



Regional Workshop for Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) and Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs)

EXPERIENCES OF OIE VETERINARY EDUCATION TWINNING PROJECT

Le Quang Thong Vo Thi Tra An



WORLD VETERINARY CONGRESS

"One Health, New Wave"





About Nong Lam University





Nong Lam University - Ho Chi Minh City (NLU) is one of the top agricultural universities in Vietnam





About the University



College of Agriculture at Blao (1955)

National Agricultural Center (1963)

National Agricultural Institute (1972)

University of Agriculture No. 4 (1975)

University of Agriculture & Forestry of Ho Chi Minh City (1985)

Nong Lam University – Ho Chi Minh City (2000)





Faculty of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine

- ✓ established in 1955
- ✓ is one of the biggest faculties of Nong Lam University (NLU)
- ✓ is the country's center of excellence in Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine education, research and extension.
- ✓ Try to become one of South East Asia's leading institutions in the field.















Academic Programs

Undergraduate Programs

- ✓ Veterinary Sciences (5 years)
- ✓ Advanced Veterinary Medicine (5,5 years)
- ✓ Animal Sciences (4 years)



Advanced Veterinary Medicine Program: 2010

- In collaboration with Queensland University Australia (whole project)
- In collaboration with VetAgro Sup University (Vet school of Lyon), France (Exchange staffs)









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Academic Programs



➤ Master of Science and PhD. programs

In Vietnamese

- Animal Science
- Veterinary Medicine

In English

• Master of **Veterinary Public Health** (collaboration with *The school of Veterinary science of Queensland - Australia*) from 2018





OIE TWINNING PROJECT (UQ-NLU)

Project team

| UQ (parent) | Duty | NLU (candidate) | Duty |
|------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| Glen Coleman | Dean | Nguyễn Tất Toàn | Dean |
| Jennifer Seddon | Leader | Võ Thị Trà An | Leader |
| Paul Mills | Member | Lê Quang Thông | Member |
| John Hills | Member | Hồ Thị Kim Hoa | Member |
| Helen Keats | Member | Lê Thanh Hiền | Member |
| Kit Parke | Member | Đường Chi Mai | Member |
| Rowland Cobbold | Member | Nguyễn Văn Nhã | Member |
| Steven Kopp | Member | Nguyễn Ngọc Tuân | Member |

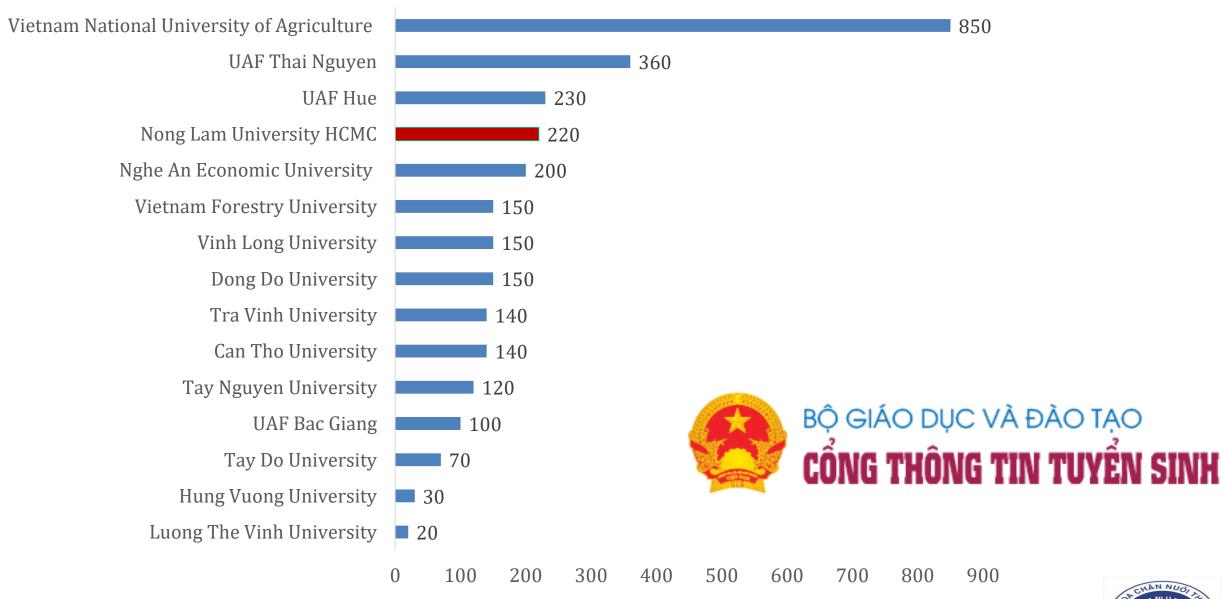
Goals and objectives

GOAL: facilitate development of a sustainable veterinary program of international quality at NLU, Vietnam

