



EVPC

Advancing veterinary parasitology through excellence



# EVPC – present, past and future

Name of the speaker  
Institution Diplomate EVPC

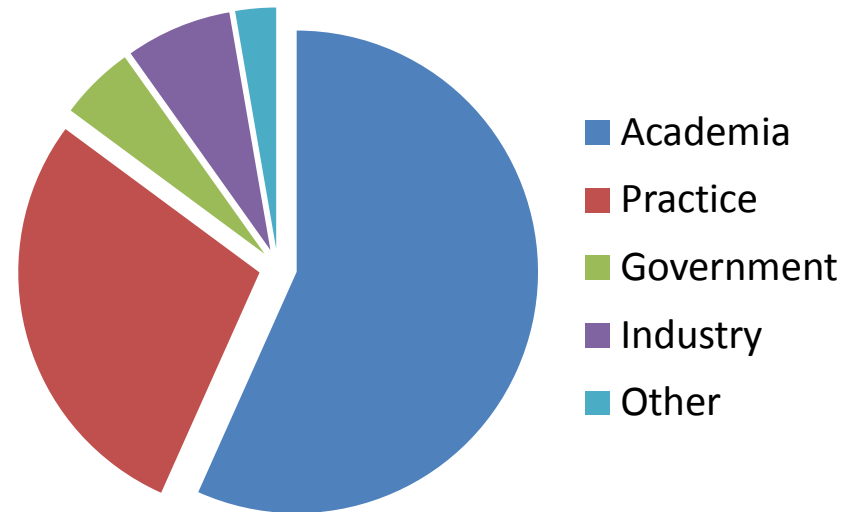
# The European Board of Veterinary Specialisation (EBVS)

<https://www.ebvs.eu>

- Organization for veterinary specialties within Europe
- EBVS includes 25 veterinary specialist Colleges
- Comprising more than 35 distinct specialties, including veterinary parasitology

## EBVS: Principal aims

- Define **guidelines** for the recognition and registration of specialists in areas of veterinary medicine in Europe
- Award the **title** of 'European Veterinary Specialist in (*name of specialty*)' for 5 years to veterinary specialists
- Assure the **quality** of these specialists by monitoring all of its Colleges
- Provide **information** on specialisation in veterinary medicine in Europe to authorities, private organisations, veterinarians and owners of animals



## Starting Colleges in 1996

Veterinary Neurology (ECVN)  
Veterinary Surgery (ECVS)  
Veterinary Ophthalmology (ECVO)  
Veterinary Dermatology (ECVD)  
Veterinary Internal medicine (ECVIM)

## Today

35 Colleges (25 fully recognized)  
3382 practicing Diplomates

# EBVS EUROPEAN BOARD OF VETERINARY SPECIALISATION

**ECPHM** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF PORCINE HEALTH MANAGEMENT  
European College of Porcine Health Management

**ECPVS** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF POULTRY VETERINARY SCIENCE  
European College of Poultry Veterinary Science

**ECVAA** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY ANAESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA  
European College of Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia

**ECVCN** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY AND COMPARATIVE NUTRITION  
European College of Veterinary and Comparative Nutrition

**ECVD** Est. 1992  
European College of Veterinary Dermatology

**ECVDI** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING  
European College of Veterinary Diagnostic Imaging

**ECVECC**  
European College of Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care

**ECAR** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF ANIMAL REPRODUCTION  
European College of Animal Reproduction

**ECAWBM** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF ANIMAL WELFARE AND BEHAVIOURAL MEDICINE  
European College of Animal Welfare and Behavioural Medicine

**ECVIM-CA**  
European College of Veterinary Internal Medicine - Companion Animals

**ECVN**  
European College of Veterinary Neurology

**ECVO**  
European College of Veterinary Ophthalmology

**ECBHM** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF BOVINE HEALTH MANAGEMENT  
European College of Bovine Health Management

**ECEIM**  
European College of Equine Internal Medicine

**ECRHM** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF SMALL RUMINANT HEALTH MANAGEMENT  
European College of Small Ruminant Health Management

**ECAAH** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH  
European College of Aquatic Animal Health

**ecvp** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY PATHOLOGISTS  
European College of Veterinary Pathologists

**ECVPT** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY  
European College of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology

**ECVPH**  
European College of Veterinary Public Health

**ECVP**  
European College of Veterinary Clinical Pathology

**eclam** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF LABORATORY ANIMAL MEDICINE  
European College of Laboratory Animal Medicine

**ECVS** EUROPEAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS  
European College of Veterinary Surgeons

**ECZM**  
European College of Zoological Medicine

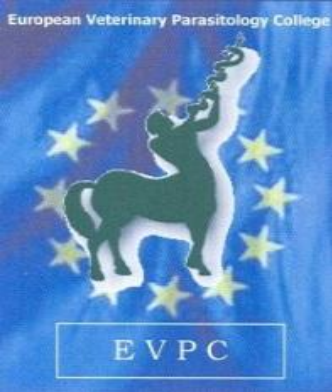
**EVDQ**  
European Veterinary Dental College

**EVPC**  
European Veterinary Parasitology College

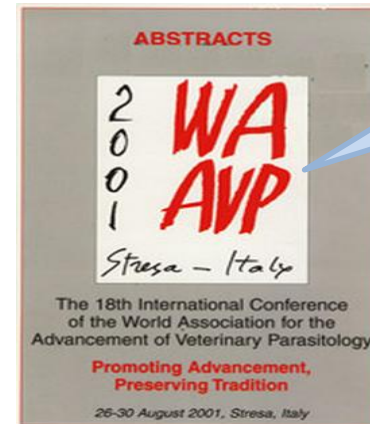


# European Veterinary Parasitology College (EVPC)

<https://www.eurovetpar.org>



# EVPC – the History

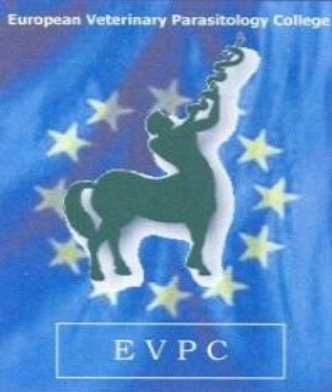


In 2003 the **first EVPC Board** came into effect

Until 2006, diplomates could apply for **de facto recognition**

Since 2013 EVPC is a **fully recognized** College within the frame of the EBVS

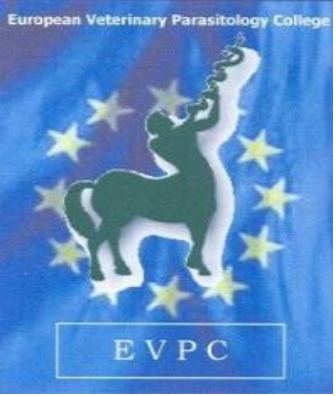




# EVPC aims

- Encouraging research, clinical expertise and other contributions to knowledge relating to the epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathology, diagnosis, therapy, prevention and control of **parasitic diseases** of animals and promoting dissemination of this knowledge
- Establishing **guidelines** for post-graduate education and experience as a prerequisite for specialist status in Veterinary Parasitology
- Examining and **certifying** veterinarians as qualified specialists in Veterinary Parasitology
- Building up of a substantial **base of young, well-trained and experienced** Veterinary Parasitologists for the future needs of Veterinary Medicine (teaching, diagnostic laboratory, industry, research etc...)





