

Approved by the VF Council:
28-04-2017 Prot. No. 17

Supplemented by the VF Council:
25-6-2024 Prot. No. . VAF 10-12

Annex 1

CLINICAL PRACTICE BASE EVALUATION FORM

.....
(Full name of institution)

.....
(Form completion date)

No.	Requirements for clinical practice base	Description
1.	At the base of clinical practice clinical procedures and animal examination shall be constantly carried out in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Animal obstetrics, reproduction and reproductive disorders;• Veterinary surgery;• Animal internal diseases;• Infectious diseases;• Parasitic diseases;• State veterinary and public health; <i>(Indicate the average of the procedures, tests, completed paperwork during the year).</i>	
2.	Personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Veterinary doctors' distribution according to work experience (> 3y., <3 y.);• The number of veterinary doctors to serve as practice supervisors;	
3.	Treated patient's spectrum: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number per month;• Most commonly treated diseases, and procedures performed;• Other procedures performed in the clinic.	
4.	Diagnostic equipment used in the clinic <i>(list)</i> . Also, state if clinic is divided into separate sectors.	
5.	Conditions for student work: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possibility to use computer and network;• Periodic income of scientific and veterinary medical practice publications for self-education;• Change rooms and washrooms for trainees. <i>(Shower, cloakroom etc.)</i>	
6.	Maximum number of students allowed to perform practices at once <i>(list)</i>	
8.	Availability for trainee accommodation	No

Note: If clinical practice base fails 1-4 parts, in clinical practice base list is not included.

Form completed by: _____ *(Duties, name, surname, signature)*

Institution manager: _____ *(Name, surname, signature, stamp of the company)*

Contacts: by post address: Dr. L.Kriaučeliūnas Small Animal Clinic, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Veterinary Academy, Tilžės str. 18, LT- 47181 Kaunas, Lithuania or by e-mail: vetklinikinepraktika@lsmu.lt

Schedule of CLINICAL PRACTICE

Base of practice:

Student:

Name, Surname, group

Month (<i>example: September</i>)	Day (<i>example: 12</i>)	Time (<i>example: 08:00 -14:00</i>)
<i>Total Hours:</i>		

Date

Supervisor of practice:

Name Surname Signature Stamp

LITHUANIAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

Faculty of Veterinary medicine

.....
(Name, Surname, study programme, course, group)

.....
(phone number; e-mail)

STATEMENT

For Clinical Practice place and period

20.....m.....d.

Student _____, will perform Clinical Practice

(Name,

Surname)

(place of registration of the receiving organisation) (official name; company code)

phone. no.; email)

From _____ till _____ (total hours

(practice duration)

Place of Practice base: _____

(address)

Agreement:

The head of receiving organization:

.....
(position, name, surname, signature)

Practice Supervisor:

.....
(position, name, surname, signature)

.....@.....

Data for ELECTRONIC CONTRACT (required)

Name Surname,¹POSITION (the head of receiving organization)	
Email address (the head of receiving organization)	
The basis of the company's representation, the legal basis for signing the contract (examples.: Articles of Association, Order of the Director or other date of adoption number). FULL NAME)	

¹ Types of Electronic Signatures:

-Mobile signature,

-Smart-ID,

-Chip card or USB storage device

CONFIRMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CLINICAL PRACTICE REPORT
(the name of the practice)

I confirm, that the presented practice report part
(Student Name, Surname (handwritten))

.....
(the name of report part)

- have been done by me;
- have not been used in any other Lithuanian or foreign university;
- I have not used any other sources not indicated in the work and I present the complete list of the used literature*. I am informed (aware) that any violation of the principle of the fair competition, cheating, plagiarism, duplication, otherwise violate of the Clause Academic Honesty of the Study Regulations of LSMU might give cause for expelling me from the University.

- It is forbidden to copy information from the clinic data register!
.....
..... (author's Name, Surname (handwritten), signature, date)

*this sentence is written only in those practice procedures for which literature sources will be used in writing the reports

LITHUANIAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VETERINARY ACADEMY

FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

REPORT OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

.....

TITLE OF THE SUBJECT

TITLE OF THE CLINIC

Student: *Name Surname* ...VI year Gr.

Practice supervisor: *Name Surname*

Kaunas 202....

PATIENT REGISTRATION JOURNAL

(Each part of the report shall be written in separate documents)

No.	
Date	
Type of animal	
The details of the case	
T⁰, P, RR. Symptoms	
Blood, urine, puncture, cytology and others test results (if performed)	
Examinations	
Diagnosis	
Treatment and prevention	
Prognosis and/or outcome of the disease	

Annex 5

CASE STUDY OF PATIENTS DESCRIBED IN THE **PATIENT REGISTRATION JOURNAL** (title of report section)

<p>Patient. No. 1 (described in the patient registration journal) case study. Written remarks, comments, personal opinion of the student about the covered case, otherwise, why (e.g.: what other or additional <i>procedures</i>, tests would you recommend, perhaps you think that the diagnosis may be different or even concurrent. The student must express his comments as well regarding the treatment. If necessary, provide recommendations regarding care, feeding, special diets etc.).</p>	
<p>Patient. No. 2</p>	
<p>Patient. No. 3</p>	

Reflection (title of report)

(To be written in accordance with the requirements for each part of the report)

EXAMPLE of Annex 4

LITHUANIAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VETERINARY ACADEMY

FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

REPORT OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

SMALL ANIMAL SURGERY

TITLE OF THE SUBJECT

TITLE OF THE CLINIC

Student: Name Surname VI y. x gr.

Practice supervisor: Name Surname

Kaunas 20...

EXAMPLE OF PATIENT REGISTRATION JOURNAL

No.1.	
Date	
Type of animal <i>Species, breed, gender, age/date of birth, body weight.</i>	Dog, female, crossbreed, 8 years old, 15 kg
The details of the case <i>Detailed anamnesis: clinical symptoms, information provided by the owner</i>	According to the owner, a few hours ago, the bitch was running loose in the yard and ran back, squealing with her front left leg raised. Noticed bleeding from the foot.
T⁰, P, RR. Symptoms <i>Every day clinical examination results written here, symptoms most typical for diagnosis</i> <i>Clinical examination (mucous membranes color, capillary refill time, respiratory rate, heart rate, body condition, rectal temperature, abdomen palpation, chest auscultation, palpation of superficial lymph nodes, defecation, urination, appetite).</i>	Clinical examination: heart rate - 140 times/min Respiratory rate – very fast with open mouth, mucous pink, capillary refill time - 1s., Urinates normally, defecates with formed feces. Abdominal palpation is nothing special. Orthopedic examination performed: Gait: limping on the front left leg, grade V limping. Mini neuro study - no change. Front right, rear right and left legs without change. On the front left leg in the interdigital space between 3-4 fingers we can see ruptured wound, bleeding. Wrist, elbow, shoulder joints without change. General anesthesia is required for suturing the wound
Blood, urine, puncture, cytology and others test results (if performed) <i>Indicate the results obtained by highlighting the changes of the results</i>	Morphological and biochemical (UREA, CREA, GOT, GPT) blood tests were performed. No deviations from the norm have been identified.
Examinations X- ray (indicate projections and visible changes) Ultrasound examination (indicate area and visible changes) MRI or CT (indicate area and visible changes) and so on	X-ray projections of DP and ML of the front left foot area were performed. Fractures not identified. Visible soft tissue swelling.

