



## **Appendix 1: Template Interim Report (maximum 2 pages)**

### **Name and location of the Establishment**

Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária – Universidade de Lisboa

### **Name and details of the current Establishment's Head**

Rui Manuel Vasconcelos Horta Caldeira

Full Professor

**Date of the completion of the Interim Report** (*3.5 years after the (full) Visitation at the latest*): 30 April 2021

### **Date of the previous Visitation**

9-13 October 2017

**Any major changes which may affect the compliance to the ESEVT Standards since the previous SER** (*e.g. new national regulations, new foreign language track, more admitted students, less funding, lower caseload*)

No significant changes have occurred in each ESEVT Standard since the previous SER.

### **Progress in the correction of Major and Minor Deficiencies (non or partly compliance with ESEVT Standards)**

No Major Deficiencies were found on the last Visitation.

Three Minor deficiencies (partial compliance with ESEVT Standards) were found.

*2.1. Finances must be demonstrably adequate to sustain the requirements for the Establishment to meet its mission and to achieve its objectives for education, research and services.*

The public revenues from the State Budget have been increasing since 2016 at a rate of about 7% per year. Therefore, comparing with 2016 (5,385,690€, referred in our 2017 SER), public revenues increased by 41.35 % in 2021 (to 7,612,604€). However, it should be noted that in the years 2020 to 2021 the government reduced tuition fees paid by students in public universities, having proportionally compensated the universities through the public budget. Therefore, removing the compensation for the tuition fees, the increase was in reality of 34.19%.

Although still faraway from the funding of equivalent schools in Europe, this increase allows to maintain the recruitment and retention of key academic teaching staff, to increase the number of veterinarians and nurses at the VTH, to upgrade some equipments and to start doing rehabilitation works on the buildings.

*4.2. The veterinary Establishment must have a clear strategy and programme for maintaining and upgrading its buildings and equipment.*

As stated in our 2017 SER, the public budgets of the faculty (or the university) did not provide funds for the maintenance or rehabilitation of our facilities. Only the university through savings resulting from good management is able to find funds for this purpose, which are distributed between the 18 constituent units (of which FMV is one). The rectory is well aware of the accelerated deterioration of the faculty's facilities, mainly due to the very low quality of construction and materials used, water infiltrations and lack of general maintenance actions. A tender was launched for the project for the rehabilitation of the faculty buildings which ended in 2020. Work on this project began on March 1, 2021 and is expected to be completed after 120 days. From then on, sectorial tenders will be opened to carry out the rehabilitation works, starting with the most degraded areas and according to the availability of financial resources between the rectory and the faculty.

With regard to equipment, the gradual increase in the aforementioned public budget has allowed for a renewal of equipment, notably those of VTH, air conditioning, and classroom projectors. It should be noted that in 2020 FMV won an application for partial financing (40%) of the reinforcement of the VTH imaging center, which will allow in 2021 to acquire a magnetic resonance imaging equipment that will serve pets and horses and a new computed tomography scan only for horses, in addition to minimally invasive surgery equipment.

Also, the improvement of the grade of the faculty's research center (Interdisciplinary Center for Research in Animal Health) from *Very Good* to *Excellent* has made possible to increase its funding for research, of which 600,000€ for equipment stands out, already allowing acquiring a flow cytometer and being in progress the acquisition of a liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) equipment and a Confocal microscope

*9.3. Staff who participate in teaching must have received the relevant training and qualifications and must display competence and effective teaching skills in all relevant aspects of the curriculum that they teach, regardless of whether they are full or part time, residents, interns or other postgraduate students, adjuncts or off-campus contracted teachers.*

The pedagogical training of teachers became mandatory from 6 June 2019 (Deliberation of the Pedagogical Council of 17/05/2019 and Order of the President of the Pedagogical Council of 6/06/2019). For full-time teachers and researchers, who have been hired for less than 6 years by FMV, a minimum of 12 hours of pedagogical training is required for each three-year performance evaluation. For those hired for more than 6 years on a full-time basis and for invited teachers, a minimum of 6 hours of pedagogical training is required for each three-year performance evaluation. Also veterinarians and nurses of the VTH must attend specific pedagogical training courses indicated by the Pedagogical Council with a minimum duration of 6 hours per three-year period. An increase in these training periods is under study and will be implemented later.

This pedagogical training has consisted mostly of actions organized by the Lifelong Training Center of the University of Lisbon, on teaching and assessment platforms (eg MOODLE, ZOOM, Mentimeter), teaching and assessment techniques, Active learning, Feedback in short videos, etc.

