents. They must be adapted to all animal types commonly handled in the VTH. The isolation facilities, although present, were inappropriately used, disinfected, had no proper ventilation methods for preventing diseases or they were not adequately applied. The waste was packet in medical bags and kept in an outside container till the municipality would collect it.

6. The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.15. because the transport of students, live animals, cadavers, materials from animal origin and other teaching materials must be done in agreement with national and EU standards, to ensure the safety of students and staff and to prevent the spread of infectious agents.

7. The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 5.1. because the number and variety of healthy and diseased animals, cadavers, and material of animal origin must be adequate for providing the practical training (in the area of Basic Sciences, Clinical Sciences, Pathology, Animal Production, Food Safety and Quality) and adapted to the number of students enrolled”, due to the low number of equine and small animal and absence of swine cadavers in necropsy, low caseload in small animals, equine and exotic pets and low amount of material of animal origin for FSQ.

After the Visitation Report was issued, FVMFU was fully committed itself to correct the major and minor deficiencies. The EAEVE Commission evaluated the whole report carefully and a plan was made to complete the corrections and apply for revisitation after two years latest, in March 2020. However, 2020 was not the best year

for Elazığ as well as for the entire world. First, an earthquake hit Elazığ on January 24, 2020. That was just after the final exams finished and the students were returned their home for the winter break. That was a lucky incident. However, some of the apartments of our students were damaged; therefore, beginning of the spring semester had to be postponed for 2 weeks. In 17 February 2020, Dean, Prof. Dr. Sadık YILMAZ's term ended and Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÇALICIOĞLU was appointed as new Dean. Soon after the new administration took over, first all face-to-face education was ended due to Covid-19 outbreak and online education started. Despite the negative developments the rest of the 2020, our commitments to correct the deficiencies were continued. Quite a few constructional changes in animal hospital and isolation units and purchase of equipment were made possible in 2020. Finally, 07 November was the 50th anniversary of the FVMFU. Many online events were made possible online and social media until the end of the year.

In addition to EAEVE accreditation efforts, FVMFU applied for national accreditation to The Association for the Evaluation and Accreditation of Veterinary Institutes and Programs (VEDEK). The visitation took place few months after the EAEVE visit, and was conditionally accredited in 28 December 2018. Revisit will take place between 08-12 February of 2021.



1. CORRECTION OF THE MAJOR DEFICIENCIES

1.1. Major Deficiency 1: The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 3 because of insufficient acquisition of some of the core Day-One Competences in all major species.

1.1.1. Factual information

This deficiency was related to insufficient teaching about swine and swine diseases, in particular the practical and clinical aspects of the production, slaughter and inspection/control and associated products intended for human consumption, and therefore insufficient acquisition of some of the Day One Competences of the FUFVM graduates in swine. Although swine is not the major animal species in Turkey, we admit the importance of teaching swine and swine diseases to our students who should be able to provide professional service for animal health, animal welfare and animal production and should be able to protect public from zoonotic diseases of swine origin in wherever they live in the world.

In order to correct this deficiency, our establishment took the following measures:

1. A swine unit was established at the teaching farm at the beginning of the fall semester of 2019. There are 3 animals now. The animals are used for teaching at the time of the farm visits as well as at the VTH. In this case, the animals are brought to the clinics and held there for certain period of time until core clinical teaching is covered. In addition, the clinical departments expanded video collections in teaching swine diseases.

2. The infectious diseases of swine are taught by the Microbiology, Virology, and Parasitology Departments. The diseases listed in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Volume 2 are covered. It is aimed to have students recognise suspicious signs of possible notifiable, reportable and zoonotic diseases of swine and take appropriate actions. The infectious diseases covered are listed below:

A. The following *diseases* are included within the category of multiple species *diseases*:

- Anthrax
- Aujeszky's disease
- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)
- Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)

- Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)
- Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever
- Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis
- Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease
- Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern)
- Foot and Mouth Disease
- Heartwater
- Japanese Encephalitis
- Leptospirosis
- New World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*)
- Old World Screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Paratuberculosis
- Q Fever
- Rabies
- Rift Valley Fever
- Rinderpest
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Trichinellosis
- Tularemia
- Vesicular Stomatitis
- West Nile Fever

B. The following *diseases* are included within the category of swine *diseases*:

- African Swine Fever
- Classical Swine Fever
- Nipah Virus Encephalitis
- Porcine Cysticercosis
- Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome
- Swine Vesicular Disease
- Teschovirus Encephalomyelitis
- Transmissible Gastroenteritis

3. In regard to meat inspection of swine, although FUFVM has a strong practical teaching of meat inspection in ruminant and avian species because there are 3 ruminant slaughterhouses and 1 poultry slaughterhouse in Elazığ. There is no swine slaughtering in the region. However, decent videos are used to cover the post-mortem and antemortem inspections and procedures in compliance with the national legislation. The relevant national legislation is in compliant with “Specific Rules for the Organisation of Official Controls on Products of Animal Origin Intended for Human Consumption”, the core Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

4. An elective course about Swine Husbandry was given in the fall semesters of 2018 and 2019. It was intended to provide more detailed information to the students, about the swine husbandry practices and the swine industry. A syllabus of the course is provided in the Annex 1.

Updated Summary of Swine teaching at FVMFU is provided in the following table.

Name of the Department	Subjects on swine	Teaching Method
Anatomy	Locomotor system, organs, neural system, cardiovascular system	Practical training on plastic model, pictures from power point. There is no cadaver yet. But there are bones and plastic pig model (14 hr theoretical, 17 hr practical)
Histology	Comparatively taught	Major differences (i.e. liver slide due to abundance of connective tissue in pig liver)
Physiology	Comparatively taught	2hr
Biochemistry	Comparatively taught, metabolism. Blood, serum, urine parameters of swine, analysis methods and interpretation	2 hr
Virology-Microbiology	Infectious Diseases listed in Terrestrial Animal Health Code of OIE (https://www.oie.int/standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/)	Power point presentation and pictures (4 hr) List of the Diseases taught are listed below the Table.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	Puberties and sexual cycle, examination reproductive organs, physiology of pregnancy, pathology of pregnancy, birth, dystocia, puerperal problems, infertility, and udder diseases	Approximately 3 hr for each of species including swine and camel that do not hold a significant place in the Animal industry in Turkey. Short video films, pictures (8 hr) Clinical training at Swine Unit at VTF.
Parasitology	All major internal and external parasites (arthropods, helminths, protozoa) seen in swine	Microscopic examination of slides, pictures (2 hr for Helminthology, 1 hr for protozoology)
General Surgery	Approaching, restraining and examining swine	PowerPoint pictures, short videos Clinical training at Swine Unit at VTF, when applies.
Anaesthesiology and Reanimation	Anaesthetic drugs, pre-anaesthesia, induction of general anaesthesia, local anaesthesia, procedures used in swine	Theoretical teaching, clinical work if available, Power point pictures
Surgery (I, II, III), Foot Diseases	Surgical diseases are comparatively taught.	Theoretical teaching, cases from internet. Clinical training at Swine Unit at VTF.
Pathology (I, II, II)	Comparatively taught. Special diseases i.e. hog cholera under viral immunosuppression. Other major swine diseases included: Swine Pox, Tuberculosis, Influenza, Glasser	Microscopic examination of slides, PowerPoint pictures (10 hr)