**Not a perpetual title: each 5 years REACCREDITATION**  
summary of their professional activities every five years

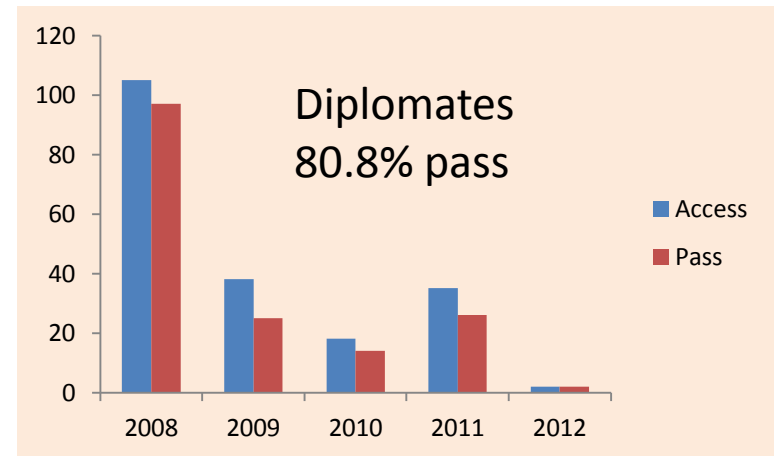
**No reaccreditation in case of**

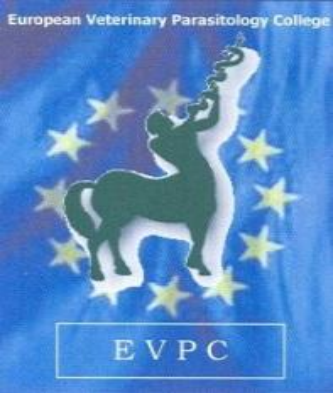
No submission of documents

Insufficient score

Insufficient number of attendances at GBM

**Non-payment**



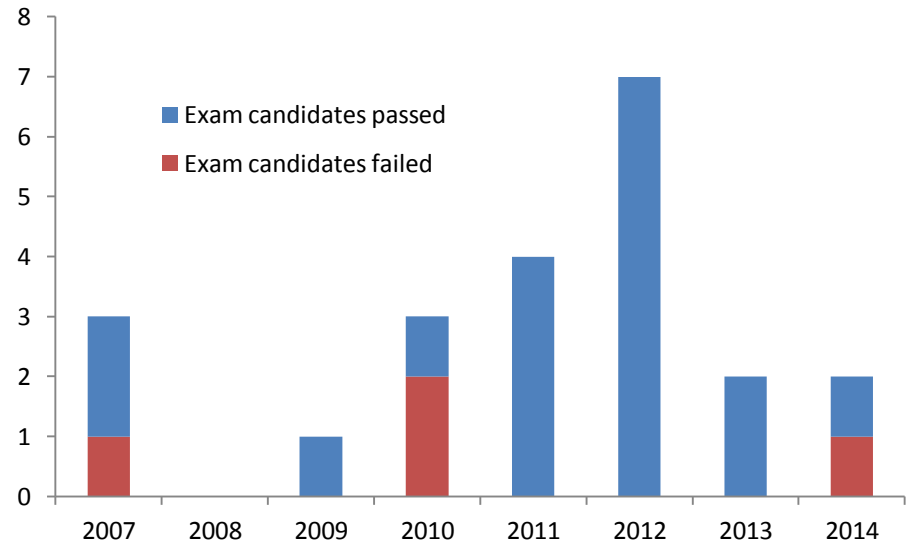
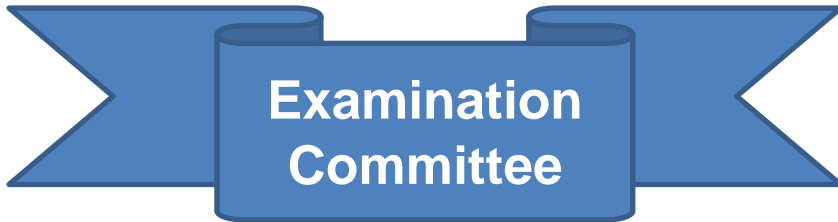


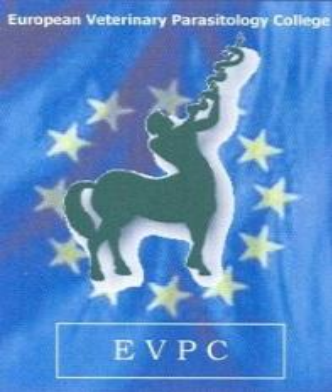
# How to become an EVPC Diplomate?

## Residency

- 3 years of advanced post-graduate training and experience in Veterinary Parasitology
- preceded by a 1-year internship or equivalent practical experience

## Exam (2 days)





# How to become an EVPC Diplomate?

## Residency Training programmes in Veterinary Parasitology

- Standard (Vienna, Toulouse, Berlin-Zurich- Giessen-Leipzig)
- Alternative (“taylor made”)