<p>Diagnosis The exact diagnosis If changes every day – note the date and new diagnosis. (Castration or OHE is not a diagnosis).</p>	<p>Lacerated wound</p>
<p>Treatment and prevention Full description of used materials and procedures in treatment, performed surgical and diagnostic procedures with a brief methodical description.</p>	<p>Animal sedated: Cepetor 1 mg / ml inj. susp. 0.3 ml i.m. Ketamidor 100 mg / ml inj. sol. 0.3 ml i.m. Butomidor 10 mg / ml inj. sol. 0.2 ml i.m. After 15 min. Intravenous catheter was put in. Induction performed in: Propofol 10 mg / ml inj. susp. 2 mg / kg iv to effect. Intubated with a size 6.5 endotracheal tube after reflex disappearance, inhaled anesthesia sevoflurane 2% + oxygen 100%. The surgical wound was developed using aseptic technique. Wound edge renewed. Remove necrosis tissue. Soft tissues and subcutaneous sutures are sewn with PDX 3-0 thread with plain knot sutures. Skin - 4-0 polypropylene thread with simple knotted sutures. The foot is lubricated with carbacept, bandaged with a bandage and a protective “Petflex” bandage is applied. After the operation, the animal was disconnected from the inhalation anesthesia machine. Extubated at the onset of the swallowing reflex. For pain control: meloxidil 1.5 mg / ml p.o. dosed in kilograms 1xd 7 d. in a row Synulox RTU 140/35 mg inj. susp. inject 0.75 ml s.c. 1xd 7 d in a row. Wound dressing 2xd. Wash a wound with sterile saline, dry. Apply Vetramil ointment.</p>
<p>Prognosis and/or outcome of the disease Example Recovered</p>	<p>Unknown</p>
<p>No. 2.</p>	

EXAMPLE of Annex 4

LITHUANIAN UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VETERINARY ACADEMY

FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

REPORT OF CLINICAL PRACTICE

LARGE ANIMAL INTERNAL DISEASES

TITLE OF THE SUBJECTS

TITLE OF THE CLINIC

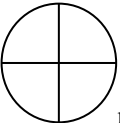
ADDRESS

Phone No

Student: Name Surname VI y. x gr.

Practice supervisor: Name Surname

Kaunas 2020

No.1.	
Date	
Type of animal <i>Species, breed, gender, age/date of birth, body weight.</i>	Cattle, female, Lithuanian black and white, About 600 kg 5 years old
The details of the case <i>Detailed anamnesis: clinical symptoms, information provided by the owner</i>	Anamnesis data were taken from the herd management program. From the Milking Robots Health Report: Increased milk protein to fat ratio -1.87, decreased cow activity (ruminating) - up to 380 min. and productivity (milk yield) - 32 l., the former 42 l. Fresh dairy cow, 25 days post partum.
T⁰, P, RR. Symptoms <i>Every day clinical examination results written here, symptoms most typical for diagnosis</i> <i>Clinical examination (mucous membranes color, capillary refill time, respiratory rate, heart rate, body condition, rectal temperature, abdomen palpation, chest auscultation, palpation of superficial lymph nodes, defecation, urination, appetite).</i>	T ⁰ 39,0 Frequency of rumen contractions - 2 times/2 min (moderate) CMT test  negative; Feces of solid consistency. The Abomasum displacement test (auscultation and percussion) is negative.
Blood, urine, puncture, cytology and others test results (if performed) <i>Indicate the results obtained by highlighting the changes of the results</i>	BHB – 2,8 mmol/l Glucosis- 1,9 mmol/l
Examinations <i>X- ray (indicate projections and visible changes)</i> <i>Ultrasound examination (indicate area and visible changes)</i> <i>MRI or CT (indicate area and visible changes) and so on</i>	
Diagnosis <i>The exact diagnosis</i> <i>If changes every day – note the date and new diagnosis.</i>	Clinical ketosis

<i>(Castration or OHE is not a diagnosis).</i>	
Treatment and prevention <i>Full description of used materials and procedures in treatment, performed surgical and diagnostic procedures with a brief methodical description.</i>	Intravenous infusion: Fresenius - 1000.0 ml; Glucose 25 percent. + Methionine - 500.0 ml; Metabolase - 500.0 ml; Multivit Mineral -20.0 ml i.m. Rifen-20.0 ml i.m.one time per day, 3 days in a row. Oral paste Rumen Starter 1 syringe (300g.), for 3 days in a row
Prognosis and/or outcome of the disease <i>Example Recovered</i>	Healthy
Notes <i>Remarks, comments, personal opinion</i>	Intravenous therapy is continued for 3 days: Glucose 25 percent. + Methionine - 500.0 ml; Metabolase - 500.0 ml; Also 3 days in a row the rumen paste is given orally to the cow: Rumen Starter, 1 fl., per day.
No. 2	
Date	
Type of animal <i>(Species, breed, gender, age/date of birth, body weight)</i>	Cattle, female, Lithuanian black and white, About 600 kg 6 years old
The details of the case <i>Detailed anamnesis: clinical symptoms, information provided by the owner</i>	The cow started to have diarrhea, the feces were abundant, unformed, gray in color, and air bubbles were visible on the surface of the feces. The cow is fed corn silage, bell grass hay, and receives 4 kg of flour (wheat and barley) in the morning and evening. A couple of days ago the amount of flour was increased, previously 3 kg twice a day. Milk yield decreased slightly, but the farmer noticed a decrease in milk fat content. The cow has a good appetite. The cow is pregnant, about 90 days after insemination.
T⁰, P, RR. Symptoms <i>Every day clinical examination results written here, symptoms most typical for diagnosis (heart rate, respiratory rate, CRT mucocous membranes color, urination, defecation, abdominal palpation)</i>	T-38.8 Frequency of rumen contractions - 3 times/2 min (moderate) CMT test negative; feces liquid, watery, with bubbles on the surface. Abomasum displacement (auscultation and percussion) test negative.
Blood, urine, puncture, cytology and others test results (if performed) <i>Indicate the results obtained by highlighting the changes of the results</i>	BHB – 0,6 mmol/l Glucosis– 5,2 mmol/l
Examinations <i>X- ray (indicate projections and visible changes) Ultrasound examination (indicate area and visible changes) MRI or CT (indicate area and visible changes) and so on</i>	Adjusted cow ration: no more flour, this will be given then stops diarrhea gradually increasing the flour amount from 1 kg to 3 kg twice a day. The amount of corn silage in the diet was also reduced. The cow is assigned rumen buster: Rumen rocket - 100g 1 x, per d. 3 days in a row.; Soda - g, 1 x per day, 5 days in a row; Farmatan - 200g 1x was prescribed to stop diarrhea. For intravenous therapy: Ringer Fresenius - 1000.0 ml. Introvit B complex - 15 ml, every other day 3 times.

<p>Diagnosis <i>The exact diagnosis</i> <i>If changes every day – note the date and new diagnosis.</i> <i>(Castration or OHE is not a diagnosis).</i></p>	<p>Rumen acidosis</p>
<p>Treatment and prevention <i>Full description of used materials and procedures in treatment, performed surgical and diagnostic procedures with a brief methodical description.</i></p>	
<p>Prognosis and/or outcome of the disease <i>Example Recovered</i></p>	<p>Healthy</p>
<p>No.3</p>	

REQUIREMENTS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE REPORT

1. Clinical Practice Report Parts (4 Annex, 5 Annex, 6 Annex, 10 Annex) shall be uploaded in LSMU Moodle course Clinical Practice (documents shall be uploaded to pdf format) at the time specified by the coordinator.