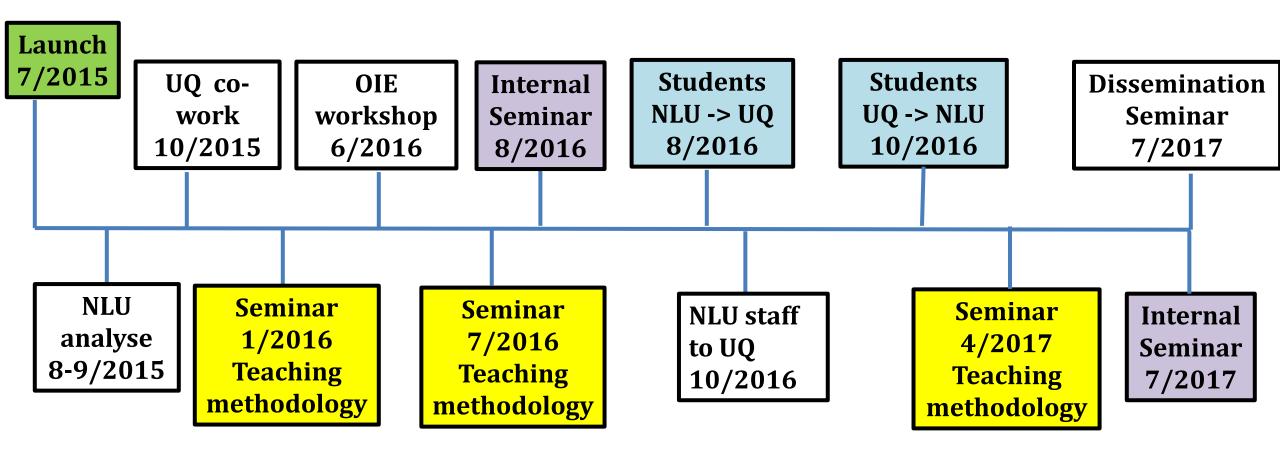
- Objective 1: Analysis of curriculum (Advanced Program in Veterinary Medicine)
- Objective 2: Build capacity of veterinary teaching staff
- Objective 3: Develop outcomes assessment processes
- Objective 4. Dissemination results of the OIE Twinning Project



Number of intake Veterinary student 2017



Project in progress







ANALYSIS OF CURRENT CURRICULUM

Day One competences

Competencies means:

- knowledge: cognitive abilities, meaning mental skills
- skills: ability to perform specific tasks
- attitude: affective abilities, meaning feelings and emotions, and
- aptitude: a student's natural ability, talent, or capacity for learning.

2.6. Food hygiene

Skill = ability to perform a task

Competency = demonstrable behavior that leads to success

Motivation/
Attitude = internal drivers of behavior

Food hygiene means all conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety and suitability of food of animal origin.

Specific learning objectives for this competency include the Day 1 veterinary graduate being able to:

- understand and explain on-farm food safety practices;
- participate in slaughter inspection: this includes ante mortem, post mortem and humane slaughter;
- understand and explain the integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health: the role of veterinarians in conjunction with physicians, public health practitioners, and risk analysts to ensure safe.

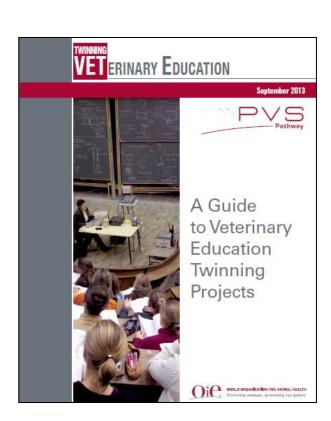
Curriculum Gap Analysis

| Data Source | Activity | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Curriculum | Analysis by NLU team against OIE Core Curriculum | | | | | |
| | Analysis against OIE Day One Competencies and some additional competencies of | | | | | |
| | AVMA/AVBC/RCVS | | | | | |
| Students | Survey on teaching methods | | | | | |
| | Focus groups within year cohorts by UQ team on teaching methods and curriculum | | | | | |
| Staff | Survey on teaching methods | | | | | |
| | Discussion in group following survey and during gap team meetings | | | | | |
| Timetables | Analysis of amount of teaching and sequencing of courses | | | | | |
| Examinations | Evaluation of depth of learning in examination papers | | | | | |
| Grades | Analysis of grade distribution of courses and cohorts | | | | | |
| Resources | Tour of clinical facilities | | | | | |
| Sub-department of | Discussion with Sub-Department of Animal Health of Ho Chi Minh City | | | | | |
| Animal Health | Tour of diagnostic laboratories and veterinary clinic | | | | | |