## Continuing education for Diplomates



About EVPC	<h2>Residency programmes</h2> <p>RESIDENCY PROGRAMMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Definitions</b> [16 KB]</li><li>▪ <b>Requirements of a residency programme</b> [55 KB]</li><li>▪ <b>Guidelines for supervisors and course directors</b> [66 KB]</li><li>▪ <b>Application form for approval of residency programmes</b> [616 KB]</li><li>▪ <b>Annex to application form</b> [56 KB]</li><li>▪ <b>Registration form for new residents</b> [598 KB]</li><li>▪ <b>Application form for approval of Alternative Training Programme</b> [428 KB]</li></ul>
Newsletter	
Membership	
<b>Residency Programmes</b>	
Annual Meeting	
Applications and other forms...	
Proceedings of scientific symposia	
Members and Residents section (Password required)	

*More info at [www.eurovetpar.org](http://www.eurovetpar.org)*

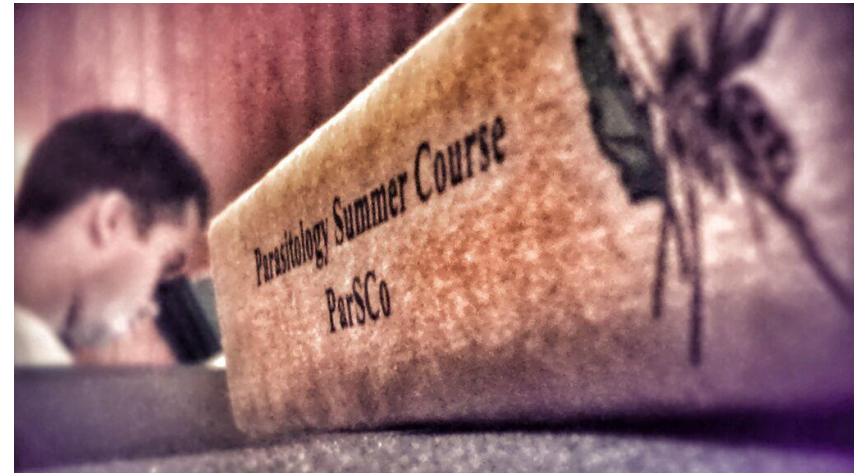


## EVPC Annual Scientific Sessions

- 2004 – Valencia: Vet. Parasitol. in Spain: Current problems, future progress
- 2005 – Vilnius: Application of molecular biology to the diagnosis of parasitic disease
- 2006 – Parma: Food-borne Parasitic Zoonoses
- 2007 – Ghent: Helminth immunoregulation - an issue for veterinary clinicians?
- 2008 – Bristol: Parasite control and climate change
- 2009 – Toulouse: Endemic and Emerging Veterinary Parasitoses in the Mediterranean Area
- 2010 – Munich: Advances in Tropical Veterinary Parasitology
- 2011 – Zagreb: Alien in the Eye
- 2012 – León: The two faces of Veterinary Parasitology: from biology to clinical aspect
- 2013 – Munich: International Symposium on Ectoparasites of Pet
- 2014 – Dublin: Parasite Vaccines - Are we there yet?
- 2015 – Liverpool: Looking to the future

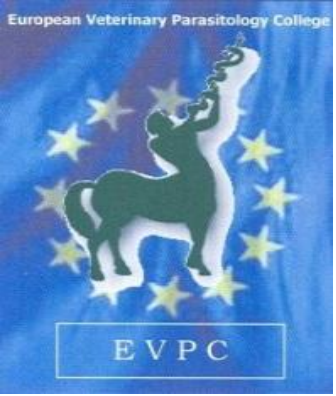
# The *Parasitology Summer Course* (ParSCo)

- Since 2012
- Residency Course on arthropod vectors and transmitted pathogens
- EVPC one-week long (very) intensive practical course on advanced level Veterinary Parasitology
- Arthropod vectors and pathogens in the Mediterranean area
- Attendees (about 10 per year) from Europe, South and North America, Oceania and the Middle East