2. In the title of the documents it is necessary to indicate the report part, student's name, surname (example: **1. Obstetrics Small A. N. Surname**). The document uploaded only in pdf format and 7 parts of all report are uploaded in the separate documents

CONFIRMATION OF THE CLINICAL PRACTICE INDEPENDENCE OF PRACTICE REPORT (Annex 4, Annex 5 and Annex 6) **SHALL be signed and uploaded in a separate document (all parts of the report are listed) (Annex 10).**

2. **The report shall contain all the necessary parts:**

1. Small Animal Obstetrics, Reproduction and Reproductive Disorders;
2. Large Animal Obstetrics, Reproduction and Reproductive Disorders;
3. Small Animal Surgery;
4. Large Animal Surgery;
5. Small Animal Internal Diseases;
6. Large Animal Internal Diseases;
7. Animal Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (small animals).
8. Animal Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (large animal)
9. Veterinary pathology;
10. State veterinary and public health;

Each report part should be provided at Annexes 4, 5, 6, 10. In the absence of at least one report part the report (Annexes 4, 5, 6, 10) is not evaluated;

3. Each part of the practice report (except Veterinary Pathology and Veterinary Parasitology) shall have reflective analytical analysis. They shall be written in separate documents (Annex 6).

4. If, during the assessment of the Report, academic dishonesty (copying, plagiarism, duplication or falsification of data) is detected, action is taken in accordance with the rules of Section 12, Chapter XIV of the Regulations for Studies of the Lithuanian University of Health Sciences.

STRUCTURE OF CLINICAL PRACTICE REPORT

Table 1. Number of patients required to report preparation.

No.	The report part	Small animal clinic	Large animal clinic or farm
1.	Animal Infectious diseases	10	6
	1.1. Infectious diseases, zoonosis	5	3
	1.2. Parasitic diseases	5	3
2.	Animal obstetrics, reproduction and reproductive disorders;	8	15
3.	Animal surgery	7	5
4.	Veterinary parasitology and parasitic infections of domestic animals;	7	5
5.	Animal internal diseases	16	16

It is forbidden to use the *patient registration system in clinics* by completely copying it in Patient Registration Journal and submitting in it as your personal data. In the Patient Registration Journal, all cases presented must be described individually for each student. Clinical cases may be repeated, but must be described and submitted individually for each student.

Each mandatory part of the report shall be completed in the Clinical Practice Report form (Annex4, 5, 6)

The report shall be written in English, in addition to clerical and factual errors and to meet today's English spelling and punctuation requirements.

The text should be written with a computer in one side of the standard A4 (210 x 297 mm) white paper sheet, page layout *Orientation - Landscape*. The text shall be assembled using a standardized system of signs "Unicode" font Times New Roman 10/12 point standard code table characters. Some parts of the text may be written in italics (*italic*), for example, *Latin terms*.

The report does not need to be printed.

The title of different section shall start in a new page. The section headings are written in capital letters, size 12 in bold font (**bold**) and sub - lowercase, size 12 in bold.

Cover Sheet (for each part separately of the report) (Annex 4): 1. Small Animal Obstetrics, Reproduction and Reproductive Disorders; 2. Large Animal Obstetrics, Reproduction and Reproductive Disorders; 3. Small Animal Surgery; 4. Large Animal Surgery; 5. Small Animal Internal Diseases; 6. Large Animal Internal Diseases; 7. Animal Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (small animals). 8. Animal Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (large animal); 8. Veterinary pathology; 9. State veterinary and public health;

DESCRIPTION OF CLINICAL PRACTICE REPORT PARTS:

1. ANIMAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A) INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ZOONOSIS

1.1. DURING THE PRACTICE, THE STUDENT MUST:

- 1.1.1. familiarize with the most common infectious diseases and properly register these diseases (if required by observation);
- 1.1.2. collect a detailed anamnesis of sick animals and properly fill in the patient's registration journal;
- 1.1.3. perform a general clinical examination of an animal;
- 1.1.4. select appropriate diagnostic tools to diagnose infectious diseases and evaluate the results;
- 1.1.5. take blood and perform morphological, biochemical, serological tests and evaluate the results;
- 1.1.6. take a sample of skin, hair, fluids, faeces, tissues or other and perform examination based on the diagnostic tools used to diagnose the disease. Also, fill a sending document to the laboratory and properly prepare the sample for shipment;
- 1.1.7. diagnose the disease according to results of performed tests and make differential diagnoses;
- 1.1.8. create a treatment plan for infectious disease based on test results;
- 1.1.9. assign appropriate preventive measures for prophylaxis of infectious disease (e.g. deworming, preventive measures against ectoparasites, vaccination), create vaccination plan and perform vaccination;
- 1.1.10. evaluate biological protection measures applied in reception, examination room, isolation room, farm and etc. depending on the practice place and conditions;
- 1.1.11. perform disinfection, deratization, disinsection (if applied in the base of practice);
- 1.1.12. provide suggestions on biological protection if measures taken are considered insufficient or inappropriate.
- 1.1.13. **describe the required number of patients provided in Table 1.**

B) PARASITIC DISEASES

1.2. DURING THE PRACTICE, THE STUDENT MUST:

- 1.2.1. familiarize with parasitic diseases, participate and acquire practical skills in their treatment and control;
- 1.2.2. collect a detailed anamnesis of the sick animals and properly fill in the patient's registration journal;
- 1.2.3. perform a general clinical examination of an animal and compile a list of differential diagnoses;
- 1.2.4. choose appropriate diagnostic tools and methods, and establish a diagnosis;
- 1.2.5. prescribe appropriate treatment and preventive measures;
- 1.2.6. during small animal practice, familiarize with all the parasitic diseases of the skin, tissues and blood, respiratory tract and digestive tract of small animals, their diagnosis, treatment and prevention methods;
- 1.2.7. during the large animal practice, familiarize and understand the most common skin, digestive tract, lung or other parasitosis of pigs, large and small horned animals, horses, fur animals, rabbits or birds, and acquire skills in their diagnosis, treatment and prevention;
- 1.2.8. familiarize with registered and used antiparasitic drugs in Lithuania, acquire skills of their selection, prescription and use.
- 1.2.9. **describe the required number of patients provided in Table 1.**

1.3. THE STUDENT MUST PROVIDE IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE REPORT:

- 1.3.1. animals (large and small) examined (independently, assisted or only observed) and treated for infectious and parasitic diseases during practice by registering them in the patient's registration journal according to the requirements set out in Table 1;
- 1.3.2. cases of different (recommended) diseases and to correctly fill in all sections of the patient's registration journal;
- 1.3.3. analysis of clinical cases and their assessment (Appendix 5) describing diagnosis, treatment, prevention or other (improper diagnostic method, prescribed ineffective drug or not all necessary drugs prescribed, inappropriate duration of the treatment course, insufficient preventive measures or informing clients, etc.) disadvantages;
- 1.3.4. reflection (only about infectious diseases).

1.4. AFTER THE PRACTICE STUDENT SHALL BE ABLE TO:

- 1.4.1. explain and critically evaluate the epidemiological situation of infectious diseases and its dynamic;
- 1.4.2. properly fixate an animal and perform a clinical examination;

- 1.4.3. select appropriate diagnostic tools;
- 1.4.4. send the samples to laboratory and evaluate the received results; take samples and evaluate the results of blood, urine, faeces, bacteriological or other special examinations;
- 1.4.5. diagnose the disease and make a differential diagnosis;
- 1.4.6. choose the right treatment and preventive measures;
- 1.4.7. explain which diseases could be prevented by vaccination, prepare a vaccination plan, properly perform vaccination, introduce the animal's owner with the side effects of the vaccination;
- 1.4.8. explain the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, control and eradication of infectious diseases;
- 1.4.9. if necessary, properly perform a euthanasia of sick animal according to the animal welfare law; give the recommendations to the owner about his animal;
- 1.4.10. properly fill the patient's registration journal, disinfection journal, vaccination report, used veterinary medicine act, unused veterinary medicine act, animal euthanasia act and etc.;
- 1.4.11. properly dispose the contaminated waste, tissues, syringes, needles according to the biosafety requirements and proper disposal requirements;
- 1.4.12. know biosecurity requirements;
- 1.4.13. know and be able to draw up schemes for the treatment and prevention of parasitosis, including the selection of suitable drugs and their combination with other drugs and the necessary means;
- 1.4.14. properly inform animal owners about parasitosis and their prevention and elimination measures;
- 1.4.16. after completing practice, the student must be ready to independently provide prevention and treatment services for the most common parasitosis.