Model Core Veterinary Curriculum

| | ı VEE | Day 1 Competencies addressed E | | es addressed | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------|---|--|
| Course or course content | Sequence in V Curriculum | General | Specific | Advanced | Description | |
| Biochemistry | Early | V | | | Biochemistry provides the linkage between the inanimate world of chemistry and the living world of biology. Course content should provide the veterinary student with a broad understanding of the structure and function of essential biological molecules (e.g., proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, DNA, RNA) and metabolic and regulatory pathways. Comparative features among animal species of particular relevance to the Member Country should be highlighted. | |
| Genetics | Early | ' | | | Genetics is the branch of biology that deals with heredity, especially the mechanisms of hereditary transmission and variation | |

| Hoa | National and | - | Organisati | VETS5012 - Vet Public Health | Course content may be referred to by other names |
|-----|---------------|-----------|-------------|--|---|
| | international | Disease | on | OIE, Codex Alimentarius Commission | such as: <u>Public</u> |
| | veterinary | preventi | of | * Do not have any course that contains: | Policy, Veterinary Policy; Governmental Policy. |
| | legislation | on | Veterinary | - legislation and organisational structure | Regardless, course |
| | | and | Services | - the formulation and implementation of public policy at the | content should provide the veterinary student with |
| | | control | Inspection | local, national, regional and international levels through | an overview of |
| | | program | andcertific | legislation, regulation and operational strategy in: | the formulation and implementation of public poli |
| | | mes | ation | disease control, food hygiene, vet legislation. | at the local, |
| | | - Food | procedure | * Vietnam does not have policy on: animal welfare, vet | national, regional and international levels through |
| | | hygiene | Managem | ethics | legislation, |
| | | - | ent | - Actually, in the regular program there is a subject named | regulation and operational strategy. Relevant publi |
| | | Veterina | of | "Luật Thú y" (National veterinary legislation). | policy related |
| | | ry | contagiou | > should add this course into the Advanbced Program. | to veterinary medicine, animal and human health |
| | | products | S | | such as health |
| | | - Animal | diseases | VETS5011 | inspections and certifi cation, food safety, animal |
| | | welfare | Food | - Vet Law (3h) international law | disease control, |
| | | - | hygiene | | animal welfare and trade in animals and animal |
| | | Veterina | Internatio | | products should |
| | | ry | nal | | be addressed. Focus should be on legislation and |
| | | legislati | trade | | <u>organisational</u> |
| | | on and | framewor | | structure of the specific Member Country and the |



| Questions | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | Overall |
|---|------|------|------|------|---------|
| 1. It is helpful for me to have a clear understanding of the aims and goals of the course | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| and class | | | | | |
| 2. My teachers explain the aims and objectives of each class to me | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 3. I find my courses intellectually stimulating | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| 4. My courses are well structured | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| 5. I have sufficient access to learning materials to assist me in my courses | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| 6. I always understand what the assessment requirements are and what I need to do | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| to pass the course | | | | | |
| 7. I receive helpful feedback from my teachers on how I am going during my courses | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| 8. My courses are well organised | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| 9. My teachers are good at explaining concepts | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 10. I am able to ask questions in my classes | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| 11. I would like to be more actively involved in my classes | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 12. My teachers treat me with respect | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 13. I am able to approach my teachers if I don't understand something or need extra | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| help | | | | | |
| 14. My teachers inspire me to learn | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 15. I believe it is more important to understand concepts than remember facts | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Average | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| | | | | | |

| 16. Overall, what aspects of teaching in my courses have helped you learn the most? | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Use of clinical/practical examples, pics, videos etc. to assist with learning | 18 | 18% |
| Increased my knowledge, careful to ensure key concepts clear | 15 | 15% |
| Improve our English skills, especially in a veterinary context | 12 | 12% |
| Increased my desire to learn, especially from their experience | 11 | 11% |
| Useful learning materials | 8 | 8% |
| Improved my practical skills / like practicals | 6 | 6% |
| International perspective | 5 | 5% |
| Opportunities to ask questions/contact teachers | 4 | 4% |
| Use of interactive methods - asking questions, requiring students to present | 3 | 3% |
| Overseas internship opportunities | 3 | 3% |
| Commitment of NLU & UQ staff | 3 | 3% |
| Helped me plan my future | 2 | 2% |
| Classes are well organised/structured | 2 | 2% |
| Opportunities to learn outside of the course | 2 | 2% |
| Treated students with respect | 2 | 2% |
| Good feedback during the course | 2 | 2% |
| Learning about wildlife and conservation | 1 | 1% |
| Inspire me to help animals | 1 | 1% |
| | 100 | |

Survey on teaching methods

- What's a good lecture?
 - Q's to stimulate
 - Good ppt
 - Engage students do something
 - Q's in class at end of lecture
 - References = textbook, website

What if you were dean?

- Improve on materials
- UQ & Vietnamese lectures should give same content
- Vietnamese and UQ lectures should co-teach
- Make the course of 6 years
- ***More learning time more pracs and spread UQ lectures out
- ***Teacher training



Practical limitation: why?