	Disease, Encephalomyelitis, Spirochaetosis, Dermatophytes	
Necropsy	Necropsy techniques and reporting	PowerPoint presentation. Necropsy of wild swine and domestic swine from VTF, if available.
Pharmacology	Within the first two weeks of Clinical Pharmacology course, drugs and doses uses in swine medicine is covered	Swine doses, interactions, adverse effects of medicines (2 hr)
Internal Medicine	Examination (anamnesis, restraining, taking vital signs) of pigs. Diseases of the systems are comparatively taught.	Power point presentation, pictures. (7 hr) Clinical training at Swine Unit at VTF.
Animal Nutrition	Principles of swine nutrition, ration preparation	Theoretical teaching, Computer assisted ration preparation (3 hr)
Genetics	Genetic diseases of swine, principles of genetic selection	Theoretical teaching, PowerPoint presentation (1 hr)
Reproduction and Artificial insemination	Synchronization of estrus, examination of sperm, preservation of sperm, artificial insemination, infertility in male swine,	Theoretical teaching, power point presentation, pictures (2 hr). Clinical training at Swine Unit at VTF
Meat Inspection	Antemortem examination, Slaughter steps of swine, post-mortem carcass and organ examination, evaluation of pathological conditions, reportable diseases.	There is no pork slaughter around the region. (2 hr) Videos (Example Video: https://doi.org/10.3203/IWF/C-7094eng)
Zootechny	Introducing Swine Husbandry	PowerPoint presentation, pictures (2 hr) Practical training at Swine Unit at VTF
Elective Course for 3rd year students.	Swine Husbandry (Taught by Zootechny and Animal Nutrition Departments)	PowerPoint presentation, pictures (14 hr, theoretical)

1.1.2. Comments

Measures taken to improve the acquisition of Day One Competences of our students in regard to swine practices are listed and discussed above. Special emphasis was given to control of infectious diseases. Numbers of animals at the Farm is 3 now. It will be increased to 10-15 to have more hands-on practice. The departments are encouraged to use high quality and updated visual material in their teaching.

Addendum:

When Covid-19 pandemic affected Turkey which started last March, all face-to-face, in-class education at Turkish Universities were cancelled and converted to on-line education, as it has been in all over the world. All curriculum of FVMFU including internship education was online in the spring semester of 2020. Acquisitions of Day One Competences of veterinary students were a major concern everywhere. Monthly Zoom meetings have been held with all Deans of FVMs, VEDEK Administration, which is The Association for the Evaluation and Accreditation of Veterinary Institutes and Programs of Turkey, Administration of Turkish Veterinary Medical Association, and the EAEVE representative of Group 8 countries to discuss how to manage various professional issues as well as how to compensate the effect of pandemics on the veterinary education. Unfortunately, the spring semester was completely online, even if a lot of visual materials were provided. However, Turkish Higher Education council permitted some faculties to apply hybrid education in the fall semester of 2020. This involved calling the last year students for face-to-face clinical training only. Other courses were to be given online. These faculties were Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, Nurse and Midwifery, Pharmacy, and Radiology and Anaesthesiology technician programmes. In that regard, our last year students were here in the campus for clinical training. The rotation groups were smaller in numbers. And all national rules to prevent spread of the Covid-19 were to be applied. The VTHFU was kept open during all pandemics. Considering the full online education in the spring semester of 2020, more hours of clinical training of the candidates of the graduates were applied to compensate the last semester's loss.

1.2. Major Deficiency 2: The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.6 because facilities must comply with all relevant legislation including health, safety, biosecurity and EU animal welfare and care standards. The overall provisions for safety, biosecurity and animal welfare standards were not met.

1.2.1. Factual information

First of all, the causes of the deficiency were carefully reviewed in light of the findings and the comments from the Visitation Report. Faculty administration, Biosecurity Commission and EAEVE Commission worked together to implement the

control measures and rectify the infrastructural deficiencies. The measures taken are listed below under separate titles:

Biosecurity Measures:

- A triage point was established at the entrance of the VTH area. The vehicles carrying animals or owners walking in are stopped and an initial evaluation was made by the veterinarian to differentiate the contagious diseases from non-contagious diseases. Those suspected for contagious diseases are directed to the isolation unit. A separate animal unloading ramp was built for the large animal isolation unit.

- The unloading ramp for large animals with non-contagious disease was renovated. Both ramps are disinfected and easy for handling animals.

- The isolation units in both large animal and small animal clinics have been renewed. New ventilation unit, with Hepa filter (w/double engine) has been implemented.

- A separate sewage system has been installed to the large animal isolation unit. All the liquid waste from this unit is collected in a 500-lt tank, disinfected here with 5000 ppm chlorine for 30 minutes, and then discarded. Solid wastes are discarded according to Biological Waste Discard procedure. Briefly, they are collected and stored in a biological waste storage room until they are picked up by the contractor firm. There are 2 places for frozen storage of biological solid wastes at FVMFU. All the records of discards are kept.

- Warning signs regarding biosecurity as well as good laboratory/clinical practices were posted to the relevant places in clinics and laboratories.

- Disinfectant sprays, detergent sprays, biological waste containers, sharp object disposable containers, masks, gloves and other relevant expendable materials have been made available in all laboratories, clinics and hospitalization units. Procedures on disinfection of the floors, walls and other surfaces are updated and the staff was trained.

- A training seminar about biosecurity principles was given to all students and staff in 2018. The Biosecurity Guideline provided in EAEVE web page was translated into Turkish previously. It is available at the faculty web page at <http://hh.firat.edu.tr/tr> (FÜVF Biyogüvenlik Rehberi).

- An elective course named Biosecurity was given spring semester of the 2020. Although it was elective, all students were encouraged to take it. The content of Biosecurity Guideline EAEVE was taught.

- Two training seminars were given to the VTH staff and research assistants about the biosecurity principles and rules applied at VTHFU.

- Because the distance between the Animal hospital and necropsy room was long, and it was causing concerns to carry the cadavers of animals died at the VTH for causing contamination, a satellite necropsy facility was built in the VTH area. Necropsy of all large animals and small ruminants are held here. This facility also has its own separate sewage system with a 1.0-ton capacity tank. The liquid waste is disinfected before being discharged.

- VTH was internally inspected by the Biosecurity Commission 3 times within the last 1.5 year. The Commission reported the findings to the faculty administration. PDCA cycle was applied for improvement.

- A Salmonella testing program was initiated in the spring semester of 2020. 12 different points were identified including various surfaces at VTH. The swabs samples were taken and analysed for the presence of Salmonella spp. It was chosen as an indicator pathogen for assessing the level of biosafety.

Animal Welfare:

- Ventilation unit of the hospitalization unit at the Small Animal Clinic was renewed.

- The old cages at the Hospitalization Unit were removed and 6 new cat cages and 20 dog cages at different sizes were purchased.

- Animal Welfare Commission was established by the new administration. Primary duty of the Commission is to inspect the VTH and VTF for the compliance to the EAEVE standards and make recommendations to the faculty administration.

- Training was given on the general principles of animal welfare, and physiological and behavioural signs that indicates the welfare problems to the all VTH staff.

- Posters of Core Principles of Animal Welfare were made and hung on the walls of VTH.

- Conditions of the hospitalization units were reviewed for potential risk factors that may cause fear or stress in the animals, and necessary improvements were made.