1.5. REPORT OF PRACTICE WILL BE ASSESSED REGARDING ACHIEVED RESULTS:

- 1.5.1. whether all sections of the patient's registration journal are properly filled out (infectious diseases that occurred during practice. If there were none, diseases previously identified at the place of clinical practice, based on accumulated disease histories or properly collected and detailed anamnesis). *Vaccinations as cases cannot be included in the patient's registration journal, vaccination schemes are presented in reflection;*
- 1.5.2. whether diagnostic procedures are correctly selected and described in detail;
- 1.5.3. whether an accurate diagnosis has been established (if it is not confirmed by the results of the tests, it is only suspected);
- 1.5.4. how the course of treatment was reasonably drawn up, the treatment was organized and whether preventive measures were applied, preventing further recurrence of the disease;

1.5.5. whether biological safety measures were properly applied and described at the place of practice (described in the reflection);

1.5.6. whether the prognosis and/or outcome of the disease is indicated;

1.5.7. whether deficiencies in diagnosis, therapy and prevention are described correctly and in detail in the case analysis (Appendix 5) by analyzing each case from the patient's registration log;

1.5.8. whether a reflection of infectious diseases presented and described in detail.

1.6. REQUIREMENTS FOR REFLECTION (MIN. 500 WORDS, FREE FORM). IN A SEPARATE DOCUMENT (ANNEX 6), THE STUDENT MUST PRESENT A REFLECTION ON THE PRACTICE OF THE SUBJECT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND DESCRIBE:

1.6.1. evaluate and describe the biological safety measures applied at the practice site (e.g. quartzing, de-carpeting, etc.). Why exactly such disinfection measures are applied, as disinfection, deratization or other measures are often carried out in order to reduce the risk of possible factors of disease spread. What biosafety deficiencies have you observed at the clinical practice site?

1.6.2. fluently describe applied preventive measures, vaccination schemes. Describe what diseases and when the animals were vaccinated;

1.6.3. choose one of the most common diseases in your clinical practice and using the epidemiological triad model (pathogen, susceptible animals, environment) describe how this disease appeared in the animals you saw, what typical atypical symptoms were found, what treatment was most appropriate, etc., compare with the scientific literature information provided. Provide case analysis based on the Evidence Based Veterinary Medicine (EBVM) strategy. Include the patterns of the selected disease (prevalence among age groups, sex, breed, seasonality). Graphically represent the frequency of occurrence of the selected infectious disease in 12-24-month period (if possible, refer to past disease histories in patient records, if not, refer to months of practice in the analysis for cases encountered only during your clinical practice).

No.	Report evaluation criteria	Parasitic diseases (50%)	Infectious diseases (50%)
1.	The required number of patients (indicated in Table 1) is presented and described in the patient's registration journal, all fields are filled in correctly.	0-3	0-3
2.	An analysis of the cases described in the patient's registration journal (Appendix 5) was presented and performed.	0-4	0-3
3.	The reflection is presented according to the specified requirements.	0	0-3
4.	The structure and formalization of the report meet the requirements.	0-3	0-1

The final grade of infectious diseases part is calculated according to the formula: Infectious diseases (50%) + parasitic diseases (50%) = 100%.

2.ANIMAL OBSTETRICS, REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS

2.1. LARGE ANIMAL OBSTETRICS AND REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS

2.1.1. During the Practice the student should perform:

2.1.1.1. to identify estrus (heat) by the external signs of females. According to the clinical changes of the reproductive organs evaluate the period of estrus (beginning, middle, end). To select the right timing for natural mating (or artificial insemination);

2.1.1.2. based on the received data of the computerized herd management system (mobility, milk quantity, electrical conductivity, duration of rumination etc.) or based on animal clinical signs to evaluate the condition of animal and relate it to the reproductive function (healthy, pathology). If it is a pathology, specify it;

2.1.2. To perform at least one of the following:

2.1.2.1. determine cow pregnancy by rectal palpation or ultrasound examination up to 60 days after natural mating or artificial insemination;

2.1.2.2. determine mare pregnancy by ultrasound examination up to 30 days after natural mating or artificial insemination;

2.1.2.3. determine sheep pregnancy by ultrasound scanning 45-90 days after natural mating;

2.1.2.4. determine sow pregnancy by ultrasound scanning 45-50 days after natural mating or artificial insemination;

2.1.2.5. to identify the signs of the approaching female delivery, prepare the female for it and evaluate the prognosis of delivery. In case of dystocia ensure obstetric care (without surgical intervention);

2.1.2.6. to organize the monitoring of the *postpartum* period and to diagnose (with additional devices) pathologies of the *postpartum* period (subinvolution, uterine infections, metabolic disorders), prescribe and apply treatment;

2.1.2.7. to perform a clinical examination of the reproductive system of an infertile female (no heat observed until the insemination time). Assess the condition of uterus and ovaries of cow and mare (type of anestrus, endometrium) by rectal palpation or ultrasound examination. Prescribe the appropriate treatment;

2.1.2.8. to insert a catheter into the uterus of a cow or mare (due to sampling or applying medicine);

2.1.2.9. to perform veterinary care of neonatal (preventive features, care, assessment of pathology);

2.1.2.10. to perform a clinical examination of the mammary gland for mastitis and in case of pathology prescribe treatment. Correct sampling of milk for pathogen identification;

2.1.2.11. the required number of patients presented and described in the report (as presented in Table 1).

2.1.3. After the Practice the student should be able to:

2.1.3.1. to predict (motivated) and assign the time of artificial insemination (motivated);

2.1.3.2. to determine the pregnancy of females (if possible, illustrate the pregnancy with an ultrasound image);

2.1.3.3. to select, provide and perform the obstetric emergency care (preparation of the animal, premedication, applying of obstetric loops, lubrication, restoration of limbs etc.);

2.1.3.4. to diagnose and differentiate the pathologies of the uterus in the *postpartum* period, prescribe treatment;

2.1.3.5. to diagnose type of *anestrus* and prescribe treatment;

2.1.3.6. be able of catheterize the uterus (infuse of medicine, take samples);

2.1.3.7. to clean the airways of neonatal, disinfect the navel (diagnose and treat pathologies of neonates);

2.1.3.8. to conclude a motivated treatment plan for the mammary gland and apply treatment (using medicine or physiotherapy – cold ointments, frequent milking, monitoring of treated cows' milk);

2.1.3.9. to fill out the cover letter for microbiological examination (of mucus and milk);

2.1.3.10. to apply treatment to the mammary gland (correct application and organization of milking of sick cows).

2.1.3.11. to perform an ultrasound examination and/or interpret the obtained examination data.

2.1.4. The Practice report will be evaluated based on:

2.1.4.1. how the clinical practice plan has been completed (at least 6 items specified in “During the Practice the student should perform”);

2.1.4.2. how many animals were treated during the clinical practice (patients' number is given in Table No 1);

2.1.4.3. how the treatment plan was concluded (whether the right medicine and instruments were selected);

2.1.4.4. how reasonable is the treatment outcome (whether the treatment strategy match the outcome);

2.1.4.5. completeness of performed actions.