- Limited staff availability;
- Financial constraints for practical class consumables (for example for PCR or ELISA tests);
- Access to farms and clinical placements, primarily due to the administrative time required to make links with placement providers;
- Lack of access to slaughterhouses because of political sensitivities;
- Academic staff inexperience in clinical or production cases limiting scenario-based practical development.



Recommendation

- Develop learning objectives for program and courses
- Practical Class Development
- Disease investigation scenarios and simulations
- Others: Veterinary Legislation, Administration, Veterinary Pathology, Animal welfare



BUILDING CAPACITY OF TEACHING STAFF



Improvement: outcomes

1. Kiến thức

- Có năng lực chuyên môn vê thú y, bao gồm thực hiện các thao tác phòng thí nghiệm; chẩn đoán bệnh thông thường; biết sử dụng một số dược phẩm, hóa chất, vaccin phòng trị bệnh cho chăn nuôi; xây dựng chương trình thú y cho trại chăn nuôi.
- Có hiểu biết về luật thú y, thị trường thuốc thú y, thị trường chăn nuôi; kiến thức về tiếp thị, giao tiếp.
- Có kiến thức vê một số ngành liên quan gần như chăn nuôi gia súc, chăn nuôi thú cảnh, nuôi thủy sản, trồng trọt.
- Có thể đọc tài liệu chuyên ngành tiếng Anh hoặc tiếng Pháp; có trình độ tiếng Anh tương đương với mức quy định chung của chuẩn quốc gia.

2. Kỹ năng

- Kỹ năng phòng thí nghiệm liên quan chăn nuôi hoặc thú y.
- Tự thiết kế, thực hiện thí nghiệm chuyên ngành.
- Thực hiện, chỉ đạo thực hiện các quy trình phòng, chống bệnh.
- Kiểm soát giết mổ theo quy định luật pháp vê vệ sinh an toàn thực phẩm.
- Sử dụng máy vi tính với các phần mềm văn phòng và phần mềm phân tích thống kê cho các công việc lưu trữ dữ liệu, phân tích thống kê, lập báo cáo, trình bày báo cáo.
- Tổ chức, điều hành hoat đông phòng khám thú y.

3. Thái độ

- Có hiểu biết vê các tổ chức nhà nước, quan hệ công chúng
- Có lòng yêu nghê, nhận thức được vai trò, trách nhiệm của bác sĩ thú y trong chuyên môn và xã hội.
- Có tinh thần cầu tiến, chủ động, sáng tạo trong học tập, công việc. Sẵn sàng hoàn thành các nhiệm vụ được giao.
- Bản lĩnh, tự tin, khẳng định được mức độ năng lực được đào tạo.

4. Hành vi

- Có hành vi, hành động phù hợp với quy định pháp luật hiện hành, các chuẩn mực đạo đức trong xã hội.
- Có tinh thần tự chủ, tự chịu trách nhiệm
- Thể hiện trình độ chuyên môn tốt kết hợp với hành vi đúng mực của mức độ tốt nghiệp đại học.

5 GENERAL ATTRIBUTES G1 **Information Skills** Use traditional and electronic resources for retrieval of relevant, reliable and current information i. Demonstrate critical and analytical skills in evaluating the validity of information ii. Collate, synthesise and interpret information appropriately iii. Summarise and present information in a coherent manner iv. Incorporate scientific method, quality assurance and evidence-based medicine V. Have well developed observational skills vi. G2 **Planning and Decision Making** Recognise areas of veterinary responsibility and responsibilities of the responding veterinarian specifically and respond appropriately i. Obtain sufficient information about the situation ii. Draw valid conclusions, including the identification and ranking of problems iii. Recognise the interests and expectations of all stakeholders, including the broader profession and community iv. Accept and plan for other people's values and opinions, and different emotional, economic and practical contexts V. Identify desired outcomes and the nature of the veterinary input required to achieve these vi. Predict and accept the implications and consequences of decisions vii. Deal effectively with uncertainty and re-evaluate decisions based on new information viii. Be able to justify the reasons for opinions and advice ix. G3 **Interpersonal and Communication Skills** Communicate effectively by oral, written and electronic means with colleagues, clients and the general public i. Listen to and consider the needs of the client/audience ii. Maintain orderly, legible records of veterinary work in a form suitable for professional colleagues and the public iii. Be able to produce case reports in written, electronic or oral formats iv. Work in a team, and appreciate multi-disciplinary approaches to problems V. Take a leadership role when appropriate vi. Effectively manage interpersonal conflict vii. Observe professional responsibilities to instruct and direct others viii.

Appreciate cultural diversity and history that underpin feelings, emotions and values as elements of communication

ix.

