



# 2011 SELF EVALUATION PREPORT OF FVMADU

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Adnan Menderes University





# EDITED by

## ACCREDITATION

## COMMITTEE OF FVMADU



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# CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Chapter 1. OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>09</b>
1. Factual Information.....	10
2. Comments .....	11
3. Suggestions .....	11
<b>Chapter 2. ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>13</b>
1. Factual Information.....	14
2. Comments .....	18
3. Suggestions .....	18
<b>Chapter 3. FINANCES</b>	<b>19</b>
1. Factual Information.....	20
2. Comments .....	23
3. Suggestions .....	24
<b>Chapter 4. CURRICULUM</b>	<b>25</b>
1. Factual Information.....	26
2. Comments .....	42
3. Suggestions .....	42
<b>Chapter 5. TEACHING AND LEARNING: QUALITY AND EVALUATION</b>	<b>43</b>
1. Factual Information.....	44
2. Comments .....	50
3. Suggestions .....	51
<b>Chapter 6. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>53</b>
1. Factual Information.....	54
2. Comments .....	59
3. Suggestions .....	60
<b>Chapter 7. ANIMALS AND TEACHING MATERIAL OF ANIMAL ORIGIN</b>	<b>61</b>
1. Factual Information.....	62
2. Comments .....	68
3. Suggestions .....	69
<b>Chapter 8. LIBRARY AND LEARNING RESOURCES</b>	<b>71</b>
1. Factual Information.....	72
2. Comments .....	73
3. Suggestions .....	73
<b>Chapter 9. STUDENT ADMISSION AND ENROLMENT</b>	<b>75</b>
1. Factual Information.....	76
2. Comments .....	78
3. Suggestions .....	78
<b>Chapter 10. ACADEMIC AND SUPPORT STAFF</b>	<b>79</b>
1. Factual Information.....	80
2. Comments .....	84
3. Suggestions .....	84
<b>Chapter 11. CONTINUING EDUCATION</b>	<b>85</b>
1. Factual Information.....	86
2. Comments .....	88
3. Suggestions .....	88
<b>Chapter 12. POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION</b>	<b>89</b>
1. Factual Information.....	90
2. Comments .....	93
3. Suggestions .....	93
<b>Chapter 13. RESEARCH</b>	<b>95</b>
1. Factual Information.....	96
2. Comments .....	96
3. Suggestions .....	96



# INTRODUCTION



# Introduction

During the self-evaluation process, the information from different units of the Faculty was required, and the commission demanded this knowledge from the departments by means of the administration. The Self-Evaluation Report the result of the evaluations and ascertainties was initially sent to all academic and administrative staff as well as students in order to get their opinions and recommendations. As a result, every opinion and recommendation regarding the Self-Evaluation Report was considered, and important issues were revised.

During its periodical meetings, Self-Evaluation Commission did not encounter any difficulties. Self-Evaluation Commission worked on the process in half-day meetings weekly from April 2008.

## 1.1 Turkish National Education System

The basic structure of Turkish National Education System is stated in the Basic Law of National Education no 1739. Primary Education involves the education and training of children in the age group of 6 to 14. The primary education is compulsory for all male and female citizens and is free at state schools. Primary education institutions consist of eight-year schools where continuous education is provided and primary education diplomas are awarded to graduating students. Secondary education includes all education institutions of a general or vocational and technical character of at least four years following primary education; and is comprised of two branches – General and Vocational/Technical Secondary Education. Secondary Education is given at high schools applying various programmes and students find the opportunity to choose one of these programmes and get the proper education in line with their interests and aptitudes.

Higher education includes all education institutions offering at least two years of higher education after secondary education. The system is comprised of state or foundation universities. Each university includes faculties offering Bachelor's Degree, four-year schools with vocational training and two-year vocational schools offering completely vocational education with short-term programmes (Associate Degree), and/or conservatories.

Graduate Programmes include Master's and Doctoral Diplomas. There are two types of Master's Degree Diplomas: Thesis and Non-thesis. The duration of thesis master's degree programmes is two years, and that of non-thesis ones is one and a half year. The duration of Doctoral Degree Programmes ranges from three and a half years to six years, and it includes completing the courses, passing the qualifying exams, preparing and defending the thesis. Admission to higher education is made through a two-stage nationwide Student Selection (LGS and LYS) applied to the fourth-year students and graduates of high school. The LGS examination is held once and LYS is four times based on the subjects every year, and is conducted by the Student Selection and Placement Centre (ÖSYM). The candidates are admitted to higher education institutions on the basis of their success in the examination and their high school grade-point averages. While one can start Associate Degree Programmes directly without an examination from some vocational high schools, the students of Associate Degree Programmes can also transfer to Bachelor's Degree Programmes with a Vertical Transfer Exam (DGS) after their graduation.

The Higher Education System is organized by the Council of Higher Education (YÖK). Founded in the year 1981, YÖK determines higher education institutions' activities related to education, research, administration, planning and organization. The Higher Education Law No 2547 is the basic law implemented in Turkish higher education. All universities (state and foundation) are subject to the same law and regulations/rules. All state and foundation universities are established with the related law.

## 1.2 Brief Information on Adnan Menderes University

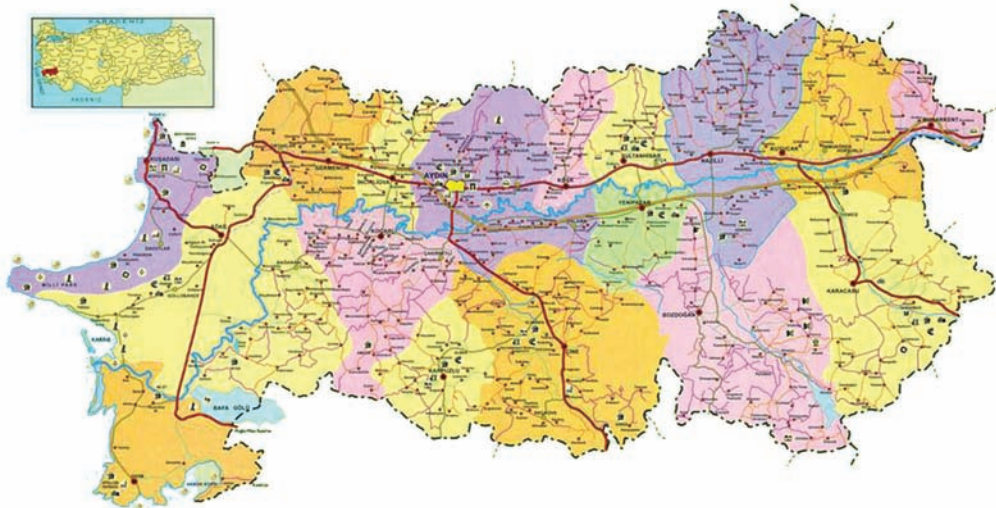
Being one of the 23 Universities founded by the Law No 3837 on July 3, 1992; Adnan Menderes University started its activities with assignment of the Founding Rector on November 10, 1992. The university was named after Adnan Menderes, who was born and grew up in the city of Aydın and served as a Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic for an uninterrupted period between the years 1950 and 1960. In the foundation law of the University; five faculties including the Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture and Nazilli Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences; the School of Tourism and Hotel Management, and the Institutes of Natural, Health and Social Sciences, and the Vocational School of Söke existed. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and the Faculty of Agriculture were founded in the year 1987 as the units of Dokuz Eylül University in İzmir, however, they didn't start education and training. While the School of Tourism and Hotel Management was giving education as a school of Dokuz Eylül University, with the name of Aydın Vocational School of Tourism and Hotel Management; it was affiliated to Adnan Menderes University in 1992. Later in the year 2005, the State Conservatory started education in Nazilli District.

In the Academic Year 1993-1994, both structuring activities gathered speed and steps were taken to provide physical environment for the units and open graduate programmes. The School of Tourism and Hotel Management and the Faculty of Science and Arts started education and training in their own buildings in the centre of Aydın; Nazilli Faculty of Economics and

Administrational Sciences started its education following some amendments and maintenance in the old Government House of Nazilli. Faculty of Agriculture started its academic activities in that Faculty of Ege University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Ankara University's Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, and finally, Aydın Vocational School of Health Services started its education and training in the buildings of Aydın Vocational High School of Health which was activated through a protocol signed between the Ministry of Health and YÖK. In 1997, the Faculty of Education was officially opened, but it wasn't until the Academic Year 2000-2001 that it started education and training. Finally, the Faculty of Engineering was founded in the Academic Year 2008-2009, however it hasn't started education, yet. Different vocational schools offering education and training in different areas were opened in line with the strategic objectives of the Institution in various districts in the city of Aydın.

### 1.3 Geographical Position of Adnan Menderes University

Adnan Menderes University is located in the Aegean Region in the western part of Turkey, in 100 km South of İzmir – the third biggest city of Turkey, on a fertile plain irrigated by the Menderes (*Meandros*) River. Its distance from the Adnan Menderes Airport in İzmir is 85 km. Aydın hosts many world famous tourist attractions and archaeological sites as Kuşadası (Scala Nuova), Didyma, Miletus, Nysa, Aphrodisias, Priene, Magnesia, Alinda and Alabanda. It is also a very close city to such historical and touristic sites of the region as the Ancient City of Ephesus, the House of Virgin Mary, Pamukkale - Hierapolis, and such resort towns as Bodrum, Çeşme and Marmaris.



Aydın, where the main source of income is agriculture, is a middle-sized city with a total population (including its districts and villages) of 980.000. The population is on increase as a result of the immigration that Aydın has been receiving recently.

As it is clear from the history of the Institution, Adnan Menderes University is not a campus university. In the campus known as the main campus; there are the Rector's Office, Faculty of Science and Arts, Faculty of Medicine, the Research and Application Hospital, and the Vocational School of Aydın. Other faculties, schools, and vocational schools carry out their activities in different campuses located either in the city centre or in different districts of Aydın.

### 1.4 The Faculty

*-Please provide an outline of the main features of the history of the Faculty in the period in the last ten (10) years. It should cover, the main organisational changes, new regulations relating to teaching, new buildings or major items of equipment, main changes to the study programme,*

The faculty was established in 1992 and in the 1993-1994 Academic Year Faculty of Veterinary Medicine started its academic activities in Ankara University's Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. The educational activities continued at a temporary building between 1995 and 2000 in Aydın. Then the faculty moved to west campus in Işıklı. In 2000, faculty only had hospital building, and departments other than clinical departments also took place in this building. Later, in 2002, additional buildings were built and used for paraclinics and basic science departments. Beside this poultry investigation and breeding unit and experimental animals unit was also established in the same period. In 2010, buildings for departments, other than clinical departments, were completed. In 2011, new educational building was completed and started functioning. Within 10 years, faculty had quite reasonable improvement in construction of buildings, equipment and maintenance. In 2009, faculty

administration decided to revise curriculum in order to provide sufficient knowledge and skills to students with enough practical training as the conditions described SOP of EAEVE. The departments have been asked to revise their curriculums for each lecture and faculty administration asked curriculums of the lectures based on the lectures given each week. By doing so, while the numbers of theoretical lectures have been reduced, the hours of practical training have increased. These reductions in the hours of theoretical lectures and subjects given to the students were carried out based upon the field requirements. Within 14 years of period, all of the departments, except Department of Veterinary History, opened postgraduate programmes.

*-Important decisions made by the management of the Faculty, or by the authorities responsible for it,*

Application for EAEVE institutional evaluation.

Collaboration with local municipalities.

Mutual agreements with private sector.

Application for a certificate of Quality Management System (TSE EN ISO 9001-2008) and having the certificate in 2011  
ERASMUS programme (establishing international affairs)

*-Major problems encountered by the Faculty, whether resolved or not*

Although the faculty had quite reasonable improvements, it has some major insufficiencies related with modernization of the hospital building, construction of isolation boxes, emergency service, foodstuff processing units and availability of sufficient farm facilities for education. Licencing process for experimental animal unit is being carried out, but for the hospital it has not been started yet. However, the willing and diligent work is carried out in order to solve problems.



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# OBJECTIVES



# Chapter 1

## Objectives

### 1.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

*-Indicate whether there is an official list of the overall objectives of the Faculty.  
If this is the case; please indicate these.*

The aims of the FVMADU are declared based on the strategic plan of faculty (2007-2011) in addition to the general aims of Federation and Chambers of Veterinarians and Higher Educational Council.

The vision of the FVMADU is

- to train veterinary graduates of the high standards and following the actual scientific and technological trends in veterinary professional,
- to make scientific research in concordance with the market world,
- to be internationally well-known and modern faculty which creates a sense of honor to be apart of it.
- The mission of the FVMADU is
- to give sufficient knowledge and experience to graduates related with animal health, protective medicine, public health, food safety, animal husbandry and welfare subjects
- to provide enough knowledge and practical experience to students to be able to diagnose and cure animal diseases
- to establish a veterinary surgeon perspectives supported with the sense of environmental problems and believe in life long learning idea
- to give basic knowledge and research techniques to the students in order to follow recent technological developments occurring in the veterinary professional (scientific) area
- to graduate veterinary surgeons with high scientific and advanced knowledge. Meanwhile, the education should be in accordance with Atatürk's ideas and approaches for Turkish nation.

In order to achieve aforementioned aims, strategic objectives are detailed as follows;

- to implement the reform of curriculum in line with the requirements of EAEVE
- to increase the number of academic staff in concordance with EAEVE criteria
- to increase student numbers
- to establish new MSc and PhD courses
- to begin the emergency clinic service
- to begin the student and academicians mobility in the frame of ERASMUS program
- to supply the internet connection to all classrooms
- to apply questionnaire for students and academicians

*- By what procedure is this list revised?*

There is no standard procedure but Faculty administration has academical meetings twice in an academical year. During these meetings, academical issues including list of objectives are being discussed with all academical personnel.

- Do you have a permanent system for assessing the achievement of the Faculty's general objectives? If so, please describe it.

If there is no official list, please indicate the objectives that guide the Faculty's operation.

The Faculty prepares an annual evaluation report and has to submit it to the University (Committee for the Quality Evaluation and Management) for assessment of the Faculty's objectives. The purpose of the evaluations is to assess, assure and improve the quality of the academic work associated with research, teaching and services as well as the quality of management and administration, to provide decision aids to support medium and long-term strategic planning and report the results to the senate. The dean is also one of the members of this committee.

## 1.2 COMMENTS

*-In your view, to what extent are the objectives achieved?*

FVMADU is a recently established faculty and basic structures of faculty, both academic-administrative, and physical have been started to be constructed. The main written officially accepted document for the mission, vision and strategic objectives of the faculty is the strategic plan of the faculty. However, when strategic plan is read through, there are many inappropriate conflicting expressions. Some objectives of the strategic plan are insufficient. For example, connecting computers located in the classrooms to internet web seems to be a very short step for a developing faculty and it must be done with no explanation regarding to the teaching quality. What we meant by this expression is that the internet access should not be a strategic aim, it is just a need. Meanwhile, increasing the student numbers has some kind of disadvantages if you do not have enough technical stuff, academics and materials to be used for student experiences. At the moment, faculty administration has an intention not to increase the number of the students in order to provide sufficient educational opportunities. The faculty tries to improve the number of foreign students coming via ERASMUS programme.

The aim in strategic plan concerning postgraduate education is already fulfill, the aims should be improved to establish multidisciplinary and international postgraduate courses.

Application for a certificate of Quality Management System (TSE EN ISO 9001-2008) and having the certificate in 2011 is also another successful application for the quality of administrative issues achieved by the faculty.

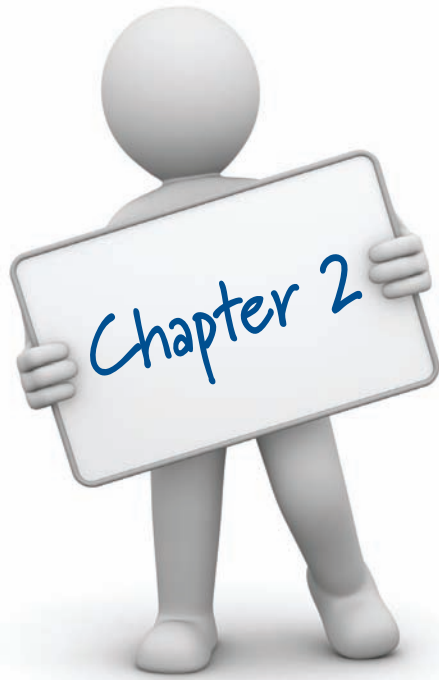
## 1.3 SUGGESTIONS

*-If you are not satisfied with the situation, please list your suggestions for change in order of importance and describe any factors which are limiting the further development of your Faculty.*

It would be an appropriate step to revise our strategic plan according to the needs, abilities of the faculty and to the requirements of EAEVE as soon as possible.



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# ORGANIZATION





# Chapter 2

## Organization

### 2.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

Name of the Faculty	: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Adnan Menderes University (FVMADU)
Address of the Faculty	: Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Adnan Menderes University 09016 Isikli-Aydın/TURKEY
Telephone	: + 90 256 2470708
Fax	: + 90 256 2470720
Website	: <a href="http://www.akademik.adu.edu.tr/fakulte/veteriner">http://www.akademik.adu.edu.tr/fakulte/veteriner</a>
E-Mail	: <a href="mailto:veterinet@adu.edu.tr">veterinet@adu.edu.tr</a>
Title and name of head of the faculty	: Prof. Dr. Hasan EREN, Dean

- Is the Faculty within a university? If so, please give address of the university.

Address of the University	: Adnan Menderes University Merkez Kampusu, Aytepe Mevkii 09100 Aydın/TURKEY
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- Details of the competent authority overseeing the Faculty.

Management and education at the universities and regular and vocational schools in Turkey is mainly regulated by the Turkish Council of Higher Education through the Rectorate.