No	Criteria of evaluation of the practice report	Grades
1.	The required number of patients (indicated in Table 1) provided and described, and all fields are filled.	0-5
2.	A case study (Appendix 5) of patient registration log presented and described.	0-3
3.	The Reflection is presented according to the specified requirements.	0-2

2.1.5. A Reflection of the experience gained in Practice (min 500 words)

In a separate document (Annex 6), the student presents an analysis (epicrisis) of one case gained at clinical practice. It should reflect:

1) What was the purpose of seeking help; 2. Anamnesis; 3. Clinical data, signs (what veterinary actions were performed, what was the purpose, what symptoms were diagnosed); 4. Differential diagnosis from other diseases; 5. Motivated definition of the condition (disease); 6. Prescribed treatment and reason for prescribing; 7. Predicted outcome; 8. Personal experience (what is the difference between practical and theoretical knowledge, what are the benefits for veterinarian).

2.2 ANIMAL OBSTETRICS, REPRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTIVE DISORDER OF SMALL ANIMAL

2.2.1. During the clinical practice the student shall perform:

2.2.1.1. assist in the orchiectomy surgeries of cat and dog , study of the further treatment plan (medications, recommendation) and surgical techniques.

2.2.1.2. assist in ovarian hysterectomy / ovarioectomy surgeries of dog and cat for the treatment of suspected uterine pathologies (CEH, pyometra, endometriosis, ovarian cysts) and properly evaluate the performed examinations, study surgical techniques, medications and prescriptions for further treatment of the disease;

2.2.1.3. to assist in the surgical treatment of mammary gland diseases and to properly evaluate the performed examinations, study surgical techniques, medications and prescriptions for further treatment of the disease;

2.2.1.4. to examine the pregnant bitch or queen, to evaluate the ultrasound examination to assess the viability of the puppies/kittens (heart rate);

2.2.1.5. do reproductive system examination of cats and dogs (include reproductive organs examination, reproductive system evaluation with diagnostic machines (x-ray, ultrasonography), hormone's tests);

2.2.1.6. **Describe 8 cases.**

2.2.2. After completing the Practice, the student shall be able to:

- 2.2.2.1. perform clinical and special examination of the dog/cat reproductive organs.
- 2.2.2.2. determine the period of pregnancy during the ultrasound examination;
- 2.2.2.3. evaluate pathological conditions of the uterus and ovaries: inflammation of the uterus, CEH, ovarian cysts, oncology of the reproductive organs;
- 2.2.2.4. to perform a diagnostic and treatment plan (include surgical or medical treatment) for the mammary glands diseases;
- 2.2.2.5. to provide a mammary gland treatment plan, perform surgical or medical treatment;
- 2.2.2.5. interpretate P4, estrogen hormonal tests;
- 2.2.2.6. to provide reproduction care in case of parturition disorders.

2.2.3. The Practice report will be assessed against:

- 2.2.3.1. how the practice plan has been fully completed (all points mentioned above should be completed);
- 2.2.3.2. how many animals were supervised during the practice (8 patients: it means 1-2 cases for every topic, so it should not be more than 2 same cases or same procedures for each topic);
- 2.2.3.3. how the treatment plan is reasonably and properly prescribed, justified usage of antibiotics);
- 2.2.3.4. how medication is prescribed (in the prescription form);
- 2.2.3.5. consistent description of general anesthesia protocol and surgical technique during surgical interventions;
- 2.2.3.6. how medication is monitored during treatment;
- 2.2.3.7. whether appointments at home, post-operative care are clearly described;
- 2.2.3.8. student's opinion and suggestions.

No.	Criterion of practice report evaluation	Points
1.	The required number of patients (indicated in Table 1) is provided.	0-2
2.	All sections of the patient registration journal (Annex 4) are filled in correctly (<i>complete anamnesis, detailed descriptions of clinical examinations and special tests, description of surgical technique, appropriate drug dosages, indications and methods of application, appointments at home after surgical interventions</i>)	0-2
3.	An analysis of the cases described in the patient registration journal (Appendix 5) is provided and described	0-2
4.	<i>Reflection</i> provided according to the specified requirements.	0-2
5.	<i>The structure and formalization</i> of the report meets the requirements.	0-2

2.2.4. Analysis of reflective experience gained in analytical practice (min. 500 words) what and how should be described in free form shall be written in separate documents (Annex 6):

- the case is selected and the reasons for choosing such a treatment method and medication are analyzed in detail. The case analysis should not be simply a description of the case, you must write your opinion and indicate what you would do differently and why.

3.VETERINARY SURGERY

3.1. VETERINARY SURGERY OF LARGE ANIMAL

3.1.1. During the Practice a student shall:

3.1.1.1. Get acquainted with the surgical conditions of work and to be able to evaluate them and to know where the veterinarian carries out surgery operations:

- Is there any dedicated and properly equipped room in the farm;
- Is there any portable machine tool in the farm and if livestock are operable when fixed in this special machine tool;
- Are livestock surgery operations performed at the animal location place, etc.

3.1.1.2. Find out how are maintaining aseptic and antiseptic conditions and biosafety requirements during surgery. How to ensure this.

3.1.1.3. Assimilate anaesthesia methods which are used for the operation (drugs, equipment), to understand and assimilate the applications for pain control during the postoperative period, ascertain compliance about the animal welfare requirements during surgical manipulation and after.

3.1.1.4. Assist for the veterinarian and understand the essence of the operation (for what it's done, what uses for the anaesthesia, which access was applied, action and the completion of the operation – if implants, thread, seam and other material was used).

3.1.1.5. During the practice all operated (operated independently, assisted or observed) and treated animals according to the Large Animal Surgery program topics, have to be registered in the general journal of patient's registration with specification about the own level of participation (operated independently, assisted, observed). All patients in the log section of the mentioned journal shall be fully and correctly described.

3.1.2. After the Practice the student shall be able to:

3.1.2.1. Follow bio safety requirements to be ensured about aseptic and antiseptics rules fulfilment.

3.1.2.2. Perform local and general anaesthesia, monitoring the anaesthesia and the drugged animal settings, controlling postoperative pain.

3.1.2.3. Perform routine operations: sew the wound, dehorning calves, and adult cattle, hoof trimming, castrate, open abdominal cavity for diagnostic laparotomy purpose.

3.1.2.4. Ensure the implementation of animal welfare requirements during provision of veterinary services and advise animal owners on these issues.

3.1.2.5. Explain about the surgical operation technique.

3.1.2.6. Properly fill in the patient registration journal.

3.1.3. Practice will be assessed with the focus on the following criteria:

3.1.3.1. If patient registration log sections in the journal (about the patients which are attributable to the surgical patients' group in accordance with Large Animal Surgery program subjects) are completed properly:

3.1.3.2. Serial number, date and relevant information about the animal (species, sex, breed, age, colour, weight, physical characteristics), specify the owner only with his consent.

3.1.3.3. Detailed medical history (Beginning of the illness, clinical symptoms, the owner self-observations).

3.1.3.4. General clinical examination findings (body temperature, quantitative and qualitative indicators of pulse, breathing, arterial pulsation, body parts deformations character (swelling, induration, if present the wounds – describe how they look and if there are secretions describe what they look like), etc.

3.1.3.5. Accurate diagnosis corresponding to the clinical symptoms and examination findings (e.g., dug wound, sole ulcers, oblique diaphyseal fracture of metacarpus, laminitis and so on.). In this section is unsuitable such diagnosis: hoof trimming, dehorning, castration, wound asepsis, etc., because it is not a diagnosis).

3.1.3.6. Full information about the treatment (all measures which were used for the treatment, brief description about performed surgery method – here includes: method of anaesthesia, access, technique and completion of the operation, used sutures and suture materials, implants or other measures).