22 VETERINARY ATTRIBUTES

| V 7 | Perform relevant ancillary diagnostic tests and procedures where appropriate |
|------------|---|
| i. | Select appropriate ancillary diagnostic tests and procedures, based on the diagnostic plan |
| ii. | Evaluate the scope, role and limitations of ancillary diagnostic techniques, including technical accuracy |
| iii. | Evaluate the costs, risks and benefits for procedures, including patient factors, client resources and likely outcomes |
| iv. | Operate equipment and perform tests as per standard procedure and/or regulations |
| V. | Recognise the importance of, and apply principles of, quality control in diagnostic tests and procedures and account for artefacts |
| vi. | Collect, preserve and transport samples so as to maximise diagnostic value and comply with regulations |
| WO | |
| V8 | Interpret and synthesize outcomes of history, physical examination and ancillary diagnostics to refine diagnoses and offer prognoses |
| i. | Apply rational diagnostic process to all information generated to create provisional diagnoses or refined differential diagnoses |
| ii. | Identify probable interrelationships among abnormalities, and recognise the organ system(s) involved |
| iii. | Recognise and approach disease problems on the basis of their being common, uncommon, zoonotic or notifiable |
| iv. | Determine prognoses for provisional diagnoses, including cost-benefits analyses where appropriate |
| V. | Discuss with client the diagnoses and associated levels of certainty, prognoses and other outcome possibilities |
| V9 | Develop strategies for dealing with various diagnoses |
| _ | Recognise the more common diseases associated with various geographic regions, husbandry systems, patient signalment, etc. |
| i. ii. | Identify management and/or therapeutic options to deal with identified problems or diagnoses based on rational, clinical approaches |
| iii. | Re-consider or amend management and/or therapeutic options based on: |
| 111. | Clients' situation and/or objectives with respect to economic, cultural, sociological, emotional, human-animal bond issues |
| | Treatment costs, risk/benefits and practical feasibility |
| | Resources immediately available, including the graduate's competence and ability to seek external support |
| | Potential human and animal health outcomes, animal welfare issues, legal requirements |
| iv. | Develop strategies for dealing with uncommon endemic diagnoses, based on foundational knowledge, rational process, and external resources |
| V. | Recognise the possibility of a notifiable disease and respond appropriately |
| | |
| V10 | Apply principles of biosecurity and infection control |
| i. | Understand and use epidemiological principles to implement pathogen and disease control |
| ii. | Identify and effectively employ sources of relevant information about infectious diseases |
| iii. | Recognise implications of public health, animal health and welfare, and socio-economic outcomes in designing infectious disease control approaches |
| iv. | Recognise the roles and limitations of surveillance, screening and confirmatory tests in disease control contexts |
| v. | Distinguish non-infectious causal factors from infectious agents, and appreciate causal interactions between the host, agent and environment |
| vi. | Recognise the role of individual veterinarians and statutory authorities in disease control programs, and participate across private and public sectors |



Course Profile

VETS5012 - VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

 Course name: Veterinary Public health Course code: VET\$5012 (#203351)

Coordinating Unit: Faculty of Animal Science and Veterinary medicine

Level: Undergraduate

Semester: 9th
Number of Units: 6
- Lecture: 4
- Practice: 2
- Tutor: 1

2. Course coordinator

orse coordinator

Name: Le Thanh Hien

- Other: none

Email: hien.lethanh@hcmuaf.edu.vn

3. Pre-Requisites

Infectious Diseases I & II - VETS3010-1 and VETS3010-2

4. Course description:

The course provides a basic understanding of zoonotic diseases and food security that can be built upon by both the practising clinical veterinarian and for those intending to develop a career in veterinary public health.

5. Course aims

Students develop and apply their knowledge and skills in recognition and control of infectious diseases of animals in the context of human health protection and conservation medicine. Material focuses on veterinarians' roles in managing zoonotic diseases, food (specifically, foods of animal origin) safety, and production security.

6. Learning Objectives

After successfully completing this course you should be able to:

- Update knowledge on and provide informed assessments of key current public health hazards and of emerging zoonotic diseases.
- Provide coherent and practical advice on protecting the production security, quality and safety of foods from "farm to table", including assessment of livestock for suitability for human consumption.
- Provide up-to-date and relevant (to the veterinary profession) information and advice on the most significant food-borne diseases.
- Describe the scientific basis and use of modern tools (e.g. risk assessment, quality assurance, hazard analysis critical control point programs) in legislative control and certification of food, human health, and environmental protection.
- Professionally communicate concepts and information relating to veterinary public health in both written and oral forms and work effectively in a team to solve problems relating to VPH.