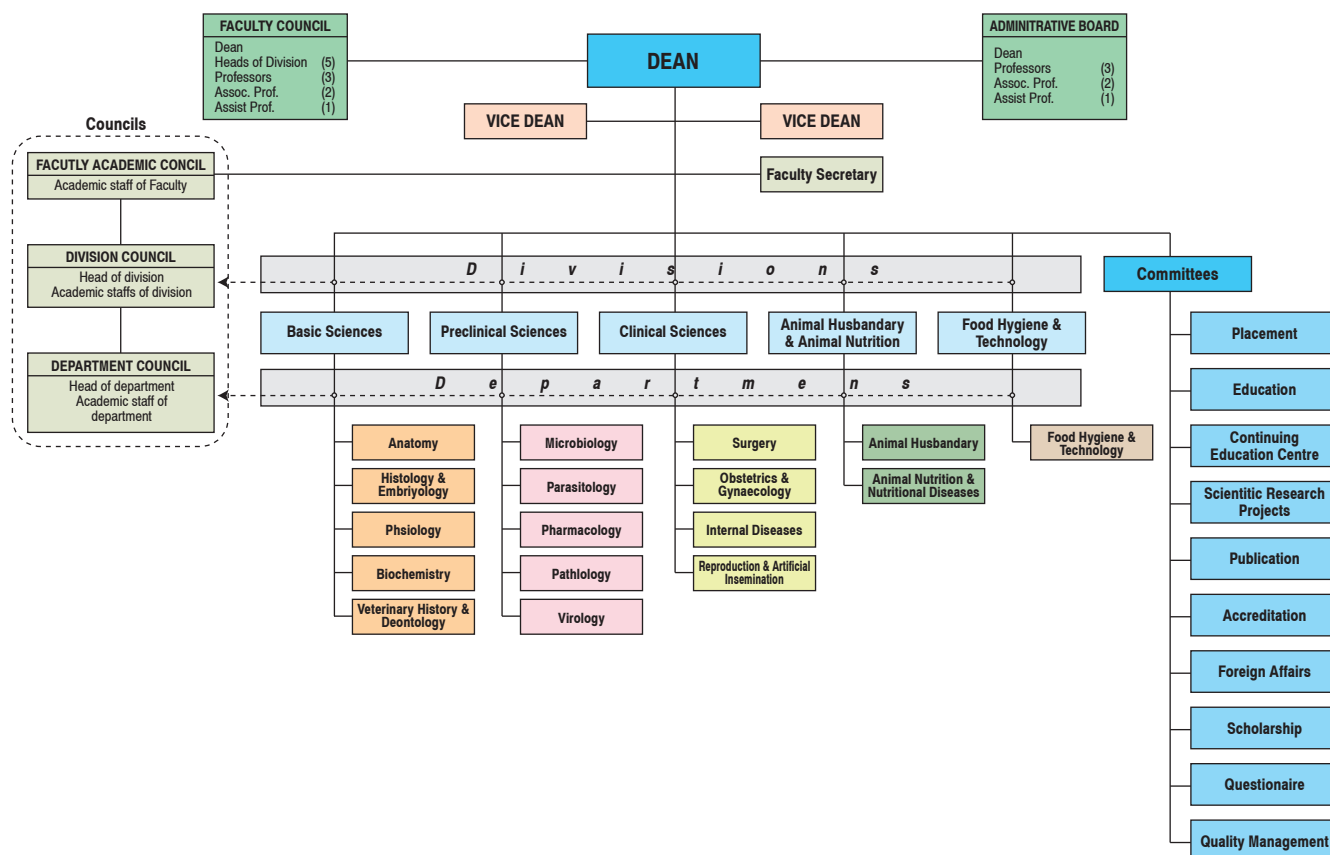
Prof. Dr. Mustafa BİRİNCİOĞLU, Rector

Rector is the legal representative and has an active leadership position for the strategic management with the senate and administrative board in university. Three vice-rectors assist and support to the rector for his duties.

**The rules concerning the appointment of the elected officials of the Faculty** : Dean has the responsibility for managing of the faculty with faculty board and administrative board. Based on the procedures of Higher Education Law for the nomination and appointment of dean, three candidates among the full professors are proposed by Rector. Then, the Higher Educational Council appoints a dean among one of them for a three-year period. Two vice-deans are appointed by the dean to be assisted for three years. The head of division is appointed among the academic staff of the division by the dean after taking opinions of the head of departments. The head of the department is elected by the teachers of the department.



- Provide a diagram of the administrative structures showing the Faculty in relation to the university and ministerial structure of which it is part.



- Describe, briefly the responsibilities, constitution and function of the main administrative bodies (councils, committees etc.)

#### The responsibilities, constitution and function of the main administrative bodies:

Constitution	Responsibility	Function
<b>Faculty Council</b>		
Dean Heads of divisions (5) Professor members (3) Associate professor members (2) Assistant professor member (1)	To arrange the educational, publication and scientifically activities. To plan educational program and schedule of the faculty.	To elect the member to the University Senate. To elect the members of the administrative board of the Faculty.

Faculty Board		
Dean Professor members (3) Associate professor members (2) Assistant professor member (1)	To practice of the decisions of Faculty Council. To determine the investment program and budget of the Faculty. To apply educational programs and the schedule of the Faculty.	To appoint and to extend contract of the assistant professors and the research assistants.
Faculty Academic Council		
Academic staff of Faculty	To exchange of views for improving education and scientific activities in each semester and to report these views to university annually.	
Division Council		
Head of division Academic staffs of division	To give suggestions to improve efficiency in the educational and research activities in division.	
Department Council		
Head of department Academic staffs of department	To plan all the educational and research activities in department.	To suggest name of head of the division.
	Function	
Publication Committee		
Members are assigned by Faculty Board	To evaluate the publication proposal except the article and to give suggestion to university publication committee.	
Scientific Research Projects Publication Committee		
Members are assigned by the Faculty Board	To evaluate project proposals and to determine the priority level of each project. To check the all stages of supported project.	

<b>Committee for Continuing Education Centre</b>	
Members are assigned by Faculty Board	To organize and to coordinate the continuing education activities in the Faculty.
<b>Placement Committee</b>	
Members are assigned by the Faculty Board	To determine the placement establishment of the students. To evaluate the results of placement.
<b>Education Committee</b>	
Members are assigned by the Faculty Board	To suggest developing the educational directive and regulations.
<b>Accreditation Committee</b>	
Members are assigned by the Faculty Board	To suggest modification of the accreditation process.
<b>Foreign Affairs Committee</b>	
Members are assigned by the Faculty Board	To suggest promoting the international relations of Faculty. To arrange an orientation program for the incoming students and academicians.
<b>Scholarship Committee</b>	
Members are assigned by the Faculty Board	To monitor economic conditions of students for the scholarship.
<b>Extramural Work Committee</b>	
Members are assigned by the Faculty Board	To determine the extramural work (stage) places, the numbers of students attaining and evaluation of extramural work files.

*- Indicate the involvement of the veterinary profession and general public in the running of the Faculty.*

No involvement of veterinary professions or general public exist. However the Faculty has good relations with the Aydın Veterinary Association and private sector as well as Aydın Provincial Agriculture Directorate. The fourth year students are sent to private practices for apractical rotation; the practitioners are responsible for student evaluation during these practicals. Faculty has record management system due to the Quality Management System (TSE EN ISO 9001-2008). The persons who used the faculty services may state their complaintments, suggestions and suggestions to the faculty administration. Then these statements are evaluated by the quality management system.

## 2.2 COMMENTS

*-Add any comments on the organisation and functioning of the Faculty that you feel useful for completing the description.*

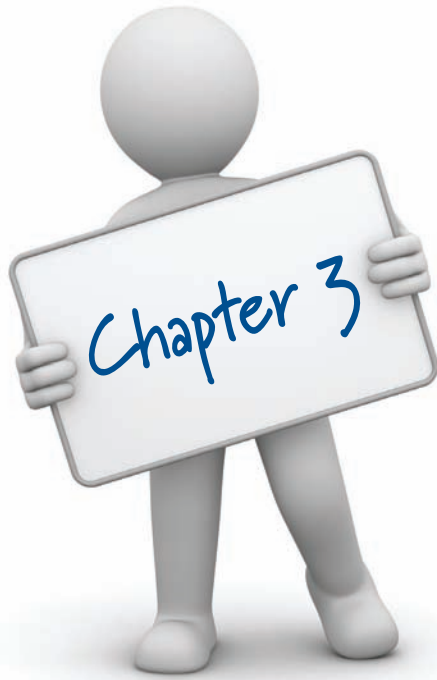
No comments.

## 2.3 SUGGESTIONS

*-If you are not satisfied with the situation, please list your suggestions for change in order of importance and describe any factors which are limiting the further development of your Faculty.*

No suggestions.





# FINANCES



# Chapter 3

## Finances

### 3.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

**Table 3.1 Income (EUROS)**

Year	State (government)		Income generated by the Faculty		Total
	To university administered outside the Faculty	Direct to Faculty	Income from services provided	Research	
2010	53.880.000,00	306.507,00	91.000,00	204.500,00	602.007,00
2009	60.095.500,00	604.000,00	70.593,00	411.910,50	1.086.504,00
2008	45.431.000,00	621.032,50	50.102,00	215.825,00	886.959,50

\*year prior to visitation

**Table 3.2 Expenditures (EUROS)**

Year	Pay	Non Pay				Total
	Salaries	Teaching support	Research support	Clinical support	Other <sup>1)</sup>	
2010	149.802.502,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	149.802.502,00
2009	133.419.750,00	NA	NA	NA	NA	133.419.750,00
2008	105.268.182,50	NA	NA	NA	NA	105.268.182,50

\*year prior to visitation, 1) please specify

#### 3.1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

*-Indicate whether the Faculty's current financial model (system) meets the Faculty's mission.*

There are two types of university in Turkey as "STATE" and "FOUNDATION" establishments. Both are governed by the Turkish Council of Higher Education (YÖK). The state universities are financially supported by the Ministry of Finance. Total sum of these funds for the last three years can be seen in Table 3.1. Expenditures for last three years are summarized in Table 3.2. Faculty does not give research grants but the University provides funds for small research projects. Large scale projects can be supported by the governmental (State Planning Organization, The Scientific and Technological Research Council etc.) or private bodies. The Faculty requests from the general budget of the University after the approval of the rector in order to provide major teaching equipment. Finally, the Faculty Administrative Council and dean administer the main budget.

**In addition please specify:***- How the allocation of funding (including public funding) to the Faculty is determined, and by what body.*

The Faculty budget is a part of the university budget and has actually two types of budgets so called the "current budget" and "investment and development budget".

The current budget includes;

- Salaries of academicians and personnel (incl., 16 percent social security, health insurance, and unemployment insurance costs and 15-25 per cent income tax depending on the amount of salary),
- Teaching expenditures,
- Health,
- Expenditure for various materials and several services (cleaning, communication, advertisement, disposable research and teaching materials, travel, contractor fees),
- Maintenances of equipments and buildings.

The investment and development budget includes;

- All types of research and teaching equipments,
- Major renovations and establishment of new units,
- New buildings.

The Faculty of Veterinary Medicine is funded by the state budget, tuition fees and service charges arised from its activities (farm, hospital, other diagnostic unit revenues) of the faculty. The Director of Finances draws up the annual budget of the university mainly based on the strategic plans, the previous expenditures, student and personnel numbers, and physical conditions of the faculties. The faculty fund is generally allocated almost equally among departments. Maintenance of educational facilities, as well as practical and training courses is essential and expenses for these are provided by the administration. Urgent requirements, such as maintenance and repair of equipments, urgent needs for some laboratory consumables, cleaning stuffs, chemicals, diagnostic kits and so on, which are purchased as soon as required no matters which department has ordered.

Each year, the faculty administration sets up several meetings with academic and support staff, department and division heads in order to get their views and to share the plans prepared on building renovations, contractions of new units or buildings and purchasing needed instruments and equipments etc. A priority requirement list is prepared and discussed further at the board and committee meetings, and then a final list is determined and submitted to the Rectorate. As in the current budget, the Director of Finances draws up the annual investment and development budget of the University in cooperation with the accountancy secretaries of various faculties and institutions of the university and under the responsibility of heads of related institutions (Rector, Deans, and Directors).

The Rectorate submits the agreed final list to DPT (A state establishment related with funding and research). Here, at the beginning of each fiscal year, a meeting between the experts of DPT and representatives of the university (Rector, Director of Finances) is arranged and the submitted lists are negotiated by taking particularly into account the first priorities and budgetary possibilities of the Government's Programs as main indicators. Finally, the DPT submits the revised lists to the National Parliament, where the Planning and Budget Commission discusses it in detail again in the presence of representatives of the Higher Education Council. It is implemented after endorsed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The central government calculates an annual direct cost of training a student, dividing total state capital expenditures to particular teaching institution by total number of students. By considering this parameter, along with the possibilities of the economy and overall government policy toward education, the Nation Council of the Ministry determines the contribution rate of a student to university education. Every year the tuition fee can be amended depending on the policy of central government.

According to the directives of Nation Council of the Ministry, a veterinary student paid 231.50 € tuition fee to the Fund of Student Administration Office of the University for 2010. The students can pay the fee either in cash or with repayable scholarships provided by the state. The government gives grants to the students with financial difficulties. The sum of tuition fee is used under the responsibility of rectorate. The rectorate can use this fund to support education, health, food and accommodation expenditures and contribute to the social, sportive and cultural activities of the students and also for the services outsourced (contractor fee, cleaning stuff etc.). The remaining amount is distributed among institutions proportionally to the number of the student and tuition fees per student. The aim of the fund is to support the teaching institutions to renew student lecturing halls, supervised group work rooms to supply safety materials for student laboratories and teaching materials and to subsidize teaching related travels etc

*- If the allocation of funds, or any significant proportion of it, is linked to a particular factor (e.g. student numbers, research output), please describe this.*

When the current budget of the Adnan Menderes University is drawn up, the following principles are applied:

- The state funding on salary is established according to the numbers and composition of the staff working in the institutions.
- The funding for teaching and training materials is distributed within the faculty by the requirements of the departments.
- The funding towards the maintenance costs of the buildings, fuel and electricity is distributed between the units on the basis of the surface area of the buildings that are at the disposal of faculties and institutes.

The annual funding may be increased, in the case of insufficient budget, with extra additional budgets within the year if faculty administration demands. 93% of the revenues gained by clinical and diagnostic works are under the responsibility of faculty administration since 2007.

*- How the basis for funding the Faculty compares with those teaching other courses (e.g. whether veterinary training receives a higher budget weighting compared to other disciplines).  
How the allocation of funds within the Faculty is decided.*

Although this is purely decided on the basis of the previous year's budget, the faculty of veterinary medicine generally receives the highest amount of funds from the university.

The money is distributed equally among the departments under the responsibility of the Dean.

However urgent or fundamental demands raises from the particular division, the priority is given to this department to cover the needs. This funding covers mainly laboratory consumables of the departments.

- What are the mechanisms for funding major equipment and its replacement?

The Faculty demands the funding from the Rectorate.

- The mechanism(s) for funding capital expenditure (e.g. building work, major items of equipment) and how decisions are taken in this matter.

The capital expenditure is accomplished by the Rectorate according to the priorities.

- The mechanism(s) to provide the necessary support for building maintenance and how decisions are taken in this matter.

The dean has the responsibility of controlling budget. The secretary of the faculty monitors and determines infrastructural maintenance depending on the Faculty budget. In case of insufficient budget and technical facilities i.e. larger maintenance, the secretary seeks for support from the University's related units.

### 3.1.2 INFORMATION ON EXTRA INCOME

*-What percentage of income from the following sources does the veterinary teaching Faculty have to give to other bodies (university, etc.)?*

*clinical or diagnostic work:*

**Table 3.3 The faculty pays the following proportions of its revenue to the government as income tax.**

	Revenue retained (%)	Income tax approx. (%)
Hospital	93	7
Analysis for commercial clients	93	7
Analysis for veterinary practitioners	93	7
Others	93	7

- *research grants:*

NA.

- *other (please explain):*

NA.

- *Please indicate whether students pay tuition/registration fees,*

Tuition fee is requested.

- *How much these are,*

Undergraduate student's tuition fee: 463 TL (~ €231.50) per year  
Postgraduate student's tuition fee: 309 TL (~ €154.50) per year  
Exchange rate: €1 ≈ 2TL (TL= Turkish Lira)

- *How they are decided,*

All fees are directly allocated to the University and the University decides for the final use. The university administration has the right to increase the tuition fee upto 20%.

- *How the funds are distributed.*

The fees do not form part of the Faculty budget.  
The funds are spent on the expenditure of student's education, food, health and social activities.

### 3.2 COMMENTS

- *Teaching establishments never have enough finance. Please comment on any of the "Guidelines and Requirements" that are particularly difficult to fulfil in the present financial situation. Please make any comments that you feel would help the experts concerning the Faculty's finances.*

The current state of the funding policy of the university falls short in supporting faculty requirements. The operational expenditures are going to increase to a considerable level in connection with the renovation of the Faculty hospital and related facilities. Therefore, there is a need to increase the financial support provided by the rectorate for the faculty.

- *What is your number one priority for the use of any increased funding?*

Upgrading the clinic equipments, establishing farm facilities and foodstuff processing units may be considered the number one priorities of the faculty.

- *Comment on the degree of autonomy and flexibility available to the Faculty in financial matters.*

The faculty is autonomous and flexible in using the money allocated by the rectorate.

- *Comment on the percentage of income from services that the Faculty is allowed to retain for its own use, and in particular on the extent to which loss of this income acts as a disincentive for the services concerned.*

Actual amount retained by the Faculty is not satisfactory and it surely may not act as a disincentive for the services.

- *Please make any other general comments that you feel would help the experts concerning the Faculty's finances.*

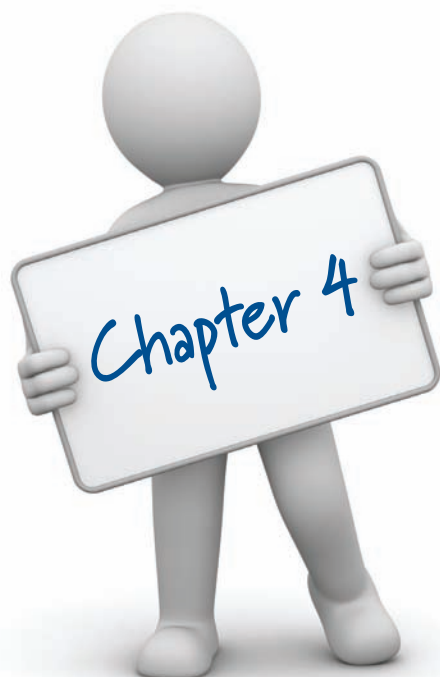
NA.



### 3.3 SUGGESTIONS

*If you are not satisfied with the situation, please list any shortcomings and provide suggestions -in order of importance and describe any factors which are limiting the further development of your Faculty.*

- To find new financial income opportunities such as development of in-service training and continuing education.
- To establish a processing hall for the production of meat and milk products.
- To increase the number of analysis/samples submitted to the Food Control Laboratory by mutual agreement with private food processing sectors.
- To open hospitalization unit and emergency service.
- To encourage staff to produce and apply for international contracts and projects.
- To establish a fair redistribution of the funding from state and other sources according to performance of the faculties and departments.
- To invite private capital to the faculty in specific projects (both research and applied projects).



# CURRICULUM



# Chapter 4

## Curriculum

### 4.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

*- Indicate whether there are is a defined national curriculum and (if applicable) how and by what body decision are taken on this*

The nominal duration of curriculum of veterinary training is five years (10 semesters) and each semester consists of 15 weeks. There is not any defined national curriculum, but there are some regulations related to the minimal requirements for veterinary medicine education by the Higher Education Council. These regulations include length and outcomes of veterinary education as well as some compulsory subjects related to basic and veterinary sciences, which are in line with the requirements of EAEVE and EU directives. These regulations are put into practice by Higher Education Council after taking proposal of Inter-University Council of Veterinary Education Science that formed by Deans of Veterinary Faculties. Apart from these regulations, Foreign Language, Turkish literature, Atatürk's Principle and History of Revolution and Information Technology are required classes in all institutes as dictated by the Higher Education Law.

*- Describe the degree of freedom that the establishment has to change curriculum*

Except aforementioned regulations, faculty is free to change the curriculum in the light of the latest developments in veterinary profession.

*- Outline how decision on curriculum matters and course content are taken within the Faculty*

The decision on curriculum matters and course contents concerns the departments, education committee and faculty council. Any proposal about the differences of present curriculum is discussed firstly by the academic staff of related department. Then departments submits the draft curriculum to Education Committee of the Faculty, the education committee evaluates the submitted curriculum for various features such as the ratio of theoretical, practical and clinical teaching hours and may give recommendations to improve the curriculum. The committee then presents the proposal to the faculty council. The faculty council submits the approved curriculum to the University Senate which gives the final decision. If it is rejected, the details are sent back to Faculty for reconsideration of the curriculum.

*- Outline how decision are taken on the allocation of hours between the various subjects and on the balance between theoretical and practical teaching*

The constitution of new curriculum and modifications are organized by education committee. The committee benefits from three main references during this process; the curricula of accredited veterinary faculties both national and international levels, the criteria of EAEVE and the regulations of Higher Education Council about the veterinary education. First of all, all departments are informed and are demanded to revise their courses in the light of these requirements. The proposals of the departments are evaluated and some corrections are made by the education committee. Then, the draft is submitted to the departments and their opinions formed the final version of the curriculum. They also supplies the syllabuses of their courses. After this curriculum is approved by the faculty council and then University Senate. This was applied in the academic year of 2009-2010 in order to provide a balanced curricula and EAEVE criteria.