- The Veterinarian's Oath that was prepared by the Turkish Veterinary Association were also hung on various places of the VTH to keep students alert about values of our profession including respecting and practicing animal welfare principles.

First Aid:

- 6 emergency showers were purchased and installed at the appropriate places at the hallways where the laboratories are located.

- 2 eye showers were purchased and installed at the VTH. One of them is at the Emergency Service and the other one is in the diagnostic laboratory.

- Appropriate safety signs were posted at the laboratories.

1.2.2. Comments

Compared to the past, our current students are trained in more improved biosecurity conditions. Therefore, they acquire DOCs related to biosecurity rules in Veterinary Medical practices at a better level. Principles of Biosecurity are covered in the content of most courses since great majority of veterinary curriculum is related to infectious diseases. However, more training is needed. More than seminars, we will prepare short videos showing the practices of biosecurity principles.

The current VTH facilities are somewhat old and, in some places, it is hard to ensure biosecurity. There is a proposal for building a new state of art VTH in the current strategic plan of FU. The plan has been submitted to the government in 2020 by the new Rector, who was appointed on September 05, 2020. If approved, it will be finished within 3 years. Biosecurity will be the most important issue in design and construction of the new VTH.

Addendum:

It can be said that Covid-19 pandemic facilitated the adaption of the last-year students to the biosecurity practices because all the control measures applied in the society to prevent the outbreak have been related to biosecurity measures. Besides, national rules were updated frequently and the citizens have been obliged to practice them. However, not much improvement has been achieved in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students, except for online visual teaching materials.

1.3. Major Deficiency 3: The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.11. because the Establishment must ensure students have access to a broad range of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities, including but not limited to: pharmacy, diagnostic imaging, anaesthesia, clinical pathology, intensive/critical care, surgeries and treatment facilities, ambulatory services and necropsy facilities.

The pharmacy, the clinics and the teaching laboratories had cabinets with no locks, a variety of drugs or toxic agents (atropine, adrenaline, powerful pain killers) on display, no records of the circulation of those drugs, except an electronic inventory of the available amounts, unsigned prescriptions. Unused drugs were found in all clinics, on the tables, under no restrictions.

1.3.1. Factual information

The measures taken to correct the deficiencies include below:

- First of all, the pharmacy was moved to a larger and remodelled place adjacent to the old one. Access is restricted with pharmacy staff only.

- 7 High safety cabinets (Venana cabinetry, as stated in the Visitation Report) appropriate for storage of critical drugs and toxic agents were purchased. There is a smaller cabin within the cabin to store anaesthetics and other restricted drugs. These cabins are with double lock. These cabins are located in pharmacy, Small Animal Clinics, Emergency Service and, one for each of Internal Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology Departments, and one at the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology. A list of drugs stored in these cabins has been posted on or near the cabins.

- 10 ventilated and locked safe cabins (Seperanda cabinetry, as stated in the Visitation Reports) appropriate for storage of hazardous chemicals were purchased. These were disseminated to Departments of Food Hygiene and Technology, Pathology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Virology, Histology, Animal Nutrition, Zootechny, Artificial Insemination, and Physiology.

- The Electronic VTH management system was renewed in 2019. In addition to keeping patient records, the new system has more effective features such as drug inventory control. As far as the prescriptions, it is mandatory in Turkey to use Electronic Prescription (E-Prescription) System for prescribing human medicines to use in

companion animals and Drug Tracking System run by the Ministry of Agriculture, for the drugs for Veterinary use only. Physicians at VTHFU have authorizations to use these systems. In addition, there are internal tracking records for multiple dose drugs, which is also mandatory and subject to audits by the Ministry of Agriculture.

As results, outsiders do not have access to hazardous chemical and drugs. All the records regarding the medications are held precisely and in compliance with the relevant National Legislation.

- In regard to “ensuring students have access to a broad range of diagnostic and therapeutic facilities” part of the standard, below measures were taken:

- A new Biochemistry Autoanalyzer was leased.
- The below equipment was purchased last year.
- 1 Calf intensive care units
 - 5 New examination tables for companion animals
 - 3 Surgery tables
 - 2 Hand washing units for surgery
 - 5 Service carts for medical materials.
 - 1 Surgical electrocautery
 - 2 Patient monitoring devices
 - 2 Infusion pumps
 - 1 Veterinary Dental Unit
 - 1 Video-autoscope
 - 1 New Anaesthesia Machine (Not delivered yet)
 - 1 New autoclave

The purchasing procedures are in progress for the following equipment to be used in the VTH diagnostic laboratory and Internal Medicine Clinic (tender was made, will be delivered within two months)

- 1 Veterinary haematology device
- 1 New veterinary ECG device
- 1 Ultra-pure water purification system
- 1 New centrifuge

1.3.2. Comments

Findings identified by the team were very useful. It is considered that many steps were taken to correct this deficiency.

Addendum:

The VTH was kept open since the beginning of the Covid-19 outbreak. Thanks to the VTH staff, hundreds of animals have been treated and saved. Most of them were livestock. Contribution of VTHFU to the livestock industry has been significant during this hard time. It can be said that the outbreak did not interfere with the correction efforts.

1.4. Major Deficiency 4: The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.12. because operational policies and procedures (including biosecurity, good laboratory practice and good clinical practice) must be taught and posted for students, staff and visitors.

Biosecurity measures were very scarcely applied; procedures were explained in an online book, but not displayed for the students and staff. Good laboratory practices were not in place, chemicals being accessible to outsiders.

1.4.1. Factual information

This deficiency is closely related to the 2nd and 3rd deficiencies that are under standard 4.6 and 4.11, respectively. These are discussed above. Most of the steps taken to correct these deficiencies are also valid for this deficiency. For the sake of the integrity of the RSER, these will be repeated here.

Veterinary Teaching Hospital:

-VTH operates according to Animal Hospital Operation Instructions displayed in VTH webpage (<http://hh.firat.edu.tr/tr/node/149>)

- The process flow charts about how the hospital operates are shown in the same webpage (<http://hh.firat.edu.tr/tr/node/162>)

Biosecurity Measures:

- A triage point was established at the entrance of the VTH area. The vehicles carrying animals or owners walking in are stopped and an initial evaluation was made by the veterinarian to differentiate the contagious diseases from non-contagious diseases. Those suspected for contagious diseases are directed to the isolation unit. A separate animal unloading ramp was built for the large animal isolation unit.

- The unloading ramp for large animals with non-contagious disease was renovated. Both ramps are disinfectable and easy for handling animals.

- The isolation units in both large animal and small animal clinics have been renewed. New ventilation unit, with Hepa filter (w/double engine) has been implemented.

- A separate sewage system has been installed to the large animal isolation unit. All the liquid waste from this unit is collected in a 500 lt tank, disinfected here with 5000 ppm chlorine for 30 minutes, and then discarded. Solid wastes are discarded according to Biological Waste Discard procedure. Briefly, they are collected and stored a biological waste storage room until they are picked up by the contractor firm. There are 2 places for frozen storage of biological solid wastes at FVMFU. All the records of discards are kept.

- Warning signs regarding biosecurity as well as good laboratory/clinical practices were posted to the relevant places in clinics and laboratories.

- Disinfectant sprays, detergent sprays, biological waste containers, sharp object disposable containers, masks, gloves and other relevant spendable materials have been made available in all laboratories, clinics and hospitalization units. Procedures on disinfection of the floors, walls and other surfaces are updated and the staff was trained.