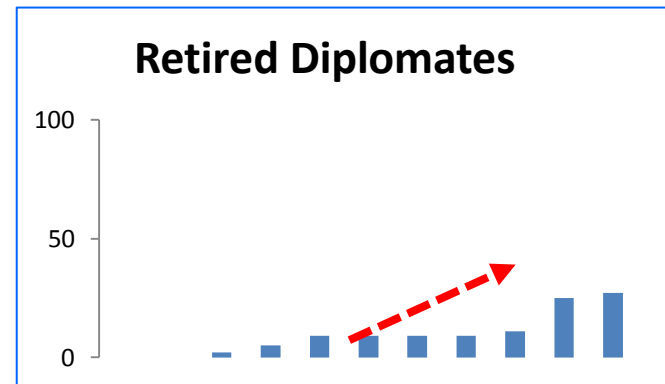
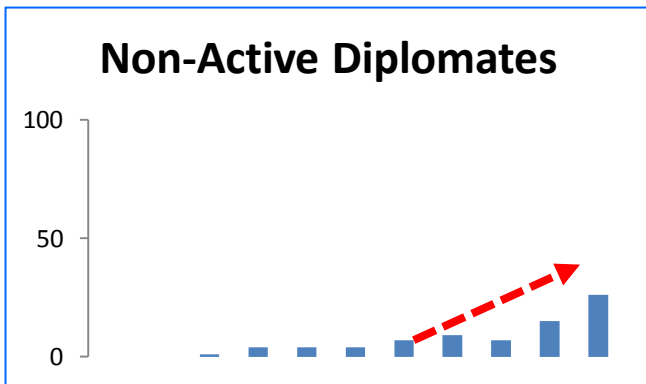
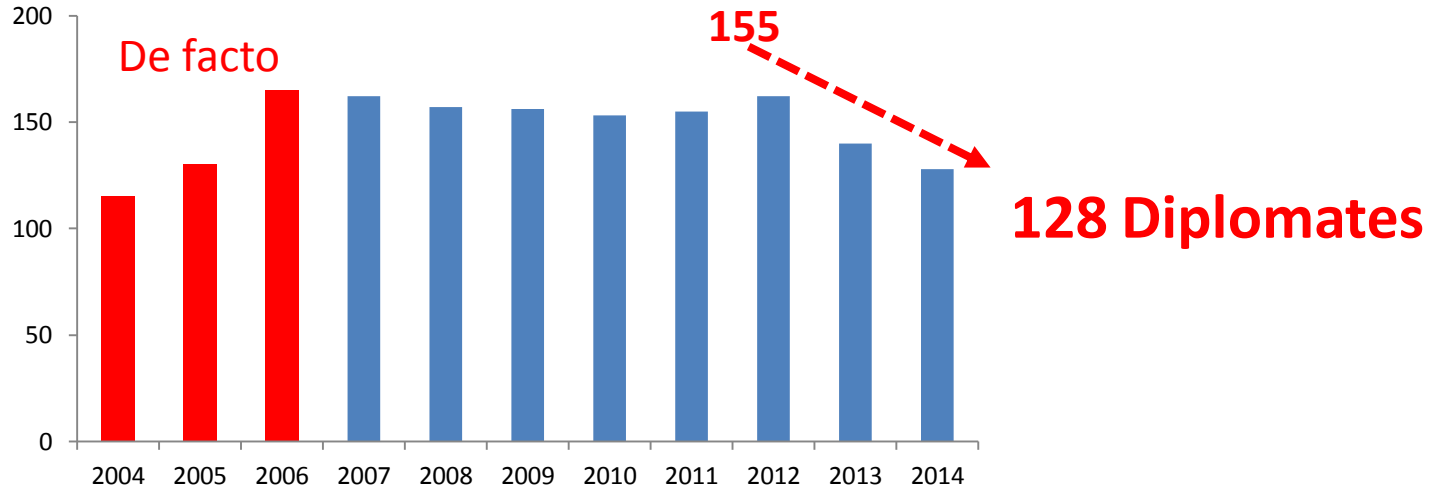
# Did you *ParSCo*?