#### 4.1.1 POWER OF SUBJECTS AND TYPES TRAINING

##### 4.1.1.1. POWER SUBJECTS

- "core" subjects taken by every student
- "electives" which each student must select from a list of permissible subjects
- obligatory extramural work

##### 4.1.1.2 TYPES OF TRAINING

There cannot be absolute distinction between the terms used to distinguish between different types of training. Overlap is inevitable. The following descriptions are derived from definitions presented in the section 'Main Indicators' of Annex I.

#### 4.1.1.2.1 Theoretical training

**Lectures** convey theoretical knowledge. Lectures are given to an partial annual intake of students. Teaching may be with or without the use of teaching aids or of demonstration animals or specimens. The essential characteristic is that there is no active involvement of the students in the material discussed.

**Seminars** (sometimes called tutorials or supervised group work) are teaching sessions directed towards a smaller group of students during which they work on their own, or as a team, on part of the theory, prepared from manuscript notes, photocopied documents, articles and bibliographic references. Information is illustrated and knowledge extended by the presentation of audio-visual material, exercises, discussions and if possible, case work.

**Self directed learning** is sessions of individual students making use of defined teaching material provided by the Faculty (eg e-learning)

#### 4.1.1.2.2. Supervised practical training

**Laboratory and desk based work.** Includes teaching sessions where students themselves actively perform laboratory experiments, use microscopes for the examination of histological or pathological specimens. It also includes work on documents and idea-formulation without the handling of animals, organs, objects or products (e.g. essay work, clinical case studies, handling of herd-health monitoring programmes, risk-assessment computer-aided exercises).

**Non-clinical animal work.** These are teaching sessions where students themselves work on normal animals, on objects, products, carcasses etc. (e.g. animal husbandry, ante mortem and post mortem inspection, food hygiene, etc.) and dissection or necropsy.

**Clinical work.** These are strictly hands-on procedures by students which include work on normal animals in a clinical environment, on organs and clinical subjects including individual patients and herds, making use of the relevant diagnostic data. Surgery or propaedeutical hands-on work on organs and systems on cadavers to practice clinical techniques are also classified as clinical work.

### 4.1.2 UNDERGRADUATED CURRICULUM FOLLOWED BY ALL STUDENTS

#### 4.1.2.1 CURRICULUM HOURS

Table 4.1: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students

Hours of training								
Year	Theoretical training			Supervised practical training			Other	Total
	Lectures (A)	Seminars (B)	Self directed learning (C)	Laboratory and desk based work (D)	Non-clinical animal work (E)	Clinical work (F)		
First	555	NA	NA	150	120	-	-	825
Second	465	NA	NA	315	30	-	-	810
Third	480	NA	NA	300	30	280	-	1090
Fourth	570	NA	NA	105	75	258	-	1008
Fifth	255	NA	NA	30+150	90+150	468	30	1023
Total	2325	-	-	1050	345	1006	30	4756

Table 4.1.2: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (1st year, 2nd semester)

Classes	Hours of Training					Credits	
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total		National	ECTS
Core Classes							
VFZ 102 Anatomy II	C	3	4	7		5	10
VFZ 104 Biostatistics	C	1	1	2		1,5	3
VFZ 106 Histology I	C	2	2	4		3	5
VFZ 108 Physiology I	C	3	2	5		4	6
VFZ 110 Genetics	C	1	0	1		1	2
AI 102 Atatürk's Principles and History of Revolution II	C	2	0	2		2	1
TD 102 Turkish Language II	C	2	0	2		2	1
YD 102 Foreign Language II	C	4	0	4		4	1
Elective Subject	E	1	0	1		1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>23,5</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>							
VFS 132 Anatomy of the Wild and Exotic Animals	E	1	0	1		1	1
VFS-134 Basic Laboratory Practices	E	1	0	1		1	1

C: Core Classes

E: Elective Classes (Only one subject can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one Elective class)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

Table 4.1.3: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (2nd year, 3rd semester)

Subjects	Hours of Training					Credits	
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total		National	ECTS
Core Classes							
VFZ 201 Biochemistry I	C	2	2	4		3	5
VFZ 203 Histology II	C	2	2	4		3	5
VFZ 205 Epidemiology	C	1	0	1		1	2
VFZ 207 Physiology II	C	3	2	5		4	5
VFZ 209 General Parasitology	C	1	2	3		2	3
VFZ 211 Animal Behaviours and Welfare	C	1	0	1		1	2
VFZ 213 Feed Knowledge and Hygiene	C	2	2	4		3	5
VFZ 215 Animal Housing and Hygiene	C	1	0	1		1	1
VFZ 217 Foreign Language For Profession	C	2	0	2		2	1
Elective Class	E	1	0	1		1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>							
VFS 231 Wild and Environment Animal Physiology	E	1	0	1		1	1
VFS 233 Feed Additives	E	1	0	1		1	1

C: Core Classes

E: Elective Classes (Only one subject can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one Elective class)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

Table 4.1.4: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (2nd year, 4th semester)

Classes	Hours of Training					
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total	Credits	
Core Classes					National	ECTS
VFZ 202 Biochemistry II	C	3	2	5	4	5
VFZ 204 Embryology	C	1	1	2	1,5	2
VFZ 206 General Microbiology	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 208 Immunology-Serology	C	1	2	3	2	3
VFZ 210 Animal Science I	C	2	2	4	3	5
VFZ 212 Entomology	C	1	2	3	2	3
VFZ 214 Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases	C	3	2	5	4	5
VFZ 216 Ecology and Veterinary Discipline	C	1	0	1	1	2
Elective Class	E	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>						
VFS 232 Biotechnology in Microbiology	E	1	0	1	1	1
VFS 234 Dog and Cat Husbandry	E	1	0	1	1	1

C: Core classes

E: Elective classes (Only one class can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one Elective class)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

Table 4.1.5: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (3rd year, 5th semester)

Subjects	Hours of Training					
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total	Credits	
Core Classes					National	ECTS
VFZ 301 Special Microbiology I	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 303 Pharmacology I	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 305 Introduction to Internal Diseases	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 307 Anaesthesiology and Re-animation	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 309 Introduction to External Diseases	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 311 Helminthology	C	3	2	5	4	4
VFZ 313 General Pathology	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 315 Animal Science II	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 317 Clinical Training I1	C	0	4	4	2	3
Elective Class	E	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>						
VFS 232 Biotechnology in Microbiology	E	1	0	1	1	1
VFS 234 Dog and Cat Husbandry	E	1	0	1	1	1

C: Core classes

E: Elective classes (Only one subject can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one Elective class)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

1: Conducted by Surgery and Internal Medicine Departments.

Table 4.1.6: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (3rd year, 6th semester)

Classes	Hours of Training					
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total	Credits	
					National	ECTS
VFZ 302 Special Microbiology II	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 304 Pharmacology II	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 306 Special Pathology I	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 308 General Therapy	C	1	0	1	1	1
VFZ 310 Radiology	C	1	0	1	1	1
VFZ 312 General Surgery	C	2	0	2	2	2
VFZ 314 Protozoology	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 316 Honey Bee and its Diseases	C	1	2	3	2	2
VFZ 318 Virology	C	3	2	5	4	4
VFZ 320 Clinical Training II2	C	0	4	4	2	3
VFZ 330 Summer Term Clinical Training3	C	0	40*	40	5	1
Elective Class	E	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>						
VFS 332 Advanced Diagnostic Imaging	E	1	0	1	1	1
VFS 334 Viral Vaccines	E	1	0	1	1	1

C: Core classes

E: Elective classes (Only one subject can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one Elective class)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

2: Conducted by Surgery and Internal Medicine Departments.

3: Conducted by Surgery and Internal Medicine Departments.

\*: 4 weeks (4x40=160 hours)



Table 4.1.7: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (4th year, 7th semester)

Subjects	Hours of Training					
Core Classes	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total	Credits	
					National	ECTS
VFZ 401 Special Surgery I	C	3	0	3	3	3
VFZ 403 Internal Diseases of Ruminants	C	4	0	4	4	4
VFZ 405 General Obstetrics I	C	2	0	2	2	3
VFZ 407 Special Pathology II	C	3	2	5	4	4
VFZ 409 Necropsy-Demonstration	C	1	2	3	2	3
VFZ 411 Toxicology	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 413 Animal Breeding	C	2	0	2	2	2
VFZ 415 Clinical Anatomy	C	1	1	2	1,5	2
VFZ 417 Clinical Training III <sup>4</sup>	C	0	6	6	3	4
Elective Class	E	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25,5</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>						
VFS 431 Pathology of Poultry Disease	E	1	0	1	1	1
VFS 433 Drug Usage in Fishes	E	1	0	1	1	1

C: Core classes

E: Elective classes (Only one subject can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one Elective classes)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

4: Conducted by Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Internal Medicine Departments.



Table 4.1.8: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (4th year, 8th semester)

Subjects	Hours of Training					
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total	Credits	
					National	ECTS
VFZ 402 Special Surgery II	C	3	0	3	3	3
VFZ 404 Eye Diseases	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 406 General Obstetrics II	C	2	0	2	2	3
VFZ 408 Small Animal Internal Diseases	C	5	0	5	5	4
VFZ 410 Dairy Science and Technology	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 412 Meat Hygiene and Meat Products Technology	C	2	2	4	3	4
VFZ 414 Disease of Fisheries	C	1	1	2	1,5	2
VFZ 416 Animal Health Economics and Management	C	2	0	2	2	3
VFZ 418 Clinical Training IV5	C	0	8	8	4	4
VFZ 430 Emergency Clinical Training I6	C	0	48**	48	5	1
Elective class	E	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25,5</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>						
VFS 432 Poultry Meat Technology	E	1	0	1	1	1
VFS 434 Ultrasonographic Monitoring of Pregnancy	E	1	0	1	1	1

C: Core classes

E: Elective classes (Only one subject can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one elective class)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

5: Conducted by Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Internal Medicine Departments.

6: Conducted by Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Internal Medicine Departments.

\*\* : Total 48 hours

Table 4.1.9: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (5th year, 9th semester)

Subjects	Hours of Training					
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total	Credits	
					National	ECTS
VFZ 501 Clinical Biochemistry	C	1	1	2	1,5	2
VFZ 503 Poultry Diseases	C	2	1	3	2,5	3
VFZ 505 Food Hygiene and Control	C	2	2	4	3	3
VFZ 507 Equine Internal Medicine	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 509 Veterinary Forensic Medicine	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 511 Reproduction and Artificial Insemination	C	3	0	3	3	3
VFZ 513 Veterinary Laws, Ethics and Deontology	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 515 Gynecology	C	2	0	2	2	3
VFZ 517 Veterinary Public Health	C	2	0	2	2	3
VFZ 519 Foot Diseases and Horsesho Technique	C	1	0	1	1	2
VFZ 521 Clinical Training V7	C	0	8	8	4	4
VFZ 529 Emergency Clinical Training II 8	C	0	48***	48	5	1
Elective Subject	E	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Elective Classes</b>						
VFS 531 Wild and Ornamental Disease	E	1	0	1	1	1
VFS 533 Estrus Detection in Cows and its Relevance in Artificial Insemination	E	1	0	1	1	1

C: Core classes

E: Elective classes (Only one subject can be selected from the list and each term students must take at least one Elective class)

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

7: Conducted by Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Reproduction and Artificial Insemination and Internal Medicine Departments.

8: Conducted by Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Internal Medicine Departments.

\*\*\*: Total 48 hours

Table 4.1.10: General table of curriculum hours taken by all students (5th year, 10th semester)

Classes	Hours of Training					
	C/E	Lectures	Practical work	Total	Credits	
					National	ECTS
VFZ 502 Intern Programme	C	0	34	34	17	25
VFZ 504 Graduation Work	C	0	2	2	1	5
<b>Total</b>		0	36	36	18	30

C: Core subjects

ECTS: European Credit Transfer System

## VFZ 502 Intern Training Program

### A- COMPULSORY PRACTICES

#### A-1. Clinical Practice (15 weeks / 20 hours)

Departments	
Internal Medicine	
Surgery	
Obstetrics and Gynecology	

#### A-2. Food Hygiene and Technology (15 weeks / 4 hours)

Departments	
Food Hygiene and Technology	(15 weeks / 4 hours)

### B- OPTIONAL PRACTICES

#### B-1. Animal Breeding (15 weeks / 10 hours)

Departments	
Animal Science	(15 weeks / 4 hours)
Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases	(15 weeks / 4 hours)
Reproduction and Artificial Insemination	(15 weeks / 2 hours)

#### B-2. Clinical Laboratory Diagnosis (15 weeks / 10 hours)

Departments	
Biochemistry	(15 weeks / 1 hours)
Microbiology	(15 weeks / 2 hours)
Parasitology	(15 weeks / 2 hours)
Pathology	(15 weeks / 2 hours)
Virology	(15 weeks / 1 hours)
Pharmacology	(15 weeks / 2 hours)

#### B-3. Basic Science Practice (15 weeks / 10 hours)

Departments	
Biochemistry	(15 weeks / 2 hours)
Anatomy	(15 weeks / 2 hours)
Histology-Embryology	(15 weeks / 2 hours)
Physiology	(15 weeks / 2 hours)
Veterinary History and Deontology	(15 weeks / 2 hours)

Table 4.2. Curriculum hours in EU-listed classes taken by each student

Classes	Theoretical training			Supervised practical training			Other	Total
	Lectures A	Seminars B	Self directed learning C	Laboratory and desk based work D	Non-clinical work E	Clinical training F	G	
<b>1-Basic Classes</b>								
a) Physics (Medical)	15			-				15
b) Chemistry (organic)	15			15				30
c) Biology (Medical)	15			15				30
d) Biomathematics (Biostatistics)	15			15				30
e) Medical Botany	15			15				30
<b>1-Total number of hours</b>	<b>75</b>			<b>60</b>				<b>135</b>
<b>2-Basic Sciences</b>								
a) Anatomy	90				120			210
b) Histology	60			60				120
c) Embryology	15			15				30
d) Physiology	90			60				150
e) Biochemistry	75			60				135
f) Genetics	15			-				15
g) Pharmacology	60			60				120
h) Toxicology	30			30				60
i) Microbiology	90			90				180
j) Virology	45			30				75
k) Immunology-Serology	15			30				45
l) Entomology	15			30				45
m) Epidemiology	15			-				15
n) Professional ethics	15							15
<b>2-Total number of hours</b>	<b>630</b>			<b>465</b>	<b>120</b>			<b>1215</b>
<b>3-Clinical Sciences</b>								
a) Obstetrics	90			-		100		90
b) Pathology	105			90				195
c) Parasitology	90			90				180
d) Clinical medicine and surgery (including anesthetic)	135					160		135
e) Clinical lectures on various domestic animal, poultry and other animal species	195					160		195
f) Field veterinary medicine								
g) Preventive medicine								
h) Diagnostic imaging	15			-				15
i) Reproduction and reproductive disorders	45			-		30		45
j) Veterinary state medicine and public health	30							30
k) Veterinary legislation and forensic medicine	15			-				15
l) Therapeutics	15							15
m) Propaedeutics (including laboratory diagnostic methods)	15			15				30
<b>3-Total number of hours</b>	<b>750</b>			<b>195</b>		<b>450</b>		<b>1395</b>

Table 4.2. Curriculum hours in EU-listed classes taken by each student (continued)

Classes	Theoretical training			Supervised practical training			Other	Total
	Lectures A	Seminars B	Self directed learning C	Laboratory and desk based work D	Non-clinical work E	Clinical training F	G	
4. Animal Production								
a) Animal production	15							15
b) Animal Nutrition	45				30			75
c) Agronomy								
d) Rural economics	30							30
e) Animal husbandry	60				60			120
f) Veterinary hygiene	30			-				30
g) Animal ethiology and protection	15			-				15
<b>4- Total number of hours</b>	<b>195</b>				<b>90</b>			<b>285</b>
5- Food Hygiene/Public Health								
a) Inspection and control of animal origin and the respective feedstuff production unit	30							30
b) Food hygiene and technology	30							30
c) Food science including legislation								
d) Practical work (including practical work in places where slaughtering and processing of foodstuffs takes place)					60			60
<b>5- Total number of hours</b>	<b>60</b>				<b>60</b>			<b>120</b>
6- Professional Knowledge								
a) Practise management								
b) veterinary certification and report writing								
c) Career planning and opportunities								
<b>6- Total number of hours</b>								

**Please not:**

Establishments, which due to the character of their curriculum feel unable to complete Table 4.2 may – alternatively - provide a detailed outlay of their curriculum. This should be allow conclusions to be drawn about the extent to which the requirements layed down in directive 2005/36/EC are met. The values for ratios R6, R7 and R8 (Annex I, 2.10) must be given.

Table 4.3. Curriculum hours in EU-listed classes offered and to be taken as electives

Classes	Theoretical training			Supervised practical training			Other	Total
	Lectures A	Seminars B	Self directed learning C	Laboratory and desk based work D	Non-clinical work E	Clinical training F	G	
Anatomy of the Wild and Exotic Animals	15			-				15
Basic Laboratory Practices	15			-				15
Wild and Environment Animal Physiology	15			-				15
Feed Additives	15			-				15
Biotechnology in Microbiology	15			-				15
Dog and Cat Husbandry	15			-				15
Zoonose Parasites	15			-				15
Development of Organs and Systems	15			-				15
Viral Vaccines	15			-				15
Pathology of Poultry Disease	15			-				15
Drug Usage in Fishes	15			-				15
Advanced diagnostic imaging	15			-				15
Wild and Ornamental Disease	15			-				15
Ultrasonographic Monitoring of Pregnancy	15			-				15
Estrus Detection in Cows and its Relevance in Artificial Insemination	15			-				15
Poultry Meat Technology	15			-				15



Table 4.4. Curriculum hours in classes not listed in Table 4.2 to be taken by each student, including diploma work (final graduation thesis, or final graduation work)

Classes	Theoretical training			Supervised practical training			Other	Total
	Lectures A	Seminars B	Self directed learning C	Laboratory and desk based work D	Non-clinical work E	Clinical training F	G	
<b>Basic Classes</b>								
Ataürk's Principles and History of Revolution	60							60
Basic Information Technology	30			30				60
Turkish Language	60							60
Foreign Language	120							120
Veterinary History	15							15
Foreign language for profession	30							30
Ecology and Veterinary Discipline	15							15
<b>Basic Sciences</b>								
Animal Behaviours and Welfare	15			30				60
Feed Knowledge and Hygiene	30			30				60
Animal Housing and Hygiene	15			-				60
Necropsy-Demonstration	15			60				75
Diseases of Fisheries	15			15				30
Clinical Biochemistry	15			15				15
Clinical Anatomy	15			15				30
Eye Diseases	15			-				15
Poultry Diseases	30			15				45
Foot Diseases and Horseshoe Technique	15			-				15
Honey Bee and its Diseases	15			30				-

The inherent nature of an elective is, that students make a distinction and select. However, the total number of hours to be taken by each student out of the various subject groups should be stated.

Where a Faculty runs a "Tracking system" this should be indicated when completing Table 4.3. Separate tables should be provided for each track, e.g. Table 4.3a: Curriculum hours in EU-listed classes to be taken in the "equine medicine track".

Tab.4.4 requests information concerning curriculum hours in subjects not listed in Table 4.2 to be taken by every student. If offered as electives or within a special track, please develop separate tables (e.g. 4.4a, b...).