### **Plans for the near future**

The current study plan became operational in the academic year 2007-2008 and resulted from the adaptation to the Bologna process. From this moment onwards, coupled to the necessary

update of the syllabus of the units of study, the cohort of optional units of study was amplified and diversified. Although FMV's study plan has not received criticisms on the last evaluations by the national accreditation agency (A3ES) and EAEVE, there were some interesting suggestions, also prompted by the FMV School Council, Advisory Council and Scientific Council, and from teachers and students. This justifies the need for regular reflection and updating, both of the syllabus and pedagogical methodologies, in the face of the potential of the new technologies and the need to introduce useful transversal themes for the professional activity of graduates. Therefore, in 2020 the Scientific Council initiated a process of curricular evaluation and revision. This process aims to adapt the veterinary sciences teaching for the future professional horizons, based on indicators provided by EU and national teaching (EAEVE, A3ES, ULisboa) and professional (FVE, OMV) institutions. The goal is to increase the frequency and quality of clinical training, maximize the potential of Pet, Equine and Livestock Teaching Hospitals, to promote a better integration of subjects, to introduce novel activity areas and soft skills, and reevaluate the pedagogic and student evaluation dynamics. It is expected that this process might be concluded and submitted for approval during 2022.

### Comments on the ESEVT Indicators

In the set of ESEVT Indicators, it is noteworthy that the veterinary training of FMV complies well, or very well, for the most part, with only 4 indicators where the values are below the new minimum referred by EAEVE in 2021.

1. *N° of hours of clinical training.* The value is 4.54% below the new minimal value of 2021. This indicator was in line with the minimal value in 2017 and has not been changed in the FMV. In view of the new value of ECOVE, FMV will provide an increase in this training in order to reach the ECOVE average value on the next years, through the review of the study plan mentioned above.

2. *N° of companion animal patients seen extra-murally / n° of students graduating annually.* Since FMV has an internal abundant caseload of companion animals in its VTH, it does not provide external services in these animal species, avoiding dispersing its action and the inevitable time spent with these journeys. Therefore this indicator is largely compensated by the intramural equivalent.

3. *N° of ruminant and pig patients seen intra-murally / n° of students graduating annually.* Very few animals are seen intra-murally because a) individual clinical work associated with Production Medicine is better performed at farms; b) farmers are not willing to let animals return to farm for biosecurity reasons; c) students should get acquainted and evaluate husbandry and management conditions, while conducting clinical examination, suggesting treatment or preventive measures; d) communication skills with farmers and farm workers are better developed *in loco*. Therefore, veterinary practice in food animals is mainly acquired extramurally in an ambulatory scenario, where students have an abundant caseload.

4. *N° of PhD graduating annually / n° of students graduating annually.* The number of PhD graduates per year decrease as the result of the scarce offer of scholarships by Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia, the Portuguese public agency that supports science, technology and innovation, in all scientific domains, under responsibility of the Ministry for Science, Technology and Higher Education. One of the very positive consequences of the recent improvement of the faculty's research center (Interdisciplinary Center for Research in Animal Health) grade from *Very Good* to *Excellent* was the granting of 12 new scholarships, which certainly will improve this indicator in the near future.

**Expected date of the next Visitation** *(which should be completed not later than 2 months before the date of the ECOVE meeting preceding the end of granted status)*

1 October 2024

### **Annex: Updated Excel table with ESEVT Indicators**

The VEE must provide an updated list of Indicators based on the data from the last two completed academic years (AY) preceding/following AY 2019-2020. The data is to be filled in the adjusted ESEVT Indicators' table.

#### Raw data for AY 2019-2020

1	n° of FTE academic staff involved in veterinary training	103,62
2	n° of undergraduate students	625
3	n° of FTE veterinarians involved in veterinary training	96,82
4	n° of students graduating annually	117
5	n° of FTE support staff involved in veterinary training	97
6	n° of hours of practical (non-clinical) training	1008
7	n° of hours of clinical training	425
8	n° of hours of FSQ & VPH training	244
9	n° of hours of extra-mural practical training in FSQ & VPH	15
10	n° of companion animal patients seen intra-murally	11003
11	n° of ruminant and pig patients seen intra-murally	13
12	n° of equine patients seen intra-murally	341
13	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic patients seen intra-murally	106
14	n° of companion animal patients seen extra-murally	0
15	n° of individual ruminants and pig patients seen extra-murally	2442
16	n° of equine patients seen extra-murally	137
17	n° of visits to ruminant and pig herds	45
18	n° of visits to poultry and farmed rabbit units	7
19	n° of companion animal necropsies	266
20	n° of ruminant and pig necropsies	87
21	n° of equine necropsies	26
22	n° of rabbit, rodent, bird and exotic pet necropsies	52
23	n° of FTE specialised veterinarians involved in veterinary training	7,5
24	n° of PhD graduating annually	7