- A training seminar about biosecurity principles was given to all students and staff in 2018. The Biosecurity Guideline provided in EAEVE web page was translated into Turkish previously. It is available at the faculty web page at <http://hh.firat.edu.tr/tr> (FÜVF Biyogüvenlik Rehberi).

- An elective course named Biosecurity was given spring semester of the 2020. Although it was elective, all students were encouraged to take it. The content of Biosecurity Guideline EAEVE was taught in that course.

- Two training seminars were given to the VTH staff and research assistants about the biosecurity principles and rules applied at VTHFU.

- Because the distance between the Animal hospital and necropsy room was long, and it was causing concerns to carry the cadavers of animals died at the VTH for causing contamination, a satellite necropsy facility was built in the VTH area. Necropsy of all large animals and small ruminants are held here. This facility also has its own separate sewage system with a 1.0-ton capacity tank. The liquid waste is disinfected before being discharged.

- VTH was internally inspected by the Biosecurity Commission 3 times within the last 1.5 year. The Commission reported the findings to the faculty administration. PDCA cycle was applied for improvement.

- A Salmonella testing program was initiated in the spring semester of 2020. 12 different points were identified including various surfaces at VTH. The swabs samples were taken and analysed for the presence of Salmonella spp. It was chosen as an indicator pathogen for assessing the level of biosafety.

Control of Drugs and Hazardous Chemicals:

- The pharmacy was moved to a larger and remodelled place adjacent to the old one. Access is restricted.

- 7 High safety cabinets (Venana cabinetry, as stated in the Visitation Report) appropriate for storage of critical drugs and toxic agents were purchased. There is a smaller cabin within the cabin to store anaesthetics and other restricted drugs. These cabins are with double lock. These cabins are located in Pharmacy, Small Animal Clinics, Emergency Service and, one for each of Internal Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology Departments, and one at the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology. A list of drugs stored in these cabins has been posted on or near the cabins.

- 10 ventilated and locked safe cabins (Seperanda cabinetry, as stated in the Visitation Reports) appropriate for storage of hazardous chemicals were purchased. These were disseminated to Departments of Food Hygiene and Technology, Pathology, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Virology, Histology, Animal Nutrition, Zootechny, Artificial Insemination, and Physiology.

- The Electronic VTH management system was renewed in 2019. In addition to keeping patient records, the new system has more effective features such as drug inventory control. As far as the prescriptions, it is mandatory in Turkey to use Electronic Prescription (E-Prescription) System for prescribing human medicines to use in companion animals and Drug Tracking System run by the Ministry of Agriculture, for the drugs for Veterinary use only. Physicians at VTHFU have authorization codes to use these systems. In addition, there are internal tracking records for multiple dose drugs, which is also mandatory and subject to audits by the Ministry of Agriculture.

As results, outsiders do not have access to hazardous chemical and drugs. All the records regarding the medications are held precisely and in compliance with the relevant National Legislation.

1.4.2. Comments

Findings, comments and suggestions in the Visitation Report was very useful. Compared to the past, our current students are trained in more improved biosecurity conditions. Therefore, they acquire DOCs related to biosecurity rules in Veterinary Medical practices at a better level. Principles of Biosecurity are covered in the content of most courses since great majority of veterinary curriculum is related to infectious diseases. However, more training is needed. In addition to seminars, we will prepare short videos showing the practices of biosecurity principles.

Addendum:

It can be said that Covid-19 pandemic facilitated the adaption of the last-year students to the biosecurity practices because all the control measures applied in the society to prevent the outbreak have been related to biosecurity measures. Besides, national rules were updated frequently and the citizens have been obliged to practice them. However, not much improvement has been achieved in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students, except for online visual teaching materials.

1.5. Major Deficiency 5: The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.13. because appropriate isolation facilities must be provided to meet the need for the isolation and containment of animals with communicable diseases. Such isolation facilities must be properly constructed, ventilated, maintained and

operated to provide for animal care in accordance with updated methods for prevention of spread of infectious agents. They must be adapted to all animal types commonly handled in the VTH. The isolation facilities, although present, were inappropriately used, disinfected, had no proper ventilation methods for preventing diseases or they were not adequately applied. The waste was packet in medical bags and kept in an outside container till the municipality would collect it

1.5.1. Factual information

There have been 2 isolation units, one for large animals and one for small animals, at the VTH. The actions taken to rectify the units are listed below:

- An appropriate ventilation system was purchased and installed to each of the units. The system is Hepa filtered, preventing the spread of aerosols and respiratory system infections to outside. Maintenance of the system has been provided periodically.

- The units have 2 entrances. One entrance is for animals suspected for communicable diseases, from outside to the examination room in the unit. The other entrance is for the veterinarians and students. The physician entrance is from the inside the clinic in small animal clinic. There is a high security sliding door between the clinic and isolation unit. The physician-entrance door of the large animal isolation unit is, however, a normal, metal door with lock.

- At the physician entrance, there is a transitory room where Personal Protective Equipment is found. Disinfectant sprays, detergent sprays, biological waste containers, sharp object disposable containers are available. Solid waste containers are held here until removed by the authorized personnel and discarded properly.

- An unloading ramp for large animal isolation unit has been built. After used, the floor is cleaned and disinfected.

- The large animal isolation has its own separate sewage. All the liquid waste from this unit is collected in a 500 lt tank, disinfected here with 5000 ppm chlorine for 30 minutes, and then discarded.

- Hazardous wastes are collected and discarded according to FVMFU Waste Management Operation Instructions. Briefly, chemical wastes, biological wastes, and sharp objects are collected in separate containers, collected by the authorized staff,

and stored waste storage room until they are picked up by the contractor firms. There are 2 places for frozen storage of biological solid wastes at FVMFU. All the records of discards are kept.

- After used, examination table surfaces, floors, walls, medical equipment and other surfaces in the isolation units are cleaned and disinfected by the trained staff.

- Warning signs regarding biosecurity as well as good laboratory/clinical practices were posted to the relevant places in the isolation units.

- Isolation units are part of Salmonella testing program.

1.5.2. Comments

Isolation units are now better equipped and organized, in light of the comments and suggestions made by the team. It could have been better to have more spacious isolation units. Currently there are 4 isolation rooms, 2 at small animal unit (one for dogs, one for cats), and 2 at large animals (one for horses, one for ruminants).

Addendum:

During the fall semester of 2020, only last-year students were at VTH. It is thought that acquisition of Day One Competences regarding the use of isolation units as well as practising other biosecurity rules were achieved by these students. The remaining students received theoretical information about the biosecurity principles.

1.6. Major Deficiency 6: The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 4.15. because the transport of students, live animals, cadavers, materials from animal origin and other teaching materials must be done in agreement with national and EU standards, to ensure the safety of students and staff and to prevent the spread of infectious agents.

1.6.1. Factual information

Actions taken to correct this deficiency include the followings:

- A cadaver transport trailer was purchased. This trailer is also used to pick up cadavers from farms.

- A satellite necropsy room was built in the VTH area. Because the existing necropsy facility is not very practical for carrying the large animal cadavers, this unit is

useful to reduce the risk of contamination and to ensure the safety of students and staff.

- As for the transport of the live animals, VTH has a live animal transportation trailer. That device existed at the time of previous visit.