#### 4.1.3 FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE CURRICULUM

*- Provide the visiting team with highlights and any unusual or innovative aspects of the teaching programme, e.g. tracking and orientation programmes.*

NA.

*- State the parts of the programme that must be attended as obligatory by the students and how the attendance is verified.*

All courses shown in Table 4.2, and are taken by all the students compulsorily. However there is a limitation that students have to attend 70% of lectures and 80% of practical work hours of each lecture. The attendance to the courses is verified through attendance check.

*- Please provide specific information on the practical clinical training:*

*If clinical training is being provided through obligatory clinical rotations in different areas, please give an outline description of how this structured, in terms of:*

- *Are such rotations a structured part of the training given to all undergraduate students*

Yes

- *the total number of days or weeks of such rotations;*

Clinics: 5 weeks

Inturns: 3 weeks

- *the year (s) in which they occur;*

Commencing on the first semester of the 3th year

- *the different areas covered and the time spent in each area;*

NA

- *whether attendance is full-time, for part of the day, and/or other (e.g. based on case needs);*

Not full-time attendance. Generally students attain either morning or afternoon clinic hours depending on their curriculum and the patient loads.

- *the activities and case responsibilities that students are expected to undertake;*

Each department defines their own schedule

- *the group sizes in the clinical rotations*

Year	Term	Subjects	Grup Size
3	V	Clinic I	2
3	VI	Clinic II	2
4	VII	Clinic III	3
4	VIII	Clinic IV	3
5	IX	Clinic V	4
5	X	Intern programme	5 3 per week 20 hours (During the year)

- *Describe clinical exercises in which students are involved prior to the commencement of clinical rotations*

Before the Vth term in which clinical rotations take place, and students undertake clinical work in line with Introduction to Internal Diseases, Introduction to External Diseases, Anaesthesiology and Reanimation and preclinic subjects in order to accustom with the basic aspects of the clinical terminology and exercise.

- *Outline the student involvement in the emergency and hospitalization activities of the clinics;*

At the moment the faculty does not have emergency clinic and hospitalization. Students get involved clinic activities during the working hours and day time. However, the construction-reconstruction and establishment of the emergency clinic and hospitalization have been planned, and will be carried out in the near future.

*-Specify student participation in the activities of the mobile clinic and indicate whether or not the hours spent in the mobile (ambulatory) clinic are included in those in Table 4.2.*

Students are taken to farms by mobile clinic vehicle and do their some part of clinical works in these farms. Student participations in mobile (ambulatory) clinic activities are mainly examination of animals, rectal palpations, treatment of sick animals (i.e. hoof diseases, mastitis), farm and herd health management issues, etc.



#### 4.1.4. OBLIGATORY EXTRAMURAL WORK

These are training periods that are an integral part of the curriculum, but which are taken outside the faculty. Please make a distinction in respect to the nature of the work, for instance work on farms, training in a veterinary practice or in Food Hygiene/Public Health with a commercial or government organization.

*- Please indicate the guidelines pertaining to this activity, and the manner by which it is assessed.*

Extramural work is a part of the stage program (details in Chapter 5.1). After the 8th term student has to complete a 25-business-day (approximately 5 weeks) course in the extramural practice. The Faculty Administrative Council decides eligibility of places where extramural work can be accomplished for the sake of beneficial outcomes. The students are free to choose where they want to do extramural training unless otherwise disproved by the council. There is no restriction for the selection of the nature of the work.

Nature of Work	Minimum period (hour) <sup>2)</sup>	Year of the course in which <sup>1)</sup> work is carried out
Animal hospitals, private clinics, laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, livestock breeders, slaughterhouses, farms	240	At the end of the 4 <sup>th</sup> year

<sup>1)</sup> If these periods of extramural work take place during vacations, then the preceding academic year should be entered in the last column of Table 4.5

<sup>2)</sup> Where applicable

#### 4.1.5. SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE PRACTICAL TRAINING IN FOOD HYGIENE/PUBLIC HEALTH

*- Describe arrangements for teaching in a slaughterhouse and/or in premises for the education, processing, distribution/sale or consumption of food of animal origin.*

Students undertake meat inspection practices two times as 4 hours per week in two slaughterhouses (Aydın Municipal Government Slaughterhouse and Çine Ege Et Entegre) under the supervision of 1 academician and 1 assistant. Traveling to and from the practice points is carried out by the help of the vehicles provided by the Deanship. The group of students varies from 15-17.

*- Indicate the distance to slaughterhouses where students undergo training, and the species covered. Outline the structure and the frequency of these visits (group size, number of trainers, duration, etc.). It is away from*

Department	Number of trainers	Group size	Frequency	Duration (Total in a week)	Purpose	Animal species
Food Hygiene and Technology	1 lecturer 1 research assistant	15-17	twice a week	8 hours	Meat inspection, Slaughterhouse management	Cattle sheep Goat

#### 4.1.6. RATIOS

These must be delineated from Table 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.

For explanation about ratios, see the section 'Main Indicators' of Annex I. The indicator derived from the ratios established is the denominator when numerator is set 1.

##### 4.1.6.1 GENERAL INDICATORS TYPES OF TRAINING

As indicated in tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, the figures for the numerators and denominators are defined as follows:

Figure		Total no teaching hours
A	Lectures	2325
B	Seminars	NA
C	Self directed learning	NA
D	Laboratory and desk based work	1050
E	Non-clinical animal work	345
F	Clinical work	1006
G	Other	30

Please give the following values

Denominator

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{R6: } & \frac{\text{Theoretical training (A + B + C)}}{2325} = \frac{1}{1.03} = 1: 1.03 \\
 & \text{Supervised practical training (D + E + F)} \quad 2401 \quad 1.03
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{R7: } & \frac{\text{Clinical Work (F)}}{1006} = \frac{1}{1.39} = 1: 1.39 \\
 & \text{Laboratory and desk based work + non-clinical animal work (D+E)} \quad 1399 \quad 1.39
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{R8: } & \frac{\text{Self directed learning (C)}}{\text{Teaching load (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)}} = \text{NA}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.1.6.2 SPECIAL INDICATORS OF TRAINING IN FOOD HYGIENE/PUBLIC HEALTH

Total no. curriculum-hours				
<b>R9:</b>	Food Hygiene/Public Health <sup>2</sup>	270	1	
	=	=	=	1: 17.61
	Total no.hours Vet. Curriculum <sup>1</sup>	4756	17.61	
Total no. curriculum hours				
<b>R10:</b>	Food Hygiene/Public Health <sup>2</sup>	270	1	
	=	=	=	1:0.88
	Hours obligatory extramural work In veterinary inspection <sup>3</sup>	240	0.88	

Origin numerators, denominators

1: Total as derived in Table 4.1

2: Total as derived in Table 4.1, Subject 5

3: Figures to be taken from Table 4.5

#### 4.2 COMMENTS

Please comment on:

*- the way in which the veterinary curriculum prepares the graduate for the various parts of the veterinary profession, especially under the specific conditions prevailing in your country/region.*

The curriculum contains sufficient information to have graduates with main skills required for a veterinary practitioner, who also equipped with internationally valid in the veterinary medicine. In the process of the curriculum the most common diseases in our country and region are taken into consideration.

*- the way curriculum is structured and reviewed.*

The last version of our current curriculum comes into effect in the academic year 2009-2010, and it has been formed on the global basic core programme (basic sciences, animal production, clinical sciences, food and professional legislation).

*- the major developments in the curriculum, now and in the near future.*

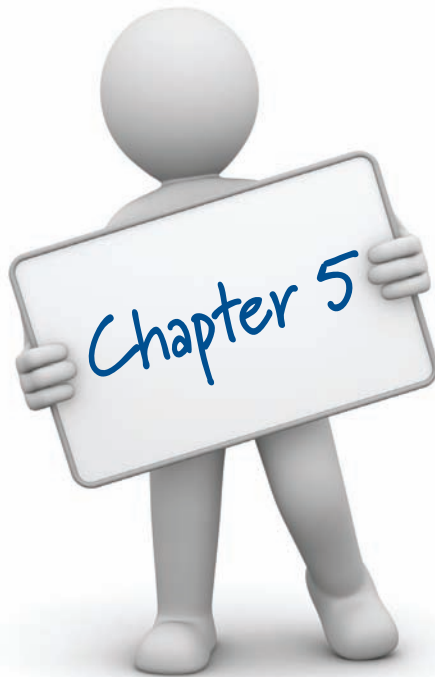
According to current curriculum, the theoretical training hours were decreased, the elective subjects are introduced to students, and they will be able to take any subjects, he or she wishes. Emergency and the mobile (ambulatory) clinic activities have also been started.

*- the local conditions or circumstances that might influence the ratios in 4.1.6.*

In our country economic fluctuations affect animal husbandry, and this factor for the main ratio being unable to reach the desired level.

#### 4.3 SUGGESTIONS

*If the denominators in 4.1.6 for your Faculty are not meeting the range as indicated in Annex I, Supplement A, what can be done to improve the ratios?*



# TEACHING and LEARNING: QUALITY and EVALUATION

## Chapter 5

# Teaching and Learning: Quality and Evaluation

### 5.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

#### 5.1.1 THE TEACHING PROGRAMME

*- Describe the measures taken to ensure co-ordination of teaching between different departments, sections, institutes and services.*

The co-ordination of teaching is set up and arranged mainly by the Faculty Administrative Council and the Faculty Council. Administrative decisions and works related with maintaining high quality education such as classroom arrangements, vehicle arrangements, agreements with the second and third party companies related with teaching, farms, firms, slaughterhouses, production premises etc, are carried out by the Faculty Administrative Council and the Deanship. All decisions related with education are always discussed with and approved by the faculty council. The Faculty council meeting is regularly held each semester, however whenever needed. There are three committees associated with teaching scheme (Committees of Education and Training; International Relations and Erasmus, and EAEVE Co-ordination assist the Faculty Council.)

Apart from The Faculty Administrative Council and the Faculty Council, each division and each department have their own councils. The missions of these councils are to evaluate the lecture success, the reasons for failings and things to do in order to improve this, and to improve the quality and quantity of publications etc.

*- Describe the pedagogical approach of the institution. In particular, describe the use of newer approaches, such as problem-based learning, interactive computer-assisted learning, etc.*

Indicate the extent to which course notes are used to supplement or substitute for the use of Standard veterinary textbooks.

The pedagogical approaches do not exist within the Faculty. Neither problem-based learning nor interactive computer-assisted learning has been introduced. The textbooks to be used for teaching purposes are evaluated and decided by the lecturers. Students are also allowed to get lecturers' presentation slides, animations and videos etc. Beside the textbooks, lecturers also prepare their own lecture notes by collecting up-to-date data from periodicals, books, presentations and registered data banks from internet. Faculty computer unit has 32 computers for the use of students who can easily access to internet. All of the classrooms are furnished with projectors and computer sets, and lectures are supported with these visual and audio equipments.

*- Describe (if applicable) any established or contractual arrangements that support undergraduate teaching between the Faculty and outside bodies, e.g. farms, breeding centers, practitioners, state veterinary services, factories/processing plants, outside laboratories, etc. Briefly describe how these arrangements work out in practice in terms of the contact this provides for all students or for selected students.*

Faculty have already visitation and training activities in coordination with some external bodies such as private farms, slaughterhouse belong to municipal government, slaughterhouses belong to private firms, feed factories, private veterinary clinics, Aydın Cattle Breeding Association and Turkish Equestrian Club (İzmir branch). Several programmed visitations are carried out to these premises in order to improve students' knowledge and practical work training. The visitation programmes are evaluated and pre-arranged by the departments prior the beginning of each academical year and the final decision is taken and agreements are carried out by the faculty administration and the faculty committee. These practical works carried out within the outside bodies are conducted with the lecturers, and the lecturers must attain these visitations and practical trainings. The transportations are arranged by the faculty administration. The premises chosen for the visitations and practical work have reasonably high standards in the area where the faculty located. The students and lecturers cannot get involved in all types of manipulation to the animals. The borders of the restriction are mainly drawn up by animal welfare and animal rights issues, food hygiene and safety issues, and the permission of the manager/owner of the farm/premises. At the moment Faculty has contractual arrangements with some private farms (Bakşı, Efor Tarım Gıda Hayvancılık Ticaret Ltd. and Vedat Çiftçi Sığircılık İşletmesi,

Kubilay Tapul meat and meat products Company, Madran Keçi -Damızlık (Saenen) Üretim Merkezi, and private fish farms (Kılıç Holding and Bütas Balık Üretim AŞ.). New protocols are planned to be established. The Participants (both faculty and outside bodies) sign a formal document describing the responsibilities and opportunities of both sides clearly.

Beside the practical work-visitations, all students at the 8th semester have to accomplish the extramural work programme either in the Faculty, university research centres both national and overseas or outside bodies such as farms, fish farms, breeding centres, practitioners, state veterinary services, factories/processing plants (dairy and meat processing plants, marine industry), slaughterhouses, feed factories, Equestrian Club, outside laboratories, etc.

There is no formal contract between the Faculty and the participating practitioners and participation of the external bodies is not mandatory.

The extramural work commission meetings start generally at the end of April. The number of the students who will attain extramural work, extramural work places are considered and discussed. About 20% of students are allowed to do their extramural work in the departments at the faculty site. The extramural work program of 80% of the students are carried out at other faculties, animal shelters and slaughterhouses belonging to the municipal government, private veterinary hospitals and clinics (with at least 5 years experience in the field and sufficiently equipped), Turkish Equestrian Club, fish breeding and feeding facilities, Feed factories, and private animal breeding premises with a valid contract with faculty administration. After the preparation of extramural work allocation places and student lists, students are expected to choose 3 choices in order to arrange their extramural work places. The commission meets again and matches the students with extramural work places and premises. The transcript degree (mark) and the choice order are important factors for commission to arrange extramural work places when more students apply to the same premises than that can be accommodated.

*- Describe the general learning objectives underlying the veterinary curriculum and how this is ensured.*

The veterinary curriculum aims at training students who are aware of requirements for modern veterinary medicine. However, no official monitorisation/tracking system available for graduate students in the fields currently used to observe whether the curriculum is sufficient. FVADU is a kind of recently established faculty, used to have curriculum with very high percentage of theoretical lectures /practical lectures. Then in 2009, faculty administration decided to revise curriculum in order to provide sufficient knowledge to students with enough practical training as the conditions described SOP of EAEVE. The departments have been asked to revise their curriculums for each lecture and faculty administration asked curriculums of the lectures based on the lectures given each week. By doing so, while the numbers of theoretical lectures have been reduced, practical training hours have increased. These reductions in the hours of theoretical lectures and subjects were distributed to the students based on their field requirements. Beside this, the same subjects, given to students by various departments were determined, and after meetings with the lecturers, repetitions were reduced. FVADU has also established an association called 'graduate students association' in order to provide feed back from the graduates. Similarly, establishment of another committee (Committee of Veterinary Interacted Industries) is almost completed whose function will be to provide sufficient feedback from field and the industry.

*- Describe how the Faculty collects the data required to ensure students are equipped with these Day one skills (evidence of learning).*

The day-one skills as described in Annex-1 are given to students in a great extent. However, gathering data required to ensure students competences is quite weak. To circumvent these short comings, new changes in the curriculum and training procedures are carried out and records are kept regularly for each student.

### 5.1.2 THE TEACHING ENVIRONMENT

*- Describe the available staff development facilities, particularly in relation to teaching skills.*

The university is offering educational courses related with educational improvement of teaching staff. This course is called as "Education of Teaching Staff Educating Students". Teaching staff are educated and their professional skills, such as body language, eye-contact, teaching techniques, etc, are improved. This course is held once each year. Beside this course, the Physiology Department gives courses related with experimental animal breeding, the usage of experimental animals in experimental techniques, and ethical approaches in experimental animal breeding at least one time in a year.

*- Describe the available systems for reward of teaching excellence (e.g., accelerated promotion, prizes, etc).*

The system expressed in this section is not applicable for our Faculty.

*- Describe other measures taken to improve the quality of teaching and of learning opportunities.*

There is no official measure to improve the quality of teaching and of learning opportunities in the FVADU. But, students are subjected to questioners by some departments, as autocontrol, in order to evaluate their teaching and learning qualities. Beside this, students' complaints related with teaching and learning opportunities, if exist, are taken into considerations seriously and investigated, afterwards necessary measures are taken by the vice-dean/dean. In addition, although it was the first time a questioner was applied to students to evaluate the lecturers' teaching abilities this year.

### 5.1.3 THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM

*- Describe the examination system of the Faculty, in particular:*

*- Is there a central examination policy for the Faculty as a whole? If 'yes', by whom is it decided?*

There is no central examination policy for the faculty as whole. Each department prepares its own examination questions-sheets separately. However, all examinations are not conducted as written exams. Some departments also evaluate student knowledge by oral examinations. The evaluation of student competences of most of the lectures associated with also practical training, an oral practical (clinical) examination is also carried out along with a written exam.

*- Are there special periods (without teaching) during the year for examinations?*

There is no break in the education schedule during examinations. Examinations are carried out with the lectures.

*- What form(s) of examination are used (written papers, multiple-choice questions, oral, practical, clinical examination, continuous assessment, etc.)?*

Departments are entitled to choose the type of examination to be made (oral, written, practical) and the framework of the examination is determined by individual department.

Most of the subjects are evaluated by either a written or oral examination. The following examination methods are used: multiple-choice questions, short answer questions, oral examination and clinical examination.

Each semester consists of 15 weeks. Generally 2 mid-term examinations and 1 final exam season are applied in a term. However, some subjects with clinical/practical work load are evaluated with clinical examination along with subject exam. Students have to take the final exam at the end of the each semester followed by the make-up examination generally after 2 weeks. Dates of examinations are announced at the beginning of each term. If students fail to turn up for the make-up exam on the chosen day, the lecturer records it as 'no-show' in the examination sheet. The entry 'no-show' equals failure. In the case of a no-show, the entry of 'no-show' can be cancelled only if proof of a valid reason is submitted such as death of parents or natural catastrophe. Under these circumstances, the student can only take an extra exam. However, this extra exam chance could be available for only mid-term examinations.

*- Is use made of external examiners?*

External examiners do not take part in the examinations of undergraduates. However, they can monitor the examination of postgraduate sufficiency and post graduate oral examination

*- How many retakes of an examination are allowed?*

Students can retake only the final exam (namely make up examination). Other exams (mid-term I and mid-term II) are allowed to be taken only once.

*- Do students have to pass the examination within a certain time?*

No. However, to be able to register to the intern program during the 10th term, student must be successful at all the lectures by the end of the 7th term and must have attained to all lectures of the 8th term.

*- Do students have to pass an examination before they can start other courses?*

Students have to attain all lectures of the 8th term and must be successful from all the lectures by the end of the 7th term in order to attain intern program.



#### 5.1.4 EVALUATION OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

*- Describe the method(s) used to assess the quality of teaching and learning in the Faculty.*

There is not such a system whereby the quality of teaching is evaluated in the faculty. Assessing the quality of teaching and learning is carried out by evaluating the examination marks objectively, and subjectively observation of the clinical/practical competences of students by the lecturers.

*- Indicate whether the evaluation is a Faculty procedure, or one set up by individual departments, by students or by individuals.*

Evaluation of teaching and learning quality is mainly set up by the individual departments. The Feed back and criticisms coming from students are also helpful tools.

*- Indicate the use of external evaluators.*

There are no external evaluators.

