





## **EVPC** – present, past and future

**EVPC Secretary** 



# 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 <u>guidelines</u> for the recognition and registration of specialists in areas of veterinary medicine in Europe
- Award the <u>title</u> of 'European Veterinary Specialist for 5 years
- Assure the <u>quality</u> of these specialists by monitoring all of its Colleges
- Provide <u>information</u> on specialisation in veterinary medicine in Europe to authorities, private organizations, veterinarians and owners of animals



### **Starting Colleges in 1996**

Veterinary Neurology (ECVN)

Veterinary Surgery (ECVS)

Veterinary Ophtalmology (ECVO)

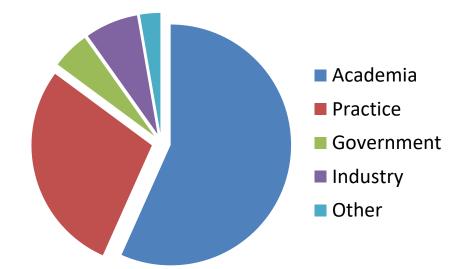
Veterinary Dermatology (ECVD)

Veterinary Internal medicine (ECVIM)



35 Colleges (25 fully recognized)

3382 practicing Diplomates







European College of Poroine Health Management





European College of Veterinary Anaesthesia and Analgesia











European College of Bovine Health Management

European College of Bovine Health Management











European College of Veterinary Pathologists European College of Veterinary Pharm

















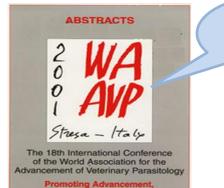


# European Veterinary Parasitology College (EVPC)

https://www.eurovetpar.org



## **EVPC** – the History



26-30 August 2001, Stresa, Italy

2001 First meeting

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 <u>parasitic diseases</u> of animals and promoting dissemination of this knowledge
- Establishing <u>quidelines</u> for post-graduate education and experience as a prerequisite for specialist status in Veterinary Parasitology
- Examining and <u>certifying</u> veterinarians as qualified specialists in Veterinary Parasitology
- Building up of a substantial <u>base of young, well-trained and</u>
   <u>experienced</u> Veterinary Parasitologists for the future needs of
   Veterinary Medicine (teaching, diagnostic laboratory, industry, research)



## 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



## Not a perpetual title: each 5 years RECERTIFICATION summary of their professional activities every five years

#### No recertification 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 (2-3 days)





### **How to become an EVPC Diplomate?**

## Residency Training programmes in Veterinary Parasitology

- The **Standard Residency Training Programme** (**SRTP**) is offered by an approved institution. An overview of the currently approved SRTPs is provided on the web.
- The **Alternative Residency Training Programme** (**ARTP**) is an individually approved program for a resident and its supervisor.

#### **Continuing education for Diplomates**



#### **EVPC Annual Scientific Sessions**

- 2004 <u>Valencia</u>: 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 <u>Toulouse</u>: 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 <u>Dublin</u>: Parasite Vaccines Are we there yet?
- 2015 <u>Liverpool</u>: Looking to the future

Etc...

### Specific courses

#### Parasitology Summer Course (ParSCo)

- Residency Course on arthropod vectors and transmitted pathogens
- EVPC one-week long intensive practical course on advanced level Veterinary Parasitology



Attendees (about 10 per year) from Europe, South and North America,
 Oceania and the Middle East

### **Specific courses**

**PARSCO** 

SUMMER SCHOOL IN ZURICH

THE SUMMER SCHOOL ON HELMINTHS IN VIENNA

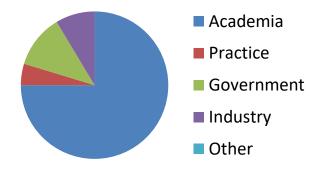
**ENTOMOLOGY SUMMER COURSE IN TOULOUSE** 