3.1.3.7. Information about the endpoint of the disease and comments (maybe the student knew or has seen any other methods of treatment or surgery technique than was applied for the concrete patient).

3.1.3.8. Is there a reflective analytical analysis of practice experience in the practice report

No.	Criterion of practice report evaluation	Points
1.	The required number of patients (indicated in Table 1) is provided.	0-2
2.	All sections of the patient registration journal (Annex 4) are filled in correctly	0-2
3.	An analysis of the cases described in the patient registration journal (Appendix 5) is provided and described	0-2
4.	<i>Reflection</i> provided according to the specified requirements.	0-2

5.	<i>The structure and formalization</i> of the report meets the requirements.	0-2
----	--	-----

3.1.4. Analysis of reflective experience gained in analytical practice (min. 500 words) what and how should be described in free form shall be written in separate documents (Annex 6):

3.1.4.1. have had working conditions during clinical practice;

3.1.4.2. on which the decision to use surgical treatment is made;

3.1.4.3. what aseptic rules were followed, when, what and how the antiseptic measures were applied.

3.1.4.4. what tasks he / she failed during the practice and why he / she failed: maybe the practice manager does not have a surgical practice, or he / she does not have enough skills, he / she does not have enough tools and conditions for surgical work, there are no patients for whom surgical treatment is indicated,

3.1.4.5. to provide an opinion on the analysis of which issues should be given more attention by the lecturers of the subject of large animal surgery during lectures and internships at the university (this point is only desirable, but not evaluated).

3.2. VETERINARY SURGERY OF THE SMALL ANIMALS

3.2.1. During the Practice a student shall:

3.2.1.1. Become acquainted with the specifics and rules of work in practice in the Surgery Department of the Small Animal Clinic.

3.2.1.2. Master aseptic and antiseptic rules in a small animal clinic. Master and be able to explain how and why biosecurity is being respected, be aware of the means by which biosafety is ensured in a small animal veterinary clinic.

3.2.1.3. Perform an animal's clinical examination before the surgical procedure. To be able to evaluate and interpret the results of the animal's clinical examination, and special examination (blood tests, urine analysis, etc.).

3.2.1.4. Provide the emergency (first) aid to small animals (polytrauma, shock, heart failure, acute respiratory failure, gastric dilatation and volvulus-GDV, bleeding, occlusion of airways, etc.). Know what tools are needed for first aid. To master and explain the principles of first aid.

3.2.1.5. Prepare small animals for surgical operations: soft tissue, ophthalmological, orthopaedical operations.

3.2.1.6. Properly select the procedure location for aseptic and antiseptic procedures.

3.2.1.7. Catheterization the urinary bladder of small animals (dogs and cats) male and female.

3.2.1.8. Place a venous catheter into *v. saphena* and *v. cephalica*.

- 3.2.1.9. Take part during the evaluation and interpretation of visual diagnostic evaluation results and writing report.
- 3.2.1.10. Manage infected and noninfected wounds (wound suturing, a use of drains, bandaging, forming a treatment plan).
- 3.2.1.11. Perform examination and treatment of patients with orthopaedic and neurological diseases (to evaluate the walking, to evaluate the degree of lameness, to perform orthopaedic and neurological examinations, to perform diagnostic imaging, to interpret the results of the examinations, to form a treatment plan).
- 3.2.1.12. Perform neutering (orchietomy, ovariohysterectomy-OHE, ovariectomy-OE) of female and male (dogs and cats).
- 3.2.1.13. Perform sedation and anaesthesia plan according to the species, breed, age and health status of the animal.
- 3.2.1.14. Induce general anaesthesia (administer medications of sedation/anaesthesia, put a venous catheter, ensure proper fluid therapy, perform intubation, attach the animal to anaesthesia machine and vital parameters monitoring equipment)
- 3.2.1.15. Perform anaesthesia monitoring of an animal (assessment of animal condition before general anaesthesia, monitoring of vital parameters during anaesthesia and awakening). To be able to explain how and why the vital parameters are changing, to be able to manage anaesthesia (change the dose of applied medications, if necessary, select additional medications).
- 3.2.1.16. Perform limb immobilization by a bandage (Robert-Jones bandage, bandage using splits, etc.), in the case of fractures of limbs, splits, ligaments and tendons injury.
- 3.2.1.17. Perform an ophthalmological examination and be able to interpret the results of the examination. Take part of a making of the treatment plan.
- 3.2.1.18. Apply the principles of oncologic and reconstructive surgery in the treatment of oncological diseases in patients who require surgical treatment.
- 3.2.1.19. Perform the muzzle (oral) cavity and dental examinations, perform the special examinations of this region. Interpret the examination results, and to make a treatment plan.
- 3.2.1.20. Assist your supervisor (veterinary surgeon) during surgical procedures and operations.
- 3.2.1.21. Obstetric patients and surgeries performed on them (e.g. castrations of females and males (elective and due to disease), etc.) cannot be described in the report.

3.2.2. After the Practice the student shall be able to:

- 3.2.2.1 Follow biosecurity requirements.
- 3.2.2.2 Perform clinical, orthopaedic, ophthalmologic and neurological examination, to select the appropriate special examinations, to evaluate and interpret the results of special examinations.

After evaluating the results of the examination, be able to make a list of differential diagnoses, to carry out the main (final) diagnosis and make a treatment plan.

3.2.2.3 Ensure aseptic and antiseptic during surgical procedures and operations.

3.2.2.4 Provide the emergency (first) aid to small animals (polytrauma, shock, heart failure, acute respiratory failure, GDV, bleeding, occlusion of airways, etc.).

3.2.2.5 Prepare animals and surgery room for surgical operations: soft tissue, ophthalmological, orthopaedic operations.

3.2.2.6 Properly select the procedure location (operating room) for aseptic and antiseptic procedures.

3.2.2.7 Do catheterization of the urinary bladder of male and female dogs and cats.

3.2.2.8 Introduce a venous catheter into *v. saphena* and *v. cephalica*.

3.2.2.9 Evaluate diagnostic imaging examination. Will be able to evaluate and interpret the results of diagnostic imaging.

3.2.2.10 Manage the infected and uninfected wounds (introduction of drains, bandaging, forming a treatment plan).

3.2.2.11 Perform castration (orchietomy, ovariohysterectomy, ovariectomy) of female and male small animals (dogs and cats).

3.2.2.12 Do a plan of sedation and anaesthesia based on the species, breed, age and health status of the animal.

3.2.2.13 Induce general anaesthesia (administer medications of sedation / anaesthesia, put venous catheter, ensure proper fluid therapy, perform intubation, attach the animal to a machine and vital parameters monitoring equipment).

3.2.2.14 Perform anaesthesia monitoring of animal (assessment of animal condition before general anaesthesia, monitoring of vital parameters during anaesthesia and awakening). Explain how and why the vital parameters change, to manage anaesthesia (change the dose of applied medications, if necessary, select additional medications for stabilization of animal condition).

3.2.2.15 Perform limb immobilization by a bandage (Robert-Jones bandage, bandage using splits, etc.), in the case of fractures of limbs, splits, ligaments and tendons injury.

3.2.2.16 Perform an ophthalmological examination and be able to interpret the results of the examination. Take part of a making of the treatment plan.

3.2.2.17 Apply the principles of oncologic and reconstructive surgery in the treatment of oncological diseases in patients who require surgical treatment.

3.2.2.18 Perform the muzzle (oral) cavity and dental examinations, perform the special examinations of this region. Interpret, the examination results, and to make a treatment plan and to do treatment.