*- Describe the role of students in the evaluation of teaching and teachers.*

At the end of each semester faculty administration applies questioner to the students related with the performance and teaching ability of the lecturers and the way of lectures given. Then the questioner results are analyzed statistically and lecturers are informed about the previous years at the beginning of new semester. This process is carried out secretly and the lecturers are expected to improve their teaching performances and presentation techniques. Beside the questioner carried out by administration some of the departments (such as Anatomy and Animal Science Departments) carry out some internal questioners in order to evaluate the satisfaction of students in terms of scientific and social areas of education given by that department.

*- Describe the follow-up given to the evaluation.*

NA.





### 5.1.5 STUDENT WELFARE

*- Describe any measures taken to protect students from zoonoses (e.g. rabies) and physical hazards.*

Clinical and pathological wastes (medical wastes) are collected in the two separate special containers and fetched by the local municipality whenever demanded by the faculty. The personnel in charge with collecting medical waste internally had an obligatory education about waste management and protecting clothes have been delivered to these personnel. The faculty has also an incinerator in order to use in emergency situations.

The faculty has also regularly applied rodent contestation procedures.

The area where suspected animals contacted is disinfected as much as possible.

Use of glove, mask, wellington, laboratory coat, etc is encouraged.

The muzzle is used during examination of canine patients.

Large animals are kept in secure cages.

Aggressive animals are sedated if necessary.

Apart from the contractions carried out in the hospital building, our educational building has also been furnished with health protection items such as showers, eye-washers etc.

Animals to be used for Anatomical training are firstly examined when they are alive. The euthanasia is carried out after application of health examination.

Our hospital building is now under constraction in order to improve efficiency and to provide the requirements of EAEVE, and all precautions will be taken to protect our students.

*- Describe the facilities (not related to the teaching programme) which the establishment provides for students.*

**Transportation:** Transportation services between the campus (West Campus where VFADU is located) and downtown are provided by private shuttle services with a reasonable charge of 1 TL (about 0.50 Euro) for students. Apart from that, private shuttles are also available for the other campus sites (Main Campus and South Campus).

There are also transportation services for academic and administrative staff members of the University in the morning and in the evening free of charge.

**Healthcare:** Students benefit from the University Hospital, located in Main Campus.

Students may receive all types of health services, (including for example eye, psychiatric, dental, general surgery services) through university healthcare system free of charge for students who do not have health insurance or social security registration. Students also may get health aids from the other hospitals located in Aydın. In addition ADUGENÇ, The Center for the Investigation of Youth Problems (CIYP) is also assigned to support students in psychological issues.

**Internet:** Students may reach internet service from the computer room. There are 32 computers available for students. Besides, there is a wireless internet connection in some part of the campus, which will be improved in a few months.

**Food:** The dining hall at the faculty serves nutritious lunch to about 150 students daily. Although the real cost of a meal is 5.5 TL, the university subsidize the cost, and then, the price of a four-dish meal for a student is reduced to 1.60 TL (€ 0.80) (ADIM Project). In addition to the dining hall, there is a cafeteria/ canteen in the campus and several restaurants in the village available for students.

**Shopping:** Beside a shopping mall, there are a variety of individual shops and markets located in the city center.

**Sports:** All students can participate in different sports activities such as basketball, tennis, volleyball, football, horse riding etc in the campus. Many students also perform in national and international competitions as well as on-campus activities in individual and team sports.

**Student Financial Aid:**

**Accommodation:** The State Institution of Loans and Dormitories (Kredi Yurtlar Kurumu –KYK) has several dormitories in the city main campus. However, a new KYK dormitory has been built next to West Campus with the capacity of 1000 students. In addition, there are many private dormitories in the city center. Students who prefer to rent apartments (furnished or unfurnished), may get suitable flats and houses in the city center and Işıklı village.

**Student Financial Support:** Students are encouraged and financially supported to take part in international scientific and cultural activities to present papers and posters, exhibit their art works and for folk dance shows. Although faculty employed part-time workers from students who needed by last year, this academical year no part-time employed students were allocated by the faculty. SKS of university also supports students with economical difficulties for their lunch at the faculty. In addition, The Student Association of the University supports the students with disadvantaged financial capability in limited numbers. They are funded by 550 TL (€ 275) once for their educational materials.

**Spring Fest:** During the each May, the University is filled with the festive atmosphere of the spring. In the Spring Fest student clubs and different academic units organize various musical events and plays. While students find a way to express their creativity freely during this time, the participation of national and international groups carries the festival into the international platform. A vacation is organized at graduation by the Faculty. Several technical visits are arranged by the student clubs. Students of the veterinary faculty with the support of the administration generally arrange 2 or 3 parties in an academical year. This year "3rd chess tournament" was carried out in the faculty. Beside this, each year, a great ceremony immediately after the graduation is conducted. Music concerts in a week of period during fall term also is arranged in the west campus where the faculty located.

**World Veterinary Day:** The World Veterinary Day was instigated by the World Veterinary Association in 2000 to be celebrated annually on the last Saturday of April.

**Clubs:** The Faculty also provides different clubs such as horse riding and music. In addition students from veterinary faculty take leadership positions in the theatre, diving, riding and photography clubs.

**Alumni Association:**

Faculty administration is working on a system called "graduate recording and tracking system"

**Disabled students:** The University has Disabled Student Unit under the direction of the one of the vice-rector. The unit is responsible for the regulation and implementation of necessary measures to provide a better life for disabled persons at the University.

**Incoming foreign students:**

The faculty has an international relations office and a commission called "the international relations commission". The Commission holds meetings in order to evaluate applications and to arrange lectures. Students coming from abroad are supported to find suitable accommodation and are taken care of their studies at the Faculty. The commission helps international students to adapt to the life in both the university and Turkey. Also, they help them to solve various problems in concordance with the International Relations (Affairs) Office of the University.

**Services for International Students**

**Buddy Students:** Each incoming student is assigned informally a buddy student as soon as she/he is accepted for exchange to help him/her with travel arrangements and to inform them about the university, city and the country. Buddy students continue to assist the exchange students during their whole stay.

**Accommodation:** All incoming students are assigned a suitable accommodation according to their preferences before their arrival. If the students requires an accommodation and ask a flat to be rented, University International Affairs Office may rent a flat for them before they arrive. If they do not want any rentals before their arrivals, some chooses are allocated and students may rent these. Incoming students may also be settled to the flats of Turkish students who are already abroad for ERASMUS studies. Before moving in their assigned accommodation, students can stay in the University Guest House up to 2 days. The State Institution of Loans and Dormitories (Kredi Yurtlar Kurumu –KYK) dormitories are also accepting these overseas students.

**Orientation:** There is a one-day orientation program for the incoming students. In this programme, The University and the campuses are introduced to students, and the city and points of interest are visited.

Erasmus Student Club (ESC): To promote voluntary support among Erasmus students, Erasmus Student Club was formed.

**Special Trips:** Various cultural and historic trips, such as Istanbul, Cappadocia (Ürgüp, Göreme), Pamukkale (Denizli). Special language courses: University has Turkish and Spanish courses for incoming students.

*- Describe the guidance offered by the Faculty (or its parent institution) for students with problems (social problems, study problems) as well as for future career development or job selection.*

One of the Vice-Dean's responsibilities is to deal with student's problems. Each student has his/her individual adviser for guidance and solving problems related with veterinary education. However, the Faculty has no professional guidance counselor for future career development or job selection.

There are 1 head coordinator and 3 coordinators (faculty secretary, member staff) responsible for all kind of issues of students. Counseling services are carried out by the related departments and offices of the University like Medico-Social Unit. Students, if they need, may apply to special center for students' emotional and social supports, called ADUGENC, for their social and emotional supports.

## 5.2. COMMENTS

*-Please give general comments about the quality of the teaching programme under the above headings.*

Adjustments and modifications of the curriculum have been carried according to EAEVE requirements and data gathered from different feedbacks such as veterinary surgeons, graduated students, industry etc. The policies about examination system have been evaluated, however evaluation system should be monitored carefully and improved. At the end of each term, a Questionnaire is applied to students. Questionnaire on curriculum, performance and attitudes of lecturers, presentation skills, and the scientific information given in the lectures are carried out by deanship and administration. The results of the Questionnaire are given to lecturers individually at the beginning of following semester and asked them to complete the forms and to improve their skills. There is no compulsory continuing education scheme for the graduates in Turkey. However a graduate student can attend any courses offered by faculties or other bodies. The need for a centre of professional counseling services is obvious.

### Constraints in Teaching and Education

Constraints in teaching and education our faculty may be caused by 2 factors: 1. Common factors and 2. Individual factors.

Common Factors (reasons); Financial problems are the main constraints in the teaching and education at higher education in Turkey. It mainly causes the loss of attractiveness of academic career. Increasing number of youth population in Turkey pressures the universities to increase their student capacities because of central government policy.

Difficulties in the allocation of the teaching and administrative staff in the higher education institutions in Turkey directly affect the education quality. The Faculty also faces some difficulties caused by both the lack of systematic career planning for its academic staff and by the control of staffing process in the hand of central authority.

Another constraint in teaching and education is the ineffective and rote learning in primary and secondary education. This is an important obstacle in student-centered education. The lack of collaboration with internal and external stakeholders in preparing the education programs is also a constraint. The imbalances between the workforce demand in some sectors and the workforce supply of the universities is a nationwide constraint.

Insufficient communication with the graduates up to now and the absence of a career centre is one of our shortcomings.

The available number and quality of textbooks (for undergraduate or postgraduate level) written in Turkish is also another problem for the students however; the last few years witnessed a significant improvement in the number of published textbook in Turkish.

Individual factors; These factors are related with our university and faculty. Firstly, our university has been established on main three campuses (Main, West and South Campuses). Apart from that, the university has faculty and vocational colleges in 7 different towns. Therefore, it is very difficult to provide basic requirements of education in that sort of educational system (catering, library requirements, accommodation etc).

No problems are present for catering and accommodation issues, however, the lack of library facilities and limited internet access in the campus may be counted as constraints.

The lack of protocols with private farms, industry premises, slaughterhouses and food companies, as well as feed factories and private clinics/hospitals are also accepted as main disadvantages of faculty. Besides, the insufficient monitoring of the program especially when students carry out their s in private clinics/hospitals is another important constraint in educational program.



### 5.3 SUGGESTIONS

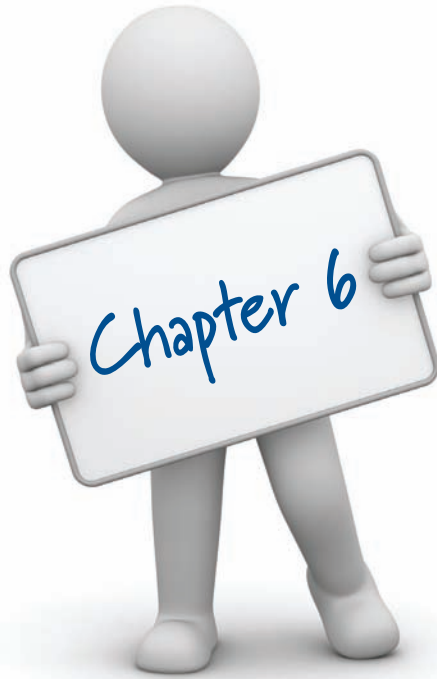
Reconstructions in the main hospital building, including large animal isolation rooms, have been planned and will be in action in the near future. The construction of quarantine (isolation) unit has been planned for small animals and reconstruction will start in the near future. By establishing ambulatory clinic, the herd-health management on-site has been carried out. Although, there are some animals (sheep, cattle and pigs) available on the site for educational purposes, a large animal farm with its educational premises and equipments should be established, which is also been planned and will be established within a few years. Although at the moment, there are some contractor private farms involving in the education; there will be more farms in the future. The cooperations between the farms and faculty should be improved. The responsibilities and requirements of these farms should be well-established and students may be in hand-on position in these farms, must do some certain practical applications. These manipulations should be well-written and well-determined, and be known by the both sides of agreements. The conditions of experimental animal unit should be improved and certification process of this unit should be sorted out.

The detailed-recorded data about technical visits to farms/slaughterhouses/feed factories/ food industries have been kept regularly since 2010 in order to improve students' understandings and visit cards are main indicators for their educational gains. Evaluation of the day one skills should be reconsidered carefully, and data collecting system for evaluation should be re-organized. Each department should be informed about day one competences, and data gathered related with which should be implacable. The establishment and maintenance of "the graduate students association" and "the Committee of Veterinary Interacted Industries" must be accelerated, and responsibilities should be well-defined.

The numbers of contractual arrangements of faculty with private farms, industry premises, slaughterhouses and food companies, as well as feed factories and private clinics/hospitals must be improved. By doing so, companies located in Aegean Region should have also been supported, and the faculty should not be restrained only in Aydın Province.



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# FACILITIES and EQUIPMENT



# Chapter 6

## Facilities and Equipment

### 6.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

#### 6.1.1 PREMISES IN GENERAL

*Please give a general description of the site(s) and buildings occupied by the Faculty and include a map*



Faculty is located at the west campus, about 6 km from city center. The buildings that accommodate the animal hospital and teaching facilities have been in use since 2000. Construction and renovation work at the campus is still ongoing. Internet network is installed and available at the basic sciences buildings, additional buildings 1-2 and hospital building. The framework of the wireless internet connection has already covered a significant part of the west campus, and is expected to be completed within a few months.

#### **The Training Building (5100 m<sup>2</sup>)**

This building consists of administration offices, 5 teaching halls, 3 classrooms, 2 microscopy and 2 biochemistry laboratories, library, computer room (for 32 students), students' cafeteria and restaurant, international affairs office, conference hall (under the construction) and quality management office.

#### **Main Buildings (3x1500=4500 m<sup>2</sup>)**

Divisions of Basic Sciences, Pre-clinical Sciences, Animal Science, and Food Hygiene and Technology are located in the three main buildings that also accommodate their laboratories.

#### **Additional Building 1 (1000 m<sup>2</sup>)**

The anatomy student training laboratories, Department of Veterinary History, and technical personnel offices are located in this building. The anatomy student laboratory sizes are currently considered to be insufficient, but the enlargement projects have been planned and reconstruction process will start in near future.

#### **Additional Building 2 (1700 m<sup>2</sup>)**

The emergency clinic, small animal hospitalization and isolation rooms and pathology student laboratories are located in this building. The reconstruction process has been planned and will be carried out within a few months.

The size of main necropsy hall (70 m<sup>2</sup>) is considered insufficient, the enlargement projects have been planned and the reconstruction process will commence within a few months.

#### **The Hospital (3700 m<sup>2</sup>)**

Clinics (for small and large animals) are located in the hospital. There are 4 departments i.e. surgery, internal medicine, obstetrics-gynaecology and artificial insemination. Demonstration hall with a 100 seats capacity is located.

#### **Experimental Animal Unit (A and B Blocks) 325 m<sup>2</sup>**

The breeding of experimental animals is carried out in Unit A. The enlargement and certification process of this unit is being carried out. Unit B consists of the experimental study rooms.

#### **Poultry Investigation and Training Unit 650 m<sup>2</sup>**

Controlled working room, incubation room, a room for carcass quality measures determination, rooms for laying hens and poultry breeding and investigation, equipment and quarantine rooms are involved. For student applications, this unit possesses live poultry and the equipment required.

#### **Horse Riding Club 150 m<sup>2</sup>**

This building has 5 boxes for horses, rooms for office and equipments, paddock and manage.

#### **Social premises 230 m<sup>2</sup>**

This building has 2 small rooms (including a seminar room), 1 cafeteria and 1 kitchen. It is mainly used by lecturers.

### **6.1.2 PREMISES USED FOR CLINICS AND HOSPITALIZATION**

*-The information to be entered in Table 6.1 is the number of animals that can be accommodated, not the number of animals used. Certain premises may be used to accommodate different species of animal. If so, the same premises should be entered only once.*



Table 6.1: Places available for hospitalization and animals to be accommodated

Regular hospitalization	Species	No. places
	Cattle	4x6=24
	Horses	2x2=4
	Small ruminants	NONE
	Pigs	NONE
	Dogs	NONE
	Cats	NONE
	Other	NONE
Isolation facilities	Farm animals	NONE
	Horses	NONE
	Small animals	NONE
	Other	NONE

The hospitalization facilities and isolation rooms for farm animals and horses are going to be established in the main hospital building. Besides, the hospitalization facilities and isolation rooms for accompanying animals are planned to be established in the additional building 2.

### 6.1.3 PREMISES FOR ANIMALS

*- Give a description of the facilities for rearing and maintaining normal animals for teaching purposes. If the Faculty has no farm of its own, please explain in the SER the practical arrangements made for teaching such subjects as animal husbandry, herd health, and the techniques of handling production animals.*

At the moment, a poultry breeding unit and a horse maintenance unit is available for educational purposes. There are also small scale animal shelters available for sheep-goat and cattle to be used for educational purposes. However, the number of the animals and the capacity of the shelters are insufficient. A middle-sized animal farm (for cattle, sheep and goat), with its educational premises and equipments has also been planned and will be established within a few years.

In order to provide sufficient animal load and practical experience for students, the faculty has also agreements with some private farms located in Aydın region. These are;

Dairy farms; owned by Hayri Bakşı, Efor Tarım Gıda Hayvancılık Ticaret Ltd. Vedat Çiftçi Sığırcılık İşletmesi,

Pig farm; Kubilay Tapul meat and meat products Company,

Goat Farm; Madran Keçi -Damızlık (Saenen) Üretim Merkezi; (Saenen breeding center)

Marine products, Fish farming; Kılıç Holding and Bütas Balık Üretim AŞ.,

Beside these premises, Agricultural Faculty, about 20 km away from the faculty, is also used by the students to make the practice on sheep/goat.

The cooperations between the farms and the faculty should be improved. The responsibilities and requirements of these farms should be well-established and students may be in hand-on position in these farms, must do some certain practical applications. These applications should be well-described and well-determined, and be known by the both sides of agreements. The conditions of experimental animal unit should be improved and certification process of this unit should be carried out.

#### 6.1.4 PREMISES USED FOR THEORETICAL, PRACTICAL AND SUPERVISED TEACHING

- The same room should not be entered under two or more headings, even if it is used, for example, for both practical and supervised work.

Laboratory	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	places
Student Biochemistry Laboratory (Biochemistry, Food Hygiene & Technology, Pharmacology, Physiology, Parasitology x2)	100x2	48x2
Student Anatomy Laboratory (Anatomy)	85	40
Student Microscope Laboratory (Microbiology, Physiology, Pathology, Histology, Parasitology) x2	100x2	42x2
<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>220</b>
All these premises are used for both lectures and group work		

Table 6.2: Premises for clinical work and student training

Small Animals	No. consulting room	3
	No. surgical room	2
Equine and Food Animals	No examination room	2
	No. surgical room	1
Other Animals	Artificial insemination Obstetrics and gynaecology equipment training room	1

Table 6.3: Premises for lecturing

Hall/classroom	Number of places per lecture hall									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity	80	80	80	80	80	28	90	90	90	100
Total capacity of the lecture halls:					798					

*- Please give a brief description of health and safety measures in place in the premises for practical work and in the laboratories to which undergraduate students have access.*

At the beginning of each term all students are informed about the health and safety measures by the staff. The basic items such as gloves, lab coats, masks, wellingtons, etc are used. Generally, disposable, non-glass ware and sharpless equipments are preferred for practical demonstration. Each flat has a first aid kit and fire extinguisher. For the examination of patients students have to wear lab coats, gloves, wellingtons and mask where necessary.