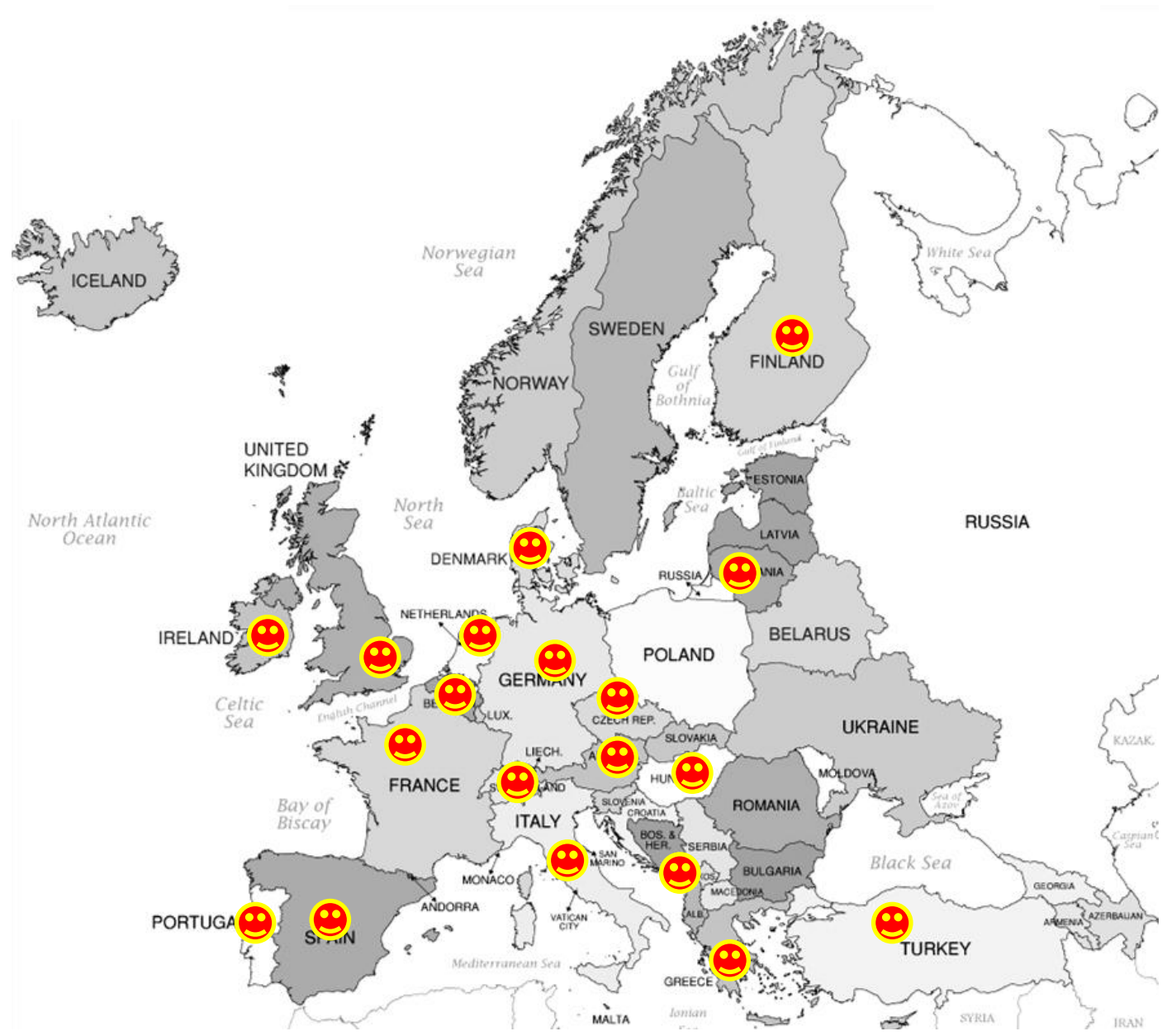
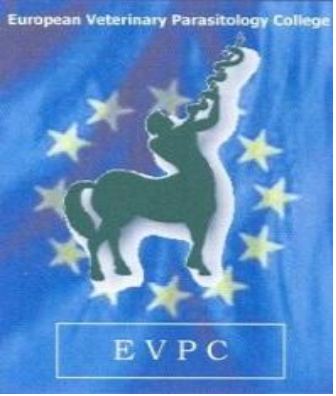




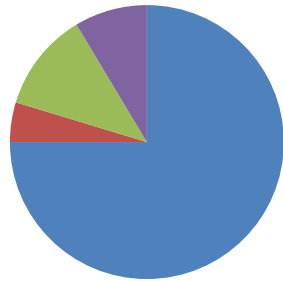
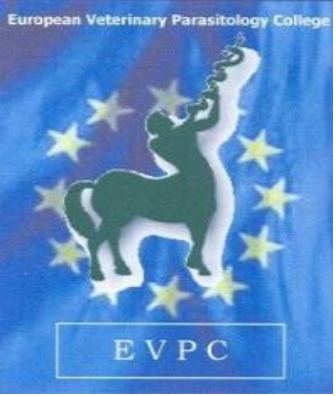
# EVPC Present