3.2.3. Practice will be assessed with the focus on the following criteria:

3.2.3.1. If patients in the surgical group under the Small Animal Surgery Program have been properly filled in all patient log book sections:

3.2.3.2. Serial number,

3.2.3.3. Date,

3.2.3.4. Required animal data (species, sex, breed, age, weight),

3.2.3.5. Anamnesis,

3.2.3.6. Clinical examination (mucous membranes color, capillary refill time, respiratory rate, heart rate, body condition, rectal temperature, abdomen palpation, chest auscultation, palpation of superficial lymph nodes, defecation, urination, appetite).

3.2.3.7. Selection and performance of special tests (specifying which tests have been performed and which changes have been detected (orthopaedic, neurological, ophthalmological, dental examinations), selection of imaging diagnostics and descriptions of the tests (MRI, CT scan, ultrasound, X-rays), selection of laboratory tests).

3.2.3.8. Choice of treatment (used treatments, a short description of anaesthesia, method of surgical operation technique, access, action, and termination of the operation, used suture materials, and implants, a prescription for selected medication, proper selection of tools for a procedure, proper pain control procedure).

3.2.3.9. Indicated disease outcomes and remarks: recovered, continued treatment, died, euthanized. If the animal did not return to the clinic and the result is unknown, should be written it is not known.

No.	Criterion of practice report evaluation	Points
1.	The required number of patients (indicated in Table 1) is provided and described in the patient registration journal, all fields are filled in correctly.	0-5
2.	An analysis of the cases described in the patient registration journal (Appendix 5) is provided and described	0-1
3.	<i>Reflection</i> provided according to the specified requirements.	0-1
4.	Anesthesia protocols provided and fully filled out (<i>3 anesthesia protocols for operations of different pain levels</i>)	0-3

3.2.4. Analysis of reflective experience gained in analytical practice (1,0 – 1,5 sheets) what and how should be described in free form:shall

Make three different anaesthesia protocols for three different kind and pain level surgeries (for example OHE, osteosynthesis, GDV). Use these protocols during anesthesia and fill them according

to the rules. Attach these three anesthesia protocols to the practice report. The cases must be seen during Practice. *Provide an analysis of all these three anesthesia protocols in a separate document (Annex 6) and describe:*

- Describe the criteria for the selection of the anaesthetic substances and the method of its application;
- To assign patient's into the risk groups of anaesthesia, describe the criteria you follow of assigning to the anaesthesia risk group;
- Describe the period of an awakening of animals (physiological parameters, behaviour, vocalization).

After completing this task, answer the questions:

1. How did you feel during anaesthesia and taking care of anaesthetised animal during procedures (did you feel safe, doubtful or worried)?
2. What did you learn from this task?
3. What conclusions have you made from this task?
4. What would you do differently, if you have the same task in the future?
5. Would you recommend including this type of task in future practice report?

4. VETERINARY PATHOLOGY

At the LSMU VA VPK Pathology Center, students can only perform necropsy if they do not have the ability to perform the necropsy at their practice base.

Due to the necropsy at the LSMU VA VPK Pathology Center, the student shall arrange the date and time in advance with the staff of the Pathology Center by calling No. +370 37 362915.

The entire other part of the Veterinary pathology practice shall be performed by the student in her / his Practice Base (*small or large animals*).

4.1. During clinical practice a student shall:

4.1.1. Perform one Necropsy of animal cadaver (ex. large animals, small animals, poultry, exotic animals, wild animals...) and **write Necropsy report (example is on Moodle)**. Necropsy and writing of necropsy report shall be done individually - it means one student per one animal cadaver. Necropsy report should be approved by signatures of student and his Veterinary pathology clinical practice supervisor. **Necropsy report should be written by computer.**

4.1.2. In addition, a student should fill the animal cadaver (examined) **Delivery letter for pathological anatomical examination (necropsy)**. Delivery letter can be addressed to Pathology Center of Department of Veterinary Pathobiology, LSMU VA. The delivery letter should be approved by signature of student.

4.1.3. Prepare **Statistical analysis** from the last three-years period of animals which have died or euthanized in depot of clinical practice (*large or small animals' clinics - student should choose*). Data analysis should be performed according to animal species, age, cause of death/euthanasia (diagnosis). Students should present information in tables or figures. At the end of work, the student should provide a brief summary of statistical analysis and conclusions. Statistical analysis should be approved by signatures of student and his Veterinary pathology clinical practice supervisor. *Note: if practice is performed at year 2024 statistical analysis should be carried out for 2021-2023 period (if practice is performed at year 2025 – for 2022-2024).*

4.1.4. If the number of dead/euthanized animals per year is greater than 50, analysis can be made only according to one of last year's cases. *Note: if practice is performed at year 2024, statistical analysis should be carried out for 2023 (if practice is performed at year 2025 – for 2024).*

4.1.5. Submit the information about animal origin wastes (*in small or large animal practice base – student should choose*) (animal cadavers, surgically removed tumors, other organs and tissues, including fluids (blood, exudates or transudate, etc.) management/destruction system in clinical practice depot/country. The student should describe the methods of animal origin wastes destruction in clinical practice depot; to specify, what kinds of temporary storage conditions are used for animal origin wastes (facilities, refrigerators, containers, disinfection etc.). **Information about animal origin wastes management/destruction** system in depot of clinical practice and **delivery letter for the destruction of animal origin destruction** should be approved the signature of the student.

4.2. After completing the Practice, the student shall be able to:

4.2.1. To independently perform a pathological anatomical examination of an animal carcass, identify pathological anatomical changes and formulate a final pathological anatomical (nosologically) diagnosis, explain the mechanisms of occurrence of established pathological anatomical changes, substantiate and explain the pathological anatomical diagnosis, compare it with the clinical diagnosis, evaluate

4.2.2. To Collect anamnesis, fill in the *Delivery letter (for pathological anatomical examination of animal cadaver (necropsy)*, fill in the extended report of the pathological anatomical examination of the animal carcass, decide independently which samples need to be taken from the animal carcass, properly record and pack them, fill in the sample consignment note and send it to the laboratory;

4.2.3. Interpret the results of the obtained research, base them on theoretical knowledge, provide recommendations if necessary;

4.2.4. To know and practically apply biosafety and hygiene requirements in the place of pathological anatomical examination of animal carcass;

4.2.5. Indicate the appropriate method of disposal of animal carcasses and other animal *origin wastes*, complete the document required for the disposal of animal *origin wastes*. Indicate the appropriate method of disposal of animal carcasses and other animal by-products, complete the document required for the disposal of animal by-products.

4.3. In the report of Veterinary pathology clinical practice student shall present:

No.	Criterion of practice report evaluation	Points
1.	Statistical analysis (signed by student and his Veterinary pathology practice supervisor).	0-4
2.	Necropsy report (signed by student and his Veterinary pathology practice supervisor).	0-5
3.	Delivery letter (for pathological anatomical examination of animal cadaver (necropsy) (signed by student).	0-0,5
4.	Information about animal origin wastes management/destruction and delivery letter for the destruction of animal origin destruction (signed by student)	0-0,5

STATE VETERINARY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

5.1. During the Practice a students shall:

- 5.1.1. Investigate the workplace (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor) – the structure, organization and functions of the health spectrum veterinary work.
- 5.1.2. Get acquainted with the veterinary legislation (legal basis), which shall be guided by the veterinary doctors in the clinical veterinary daily practice.
- 5.1.3. Accesses the veterinary records, which are fill in by the veterinary doctors in the clinical veterinary practice.
- 5.1.4. Assess compliance with the requirements of the clinical practice of animal welfare.
- 5.1.5. Get acquainted with the legal regulation of veterinary requirements for providers and their application at clinical veterinary practice.
- 5.1.6. Access the structure and performance of the territorial State (Food) Veterinary Service (SFVS).