7. Assessment

This is a summary of the assessment in the course

| Assessment Task | Topics | Due Date | Weighting |
|------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Lab work | | | 5% |
| Slaughter report | | | 5% |
| Final Exam | | | |
| | Zoonoses, Food safety; One Health | | 70% |
| | Food safety; Antibiotic resistance | | 10% |
| | Meat inspection | | 5% |
| HACCP report | | | 5% |

8. Course details

Instructors

| Instructor | Sections | Abbr. |
|--|--|---------|
| A/prof Rowland Cobbold (r.cobbold@uq.edu.au) | Zoonoses, Foodborne pathogen; Food safety; One Health | Rowland |
| Dr. Lê Thanh Hiền (<u>hien.lethanh@hcmuaf.edu.vn</u>) | Meat inspection | Hien |
| Dr. Ho Thi Kim Hoa (hoa hothikim@hcmuaf edu vn) | - Food safety; Antibiotic resistance | Ноа |

Lectures

| | Lectures | Hours | Lecturer |
|---|--|-------|-------------------|
| 1 | Introduction to Vet Public Health | | |
| | Interactions between humans, animals and the | 3 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | environment in relation to public health and | | |
| | environmental protection | | |
| 2 | Zoonoses | | |
| | 2.1 Bacterial and fungal zoonoses | 5 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | 2.2 Parasitic, viral, and prion zoonoses | 5 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | 2.3 Modes of transmission | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | 2.4 Control of zoonoses | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | 2.5 Case studies and group discussion on priority | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | zoonoses in Vietnam | | |
| 3 | Food safety | | |
| | 3.1 Food residues (antimicrobials, feed additives, | 3 | Ноа |
| | pesticides, etc.) | | |
| | 3.2 Food-borne pathogens and illness | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | 3.3 Food-borne Disease Control | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | 3.4 Case studies and group discussion on food- | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | poisoning in Vietnam | | |
| | 3.5 Modern concepts in food protection (e.g. | 2 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | risk assessment, hazard analysis critical control | | |
| | point programs, GMP) | | |
| | 3.6 Regulations in food safety (world) | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | 3.7 Veterinarians' contributions to national and | 1 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | global food safety and food security | | |
| | 3.8 Molecular typing methodologies for | 5 | Ноа |
| | microbial source tracking and epidemiological | | |
| 4 | investigations. Meat inspection | | |
| 4 | - | , | 18 |
| | 4.1 Inspection on farm. | 1 | Hien |
| | 4.2 Transportation: appropriate animals, animal | | Hien |
| | handling and loading, animal behavior, vehicles | | |
| | and sanitation. 4.3 Inspection at slaughterhouses | 3 | Hien |
| | - abattoir location, facilities and hygiene; | 3 | nien |
| | - animal handling, slaughtering and ethics; | | |
| | - distribution | | |
| | 4.4 Ante-mortem inspection, post-mortem and | 5 | Hien |
| | carcass inspection (pathology). | | |
| 5 | | 2 | A/Prof R. Cobbold |
| | - One Health, ecosystem health, and global | | |
| | health approaches | | |
| | - The role of veterinarians in protecting public | | |
| | and ecosystems health. | | |
| 6 | Others | 2 | Ноа |
| | - Disinfection | | |
| | - Waste management | | |

Practical work

| | Pratical | Hours | Lecturer |
|---|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | HACCP-Dairy farm visit - Visiting a dairy farm with a task description - Working in group to develop a HACCP plan for the farm (Task description will be provided by teacher). | 5 | A/Prof R. Cobbold Hoa |
| 2 | Abattoir visits to a a poultry and a pig abattoir - Observation of hygiene of processing line and meat inspection; and post-mortem inspection: performance of necropsies for disease diagnosis. - Writing reports | 10 | Hien |
| 3 | Laboratory examination of food microbiology Enumeration of bacteria in meat samples. - Total plate count. - Enumeration of coliforms and Escherichia coli in meat by 3M Petrifilm method and MPN methods. - Examination of Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella spp. in meat. Each group of four work with samples that are either pork and beef mince, bought in a street market or a supermarket. The whole class will discuss the results of different samples. | 15 | Ноа |
| | Tutoring (in Vietnamese) | | |
| | National and local legislation regarding food safety, public health and environment protection | 5 | People from HCMC Vet Office |
| | Review and preparation for the final examination | 5 | Ноа |

9. Required and recommended resources

LEARNING RESOURCES

Required resources

- PDF versions of PowerPoint lecture notes will be sent to students before the course.
- Dairy farm HACCP exercise guide (including learning objectives, task description) will be provided before the field trip.
- Abattoir visit exercise guide (including learning objectives, task description) will be provided before the two visits.
- Lab microbial practical materials will be distributed before practical section.

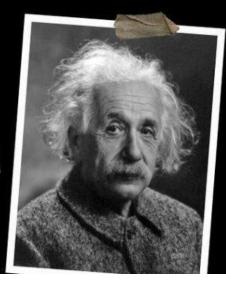
Recommended resourses

- Acha P. N. & Szyfres B. 2003. Zoonoses and communicable diseases common to man and animals, 3rd edn, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC.
 - Vol. 1 (Bacterioses and Mycoses), Vol 2 (Chlamydioses, Rickettsioses and Viroses) and Vol 3 (Parasitoses).
- Sing A. 2015. Zoonoses Infections affecting humans and animals: Focus on public health aspects. Springer.