- Special thermostatic containers appropriate for transporting teaching material from slaughterhouses were purchased. These are disseminated to the Department of Anatomy, the Department of Food hygiene and Technology, as part of meat inspection practical training, and to the Department of Surgery, for clinical-skill laboratory.

- Locker rooms were renovated and the numbers has been increased. Numbers of student cabins at VTH have been increased. Every student who becomes eligible to receive clinical rotations will have one cabin at VTH and one cabin at the main building of FVMFU.

1.6.2. Comments

After these actions are taken, FVMFU has live animal transportation, cadaver transportation trailers and high-quality and safe, easy to clean and disinfect transport containers for slaughterhouse material or any other type teaching material of animal origin. Trailers are pulled by the university vehicles, which are readily available when needed.

Addendum:

During pandemic no teaching material of animal material was transported from slaughterhouses. The satellite necropsy room is very practical and has been used during pandemic. For instance, a high-ranking race horse died at 11.00 pm at stalls of the Turkish Jokey Club in Elazığ and the owners were intended to have the cadaver performed necropsy soon for insurance and other legal processes. It became easy to do it in the satellite facility.

1.7. Major Deficiency 7: The Establishment is not compliant with Standard 5.1. because the number and variety of healthy and diseased animals, cadavers, and material of animal origin must be adequate for providing the practical training (in the area of Basic Sciences, Clinical Sciences, Pathology, Animal Production, Food Safety and Quality) and adapted to the number of students

enrolled” , due to the low number of equine and small animal and absence of swine cadavers in necropsy, low caseload in small animals, equine and exotic pets and low amount of material of animal origin for FSQ.

1.7.1. Factual information

In the following table, changes in the numbers identified as low and numbers identified as absent after the full visitation in 2018 are summarized. There has been a change in the calculation of ESEVT indicators from Calendar years to Academic years in 2019.

Identified as Low numbers	Calendar Years		Academic Years	
	Mean of last visit (2015, 2016, 2017)	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Equine necropsy	2.3	6	17	2
Companion animal necropsy	45	97	67	26
Small animal case load	2071 (Intra-mural) 88 (Extra-mural)	4514 587	5971 953	3581 --
Total	2159	5101	6924	3581
Equine case load	61 (Intra-mural) 70 (Extra-mural)	302 339	311 86	176 56
Total	131	641	397	232
Exotic pet case load	61	486	532	493
Identified as absent				
Swine necropsy	0	9	12	19
Swine caseload	0	0	14 (Intra-mural) 0 (Extra-mural)	27 5

In regard to low amount of material of animal origin for FSQ, our students receive well amount of hands-on training at slaughterhouses and gain Day One Competences in regard to meat and poultry inspection. The skills and experience they gain is monitored using the Meat Inspection Course - Practical Training Course at

Slaughterhouse Log. This form is provided in Annex 2. In addition, following foods of animal's origins are used in the practical trainings of the FSQ courses.

Course Name	Material of Animal Origin	Skills
Meat Inspection and Technology	Ruminant organs, carcasses	Macroscopic inspection of organs and carcasses
Milk Hygiene and Technology	Raw milk, Pasteurized milk, yogurt, cheese, butter	Performing and interpreting platform tests, basic quality control tests, sensory tests.
Food Hygiene and Control	Commercial raw meat and meat products, various fish species, commercial dairy products, eggs, various commercially-packaged foods containing ingredients of animal origin, water.	Label inspection, physio-chemical examination, sampling techniques, identifying relevant national legislation, microbiological analysis for hygiene indicators
Internship	Ground beef, poultry parts, offal, dairy products, fish species	Performing microbiological analysis, chemical analysis to detect frauds, preparing HACCP programs for various foods of animal origin.

1.7.2. Comments

All of the numbers identified as low in the last visit has increased, both intra-murally and extra-murally. After reactivating the swine unit at the VTF, some swine caseload was created. Wild-swine were obtained from the hunters and used for necropsy.

Addendum:

Both the earthquake and COVID-19 outbreak affected the numbers of clinical caseloads and necropsy cases. However, keeping the VTH active during pandemics attracted many cases, especially in fall semester of 2020. Visiting shelters and private farms were prohibited by the Higher Education Council of Turkey which reduced the numbers of extra-mural cases. In addition to Jokey Club visits, 20 horses were donated to VTF in May of 2020, which also helped increasing equine cases.



2. CORRECTION OF THE MINOR DEFICIENCIES

2.1. Minor Deficiency 1: In Standard 2 Finances it states: 2.5. The Establishment must have sufficient autonomy in order to use the resources to implement its strategic plan and to meet the ESEVT Standards, which means it must be able to make the best use of its funds to meet educational requirements of the Strategic plan.

2.1.1. Factual information

It is suggested to FUFVM to identify sources to improve the revenues from its own activities (lifelong learning, other types of courses) and services. The service fees at VTH and other services of the various departments have been increased twice since the Visitation Report was issued. The last increase occurred in September 2020. Current fees are shown in the webpage for VTH services (<http://hh.firat.edu.tr/tr/node/143>) and services provided by other departments (<http://veteriner.firat.edu.tr/tr/node/534>). Approximately 1/4 of the costs spent for correcting major deficiencies are funded by the FVMFU's own revenue. The remaining portion was funded by the University budget. There were also some funds received from the FVMFU.

2.1.2. Comments

As it was stated in the previous SERs, university education is free for Turkish citizens. There are few foreign students who have to pay tuition fees. However, this income is so limited and goes to general budget of university. FVMFU is not so successful in creating income via lifelong learning activities, although there is a Continuous Learning Centre of FU to facilitate this. One of the reasons for this is much of the income goes to the tax, university, and the trainer. Not much left to the faculty. However, it should be underlined that FVMFU is able to receive grants from the central budgets to finance development.

Addendum:

During pandemic, number of cases decreased in general. However, fees were increased resulting in balancing the annual income.

2.1.3. Suggestions of improvement

Despite the low income to the faculty, numbers of continuous training courses should be increased. Service fees should be kept comparable to private clinics and other FVMs. More importantly, teaching farm should be bound to FVMFU, as it used to be. Therefore, income from VTF would be used for development of the faculty.

2.2. Minor Deficiency 2: In Standard 3 Curriculum it is mentioned that: 3.7. Since the veterinary degree is a professional qualification with Day One Competences, EPT must complement and strengthen the academic education by enhancing for the student the handling of all common domestic animals, the understanding of the economics and management of animal units and veterinary practices, the communication skills for all aspects of veterinary work, the hands-on practical and clinical training, the real-life experience, and the employability of the prospective graduate. 3.8. The EPT providers must have an agreement with the Establishment and the student (in order to fix their respective rights and duties, including insurance matters), provide a standardised evaluation of the performance of the student during their EPT and be allowed to provide feedback to the Establishment on the EPT programme. 3.10. Students must take responsibility for their own learning during EPT. This includes preparing properly before each placement, keeping a proper record of their experience during EPT by using a logbook provided by the Establishment and evaluating the EPT. Students must be allowed to complain officially or anonymously about issues occurring during EPT.

2.2.1. Factual information

- Formal agreements were signed with the 8 private veterinary clinics as EPT providers in 2019. It was collaborated with Elazığ Chamber of Veterinary Medicine in selection of the EPT providers because the chamber holds information and data about its member veterinarians. 4th year students received EPT last year. In 2020, no EPT was allowed due to pandemic.