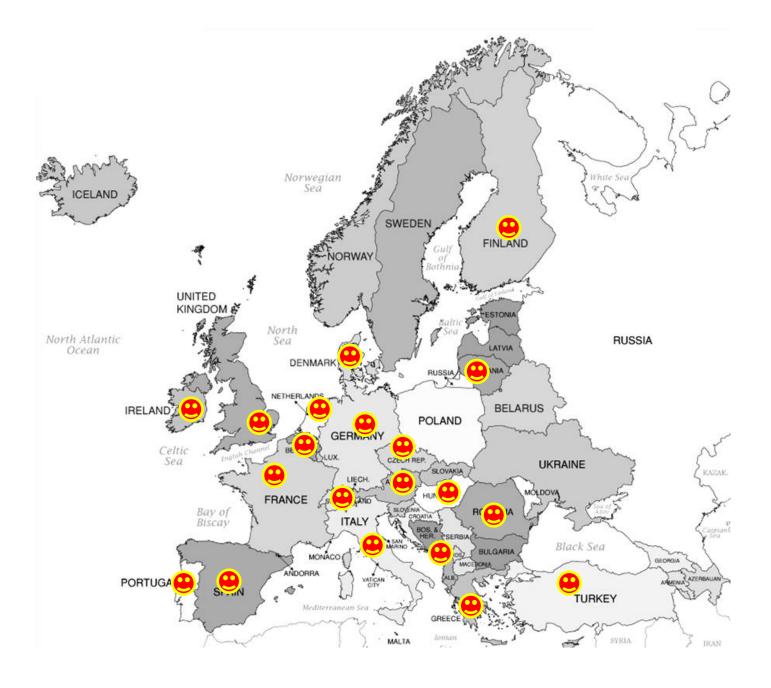
### **Seminars**

| Speaker                  | Presentation title   | Date             |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|
| Luigi Venco, EVPC        | Thinking outside the box – challenging cases that will have you scratching your head | 2 November 2021  |
| Oksanen Antti, EVPC      | Arctic parasitology  | 30 November2021  |
| Richard Martin, ECVPT    | Antiparasitic molecules: way of action and toxicity – part 1                         | 14 December 2021 |
|                          | Antiparasitic molecules: way of action and toxicity – part 2                         | 1 February 2022  |
| Ana Maria Boncea, ECVD   | When it all starts with a parasite   | 4 February 2022  |
| Francesca Tamarozzi      | What, why and when of ultrasonography in parasitoses of medical importance           | 10 March 2022    |
| Aranzazu Meana , EVPC    | Ectoparasites of honeybees (focus on Varroa destructor)                              | 28 April 2022    |
|                          | Endoparasites of honeybees (focus on Nosema ceranae)                                 | 26 May 2022      |
| Edwin Claerebout, EVPC   | Towards decision support for treatment of lungworm infections in grazing cattle      | 30 June 2022     |
| Andrea Gustinelli, ECAAH | Parasitic disease of major concern in aquaculture                                    | 7 July 2022      |
|                          | Fish-borne parasitic zoonoses  | 14 July 2022     |

### Where are we?







### 2021-2024 Board members



President: Aránzazu Meana



Past-President: **Edwin Claerebout** 



Vice-President: Smaragda Sotiraki



Secretary: **Emilie Bouhsira** 



Treasurer: Luis Cardoso



Board member: Mariana Ionita



Board member: Georg von Samson-Himmelstjerna



Board member: Walter Basso

Liaison with Ex. Com Liaison with Ed. Com Liaison with Cred. Com



## You are welcome;;



The European Veterinary Parasitatogy Callege was established in 2003 to advance Veterinary Parasitatogy and promote high standards within this speciality in Europe.

#### Objectives of the European Veterinary Parasitology College

- To surther scientific progress in Neaching 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
- To develop and supervise continuing education programmes in Witerinary Parasitalogy in Europe.
   To encourage and promote the establishment of standards for the performance of clinical and
- toborotory procedures in Witerinary Parasitology in Europe.

#### Definition and membership

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

Membership in the EVPC includes veterinarians with a wide variety of career pathways and employments such as veterinary faculties and schools, research institutes, pharmaceutical research laborataries, 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 Parasifology and its supporting disciplines under the supervision and guidance of a Diplomate or Diplomates of the EVPC.

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- be familiar with the broad taxonomy of parasites and their relationship to non-parasite species
   have knowledge of comparative (human) parasitatogy and its bearing an veterinary parasitatogy
- Knowledge and skills concerning Clinical Veterinary Parasitology

#### The Diplomate should:

- be familiar in 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 opainst vectors
- be able to advise and implement prophylactic measures
- be able to develop, advise and implement notional or international surveillance or public health measures, including those in abottoirs or food-processing operations

Enawledge and skills concerning Laboratory Veterinary Parasitology

#### The Dinformate should:

- · be skilled the diagnosis of parasitic infection by either direct or indirect means including immunalsgiord, binchaminol and purisiparishment 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

#### Significance of certification

A successful condidate is certified as a Weterinary Specialists. All certified persons are designated as Diplamates of the European Veterinary Parasitology College "DipEVPC". The Diplama will specify that the fille is only for 5 years and if has been recognised by EBVS.

#### **FVPC Re-accreditation**

To provide assurance to the public and to maintain the credibility and integrity of the EVPC alplama, 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.