### **6.1.5 DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES AND CLINICAL SUPPORT SERVICES**

#### *Diagnostic laboratories*

*- Briefly describe the facilities available for clinical diagnostic work.*

Clinics have got their own laboratories in which the basic diagnostic tests such as serum biochemistry, pH, haemogram, and urine analysis are carried out. In addition, the diagnostic laboratories such as pathology, necropsy, biochemistry, bacteriology, virology and parasitology also support clinic services.

#### **Other Equipment**

Veterinary ultrasonograph (n= 3)  
Veterinary portative ultrasonograph (n=1)  
Operation tables for small animals (n=2)  
Anaesthesia equipment for large animals (1)  
Anaesthesia equipment for small animals (n=1)  
Operation lamps for small animals (n=1)  
X-rays for small and large animals (n=2)  
Electrocardiograph (n=1)  
Dental drill (n=1)  
Ultrasonic dental scaler (n=1)  
Patient Monitor (n=2)  
ELISA Reader (n=1)  
Microscope (n=1)  
Blood gase analyzer (n=1)  
Blood cell analyzer (n=1)  
Coagulometer (n=1)  
Refractometer (n=1)  
Gastroscope (n=1)

#### *Central clinical support services*

*-Indicate the nature of these services and how they are organised (e.g. diagnostic imaging, anaesthesia, etc.)*

Clinical diagnostic services are exclusively carried out by the hospital staff. Each clinic organizes its own service as much as possible. In the necessity of supportive analysis of cases, samples (blood, urine, faeces, joint fluid, skin scrapings, cerebrospinal fluid so on) are send to the relevant departments for extensive analysis.

### 6.1.6 SLAUGHTERHOUSE FACILITIES

*- Describe briefly the slaughterhouse facility to which the Faculty has access, including distances from the Faculty and level of activity.*

There is no slaughterhouse unit in the Faculty. Students undertake meat inspection practices in two slaughterhouses (Aydın Municipal Government Slaughterhouse about 5 kms away from faculty and Çine Ege Et Entegre, about 45 kms away from the faculty) under the supervision of 1 academician and 1 assistant. Apart from that an integrated meat products factory and slaughterhouse located in İzmir (TANET Et Entegre AŞ. about 100kms away from faculty) is visited once each year in order to improve students' knowledge and experiences. Faculty has protocols with these slaughterhouses.

### 6.1.7 FOODSTUFF PROCESSING UNIT

*- Describe briefly any access that the Faculty has to foodstuff processing units.*

Faculty uses Çine Ege Et (Slaughterhouse and Meat Product Production Firm) facilities in order to provide experiences for students. Moreover, each year a technical visit is organized to Tanet (Slaughterhouse and Meat Products Processing Firm). For dairy products production, students are taken to the Department of Food Engineering of ADU at Agricultural Faculty.

### 6.1.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT

*- Briefly describe the systems and equipment used for disposing of waste material; cadavers, carcasses, biological waste of different types, excreta, etc.*

The wastes are collected in separate special containers and evaluated according to the faculty waste product directories. Domestic wastes are collected from their sources separately then taken by Aydın Municipality Environmental Management Department twice a week. Packaging materials (e.g. plastics, glass, wooden, ceramic, textile) are collected by a private waste management firm (Licence no: 089TAT; Atık Çevre Teknolojileri İnş. San. Tic. A.Ş.) whenever the faculty demands. Faculty has a purification unit, the fluid drainage waste is treated by this system and then the waste may be used for agricultural purposes. Clinical and pathological wastes (medical wastes) are collected in the two separate special containers and collected by the local municipality whenever demanded by the faculty. The faculty has protocols with Aydın Municipality and medical faculty. The personnel in charge with collecting medical waste internally had an obligatory education about waste management and protecting clothes have been delivered to these personnel. The faculty has also an incinerator in order to use in emergency situations.

### 6.1.9 FUTURE CHANGES

*- Outline any proposed changes in the premises that will have a substantial effect on the Faculty, and indicate the stage which these have reached.*

Reconstructions in the main hospital building, including large animal isolation rooms, treatment rooms, operation rooms, intensive care hall have already been planned and will be completed in near future. The reconstruction of quarantine (isolation) unit and hospitalization rooms have been planned for small animals, and reconstruction will start in near future. Since the anatomy student laboratory sizes are considered to be insufficient, the enlargement projects have been planned and reconstruction process will start in near future. The emergency clinic, small animal hospitalization and isolation rooms and pathology student laboratories are located in this building. The reconstruction process has been planned and will be carried out within a few months. Since the size of main necropsy hall (70 m<sup>2</sup>) is considered to be insufficient, the enlargement projects have been planned and the reconstruction process will start within a few months. As it has been mentioned before, all these changes have been planned and the budgetary process continues and will be completed in near future.

### 6.2 COMMENTS

*- Comment on the adequacy of the buildings in general for undergraduate teaching.*

*- Comment on the adequacy of the equipment in general for undergraduate teaching.*

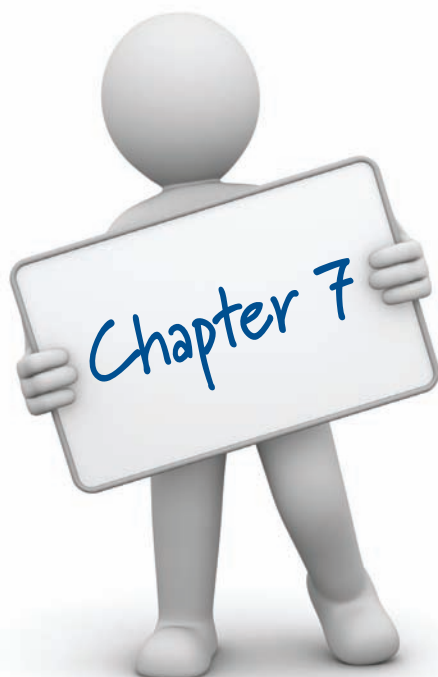
*- Comment on the maintenance of buildings and equipment.*

By constructing new educational building, faculty has had enough capacity for education. Up to date equipment are provided by the faculty administration as much as possible based on the requirements of the departments. Old and non-functional equipment are replaced with the new ones by the faculty administration.


### 6.3 SUGGESTIONS

*- If you are unhappy with any situation, please list any improvements you would make in order of preference.*

1. The changes and reconstructions mentioned above should be carried out as soon as possible.
2. The student microscopy laboratory and computer room should be refurnished and reequipped.
3. More protocols with foodstuff processing firms should be established
4. A pilot meat and dairy products processing unit should be established.



# ANIMALS AND TEACHING MATERIAL OF ANIMAL ORIGIN



# Chapter 7

## Animals and Teaching Material of Animal Origin

### 7.1. FACTUAL INFORMATION

#### 7.1.1. ANATOMY

*- Indicate the materials that are used in practical anatomy training, and how these are obtained*

In the practical anatomy training, the animals such as goat, sheep, bovine and donkey are purchased commercially, and the companion animals such as dog and cat are obtained from the clinic of the faculty, which are decided to be euthanized. These companion animals are recorded in anatomy department for the ethical reason. The fowl are supplied by experimental fowl unite of faculty. All animals except the fowl are anaesthetized and made perfusion salt and antioxidant according to the method of Friker (2007) at the last academic year. Before the year 2010, cadavers were prepared according to the formulation of Kinnamon et al (1984). The fowl is dissected freshly.

All cadavers are kept in cold-storage room. Additionally, bovine brains are obtained from slaughterhouse and preserved according to immersion method of Friker (2007).

The skeletons, bones and joints of different animals as well as some plastination models as dry materials are ready to use in any time from the collection of anatomy. These materials were mostly obtained from slaughterhouse and clinics, but some wild animals were from the hunters or staff of the national park.

The surface anatomy is taught on the living animals such as horse, cattle and dog in riding club, faculty and clinics, respectively. In addition, students may also conduct practical applications on the x-ray films available in the laboratories.

**Table 7.1 Materials used in the practical anatomical training.**

	Carnivore				Ruminant				Equine				Fowl			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Live Animals	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Cadavers	4	9	17	8	9	13	8	6	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10
Brain					10	10	10	10								

### 7.1.2 PATHOLOGY

Students are allowed to participate in necropsy practices under supervision. The number of the necropsies is shown in table 7.2. The necropsy specimens are mostly supplied by clinics of faculty and private farms.

Table 7.2 Number of the necropsies over the past 3 years

		Number of the necropsies			Average
		2008	2009	2010	
Food-producing animals	Bovine	22	28	91	47
	Goat / sheep	50	13	40	34.3
	Pig	–	–	–	–
		1	1	1	1
Horse / donkey		2	1	1	1.3
Companion animals	Dog	15	13	15	14.3
	Cat	1	2	5	2.6
	Other	–	5	–	1.6
Rabbit		2	–	1	1
Poultry		11	50	16	25.6
Fish		20	1	16	12.3

*-Indicate the nature and extent of any additional sources of material for the teaching of necropsies and pathological anatomy, including slaughterhouse material*

Histopathological sections from archive of the pathology department are used for education. Additionally, biopsy materials (Table 7.3.) from clinics of faculty and private veterinarian as well as organs (20 in the year of 2008, 3 in 2009 and 5 in 2010) from private farms are used for student practical purposes.

Table 7.3 Number of biopsy materials over the past 3 years

		Number of biopsy materials			Average
		2008	2009	2010	
Companion animals	Dog	40	38	42	40
	Cat	15	10	6	10.3
	Bovine	5	2	2	3



### 7.1.3 ANIMAL PRODUCTION

*- Indicate the availability of food-producing animals for the practical teaching of students*

*a) on the site of the institution;*

The students have the opportunity to do practice for breeding and feeding of poultry, sheep, and horses available on the site. The poultry unit is 720 m<sup>2</sup> and horse riding club unit is 190 m<sup>2</sup>. The students make the practice on cattle and sheep/goat at the Agricultural Faculty, about 20 km away from the veterinary faculty.

*b) on other sites to which the institution has access;*

The faculty has a contract with the private farms in Aydın provinces to practice for bovine production. The farms owned by Hayri Bakşı, Efor Tarım Gıda Hayvancılık Ticaret Ltd. and Vedat Çiftçi Sığircılık İşletmesi are not far from the faculty and are visited during academic year. Apart from bovine farms, faculty has protocols with other farms such as Pig farm; Kubilay Tapul meat and meat products Company, Goat Farm; Madran Keçi -Damızlık (Saenen) Üretim Merkezi and Fish farm; Kılıç Holding and Bütaş Balık Üretim AŞ.

### 7.1.4 FOOD HYGIENE/PUBLIC HEALTH

*- Indicate the availability of farm animals and products of animal origin for the practical teaching of students in veterinary public health, food hygiene, inspection and technology.*

Students are taken to the slaughterhouses and meat products production premises around Aydın for practical teaching in public health, food hygiene, inspection and technology. During their slaughterhouse visits the students have the chance of conducting ante and post mortem inspections under the supervision and their decision making opportunities are improved.

### 7.1.5 CONSULTATIONS AND PATIENT FLOW SERVICES

#### 7.1.5.1 CONSULTATION

*- State the number of weeks, in the course of the year, during which the clinics are open.*

Clinics are opened working days and closed during weekends and official holidays.

*- State the number of consultation days each week.*

Clinics are open five days a week.

*- State the consultation hours.*

The consultation hours are between 8.30 and 17.00 during the designated days.

#### 7.1.5.2 PATIENT FLOW

*- The number of animals to be stated is for all disciplines combined (medicine, surgery, reproduction, etc.). In Table 7.3 only animals coming into the Faculty should be included. Animals studied in practical teaching outside the Faculty should be entered in the section entitled "Ambulatory Clinic" (Table 7.4).*

*The term "consultation" refers to those patients which come in and go out during daily consultation hours. "Hospitalization" refers to those patients which are retained in the clinic as "in patients" following presentation.*

Table 7.4 Number of cases: a) received for consultation, and b) hospitalized in the Faculty clinics, in the past three years.

		Number of the necropsies						Average	
		2008		2009		2010			
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Food-producing animals	Bovine	297	–	303	–	492	–	364	–
	Goat / sheep	42	–	115	–	159	–	105	–
	Pig	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Farm animal	46	–	30	–	29	–	35	–
Horse / donkey		35	–	37	–	50	–	41	–
Companion animals	Dog	760	–	1185	–	1289	–	1078	–
	Cat	125	–	200	–	242	–	189	–
	Other	–	–	5	–	8	–	6.5	–
Rabbit		1	–	2	–	7	–	3.3	–
Poultry		8	–	45	–	40	–	31	–
Fish		–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–

#### 7.1.6 VEHICLES FOR ANIMAL TRANSPORT

- State the number and nature of the Faculty vehicles that can be used to bring sick animals to the clinics.

Owners are responsible for bringing sick animals to the hospital; the faculty has not any facility to transport the sick animals yet.

#### 7.1.7 ON-CALL EMERGENCY SERVICE

- Outline what emergency service is available (full-time, 24 h service, ON-CALL or 8-22 h duty) and discriminate for species.

Emergency service has not been available at the faculty yet. However, the efforts are underway for the establishment of an emergency service.

### 7.1.8 ON FARM TEACHING AND OUTSIDE PATIENT CARE

#### 7.1.8.1 AMBULATORY (MOBILE) CLINIC

*- The Ambulatory (Mobile) Clinic is defined as a unit which provides on-call outside services to farms and other institutions and is generally operated on a commercial basis.*

The mobile clinic has been active since 2010. During the last year total of 14 visits have been performed and totally 33 animals, mainly cattle, were treated by the students and veterinarians. Beside this, 3 times herd lameness examinations and also 3 times trips for rectal palpation applications were carried out in some farms and slaughterhouses during 2010.

#### 7.1.8.2 OTHER ON FARM SERVICES AND OUTSIDE TEACHING

NA.

#### 7.1.9 OTHER INFORMATION

*- Indicate any notable additional outside sources of material for clinical training purposes, such as animal charities, animals awaiting slaughter, etc.*

The students are allowed to make practice in slaughterhouse for Obstetrics and Gynecology, Artificial insemination training. Faculty has protocols with Municipal Government of Nazilli (Dog shelters), Municipal Government of Aydın (Dog shelter and slaughterhouse) for clinical training purposes.

*- Indicate how the level of clinical service that is offered by the Faculty (in small companion animals, equines and production animals) compares with outside practices in terms of facilities, hours of service, equipment, expertise, responsiveness, etc. Provide an indication in percentage terms of the proportion of cases that are primary (i.e. first opinion), and referrals (provide a breakdown by species, if helpful). If the Faculty has a particular aim or policy as regards this mix, describe it.*

The clinical service offered by the Faculty is mostly limited to working days and hours (Monday to Friday from 8:30 to 17:00 o'clock), and level and service quality is comparatively higher than private practising veterinarians at outside because of the level of knowledge (expertise) of the working staff and diagnostic facilities (laboratory and diagnostic imaging) existed. The Faculty clinics are preferred frequently as an ultimate-point for the animals that could not be cured successfully by private practising veterinarians located at near vicinity and for the animals that are rare, extremely valuable or exotic (like wrestling camels and zoo animals).

*- Indicate what areas of clinical specialization are covered and the extent of the coverage (for example, a veterinarian with a particular specialization may see patients in the clinic for one day a week, 3 afternoons, etc.).*

The department of clinical science includes four subdivisions or departments namely surgery, internal medicine, gynaecology and artificial insemination. Each subdivision has at least three academic staff who participate in clinical practices in the relevant department and examination of the clinical cases in turn basis, every business day from Monday to Friday.

*- Indicate the relationship the Faculty has with outside practitioners (in small companion animals, equines and production animals) in terms of matters such as referral work, providing diagnostic or advisory services for private practitioners, practitioners participating in teaching, holiday or 'seeing practice' work for students, feedback on the level of clinical training. Describe (if applicable) any other relationships with outside organizations that are routinely used to provide students with training (in particular practical training) in other clinical subjects (e.g. pathology work, interaction with state veterinary work).*

Referral or advisory works for faculty clinics are not adequate. However, some complicated cases are directed to the faculty by private veterinarians for professional expertise providing diagnostic tests and surgical operations. These efforts are mostly performed based on personal contact rather than official organization. Private practitioners do not give any lectures except for the "seeing practice tours" organized by Faculty for special training purposes for students. From time to time, special courses are organized by academic staffs, upon request, for private practitioners to improve their manipulative skills and knowledge, such as "the recto- vaginal artificial insemination course for cows" each year.

- Provide an outline of the administrative system(s) used for the patients, e.g. in terms of how case records are kept, how data are retrieved, whether systems are centralized, etc.

Faculty hospital has four departments; surgery, internal diseases, gynecology and artificial insemination. The patients are directed to the related department and records are kept manually by each department. But, the new recording system software is currently being prepared by the data processing unit of the University.

#### 7.1.10 RATIO

- See the section 'Main Indicators' in Annex Ia for the figures needed for calculating ratios. Give the figures for numerators and denominators. The ratios should then be expressed by taking the numerator as 1.

Table 7.5 Animals available for clinical training (in the clinics of the Faculty or seen through the Ambulatory clinic) as ratio to the number of students in last full year of clinical training

<b>R11:</b>	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	----- = -----		
	No. of food-producing animals Seen at the faculty	680	10.96
<b>R12:</b>	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	----- = -----		
	No. of individual food animal Consultation outside the faculty	0	0
<b>R13:</b>	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	----- = -----		
	No. of the herd health*	0	0
	*3 times herd lameness examinations were carried out		
<b>R14:</b>	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	----- = -----		
	No. of the equine cases	50	0.80
<b>R15:</b>	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	----- = -----		
	No. of the poultry-rabbit cases	47	0.75

R16:	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	No. of companion animals Seen at the faculty	1539	24.82
R17:	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	Poultry (flocks)/rabbits (production units) Seen	12	0.19

Table 7.6 Animals available for necropsy

R18:	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	No. of necropsies food-producing animals + equine	133	2.14
R19:	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	No. of necropsies poultry and rabbits	17	0.36
R20:	No. of students Graduating annually	62	1
	No. of necropsies companion animals	20	0.32

### 7.1.11 OTHER SPECIES

*- Indicate how the Faculty deals with fish and other food producing species.*

The region where the faculty located has the opportunity to possess private camel breeding facilities mainly aiming camel wrestling. Therefore, camels from these farms are seen and treated at the faculty. Beside this, faculty has connections with the fish farms located in the region.

### 7.2 COMMENTS

- Feel free to comment on all data provided in this Chapter.*
- Comment on major developments in the clinical services, now and in the near future.*
- Comment on local conditions or circumstances that might influence the ratios in tables 7.5 and 7.6.*

Reorganization and renewal of the hospital buildings are planned and will be accomplished in the near future. Renovation of facilities such as diagnostic imaging, laboratory and surgery, will have an important impact on the quality of clinical services and hopefully will lead to increase in the number of patients. A possible impact is also expected from official cooperation agreements signed up recently by the local farms and the administrative authorities by the Faculty.

*- If the denominators in tables 7.5 and 7.6 for your Faculty are not meeting the range as indicated in Annex I, Supplement A, what can be done to improve these ratios?*

The hospital is under reconstruction and reorganisation. Improving the hospital's standards and features (such as hospitalization and emergency service), providing a sick animal transfer vehicle will help increasing patient flow. Beside this, reconstructing necropsy hall will also help to increase the number of necropsy cases. The current recording system has many shortcomings as it leads to underestimation of the number of animals examined and/or treated. For example, a total of 33 animals were treated through the ambulatory clinic service in year 2010, but the number of animals examined within the same year far exceeds that number. The same argument also applies to the number of fish necropsies. Therefore, the number of animals included in this section reflects the minimum number of animals. In an attempt to circumvent these shortcomings, the faculty is in the process of establishing a new recording system in collaboration with the data processing unit of the University.