## Active Diplomates 31 Dec









- Academia
- Practice
- Government
- Industry
- Other



# Board Members

President

Prof Domenico  
Otranto



Secretary

Dr Aranzazu Meana  
Manes



Treasurer

Dr Thomas Geurden



Past President

Prof Kurt Pfister



Vice President

Dr Edwin Claerebout



Other

Prof Frederic Beugnet



Other

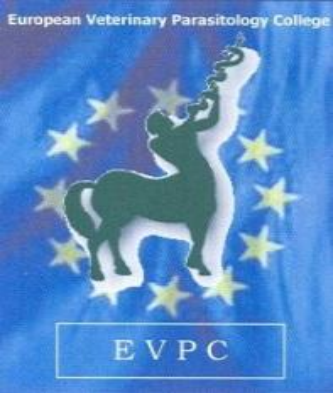
Dr Luis Cardoso



Other

Prof Peter Deplazes





## Why should a veterinarian apply for an EVPC residency program?

To **acquire** an in-depth knowledge in Veterinary Parasitology

To **develop** professional skills in Veterinary Parasitology on clinics, experimental research, diagnostics.

To **become** an EVPC Diplomate

To **become** a European Veterinary Specialist (EBVS)

To **build** a professional network: Academics, practitioners, public health officials, industry members



# You are welcome!!



The European Veterinary Parasitology College was established in 2005 to advance Veterinary Parasitology and promote high standards within this speciality in Europe.

### Objectives of the European Veterinary Parasitology College

- To further scientific progress in teaching and research in Veterinary Parasitology in Europe.
- To establish standards of training, experience and examination for qualification as a specialist in Veterinary Parasitology in Europe.
- To further the recognition of such qualified specialists by suitable certification and other means in Europe.
- To develop and supervise continuing education programmes in Veterinary Parasitology in Europe.
- To encourage and promote the establishment of standards for the performance of clinical and laboratory procedures in Veterinary Parasitology in Europe.

### Definition and membership

Veterinary Parasitology is a discipline-oriented specialisation, which focuses on parasites and their effects on animal health, on parasite biology, epidemiology, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and control of animal parasitic diseases. The study of Veterinary Parasitology also includes the prevention of parasitic zoonoses important in human health.

Membership in the EVPC includes veterinarians with a wide variety of career pathways and employment such as veterinary faculties and schools, research institutes, pharmaceutical research laboratories, diagnostic laboratories and in private clinical practice.

### Veterinary Parasitology training programme for Diplomate status

Either a Standard or an Alternative Training Programme (see below) allows graduate veterinarians to acquire in-depth knowledge of Veterinary Parasitology and its supporting disciplines under the supervision and guidance of a Diplomate or Diplomates of the EVPC.

#### Knowledge and skills concerning General Parasitology

The Diplomate should:

- be familiar with the broad taxonomy of parasites and their relationship to non-parasite species
- have knowledge of comparative (human) parasitology and its bearing on veterinary parasitology

#### Knowledge and skills concerning Clinical Veterinary Parasitology

The Diplomate should:

- be familiar with the epidemiology of parasites/parasitic diseases
- be familiar with the clinical presentation of parasitic diseases and be competent in their clinical examination and diagnosis
- be able to appropriately treat and instigate control measures at individual or population levels, including those against vectors
- be able to advise and implement prophylactic measures
- be able to develop, advise and implement national or international surveillance or public health measures, including those in abattoirs or food-processing operations

#### Knowledge and skills concerning Laboratory Veterinary Parasitology

The Diplomate should:

- be skilled the diagnosis of parasitic infection by either direct or indirect means including immunological, biochemical and nucleic-acid-based methods
- understand the limitations of diagnostic methods and their sensitivities and specificities

Whichever route (Standard Residency or Alternative Pathway) is followed, the training programme shall be a minimum of 3 years, preceded by a one year internship or a proven veterinary practice experience.

### Significance of certification

A successful candidate is certified as a «Veterinary Specialist». All certified persons are designated as Diplomates of the European Veterinary Parasitology College «DipEVPC». The Diploma will specify that the title is only for 5 years and it has been recognised by ECVS.

### EVPC Re-accréditation

To provide assurance to the public and to maintain the credibility and integrity of the EVPC diploma, Diplomates are required to provide every 5 years a summary of their professional activities in which evidence of fulfilling these requirements and evidence of continuous education must be included.