

Levels of knowledge, skill and experience at various DVM (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) year levels

DVM 1 Lectures and practical sessions	Extra Mural Studies - Phase 1 (6 weeks) Suggested Learning objectives for students at this level
<p>Communication skills – history taking, information gathering, structure of a consultation</p> <p>Physical examination (all species) – recognition of normal anatomy and differentiation from abnormal. Will not know clinical details of the diseases underlying the abnormalities.</p> <p>Diagnostic imaging – radiation safety, X-ray machines, taking X-rays, recognition of film faults. Cannot interpret radiographs or ultrasound in order to make a diagnosis.</p> <p>Anaesthesia – anaesthetic agents, anaesthetic machines, basic protocols. No experience of inducing or monitoring anaesthesia in live patients.</p> <p>Surgery – basic principles of asepsis, gloving, gowning, instrument recognition and handling, suture materials, suture patterns and knot tying (no experience or training in live animal surgery)</p> <p>Pharmacology – knowledge of drugs and basic therapeutics. No training in clinical diseases for which the drugs are used.</p> <p>Toxicology – knowledge of poisons and their effects on the body. Pathology – General pathology, systems pathology and clinical pathology. Theoretical knowledge of disease processes and gross pathological changes. Ability to interpret haematology and biochemistry profiles, but no detailed knowledge of the clinical diseases that cause such abnormalities.</p> <p>Theriogenology – Theoretical knowledge of animal reproduction in all species. Some early practical experience in pregnancy diagnosis, breeding control and obstetrics.</p> <p>Pig and Poultry medicine – detailed knowledge of the conditions affecting pigs and poultry.</p> <p>Aquaculture – Knowledge of the aquaculture industry and the diseases affecting fish.</p> <p>Veterinary business</p>	<p><i>FOCUS: Preparatory EMS should focus on primary opinion work, observing how practices work, the role of nurses and staff, record keeping, admission and discharge procedures, communication required for all aspects of veterinary work, and an introduction to the ethical and professional responsibilities of the veterinary profession.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation of consultations and different communication styles. Practice in physical examination. • Assistance in taking X-rays and observation of ultrasounds. • Familiarisation with the practice’s anaesthesia protocols and equipment. Familiarisation with pharmacy drugs. • Practice at interpretation of laboratory data such as haematology and biochemistry profiles. • Observation and familiarisation with the practice’s business protocols – computer systems, medical record keeping, billing. • Exposure to rectal palpation and pregnancy diagnosis. Exposure to pig, poultry and aquaculture enterprises. <p>Students in Phase 1 MUST NOT PERFORM SURGERIES as they have not received any training in basic surgical principles or aseptic technique.</p>

<p>DVM 2 Lectures and practical sessions</p>	<p>Extra Mural Studies - Phase 2 (4 weeks) Suggested learning objectives for students at this level</p>
<p>Clinical medicine and surgery – theoretical and practical knowledge of the common medical and surgical conditions of dogs, cats, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, alpacas and wildlife.</p> <p>Production animal practice - knowledge of herd and flock health programs.</p> <p>Anaesthesia - induction and monitoring in small and large animals.</p> <p>Spay/neuter clinics - perform ovariohysterectomy and castration in dogs and cats. Basic surgical procedures - including disbudding, horn resection, eye enucleation, dentistry, intestinal surgery, umbilical hernia repair, hoof care, splinting and casting, wound care.</p> <p>Routine practical techniques - blood sampling, injections, catheter placement, nerve blocks.</p> <p>Veterinary public health – knowledge of State Veterinary Medicine, exotic and epizootic diseases, zoonoses, public health, forensic medicine, disease control and surveillance, epidemiology, food security, protection of food (including meat and milk) for human consumption, food and meat science, environmental protection, and animal welfare standards.</p>	<p>FOCUS: <i>The objectives of the experience in Phase 2 EMS should expand beyond that of Phase 1, and include observations of, and supervised participation in, diagnostic procedures, decisions about case management, treatment options and record keeping.</i></p> <p>Everything mentioned above under DVM 1, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practising history taking in order to gather information. • Performance of physical examination in order to detect abnormalities. Synthesis of historical and physical examination findings in order to generate a diagnosis or differential diagnoses. • Involvement in clinical problem solving and decision making. Interpretation of radiographs and basic ultrasound findings. Practice at basic surgical techniques such as suturing. • Gaining further supervised experience at surgical desexing in dogs and cats.
<p>DVM 3 Rotations: clinical, pathology, public health and electives</p>	<p>Extra Mural Studies - Phase 3 (12 weeks) Suggested learning objectives for students at this level</p>
<p>Consolidation and application of all the theoretical knowledge gained throughout DVM 1 and 2.</p> <p>Practical experience in performing small and large animal consultations.</p> <p>Accurate interpretation of historical information, physical examination findings and laboratory data.</p> <p>Independent clinical reasoning and prioritisation of differential diagnoses. Independent development of treatment plans for individual animals or herds/flocks. Performance of necropsy and post-mortem diagnosis.</p> <p>Further surgical and anaesthetic experience in small and large animal species, including supervised exposure to more complicated procedures.</p>	<p>FOCUS: <i>The objectives of the experience in Phase 3 EMS should expand beyond that of Phase 2, and include taking active participation in, diagnostic procedures, decisions about case management, treatment options and record keeping.</i></p> <p>Everything mentioned under DVM 2, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of all learned skills with a view to becoming independent. • Development of competence in all areas of the diagnostic and therapeutic approach in order to feel confident at the prospect of being a “stand-alone” veterinarian. • Development of confidence in dealing with farmers and large animal enterprises in order to support the health of herds and flocks. • Progressive exposure to surgical techniques and operations, with decreasing levels of intervention and supervision. • Take responsibility for learning and use initiative to create learning opportunities to improve “Day One Skills” that are identified as being deficient. • Apply research skills to the work place