- There is a log book where students have to fill during their EPT. They have to submit these log books to the student affairs office. An English form of the log book can be found in Annex 3.

- The EPT provider and students evaluates each other using evaluation forms.

2.2.2. Comments

According to our current weekly class schedule, the time spent for EPT is limited. Students sometimes face transportation problems between EPT and FVM.

Addendum:

There was no EPT training during pandemic.

2.2.3. Suggestions of improvement

EPT applications are new at FVMFU, so there are needs for improvements. Numbers of EPT providers will be increased. The time allocated for EPT will be increased. Random spot checks will be performed. Principles of QA should be applied to EPT more efficiently. It needs to be coordinated better with involvement of Education Planning Commission.

2.3. Minor Deficiency 3: In Standard 4 Facilities and equipment: 4.7. The Establishment's livestock facilities, animal housing, core clinical teaching facilities and equipment must:

a) be sufficient in capacity and adapted for the number of students enrolled in order to allow hands-on training for all students

b) be of a high standard, well maintained and fit for purpose

c) promote best husbandry, welfare and management practices

d) ensure relevant biosecurity and bio-containment

e) be designed to enhance learning.

4.8. Core clinical teaching facilities must be provided in a VTH with 24/7 emergency services at least for companion animals and equines, where the Establishment can unequivocally demonstrate that standard of education and clinical research are compliant with all ESEVT Standards, e.g. research-based and evidence-based clinical training supervised by academic staff trained to teach and to assess, availability for staff and students of facilities and patients for performing clinical research and relevant QA procedures. For ruminants and pigs, on-call service must be available if emergency service does not exist for

those species in a VTH. The Establishment must ensure state-of-the-art standards of teaching clinics which remain comparable with the best available in the private sector

2.3.1. Factual information

The major deficiencies 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (Sub-standards 4.6, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.15, respectively) are closely related to these minor deficiencies. Suggestions for improvement made by the team have been carefully reviewed and a serious of correction were made as explained in the corresponding major deficiencies. Thus, it is believed that most of this minor deficiency has been covered. Emergency service is open 24/7 at FVMFU.

2.3.2. Comments

VTHFU operates according to Animal Hospital Operation Instructions of FU. This operation plan is not covering the QA procedures sufficiently. Numbers of support staff are not sufficient to effectively fulfil the QA duties.

Addendum:

During pandemic months, VTH has been actively serving. In Fall 2020, 5th year students were at VTH with small groups. It can be said that Covid-19 pandemic facilitated the adaption of the last-year students to the biosecurity practices because all the control measures applied in the society to prevent the outbreak have been related to biosecurity measures. Besides, national rules were updated frequently and the citizens have been obliged to practice them. However, not much improvement has been achieved in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students, except for online visual teaching materials.

2.3.3. Suggestions of improvement

Animal Hospital Operation Instructions needs revision to cover application of QA principles more effectively. Numbers of qualified support staff needs to be increased.

2.4. Minor Deficiency 4: In Standard 5 Animal resources and teaching material of animal origin: 5.2. It is essential that a diverse and sufficient number

of surgical and medical cases in all common domestic animals and exotic pets be available for the students' clinical educational experience and hands-on training

2.4.1. Factual information

There is no pre-determined numbers of animal and species needed for clinical training because clinical training pretty much depends on the caseload of VTH, extramural cases, and more recently, EPT cases, numbers of which has not been included in any kind of statistics yet. However, when students start practicing at Clinical Skill Laboratory, all the slaughterhouse materials needed are provided by the administration or lecturers may obtain them by themselves.

For basic sciences and pre-clinical science, there is a decision made by the Education Planning Commission. This Decision covers the varieties of animal materials needed for teaching in these courses. However, amount needed varies depending on the numbers of students. The departments decide total amounts each semester and request it from the faculty administration.

As for the dissection by the students in Anatomy courses, numbers of cadavers used were increased. Students started involving maceration processes. In 2019, students are made dissection in muscle, skin, and blood vessels.

After activating the swine unit in late 2018, clinical examination and necropsy of swine started. Numbers are provided in Table provided under Major deficiency 7.

2.4.2. Comments

The current process at FVM for managing the number and variety of animals and materials needs to be revised. There has been an ongoing work in Turkey for preparing the National Core Veterinary Curriculum (VUÇEP) with wide attendance of FVMs in Turkey. The final document is at the Higher Education Council for approval. This document is a guide for determining the minimums of many aspects of the veterinary education. There is also Competence Levels required for each of 142 veterinary competences. It can be said that this is Day One Competence guide for all FVMs in Turkey. Even if not approved yet, since our faculty took an active role in its preparation and have the knowledge about its content, a re-planning will be performed to provide

our students achieving the targeted competences. Data are gathered to assess the status of departments in provisions of the competencies.

Regarding the improving the animal welfare at the hospitalization units, all the cages were removed from the small animal hospitalization unit and new, approved cat and dog cages were purchased. Ventilation unit of the hospitalization unit has been renewed. An Animal Welfare Commission was established in March 2020 by the new administration to conduct periodical changes, to identify the needs and make recommendation to the administration. However, due to the conditions caused by Covid-19 outbreak, not much has been done with the Commission.

Addendum:

None

2.4.3. Suggestions of improvement

In combination with the ESEVT DOCs and those from VUÇEP, FVMFU will be able to more effectively plan the numbers of animal and species needed in teaching to achieve targeted competence levels.

2.5. Minor Deficiency 5: In Standard 7 Student admission, progression and welfare: 7.9. The Establishment must have mechanisms in place to monitor attrition and progression and be able to respond and amend admission selection criteria (if permitted by national or university law) and student support if required.

2.5.1. Factual information

There were 3 suggestions made by the team. One of them was about increasing the time (one week) to prepare failed exams. Unfortunately, this is not possible because exams are scheduled based on the Academic Calendar of FU.

The other issue was the low numbers of students who involved in research projects. There is a legal issue in payroll of the undergraduate students in TUBITAK projects, which is the major research grant agency. However, more students were involved in the projects after the last visit.

Last issue was about the student representatives and their involvement to various administrative processes. Involvement of Official students' representatives are encouraged by Higher Education Council as well. Election of the representatives were going to be organized centrally by the FU administration in 2019. However, it was postponed due to bureaucratic reasons.

Last Self Evaluation Report and Visitation reports are available in the webpage of FVMFU

2.5.2. Comments

More involvement of undergraduate students to the research projects are needed. High numbers of students and bureaucratic hurdles may cause difficulties for improvement.

2.5.3. Suggestions of improvement

It is considered that awarding researchers who let undergraduate students involve in the projects may result in improvement. An honorary award can be considered.

2.6. Minor Deficiency 6: Standard 9 Academic and support staff states that: 9.2. The total number, qualifications and skills of all staff involved with the programme, including teaching staff, 'adjunct' staff, technical, administrative and support staff, must be sufficient and appropriate to deliver the educational programme and fulfil the Establishment's mission.

2.6.1. Factual information

Although not completely solved, there has been an improvement in the numbers of support staff. In 2020, one full time (FT) radiology technician, one FT anaesthesiology technician were hired. In addition, 2 students from FU Vocational High School, Department of Laboratory and Veterinary Technicians were hired to work part time at the diagnostic laboratory of VTH. Similarly, 4 PhD students have been hired to work part time at the clinics. There was a mobility among staff but the final number did not change.