5.2. During the clinical practice time students shall acquire the following skills:

- 5.2.1. To know the structure and the function of the territorial State (Food) Veterinary Service (SFVS).
- 5.2.2. To know basic and specific veterinary legislation shall be guided by the veterinary doctors from the clinical veterinary practice.
- 5.2.3. To know the organization and functions of the practice place (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor service).

5.2.4. To know the procedure and time limits of the reporting territorial SFVS of the practice place (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor service).

5.2.5. To know the special requirements of animal welfare at the clinical veterinary practice place.

5.2.6. To be able to fill out the typical veterinary health forms (veterinary records).

5.3. The report of the evaluation of the Practice:

5.3.1. Submit the list of the most important veterinary legislation (the exact title, publication date, number), which is guided by veterinarians at the clinical veterinary practice place.

5.3.2. Describe the workplace of the vet. clinical practice (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor)

5.3.3. Describe the nature (specificity) of the work (referred to in provision of services, such as castration and sterilization, surgery, internal diseases diagnosis and treatment, pet travel documents for filing, vaccination and etc.) at the basis of the clinical practice (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor).

5.3.4. Provide the list of veterinary records (typical), which are filled in at the basis of the practice, specifying the terms, time limits and procedures of the reporting territorial SFVS, the periods of storage (archiving) at the basis of the clinical practice.

5.3.5. Fill in (personally) one of the forms (optional) of the veterinary records (officially recognized).

5.3.6. Specify what kind of measures are applied to ensure compliance with animal welfare requirements in the clinical practice base.

NOTE: the report shall describe both small and large animal clinical practice bases.

State Veterinary and Public Health

No.	Criterion of practice report evaluation	Points
1.	Provided list of the most important veterinary legislation (the exact title, publication date, number), which is guided by veterinarians at the clinical veterinary practice place.	0 – 1
2.	Described work place of the vet. clinical practice (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor).	0 – 1.5
3.	Described the nature (specificity) of the work (referred to in provision of services, such as castration and sterilization, surgery, internal diseases diagnosis and treatment, pet travel documents for filling, vaccination and etc.) at the basis of the clinical practice (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor).	0 – 1.5
4.	Provided list of the veterinary records (typical), which are filled in at the basis of the practice, specifying the terms, time limits and procedures of the reporting territorial SFVS, the periods of storage (archiving) at the basis of the clinical practice.	0 – 1
5.	Provided filled in (personally by the student) one of the forms (optional) of the veterinary records (officially recognized).	0 – 1.5
6.	Described what kind of measures are applied to ensure compliance with animal welfare requirements in the clinical practice base.	0– 1.5
7.	<i>Reflection</i> provided according to the specified requirements.	0 – 1.5
8.	<i>The structure and formalization</i> of the report meets the requirements.	0 – 0.5

5.4. Reflective analytical experience about The clinical practice place (private vet. clinic, vet. diagnostic center, private vet. doctor) should **be described in free form and** shall be written in separate documents (Annex 6)

The recommended minimum number of characters is 2000. **in free form.**

Provide reflection by expressing personal opinion (the facts presented in the report cannot simply be rewritten) on: forms and principles of veterinary legislation at the place of clinical practice; peculiarities of veterinary work activities in the clinical practice place (specialization, work with different patients, specific services and functions, work organization, etc.); compliance with animal welfare requirements in the clinical practice base.

• **NOTE: If the clinical practice has been performed with small and large animals in different practice bases, the reflection shall describe both clinical practice bases.**

6. ANIMAL INTERNAL DISEASES

6.1. During the Practice a student shall:

6.1.1. Get acquainted and acquire practical skills in diagnosing different animal species noninfectious diseases to participate in the diagnosis of these diseases' treatment and the application of preventive measures.

6.1.2. Get acquainted and to acquire practical skills in the use of medicinal substances in different animal species.

6.1.3. Collect detailed disease anamnesis.

6.1.4. Access to all diseases occurring in small and large animal skin, gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, urinary system, metabolic and other internal disorders and their diagnostic methods, treatment and prevention schemes and techniques used in Lithuania authorized veterinary medicines.

6.1.5. Make a general clinical examination of animals.

6.1.6. Interpret blood, urine, and other special tests.

6.1.7. Diagnose the internal disease based on the medical history, clinical examination and special studies, to evaluate the disease prognosis.

6.1.8. Find out the NFVRAI laboratory actual potential to make feed or pathological material toxicological tests, nomenclature and fees, know the requirements and be able to fill material send for toxicological tests, cover letter; together with the practice supervisor or clinic veterinarians discuss the actual situation of those complementary tests, they availability; Create treatment and prevention schemes.

6.1.9. Registered all treated patients in the patient register journal and fully and correctly fill in all sections of this journal.

6.2. After the Practice, the student shall be able to:

6.2.1. Follow biosafety requirements.

6.2.2.

Ensure the implementation of animal welfare requirements for the provision of veterinary services and advise animal owners on these issues.

6.2.3. Correctly fill patient register journal.

6.2.4. Be able to collect detailed anamnesis for primary diagnosis of animal diseases.

6.2.5. Make clinical examination for different animal species, reasonably appoint diagnostic tests.

6.2.6. Be able to interpret the blood, urine, and other special test data results and use them for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of internal diseases.

6.2.7. Determine disease diagnosis and prognosis, to evaluate the possible relationship between the internal diseases.

6.2.8. Understand and be able to explain all performed diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive procedures.

6.2.9. Be able to properly act in the suspect animal (s) poisoning case – based on to the available data differentiate from infectious diseases, apply first aid measures, make diagnosis, apply detoxification measures, antidotes, use general supportive measures;

6.2.10. Be able to send to a laboratory material for toxicological tests and interpret received results;

6.2.11. Know and be able to create different schemes of treatment and prevention of internal diseases including the appropriate medicines selection and combination with other medicines and the necessary means, of animal owners' information and education procedures.

6.2.12. Learn various medicines application methods for different kinds of animals.

6.3. Practice will be evaluated according to the following criteria:

6.3.1. If patient registration journals filled correctly according to:

6.3.2. Serial number, the required data on the animal (species, sex, breed, age, color, weight, and special details).

6.3.3. Detailed anamnesis (when animal got sick, clinical symptoms, host of observations).

6.3.4. General clinical trial data (body temperature, pulse quantitative and qualitative indicators, breathing, pulsation of the arteries, heart rate, etc.).

6.3.5. Clinical symptoms and data (blood and urine tests, ECG, X-ray, ultrasound and others.) Do not mention any symptomatic diagnosis (e.g., Diarrhea).

6.3.6. Informative therapy (the use of medications, diet and other therapeutic measures).

6.3.7. Indicate the notes of the disease (maybe a student knows or has seen a different method of treatment than that applied to a particular patient).

6.3.8. During the defense of practice - correct answers to the questions of the commission members

No.	Criterion of practice report evaluation	Points
1.	The required number of patients (indicated in Table 1) is provided.	0-2
2.	All sections of the patient registration journal (Annex 4) are filled in correctly	0-2
3.	An analysis of the cases described in the patient registration journal (Appendix 5) is provided and described	0-2
4.	<i>Reflection</i> provided according to the specified requirements.	0-2
5.	<i>The structure and formalization</i> of the report meets the requirements.	0-2

6.4. The reflection (about 300 words or 1 page) shall be described in free form (shall be written in separate documents). Free form writing. The student describes what diagnostic and therapeutic procedures performs independently during the practice and in which area student feels strong and weakest. The treatment of diseases, new methods *for treating* them. Provide own opinions.