Teaching and studying method

"Education is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind to think." -Albert Einstein



VET

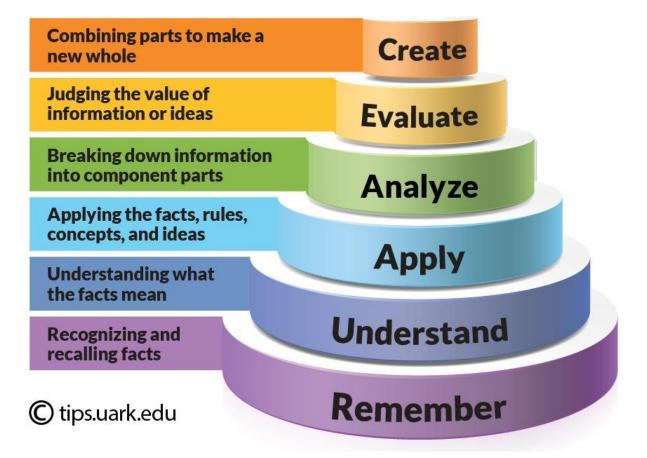
Evident-based medicine

Critical thinking



Teaching - Assessment

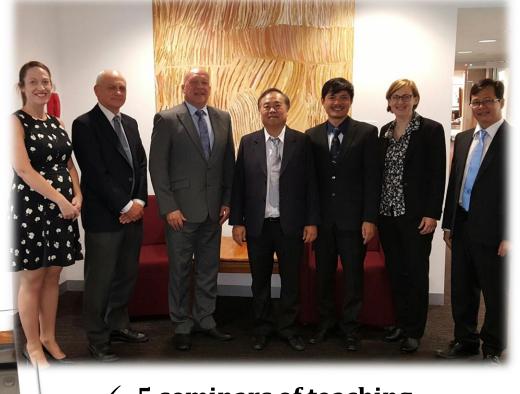
Bloom's Taxonomy



CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

| 1 Knowledge | define fill in the blank list identify | label locate match memorize | name recall spell | state tell underline |
|--|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Identification and recall of information | Who | | How Describe What is | |
| 2 Comprehension | convert describe explain Re-tell in you | interpret paraphrase put in order | restate retell in your own words rewrite What differences exist be | summarize trace translate |
| Organization and selection of facts and ideas | What is the main idea of | ? | Can you write a brief out | |
| 3 | apply compute | demonstrate determine | give an example illustrate | show solve |
| Application | conclude construct | draw find out | make operate | state a rule or principle use |
| Use of facts, rules, and principles | How is an example How is related to _ Why is significant? | of? | Do you know of another i Could this have happene | nstance where? d in? |
| | analyze | contrast | diagram | examine |
| 4 | categorize classify | debate deduct | differentiate dissect | infer specify |
| Analysis | compare | determine the factors | distinguish | specify |
| Separating a whole into component parts | What are the parts or feat Classifyaccordi Outline/diagram/web/map | tures of? ng to | How does compare/ What evidence can you p | contrast with? resent for? |
| ARI . | | | | |
| | change | find an unusual way | predict | revise |
| 5 | combine compose | formulate generate | pretend produce | suggest suppose |
| The second secon | construct | invent | rearrange | visualize |
| Synthesis | create design | originate | reconstruct | write |
| Combining | design | plan | reorganize | |
| ideas to form a | What would you predict/i | nfer from? | What solutions would yo | u suggest for? |
| new whole | What ideas can you add How would you create/de | to? esign a new? | What might happen if you with? | combined |
| | appraise | decide | judge | rate |
| 6 | choose | defend | justify | select |
| Evaluation | compare conclude | evaluate give your opinion | prioritize rank | support value |
| Developing opinions, judgements, or decisions | Do you agree that What do you think about What is most important? | ? | Prioritize accordin How would you decide al What criteria would you u | g to? pout? use to assess? |





- ✓ 5 seminars of teaching methodology and evaluation
- ✓ 6 students exchanges
- ✓ 6 lectures training in UQ





FROM...



EXPLORE >

ABOUT

SERVICES

NEWS & EVENTS

Courseware Catalogue

Browse through rich, interactive, and adaptive courseware powered by real-time learning analytics. Teach lessons as is, or adapt it to suit your needs.

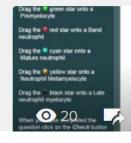
Vision and Mission

All Formats →

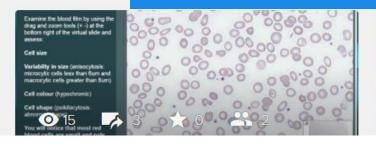
All Disciplines +

Most Recent -

The BEST Network is a not-for profit network of biomedical Schools developing and sharing next-generation courseware and technology. Our vision is that every educator and every student, wherever they are, will have access to the best biomedical education.