As for the academic staff, 1 in 2018, 6 in 2019, and 2 in 2020 were retired. 3 will retire in 2021.

Numbers of new research assistants joined FVMFU are 1 in 2018, 2 in 2019 and 5 in 2020.

2.6.2. Comments

Numbers of support staff needs to be increased to lower the work load at clinics. New posts are needed for academicians to be lecturer in order to compensate the retired academicians.

Addendum:

None

2.6.3. Suggestions of improvement

In addition to hiring full time qualified personnel, hiring more part time students at the hospital will help solving the workload of assistants.

2.7. Minor Deficiency 7: In Standard 11 Outcome Assessment and Quality Assurance, it is mentioned: 11.6. The Establishment must have appropriate funding for learning and teaching activities and ensure that adequate and readily accessible learning resources and student support are provided.

2.7.1. Factual information

This deficiency was related in the Visitation Report to the lack of sufficient autonomy of FVMFU to use its funds for learning and teaching. This is due to the University System of Turkey. FU is a state university, and operates according to the state laws. However, as it has been explained in above major differences, quite a bit of funds was spent for improving teaching and learning.

2.7.2. Comments

The autonomy issue of Turkish Universities is the same. It is not true to say “lack of autonomy”. The system is working different here. May be limited but not completely absent.

Addendum:

None

2.7.3. Suggestions of improvement

As long as the expenditure necessary for teaching and learning has been well justified and planned, there is no reason to be funded from the various central budget items.



3. ESEVT INDICATORS

3.1. Factual information (Updated data based on the last three academic years)

The indicators calculated using the raw data from the 2 full academic years preceding AY 2019-2020. The raw data used for calculations are shown in Annex 4.

Academic years were accepted from 01 September to the 31 August of next year.

Calculated Indicators from raw data		FVMFU values	Median Values	Minimal Values	Balance
I1	n° of FTE academic staff involved in veterinary training / n° of undergraduate students	0.118	0.15	0.13	-0.008
I2	n° of FTE veterinarians involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	0.916	0.84	0.63	0.286
I3	n° of FTE support staff involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	0.612	0.88	0.54	0.072
I4	n° of hours of practical (non-clinical) training	1324.000	953.50	700.59	623.410
I5	n° of hours of clinical training	684.000	941.58	704.80	-20.800
I6	n° of hours of FSQ & VPH training	198.000	293.50	191.80	6.200
I7	n° of hours of extra-mural practical training in FSQ & VPH	84.000	75.00	31.80	52.200
I8	n° of companion animal patients seen intra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	44.241	62.31	43.58	0.661
I9	n° of ruminant and pig patients seen intra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	40.110	2.49	0.89	39.220
I10	n° of equine patients seen intra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	2.586	4.16	1.53	1.056
I11	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic seen intra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	4.295	3.11	1.16	3.135
I12	n° of companion animal patients seen extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	5.852	5.06	0.43	5.422
I13	n° of individual ruminants and pig patients seen extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	10.439	16.26	8.85	1.589
I14	n° of equine patients seen extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually	1.793	1.80	0.62	1.173

I15	n° of visits to ruminant and pig herds / n° of students graduating annually	0.570	1.29	0.54	0.030
I16	n° of visits of poultry and farmed rabbit units / n° of students graduating annually	0.236	0.11	0.04	0.192
I17	n° of companion animal necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	0.692	2.11	1.40	-0.708
I18	n° of ruminant and pig necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	2.316	1.36	0.90	1.416
I19	n° of equine necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	0.097	0.18	0.10	-0.003
I20	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic pet necropsies / n° of students graduating annually	1.321	2.65	0.88	0.441
I21*	n° of FTE specialised veterinarians involved in veterinary training / n° of students graduating annually	0.008	0.27	0.06	-0.052
I22*	n° of PhD graduating annually / n° of students graduating annually	0.241	0.15	0.07	0.171
1	<i>Median values defined by data from Establishments with Accreditation/Approval status in May 2019</i>				
2	<i>Recommended minimal values calculated as the 20th percentile of data from Establishments with Accreditation/Approval status in May 2019</i>				
3	<i>A negative balance indicates that the Indicator is below the recommended minimal value</i>				
*	<i>Indicators used only for statistical purpose</i>				

According to the “Exceptional rules for ESEVT Visitations planned in 2021 considering the extraordinary circumstances linked to the COVID-19 pandemic”, which is approved by the EAVEV GA on December 3, 2020, data from 2019-2020 Academic Year is provided separately.

Raw data of Academic Year 2019-2020		
1	n° of FTE academic staff involved in veterinary training	111
2	n° of undergraduate students	906
3	n° of FTE veterinarians involved in veterinary training	110
4	n° of students graduating annually	147
5	n° of FTE support staff involved in veterinary training	70
6	n° of hours of practical (non-clinical) training	1324
7	n° of hours of clinical training	684
8	n° of hours of FSQ & VPH training	198
9	n° of hours of extra-mural practical training in FSQ & VPH	84
10	n° of companion animal patients seen intra-murally	3581
11	n° of ruminant and pig patients seen intra-murally	2972
12	n° of equine patients seen intra-murally	176
13	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic patients seen intra-murally	493
14	n° of companion animal patients seen extra-murally	153
15	n° of individual ruminants and pig patients seen extra-murally	208
16	n° of equine patients seen extra-murally	56
17	n° of visits to ruminant and pig herds	14
18	n° of visits of poultry and farmed rabbit units	7
19	n° of companion animal necropsies	26
20	n° of ruminant and pig necropsies	195
21	n° of equine necropsies	2
22	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic pet necropsies	296
23	n° of FTE specialised veterinarians involved in veterinary training	1
24	n° of PhD graduating annually	17

3.2. Comments

FVMFU was evaluated in 2018 according to ESEVT SOPS approved at Upsala in 2016. However, some amendments were made in Zaragoza in 2019. First of all, the data used was changed from calendar year to academic year. In addition, means of some indicators has been increased. For instance, mean and minimum values of I5 (number of hours of clinical training) were 932 and 670, respectively, in SOPs of 2016, and Balance of FVMFU was +14. However, the same establishment values resulted in -20.8 now because the mean and minimum values were increased to 941 and 704, respectively in 2019. Similarly, median and minimum values for the I17 were increased.

Consequently, our establishment is subject to ESEVT indicators of 2016, rather than those of 2019.

Addendum:

None

3.3. Suggestions of improvement

Despite median and minimum values for the I17 were increased, numbers of companion animal necropsies should be increased. Collaboration with Elazığ Municipal will be expanded to receive death animals from shelter. Cost of these additional necropsies will be covered by the FVMFU.



4. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Syllabus of the Elective Course “Swine Husbandry”

Establishment: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine		Academic Year 2019-2020		Date 22 / 07 / 2019	
Department (s): ZOOTECHNY, ANIMAL NUTRITION					
Code SED302	Course Name Swine Husbandry		Semester/Year Fall/ 3rd year	ECTS -	
Language	Turkish				
Status	Elective				
Pre-Requisite	NA				
Credit 1	Theoretical 1	Practical -	Laboratory	Presentation	Project/Fied Study
Lecturer	...				
Assistant	NA				
Content	Core information about swine husbandry				
	Course Programme				
Week	Subjects				
1	Species Features of Swine				
2	Swine Husbandry in the world and in Turkey				
3	Economy of Swine Industry				
4	Yields of swine				
5	Yields of swine				
6	Yields of swine				
7	Swine reproduction				
8	Swine reproduction				
9	MIDTERM EXAM				
10	Swine breeds				
11	Swine breeds				
12	Housing, rearing, and nutrition				
13	Housing, rearing, and nutrition				
14	Rearing Methods				
Teaching Material	1. Course notes				
Recommended reading	1. ansci.colostate.edu/outreach/.../Swine15-selection_swine_breeding_stock.pdf 2. www.das.psu.edu/pdf/breeding-swine-reference.pdf 3. www.motherearthnews.com/.../How-To-Breed-Healthy-Pigs.aspx 4. animalscience.tamu.edu/.../117-breedingswinselection.pdf 5. www.v-farm.com/animal-farms/Swine/				

Evaluation Criteria	Number	Percent (%)
	Midterm exam	1
Quiz	-	-
Homework	-	-
Projects	-	-
Term Paper	-	-
Laboratory	-	-
Others	-	-
Final Exam	1	60

Weight of the content (%)	Health Sciences	100
	Engineering	-
	Basic Sciences	-
	Social Sciences	-

Outputs	Students will be able to recognize the core facts of the swine industry and be able to relate it with the veterinary medicine
Goals	To provide basic knowledge about the swine husbandry, swine industry.
Methods	Power Point presentations

Date: 22.07.2019

ANNEX 2.

FIRAT UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF FOOD HYGIENE AND TECHNOLOGY

Meat Inspection Course - Practical Training Course at Slaughterhouse Log

Date :...../...../20...

Week:

Group:

Class:

Inspections carried out (Initials of the Supervisor)

	Ante-mortem Inspection	Post-mortem Inspection				
		Head	Respiratory System	Alimentary System	Liver, Spleen, Kidney	Carcass
Large Animal						
Small Ruminant						

	Large Animal		Small Ruminant	
	Ante-mortem Inspection	S:		S:
	SF/D :		SF/D:	
Post-mortem Inspection				
Head Examination	S:		S:	
	SF/D:		SF/D:	
Examination of Respiratory System, and Heart.	S:		S:	
	SF/D:		SF/D:	
Examination of Liver, Spleen, and Kidney	S:		S:	
	SF/D:		SF/D:	
Alimentary system	S:		S:	
	SF/D:		SF/D:	
Carcass Inspection	S:		S:	
	SF/D:		SF/D:	
Other Inspections (Rigor control, temperature control, Hygiene Control)	S:		S:	
	SF/D:		SF/D:	

Skills gained (S) and Specific Findings/Diagnosis of the day (SF/D)

The students listed in the below table successfully carried out the written inspections.

Supervising Academician-Signature

Branch 4-A				Branch 4-B			
No	Student ID	Name, Surname	Signature	No	Student ID	Name, Surname	Signature
1				23			
2				24			
3				25			
4				26			
5				27			
6				28			
7				29			
8				30			
9				31			
10				32			
11				33			
12				34			
13				35			
14				36			
15				37			
16				38			
17				39			
18				40			
19				41			
20				42			
21				43			
22				44			

ANNEX 3.

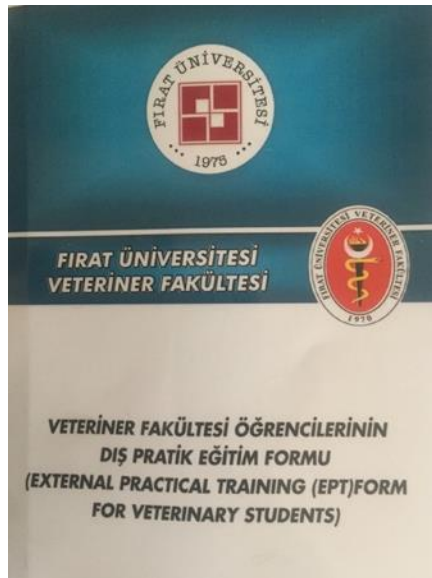
External Practical Training (EPT) Form for Veterinary Students

Student Name and Surname:

Did the student come to the work on time?:	Yes ()	No ()
Communication skill	Satisfactory ()	Unsatisfactory ()
Openness to professional development	Satisfactory ()	Unsatisfactory ()
Business and show interest in patient	Satisfactory ()	Unsatisfactory ()
Exhibiting professional attitude	Satisfactory ()	Unsatisfactory ()
The ability to use tools and equipment	Satisfactory ()	Unsatisfactory ()
Establishing effective communication with the patient and patient owner:	Satisfactory ()	Unsatisfactory ()
Observing legal and professional responsibilities:	Satisfactory ()	Unsatisfactory ()
The cases student saw:		
The procedures student performed		
General evaluation		

Date: .../.../20...

EPT Provider Veterinarian:



VETERİNER HEKİM DIŞ PRATİK EĞİTİMİ (DPE/EPT) DEĞERLENDİRME FORMU		
Öğrenci Adı Soyadı:		
Öğrenci işyerine vaktinde geldi mi?	Evet ()	Hayır ()
İletişim kurma yeteneği	İyi ()	Kötü ()
Mesleki gelişime açık olma	İyi ()	Kötü ()
İşe ve hastaya ilgi gösterme	İyi ()	Kötü ()
Alet ve teçhizat kullanma yeteneği	İyi ()	Kötü ()
Hasta ve hasta sahibiyile etkin iletişim kurma	İyi ()	Kötü ()
Yasal ve mesleki sorumlulukları gözetme	İyi ()	Kötü ()
Hangi hastalıkları gördü?		
Hangi uygulamaları yaptı?		
Genel değerlendirme		
Tarih: .../.../20...		
Serbest Veteriner Hekim		

ANNEX 4.

Raw Data used for calculation of the ESEVT Indicators

	Raw data from the 2 full academic years preceding AY 2019-2020	2017-2018	2018-2019	Mean
1	n° of FTE academic staff involved in veterinary training	113	106	109,50
2	n° of undergraduate students	931	927	929,00
3	n° of FTE veterinarians involved in veterinary training	112	105	108,50
4	n° of students graduating annually	122	115	118,5
5	n° of FTE support staff involved in veterinary training	77	68	72,5
6	n° of hours of practical (non-clinical) training	1324	1324	1324
7	n° of hours of clinical training	684	684	684
8	n° of hours of FSQ & VPH training	198	198	198
9	n° of hours of extra-mural practical training in FSQ & VPH	84	84	84
10	n° of companion animal patients seen intra-murally	4514	5971	5242.5
11	n° of ruminant and pig patients seen intra-murally	4958	4548	4753
12	n° of equine patients seen intra-murally	302	311	306,5
13	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic patients seen intra-murally	486	532	509,0
14	n° of companion animal patients seen extra-murally	587	800	770.0
15	n° of individual ruminants and pig patients seen extra-murally	1444	1030	1237.0
16	n° of equine patients seen extra-murally	339	86	212,5
17	n° of visits to ruminant and pig herds	54	81	67.5
18	n° of visits of poultry and farmed rabbit units	36	20	31.5
19	n° of companion animal necropsies	97	67	82.0
20	n° of ruminant and pig necropsies	261	288	274.5
21	n° of equine necropsies	6	17	11.5
22	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic pet necropsies	123	190	156.5
23	n° of FTE specialised veterinarians involved in veterinary training	1	1	1.0
24	n° of PhD graduating annually	36	21	28.5