### 7.3 SUGGESTIONS

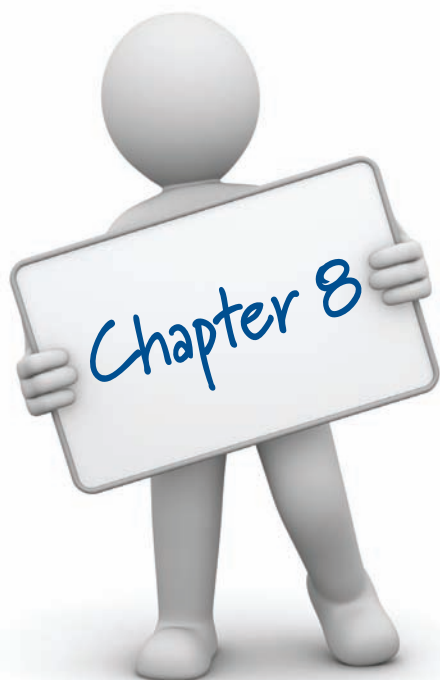
*- If the denominators in tables 7.5 and 7.6 for your Faculty are not meeting the range as indicated in Annex I, Supplement A, what can be done to improve these ratios?*

The hospital is under reconstruction and reorganisation. Improving the hospital's standards and features (such as hospitalization and emergency service), providing a sick animal transfer vehicle will help increasing patient flow. Beside this, reconstructing necropsy hall will also help to increase the number of necropsy cases. The current recording system has many shortcomings as it leads to underestimation of the number of animals examined and/or treated. For example, a total of 33 animals were treated through the ambulatory clinic service in year 2010, but the number of animals examined within the same year far exceeds that number. The same argument also applies to the number of fish necropsies. Therefore, the number of animals included in this section reflects the minimum number of animals. In an attempt to circumvent these shortcomings, the faculty is in the process of establishing a new recording system in collaboration with the data processing unit of the University.





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# LIBRARY AND LEARNING RESOURCES





# Chapter 8

## Library and Learning Resources

### 8.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

#### 8.1.1 LIBRARY AND OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

- Give a general description of the library/libraries of the Faculty/university that are available to students. Indicate how the library/libraries are managed (e.g. library committee). For each major library of the Faculty, please provide the following information, either in narrative or tabular form.

##### Main library

The Adnan Menderes University Library is 1700 m2 accessible for all staff and students. It is about 10 km away from the faculty, but is very close to the state dormitory in the main campus.

- is this specific to the veterinary training establishment?

No

- Is this common to two or more establishments?

Yes

- Full time equivalents of part time employees

5 FTEs (10 part time employees)

- Number of full-time employees

There are 18 librarians (18FTEs)

- Number of journals received each year as hard copies

383

- Numbers of full access electronic journals

13.869

- Availabilities for on-line literature search

Free of charge for staff and students

- Availability of textbooks

43,727 hard copy and 57,187 e-books

- Number of student reading places

362

- Library opening hours: weekdays weekends

- during term-time

Weekdays 8.00-19.30

Saturday 9.00-16.30

Sunday Closed

- during vacations

Weekdays 8.00-17.00

- Indicate how the facilities are used by students

Use of the library's facilities by students is free of charge. However if students wish to borrow a book they must be registered to the library at first. Students are allowed to borrow maximum 3 books at once.

### Subsidiary libraries of the Faculty

*- Please describe the subsidiary (e.g. Departmental) libraries of the Faculty, and arrangements for student access.*

At the moment the subsidiary library located at the faculty is in the process of reestablishment. A total of 200 Turkish books related with the curricula have already been ordered and will be available within a few months. The books related with veterinary education located in the main library are going to be transferred from the main library to the faculty library. The faculty library has wireless internet connection and the students can reach all the journals and sources available for main library (e.g. the numbers of electronic journals are 13.869).

*- Indicate whether the main library holds a list of individual books of the subsidiary libraries.*

Yes.

*- Describe any other information services and how are they are supported and how student access is regulated*

NA.

### 8.2 COMMENTS

*- Please comment on the adequacy of the books and accessible journals, of the opening hours and of the provision of reading spaces and support personnel.*

In order to provide the most suitable access to the library, faculty has decided to reestablish a subsidiary library located in the west campus. Two librarians are going to be allocated whenever the reestablishment of the subsidiary library is realised and purchasing and transfer of book/journals are completed.

*- Please comment on the Faculty's provision of IT -facilities and the approach to self-learning, and on the further developments in this area.*

The faculty has 163 computers (46 computers at the departments, 63 computers allocated to the lecturers, 32+12 computers are located in the computer room and classrooms). SPSS 19, Kaspersky Local Antivirus, Microsoft MSDN Licence, web developing programmes, software developing programmes are available in the software inventory of the faculty. Students who are accommodated at the central dormitory are able to use the computers and internet located in the library located at the main campus.

### 8.3 SUGGESTIONS

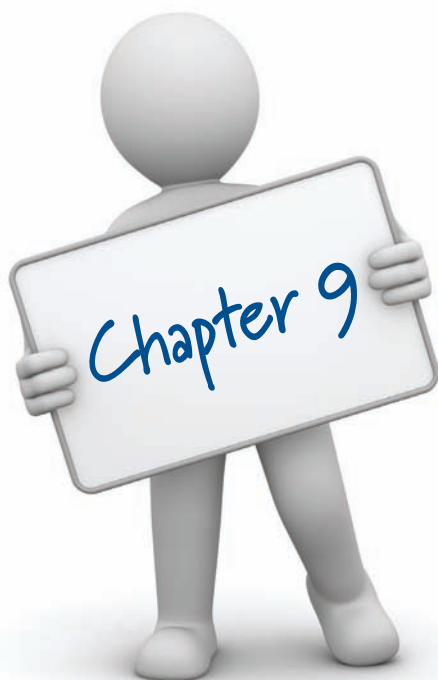
The subsidiary library and its facilities should be reestablished as soon as possible.

Inter-library borrowing services must be improved.

The main and subsidiary library should be open during evenings and on Sundays.



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# STUDENT ADMISSION AND ENROLMENT



# Chapter 9

## Student Admission and Enrolment

### 9.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

#### 9.1.1 UNDERGRADUATE COURSES and UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT NUMBERS

Table 9.1: Undergraduate student composition in year prior to visitation

a.	Total number of undergraduate students	410
b.	Male students	337
c.	Female students	73
d.	Nationals	408
e.	Foreign students	2
	- from EU countries(probationer)	8
	- from non - EU countries	-

#### 9.1.2 STUDENT ADMISSION

##### *- State the minimum admission requirements*

17 Faculty in Turkey in which there are 19 Faculties of veterinary science accept student. FVMADU center accepts student according to testing system with 18 success percentile. Among faculties of veterinary science it is the fourth on point basis.

##### *- Indicate whether there is a limit to the number of students admitted each year*

Faculty accepts on average 62 students every year. The number slightly increases with other students coming from other universities by lateral transfer. Students of different high schools prefer the faculty.

##### *- Describe how the number of government-funded student places is determined*

Students can apply by paying tuition fee determined by the government annually. Some students can apply by paying less; thanks to the support bursaries.

##### *- Describe whether students applying for and/or starting veterinary training have an equal or very variable knowledge base in scientific disciplines from their previous studies.*

Students usually come from mathematics and science-oriented schools. However, their level of knowledge in scientific disciplines can vary. The first year of study ensures that all students reach a sufficient level in basic sciences (physics, chemistry, biology) for further studies.

- Describe any circumstances under which extra students may be admitted to the undergraduate veterinary course.

Every year, different number of students is accepted to the faculty by lateral transfer. Only for first and fifth grade students, there is no lateral transfer quota. Quotas are announced at the end of the second semester.

Thanks to the amendment of higher education rule, students discharged from the school can continue their education as long as they apply.

- Outline any changes foreseen in the number of students admitted annually. If applicable, describe how the Faculty plans to adjust to these changes.

Compared to previous years, there is an increase in the number of students enrolled in the faculty. The University Senate suggests the number of students to Higher Education Board. Higher Education Board is the latest decision making unit about the quotas.

Table 9.2 Admissions of veterinary students

Year	Number admitted	
	Standard admission	Other entry mode (transfer from other Veterinary Faculty)
2004	55	3
2005	52	3
2006	62	4
2007	65	2
2008	67	7
2009	66	5
2010	71	12
Average	62	5

### 9.3.1 Student Flow

Student flow and total number of undergraduate veterinary students

f.	1 <sup>st</sup> year students	75
g.	2 <sup>nd</sup> year students	67
h.	3 <sup>rd</sup> year students	74
i.	4 <sup>th</sup> year students	67
j.	5 <sup>th</sup> year students	71
k.	6 <sup>th</sup> year and upon students	57

Table 9.3.2: Number of student graduating annually (from undergraduate training) over the last six year

Year	2006	29
	2007	43
	2008	44
	2009	55
	2010	62
	2011	48*
	Average	46

\*will be certain in July 2011.

- FVMADU applies class choosing system. Students have to check in every semester and choose their classes. Class selections are made online.
- Students have to finish period of study which is normally 5 years at most in 9 years.
- In the past years, when the period completed in 9 years, the students were discharged from the school. With the new rule of High Education, discharging is annulled. Students can continue their education as long as paying their registration fee.

## 9.2 COMMENTS

### *- Comment on standard of the students starting the course.*

Duration of veterinary education lasts 5 years. High school graduates choose their university and occupation with both their own tendency and desire and with the help of counselor in school and private teaching.

The number of veterinary medicine faculties increases gradually in Turkey. Because of this, decrease in the level of success of coming students is being observed and this leads to longer completion of normal education period of the faculty.

### *- Comment on the progress made by students in their studies, and the Faculty's ability to ensure that satisfactory progress is maintained.*

Students having completed the faculty have the knowledge and expertise to diagnose and treat animal diseases on their own, monitoring and preventing outbreaks. Additionally, they have sufficient education about veterinary public health, food hygiene and the methods of animal feeding and production as well as animal welfare

### *Comment on the ability of the Faculty to satisfactorily decide the number of students it can accept.*

FVMADU has power to determine the number of student influx however the final decision is made by the Council of Higher Education.

## 9.3 SUGGESTIONS

### *If you are not satisfied with the situation, please state in order of importance any suggestions that you may have concerning this Chapter if you feel unhappy about:*

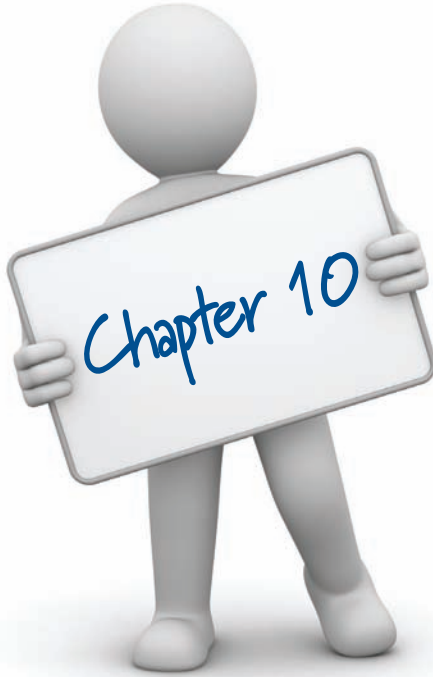
As it is, the faculty does not have any control over the numbers and quality of students enrolled. This applies to higher educational institutes in the country. This makes efforts to improve the quality of education rather difficult and slows down the progress.

### *The number of students admitted;*

Satisfactory

### *The drop-out percentage and reasons , if known*

The percentage of drop-out students in between 2006-2011 is 2.1% on average. The reasons for the drop-out are personal, economical and health status.



# ACADEMIC AND SUPPORT STAFF





# Chapter 10

## Academic and Support Staff

### 10.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

*- Indicate the materials that are used in practical anatomy training, and how these are obtained*

FVMADU is a state university which carries its activities by using the share separated from the budget for the faculty every year. Additionally, the faculty uses tuition, incomes of hospital and incomes of sold products and services.

Adnan Menderes University spent 44.7% of its budget for personnel expenditure in 2010. Personnel description in universities and faculties are specified as follows.

**Full-time equivalents (FTE):** Posts can be occupied full-time or part-time. The number given should correspond to a total of full-time equivalents.

**VS versus NVS academic personnel:** A distinction has to be made between teaching staff holding the degree of veterinary surgeon and non veterinary surgeon teaching staff.

Teaching staff: It is understood fact that “teaching” staff will also do research.

**Research staff:** This category includes academic personnel whose main task is to do research work, even though they may participate in undergraduate teaching from time to time.

**Support staff:** This includes all posts, regardless of the work undertaken; secretaries, administrators, technicians, animal caretakers, cleaners, etc.

**Temporary support staff:** The ones employed in the firms connected to university.

**Interns, residents, doctoral (Ph.D.) students** are not included in the staff numbers unless they perform regular, paid, teaching activities for at least 30% of their workload.

If you find that the distinctions made between different groups of staff do not fit your situation, make the best determination you can about your personnel among the headings we used. Add an explanatory note if you wish.



Table 10.1: Personnel in the establishment

	Budgeted posts		Non-budgeted posts		Total
<b>1. Academic staff</b>					
a) Teaching staff (FTE)	64		-		64
b) Research staff (FTE)	26		-		26
	90		-		90
Total VS and NVS	-		-		-
<b>2. Support staff</b>					
e) Responsible for the care and treatment of animals	-		-		132
f) Responsible for the preparation of practical and clinical teaching.	-		-		
g) Responsible for administration, general services, maintenance, etc.	27		-		
h) Engaged in research work					
	7		-		
i) Others (temporary support staff)	8		-		
j) Total support staff	42		-		
<b>3. Total staff</b>	132				132

Table 10.2 Allocation of personnel to the various departments

Name of The Department	Academic Staff				Other	Support staff		
						Technical/animal		Admin / General
	Full Prof.	Assoc. Prof.	Assis Prof.	Assist.		Teaching	Research	
Anatomy	4	1	-	2	2			-
Biochemistry	2	1	1	-				-
Physiology	1	2	1	2				-
Histology- Embryology	2	2	1	1				-
Deontology	-	-	1	1				-
Food Hygiene and Technology	-	2	2	-				-
Surgery	2	1	1	4				2
Obstetrics and Gynecology	1	1	2	1				-
Reproduction and Artificial Insemination	1	2	-	1				-
Pharmacology	2	1	2	1				-
Internal Diseases	2	2	-	3				2
Microbiology	1	1	2	1				-
Parasitology	2	1	2	2				-
Pathology	3	1	-	2				1
Virology	-	2	-	1				-
Animal Nutrition nutritional diseases	1	-	1	3				-
Animal Breeding and Husbandry	2	1	1	2				-

Table 10.3: Student /Staff Ratio

No. FTE in veterinary training	90	1
-----	-----	-----
No. undergraduate veterinary student	410	4.55
<hr/>		
No. of FTE total at the faculty	132	1
-----	-----	-----
No. undergraduate students at the faculty	410	3.11
<hr/>		
No. total VS FTE in veterinary training	90	1
-----	-----	-----
No. Students graduating annually	62	0.69
<hr/>		
No. total FTE academic staff in veterinary training	90	1
-----	-----	-----
No. total FTE support staff in veterinary training	42	0.46

***- Outline how the allocation of staff to the Faculty is determined***

Deanship suggests the number of staff needed to the university rectorate. The rectorate informs the need for academic and administrative personnel to the High Education Board. Quotas approved by the Ministry of Finance are announced in national press and on internet.

Some temporary support personal are also employed under contract.

***- Indicate whether there are difficulties in recruiting or retaining staff.***

New personnel employment is determined by the budget plan of high education board and the permit of Ministry of Finance. Personnel employment is not always possible. Quota announcement is available in different times of the year.

***- Describe (if appropriate) any relevant trends or changes in staff levels or the ability to fill vacancies over the past decade.***

In recent years, the number of professors and associate professors have increased.

***- Indicate whether it is easy to employ additional staff from service income***

NA.

*- Describe the regulations governing outside work, including consultation and private practice, by staff working at the establishment.*

According to a decision taken by the government, the academic staff has to work full time. Therefore, all staff works full time in the faculty. Other kind of working is not allowed except consultancy services.

*- Describe the possibilities and financial provisions for the academic staff to: attend scientific meetings;*

According to the decision of management board of the faculty, scientific symposium and congress are supported within the allowance of the fiscal budget.

## 10.2 COMMENTS

*- Comment on the numbers of personnel in the various categories*

The number of administrative and technical personnel has increased compared to previous years. But the increase is not sufficient.

Number of academic staff is adequate. However, the number of veterinarian and veterinary technicians needs to be increased in clinical sciences for clinical services.

*- Comment on the salary levels, especially those of academic staff in relation to the level of income in the private sector.*

Salary of research assistants and assistant professor is lower than private sector. But, salary of professor and associate professor is satisfactory. In general, salary of academic members is relatively low comparing to developed countries.

*- Comment on the ease or difficulty of recruiting and retaining personnel.*

This issue changes yearly with the decision taken by High Education Board and Ministry of Finance. Quota demands have been replied positively thanks to the development of economic and welfare level of our country. Positive situation in recent years decreased difficulties of quota supply.

*- Comment on the percentage of veterinarians in the academic staff.*

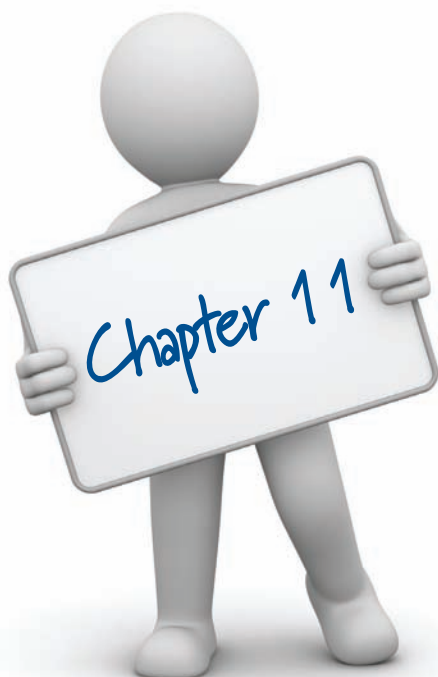
The whole academic staff in clinics is the graduates of faculty of veterinary medicine. Basic sciences personnel are also veterinarian and students from other faculties (e.g Biology) are accepted to the master and postgraduate education.

In the first year curriculum, compulsory lectures such as Atatürk's Principles and Revolution, Turkish Language, English language and Computer Technologies are given by teaching staff come from other faculties.

## 10.3 SUGGESTIONS

There is a need for the increase in the number of research assistants and technical and administrative personnel in the faculty.

More funds are needed to be transferred from central budget to universities.



# CONTINUING EDUCATION



# Chapter 11

## Continuing Education

### 11.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

- Please describe the role of the Faculty in providing continuing education.

Continuing Education (CE) is one of the most important activities for lecturers. Numerous departments give CE courses collectively or itself, which are held at the Faculty. Some courses are held in cooperation with the Veterinary Association of the Aydın city as well as other establishments. Faculty also supports courses as "Basic Educational Skills" organized by University CE Centre given to the University lecturers.

Many actual seminars (duration about 1 hour) are given in the curriculum of The Health Science Institute are organized by lecturers of the Faculty and students. These seminars are open to everyone interested in subjects announced via internet and printed materials, are not cited here.

Table 11.1 The Courses and congress organized by the Faculty itself in last five year.