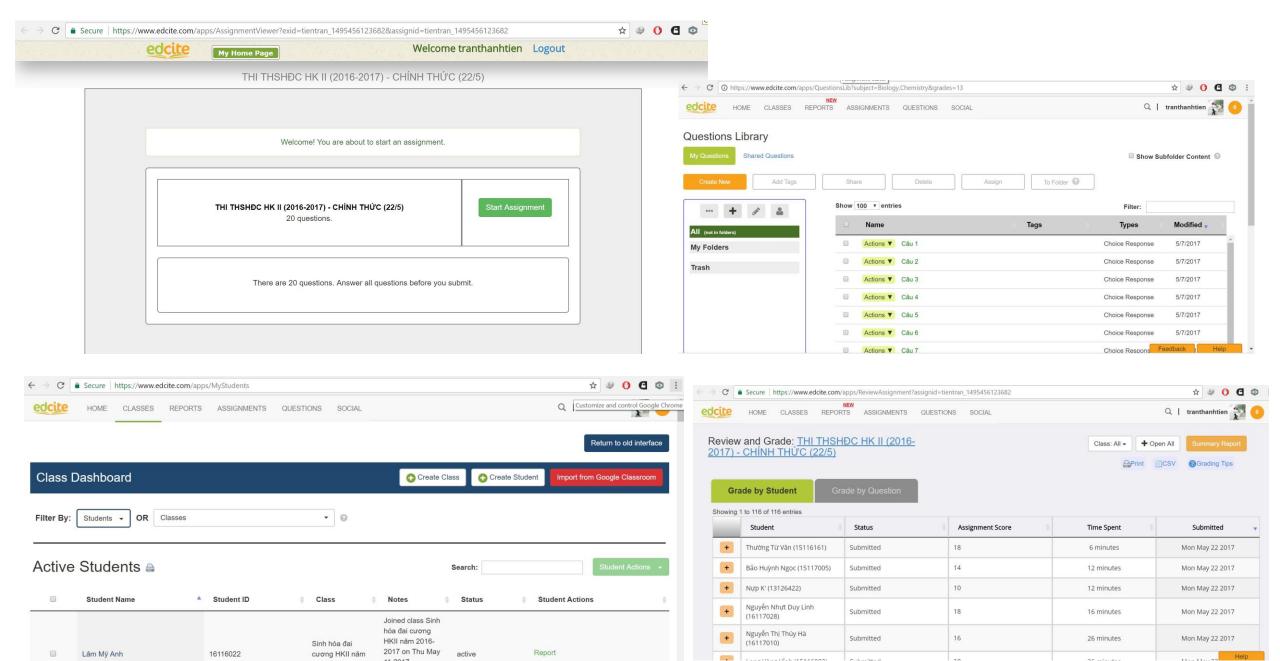




TO...



Nguyễn Văn Chánh, Large animal production Trần Thanh Tiến, Biochemistry



11 2017

(New Account Created)

2016-2017



STAFF VISIT TO UQ

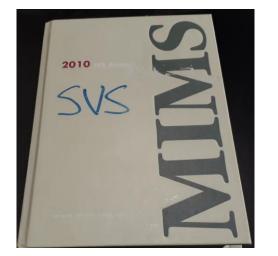
Group work - Presentation

- ✓1st year students are requested to prepare at the beginning of the course
- ✓ do group work during the semester
- ✓ perform the report at the end of the semester
- ✓ accounting for 15% of the mark





- ✓ Lecturers: pharmacology, bacteriology, practice
- ✓ Group of 3^{rd} student (15): discuss, present
- √ Materials: lecture notes, drugs, book (IVS MIMS)
- **✓** Coaching student centered learning



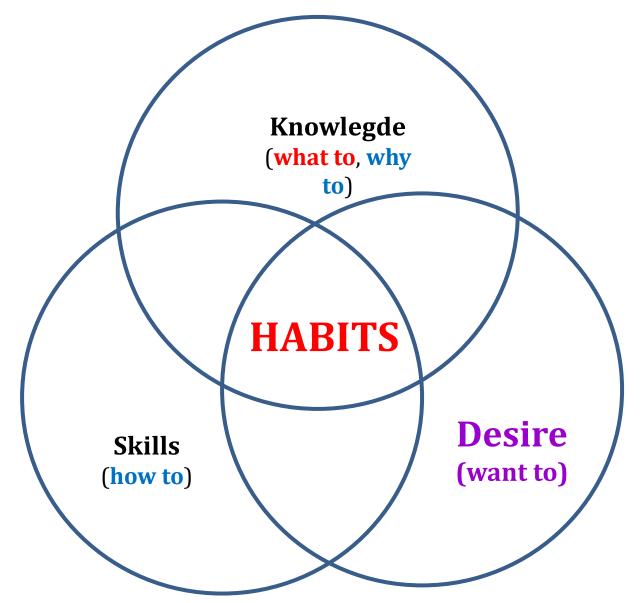




Internal pedagogy workshop Long Hai 2016 and Quy Nhon 2017

Faculty staffs

Vietnamese program in Vet Med



Thank you very much for your attention!