Title of course	Date	Number of participants	Total number of hours of the courses
Recto-vaginal artificial insemination of cattle	18-22.09.2005	21	40
Basic educational skills	14-17.02.2006	22	32
Recto-vaginal artificial insemination of cattle	24-28.07.2006	28	40
Recto-vaginal artificial insemination of cattle	25-29.09.2006	17	40
XI. National Congress of Veterinary Chirurgical Diseases	26-29.06.2008		
Basic educational skills	27-30.04.2009	17	32
VIII. National Congress of Veterinary Internal Diseases	01-04.07.2009		
Basic educational skills	03-06.07.2009	12	32
Basic educational skills	31.03.2011	10	32
Basic educational skills	12-15.04.2011	9	32
Basic educational skills	05.05.2011	21	32
Basic educational skills	01.06.2011	21	32
Basic educational skills	10.06.2011	85	8
Pharmacokinetics	24.10.2011	50	8
Recto-vaginal artificial insemination of cattle	27.07-01.08.2009	24	40
Recto-vaginal artificial insemination of cattle	09-13.08.2010	21	40
Basic educational skills	01-06.11.2009	15	32
Basic educational skills	19-22.01.2010	13	32
Usage of experimental animals	01-08.02.2010	198	80
Basic educational skills	23.02.2010	20	8
Phenotypic methods to determine the antibacterial susceptibility	22-26.03.2010	22	40
Basic educational skills	13-16.04.2010	14	32
Recto-vaginal artificial insemination of cattle	09-13.08.2010	21	40



The physiology of oestrus and ovulation in mares. Common problems observed.	04-07.11.2010	25	1
III. National Congress of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology	29.09-02.10.2010	130	
V. National Congress of Veterinary Biochemistry	06-08.09.2011	150	

Table 11.2: The Courses – reunions supported by the Faculty lecturers in last five year.

Title of course / reunion	Date	Number of participants	Total number of hours supported
National Leishmaniosis reunion	02-04.11.2005	150	1
Anatomy and usage of experimental animals in research (Turkish Chirurgical Association - GATA)	18.11.2005	200	4
Pet Shop Owner's Education - nurture and behavioural specifications of pets	22.02.2007	35	2
Pet Shop Owner's Education – diseases of pets	22.02.2007	35	2
Anatomy and usage of experimental animals in research (Turkish Chirurgical Association - GATA)	29.11.2007	200	4
Anatomy and usage of experimental animals in research (Kırıkkale University - GATA)	03-11.02.2008	200	4
Turkish Agriculture and Rural Affairs Ministry Educational Reunion Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever and fight with responsible ticks	03.03.2008	150	20m
Turkish Agriculture and Rural Affairs Ministry Educational Reunion Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever and fight with causal ticks	04.03.2009	100	30m
Losses via infections and chronical viral diseases in dairy cattle enterprises	16.03.2009	21	-
Yoghurt and last regulations	16.03.2009	21	-
Turkish Ministry of Health & Turkish Agriculture and Rural Affairs Ministry Bird flu epizootic and preparation and combat with it.	26-30.06.2009	100	30m
TAIEX Food safety regional education	28-29.09.2009	100	1,5
Neonatal calf anomalies	06.02.2010	32	-
Neonatal calf anomalies	08.02.2010	60	-
Neonatal calf anomalies	15.02.2010	160	-
Voluntary food safety inspector education	19.04.2010	45	2
Voluntary food safety inspector education	12.05.2010	55	2
Voluntary food safety inspector education	01.04.2011	28	2
Sustaniable hunting education (seminars held on 27 different places and time for hunters in Aydın province)	12.08.2009- 19.10.2010	75-150	45m

## 11.2 COMMENTS

*- Comment on the quality of the continuing education programmes in which the Faculty is involved.*

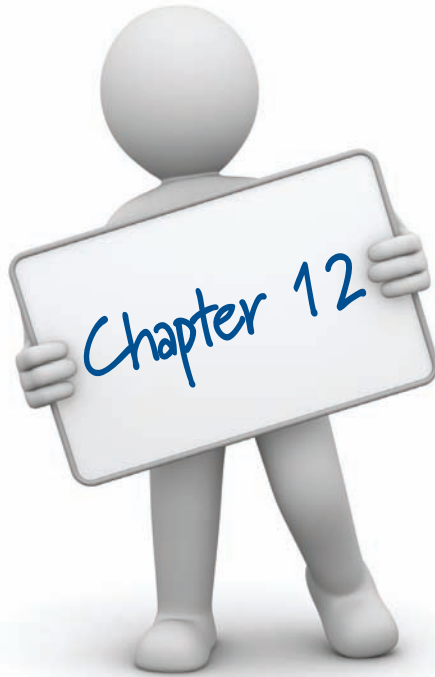
In our opinion, the quality of the programmes is generally good but needs to diversify. The lecturers are qualified experts and specialists and infrastructure to conduct such courses is evolving both sites. There is no financial profit from the courses organised, but these courses provide an excellent platform for both lecturers and participants to exchange knowledge, experiences and skills. On the other hand, Faculty lecturers organise very successful national veterinary congress appreciated by participants.

*- Comment on the degree of participation of veterinarians in the continuing education programmes in which the Faculty is involved.*

The Faculty aims to increase the CE activities for veterinarians as well as other interested persons. CE courses organised by either the Faculty alone or in association with outside bodies in the last years are improved. Particular courses such as artificial insemination are highly preferred by clinicians in order to obtain a formal certificate. The Faculty will continue to organise national congress and workshops.

## 11.3 SUGGESTIONS

- Regular, pre-scheduled and announced CE topics - programs must be planned to achieve satisfactory participant numbers.
- CE courses organized by individual initiatives and not a collective target. Several lecturers are deeply involved in teaching and/or research. Their full time dedication to their work leaves them little time to participate CE. All these activities including CE have to share equally by the all lecturers.
- Alumni office must be established and play an active role to inform all the activities concerning CE subjects with the members.
- Creation of a new specific Committee for CE with the participation of the different departments and stakeholders necessitates.



# POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION



# Chapter 12

## Postgraduate Education

### 12.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

Post-graduate education in Turkey in the health sciences including the veterinary sciences are regulated by the Inter-university Board of the Higher Educational Council in accordance with the Article 65 of the law 2547. Rules and regulations imposed by the inter-university Board are implemented by the Institute of Health Sciences of each university. The Institute of Health Sciences of the Adnan Menderes University was established in 1992 and currently coordinates a total of 40 postgraduate programs (24 Master of Science and 16 Ph.D. programs) in twenty different departments of the Veterinary School, Medical School and the Nursing School.

Among these, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FVM) has the highest number of post-graduate programs. There are currently a total of 30 postgraduate programs (16 Master of Science and 14 Ph.D. programs) in sixteen different departments. FVM currently offers two post-graduate degrees, namely Master of Science (by research) and Ph.D. degrees. FVM does not have any postgraduate clinical training courses (Interns and residents) and any programs that are certified by European Speciality College.

#### 12.1.1 Master of Science Degree (MSc)

Veterinary degree obtained from a Veterinary Faculty is considered by law equal to a Master of Science level degree in Turkey. Nevertheless, students graduating from a Veterinary Faculty consider engaging in a MSc. degree program to increase their knowledge and hands on experience in a specific area of their interest.

The aim of the MSc program is to equip the student with scientific skills required to conduct academic research leading to the acquisition, evaluation and interpretation of information. In order for students to be accepted to the MSc. Degree program by the Institution of Health Sciences, they must meet the criteria established by the senate based on their composite scores consisting their undergraduate school grade average (minimum of 60 points out of 100), scores of University Language Examination (Üniversite Dil Sınavı-UDS; minimum 40 points out of 100) and Graduate Education Entrance Examination (LES), both of which are held by the Student Selection and Placement Center (ÖSYM) nationwide twice a year. Students meeting these criteria are then subjected to an oral examination in respective areas held by a jury of three academics.

MSc program is organized by department councils and consists of a minimum of 21 credit course work, one seminar course, and a thesis. Following the thesis defense, the examining committee decides by absolute majority to accept, reject, or require revision of the thesis. Provided that the student defends his/her thesis successfully, meet all other requirements, and submit a bound copy of the thesis to the Graduate School within one month is then granted a Master of Science degree. A list of MSc. Degree programs offered by different departments is presented in Table 1. The number of students earned a MSc. Degree is shown in Table 3.

#### 12.1.2 Philosophy of Doctorate Degree (Ph.D.)

The aim of the doctorate program is to prepare the student to conduct independent scholarly research, to interpret phenomena from a broad perspective but in an in-depth manner and to determine the necessary procedures for arriving at original syntheses. Students are admitted to doctorate programs taking into account their achievement at the undergraduate and master's level. Regulations passed by the senate of each university will stipulate: the manner in which scores on subject-specific entrance examinations and on the Graduate Education Entrance Examination (LES) centrally administered by the Student Selection and Placement Center (ÖSYM).

Doctorate programs consist of a minimum of seven courses, for a minimum of 24 credits, a qualifying examination, a dissertation proposal, and a dissertation. The aim of the qualifying examination is to determine whether the student has in-depth knowledge of fundamental concepts and of concepts related to his/her study for the doctorate. The Doctorate Qualifying Committee determines by absolute majority whether a candidate has passed or failed the examination. The dissertation to be prepared at the end of the doctorate program must meet one of the following criteria: 1) Introducing an innovation in a scientific/scholarly field, 2) Developing a new scientific/scholarly method, and 3) Applying an already-known method in a new area.

Following the dissertation defense, the examining committee decides by absolute majority whether to accept, reject, or require revision of the dissertation. A student who has passed the dissertation defense, met all other requirements, and submitted at least three bound copies of the dissertation to the Graduate School within one month will be granted the doctorate degree. A list of Ph.D. degree programs offered by different departments is presented in Table 12.2. The number of students completing their Ph.D. degree programs is indicated in Table 3. It is important to note a steady increase over the years in the number of graduate students enrolled in the Ph.D. programs offered by various departments of the Veterinary School.

**Table 12.1 Number of students enrolled in Master of Science Degree programs.**

	Duration of the program (Year)	Number of the enrolled students				
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Anatomy	2	2	2	1	1	-
Biochemistry	2	11	4	5	6	2
Histology-Embryology	2	4	1	1	1	-
Animal Nutrition and Nutritional Diseases	2	9	5	2	1	-
Animal Husbandry	2	3	1	1	1	1
Food Hygiene and Technology	2	-	2	4	6	4
Pharmacology and Toxicology	2	8	5	4	5	2
Microbiology	2	16	13	11	13	4
Parasitology	2	3	4	3	4	2
Virology	2	-	-	1	3	2
Pathology	2	1	1	1	-	3
Internal diseases	2	6	6	6	6	1
Surgery	2	3	4	4	6	1
Obstetrics and Gynecology	2	3	4	4	8	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>24</b>

Table 12.2 Number of the students enrolled in Doctorate Degree programs.

	Duration of the program (Year)	Number of the enrolled students				
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Anatomy	4	1	2	2	2	2
Biochemistry	4	1	4	8	10	1
Physiology	4	-	-	1	4	1
Histology-Embryology	4	-	2	4	4	-
Food Hygiene and Technology	4	-	3	5	4	-
Animal Husbandry	4	3	-	5	4	-
Pharmacology and Toxicology	4	5	6	6	4	3
Microbiology	4	7	7	9	9	1
Parasitology	4	4	5	6	8	2
Pathology	4	2	2	2	2	-
Internal Diseases	4	-	3	4	5	-
Surgery	4	3	3	5	5	-
Obstetrics and Gynecology	4	-	-	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 12.3 Number of the students graduated from postgraduate programs

Academic Year	Master's program	Ph.D. program	Total
1998-1999	2	-	2
1999-2000	1	-	1
2000-2001	4	-	4
2001-2002	1	-	1
2002-2003	3	1	4
2003-2004	1	-	1
2004-2005	3	3	6
2005-2006	15	2	17
2006-2007	18	-	18
2007-2008	18	4	22
2008-2009	13	5	18
2009-2010	14	7	21
2010-2011	5	3	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>123</b>

## 12.2 COMMENTS

The number of multidisciplinary programs is insufficient. There is also a need to establish training programs leading to qualifications in the clinical fields. It should also be noted that policies aimed to attract foreign students for post-graduate education offered the veterinary school need to be established as soon as possible.

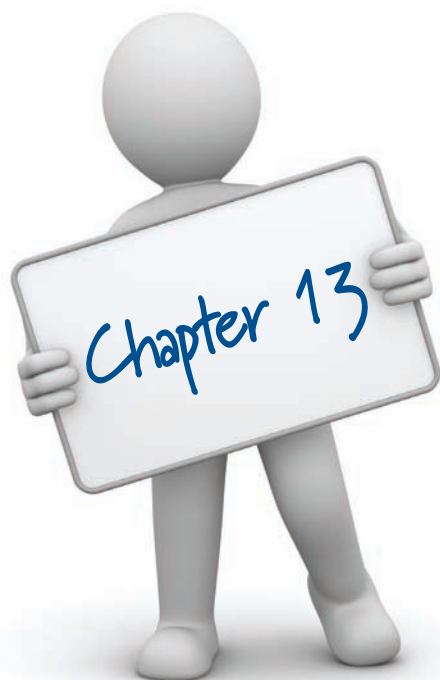
## 12.3 SUGGESTIONS

- Multidisciplinary programs should be offered by the institution,
- Training programs leading to qualifications in the clinical fields should be offered,
- The proportion of Ph.D. students getting financial support during their studies should be increased,
- Efforts to attract foreign students to the MSc. and Ph.D. programs offered by various departments of the Veterinary School should be increased.



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# RESEARCH



# Chapter 13

## Research

*The details requested under this heading relate only to research experience offered to students during their undergraduate training, for example through project work.*

### 13.1 FACTUAL INFORMATION

*- Indicate the involvement of undergraduate students in research, including the time spent percentage of students involved and outcome required.*

FVMADU has a well-proven record of achievement in research projects, and details of current research activities can be found in the funding section of this report (Annex 1-2). The range of research work carried out in FVMADU is extensive and reflects its multidisciplinary character. Undergraduate students are encouraged to involve in ongoing research projects of lecturers to get involved in research on a voluntary basis and encouraged to participate the student congress organizing in Ankara University and Istanbul University faculties of veterinary medicine. ADU supports the students participating to this congress, although it seems to be limited. Also FVMADU's Curriculum has 2 hours/week lecture for writing dissertation. Usually, Students can apply to their consultant lecturer for a research project or a number of undergraduates are involved in research mainly through research projects by different departments where they assist in the experimental work. In addition, FVMADU has close collaborative links with the other departments of the ADU (Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Biology, etc) and with the surrounding veterinary and agricultural institutes. TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) to have their projects granted.

### 13.2 COMMENTS

*- Comment on the opportunities for students to participate in active research work.*

Research activities at FVMADU range across many fields. Though we consider the distinction arbitrary, research activity is based mainly on the departments. Many members of staff have active collaborations with other departments at the ADU, as well as with other National and International Institutions and private enterprises in the field of veterinary medicine and animal production. It could be said that the lack of economical support for the undergraduate student projects is main weakness. Also limited spare time for projects among the lecture times and absence of undergraduate student scientific research foundation of ADU could be mentioned among the other problems.

### 13.3 SUGGESTIONS

*- Will students be given more opportunity to participate in research activities? If so, how will this be done?*

The extensive research programs are being applied in both basic and applied issues at FVMADU. Research staff with similar interests should be grouped together within and across the Departments and the involvement of undergraduate students in research activities should be encouraged from the beginning of the faculty. Elective lectures should be given as an introduction to research, by discussing a number of possible research topics in areas of common interest. Scientific researches and attending national or international veterinary medicine student's scientific research congresses or relevant meetings should be encouraged by FVMADU with sufficient support of ADU.

Annex 1. Research Project Dissertations of Undergraduate Students at FVMADU (2005-2010)

Name of the Student	Consultant Lecturer	Title of Dissertation	Year
Mustafa SAYDAM	Prof. Dr. İlknur DABANOĞLU	The Effect of Body Weight on the Footprint Measurements of Walking Track in Rat	2005
Emrah BABAYİĞİT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muharrem BALKAYA	The Effects of Nerium Oleander on Nerve Transmission Speed, Latency, United Action Potency of Muscle and Hematologic Variables in Rats	2006
Fırat SEVEN	Prof. Dr. M. Kamil ÖCAL	Evaluation of Foramen Infraorbitale, Foramen Mandibula and Foramen Mentale Variations in Dog Cranium with Morphologic and Morphometric Methods.	2007
Osman Çağlar ORTANCA	Prof. Dr. M. Kamil ÖCAL	Anatomy of Sacral Bone in Dogs	2008
Mustafa ÖZSEMERÇİ	Prof. Dr. M. Kamil ÖCAL	Morphologic and Morphometric Studies on Atlas and Axis in Dogs	2009
Selim ÇELİKEL	Prof. Dr. Ali BELGE	Evaluation of Incoming Patients to FVMADU Department of Surgery Clinics of Small Animals Between the Years of 2006 and 2008	2009
Tunay YAZICI	Prof. Dr. Ali BELGE	Evaluation of Incoming Patients to FVMADU Department of Surgery Clinics of Large Animals Between the Years of 2006 and 2008	2009
Kemal Göktuğ TOROS	Prof. Dr. Nursal METİN	A Morphometric Study on the Cross-Sections of the Scapular Spine in Dogs	2010
Hakan ADIGÜZEL	Prof. Dr. Ali BELGE	A Study on Foot Diseases and Structures of Cattles Rearing in Enterprises of "Aydın Province, Isikli Agricultural Development Cooperative"	2010
Özgül KUTU	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hümeysra Ünsal	Short Time Effects of Pomegranate Juice to Rats	2010

Annex 2. Research Articles and Presentations of Undergraduate Students at FVMADU (2005-2010)

Authors	Name of the Article/Presentation	Name of the Journal/Congress	Volume/Date-Place
Mustafa SAYDAM Uğur PARIN	The Effect of Body Weight on the Footprint Measurements of Walking Track in Rat	6th International Veterinary Medicine Students Scientific Research Congress	12-14 May 2005, Istanbul- Turkey (Oral Presentation)
H. Erbay BARDAKÇIOĞLU Funda ÖZATA Aylin AKTAŞ Nezih İNCEER	Some Hatchability Traits of Denizli Hens	6th International Veterinary Medicine Students Scientific Research Congress	12-14 May 2005, Istanbul- Turkey (Oral Presentation)
M. Kamil ÖCAL Uğur PARIN Osman Çağlar ORTANCA	A Quantitative on the Sacrum of the Dog	Ann. Anat.	188, 477-482, 2006
M. Kamil ÖCAL Kemal Göktuğ TOROS	A Morphometric Study on the Cross-sections of the Scapular Spine in Dogs	Veterinary and Comparative Orthopaedics and Traumatology	20 (4), 281-284, 2007
Hande Sultan YALINKILINÇ Ece KOÇ Cengiz ÜNSAL	Electrocardiographic Values of Male and Female Chinese Silky Chickens	11th International Veterinary Medicine Students Scientific Research Congress	14-16 May 2009, İstanbul- Turkey (Poster Presentation)
Mehmet Erkut KARA Mustafa SAYDAM Erkut TURAN Uğur PARIN	The Effect of Body Weight on the Footprint Measurements of Walking Track in Rat	Bornova Vet. Kont. Araşt. Enst. Derg.	34 (45), 1-6, 2009
Fazilet Canset ÖZDEN Müge AKDENİZ Cengiz ÜNSAL	The Effects of Acute Blood Loss on Electrocardiogram of Swiss Albino Mice under the Anesthesia	12th International Veterinary Medicine Students Scientific Research Congress	06-08 May 2010, İstanbul- Turkey (Poster Presentation)









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