Japanese Veterinarian and Veterinary Education; Current Status and Agenda

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Japan Veterinary Medical Association
HISTORY OF VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION IN JAPAN

1885  “Regulations on Veterinary Licenses” was issued (Ground Council Proclamation No. 28), and Greater Japan Veterinary Medical Association was organized.

1926  Former Veterinary License Act was issued.

1928  Initial meeting of Japan Veterinary Medical Association was held.

1938  Regulations on Veterinary Licensing Examination was issued.

1948  Initial meeting of Japan Veterinarian Association was held.

1949  New Veterinary License Act was issued.

1951  Society of Veterinarian has changed its title to Japan Veterinary Medical Association (JVMA).

1995  25th Congress of the World Veterinary Association (WVA) and 9th Congress of the Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations (FAVA) were held in Yokohama.

130th Anniversary of the establish of Veterinary Licensing System, 20th anniversary from the holding of WVA/FAVA Congress in Yokohama were celebrated in 2015.
## Sectional transition of the number of veterinarians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Small Animal Clinician</th>
<th>Industrial Animal Clinician</th>
<th>Civil Servant</th>
<th>University/Firm</th>
<th>Not Engage in Veterinary Affairs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>13,185</td>
<td>4,469</td>
<td>8,998</td>
<td>4,770</td>
<td>4,396</td>
<td>35,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>12,913</td>
<td>4,541</td>
<td>8,950</td>
<td>4,347</td>
<td>4,277</td>
<td>35,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13,271</td>
<td>4,497</td>
<td>8,786</td>
<td>4,551</td>
<td>4,274</td>
<td>35,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>14,640</td>
<td>4,366</td>
<td>9,237</td>
<td>5,541</td>
<td>4,509</td>
<td>38,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15,205</td>
<td>4,317</td>
<td>9,456</td>
<td>5,570</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td>39,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Veterinary License Act (Notification under the provision of Article 22)
## Veterinarians and Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>UK</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>AUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Veterinarians</td>
<td>39,197</td>
<td>90,209</td>
<td>31,318</td>
<td>30,592</td>
<td>32,367</td>
<td>12,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fields (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Animals</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Animals</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Animals (x10^4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>9,199</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>1,948</td>
<td>2,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>6,830</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canine</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feline</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,268</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Animals per Veterinarian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>2,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>904</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canine</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feline</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Contribution of Local Official Veterinarians

3,837 veterinarians serve in 486 public health centers

Public Health Center
Enhance health and hygiene

Training Lesson, and Vaccination for Rabies

Application for Business, and Monitoring of Business

Sampling Inspection

Monitoring Food Hygiene

2,635 veterinarians serve in 101 meat hygiene inspection centers

Meat Hygiene Inspection Center
Enhance meat hygiene

Biological Tests

Inspection after Dressing

Visceral Tests

Carcass Tests

Pass

stamp of approval

2,084 veterinarians serve in 166 livestock hygiene service centers

Livestock Hygiene Service Center
Enhance Animal Health

Inspect epidemics (BSE, avian influenza, etc.)

Instruct hygiene and environment

Assess the number of rearing animals

Monitor distribution of animal drugs and feedstuff, and instruct proper use of the same

Distribution

Farm

3,837 veterinarians serve in 486 public health centers

2,635 veterinarians serve in 101 meat hygiene inspection centers

2,084 veterinarians serve in 166 livestock hygiene service centers
“Panel for survey research for improvement in veterinary education” presented educational reform process (model/core curriculum, third-party assessment, Computer-Based Testing, improvement in clinical education, hospital and laboratory) to realize education complying with international standards.

JVMA developed conditions for introducing “participatory clinical practice.”

JVMA requested to MEXT and Science Council of Japan to improve education system. 25th Congress of the World Veterinary Association (WVA) and 9th Congress of the Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations (FAVA) were held in Yokohama.

School Education Act was partially amended to develop a consistent 6-year term which has applied to enrolled students of 1984.

Veterinary License Act was partially amended to issue qualifications for national examination after 2-year master’s course.

Science Council of Japan recommended extension of the course term for veterinary education to Prime Minister.

JVMA developed draft six-year curriculum standard, and veterinary council decided to proceed the six-year curriculum.

JVMA established Veterinary Education Term Review Committee.
REFORM PROCESS FOR ACHIEVING VETERINARY EDUCATION COMPLYING WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARD AND PROGRESS THEREOF (revised in Aug., 2012)

**Immediate Targets**

- **Improve Education/Research Systems**
  - Improve Different Type of System such as promotion of inter-university department

- **Improve Education Contents/Methods**
  - Review Model/Core Curriculum,
  - Review Curriculums in Each University etc.

- **Improve Clinical Education etc. (Improve Implementation Systems for Clinical Practice and Sanitary Practice)**
  - Officially Conduct Computer-Based Testing

- **Develop/Implement Model/Core Curriculum**
  - Design model/core Curriculum
  - Revise model/core Curriculum
  - Prepare electronic texts

- **Introduce/Implement Computer-Based Testing**
  - Study contents, evaluation way, implementation system
  - Present draft contents, evaluation criterion
  - Decide contents, evaluation way, system

**Targets in Future from 2016**

- Implement improved veterinary education and establish quality assurance system which promotes autonomous improvement in education
  *It is required to push reliable approach ahead by, e.g., verifying results from each university’s efforts and disclosing the results.*

**Provide Veterinary Education Complying with International Standards**

- Improve University Animal Hospital and Practical Environment
  - Establish guideline for participatory practice

**Current progress from 2011 including matters in hand**

- **Improve Education/Research Systems**
  - 2011 Develop inter-university curriculum/cooperate with external institution
  - 2012 Establish inter-university departments

- **Improve Education Contents/Methods**
  - Review current curriculum

- **Introduce/Implement Computer-Based Testing**
  - 2011~ Study contents, evaluation way, implementation system
  - 2012 Present draft contents, evaluation criterion
  - 2013~ Trial CBT

- **Improve Clinical Education etc. (Improve Implementation Systems for Clinical Practice and Sanitary Practice)**
  - Officially Conduct Computer-Based Testing

- **Improve University Animal Hospital and Practical Environment**
  - 2011~ Establish guideline for participatory practice

**Action Items**

- Improve Education/Research Systems
- Develop/Implement Model/Core Curriculum
- Introduce/Implement Computer-Based Testing
- Improve University Animal Hospital and Practical Environment
CHANGES IN NATIONAL VETERINARY LICENSING EXAMINATION

- **1885** “Regulations on Veterinary Licenses” was issued (Ground Council Proclamation No. 28).
- **1926** Former Veterinary License Act was issued.
- **1938** Regulations on Veterinary Licensing Examination was issued.
- **1949** New Veterinary License Act was issued. **New System**
- **1950** First National Examination
- **1965** 16th National Examination
- **1984** 35th National Examination
  - **Computer Scored Answer Sheet**
  - **Description Type Examination**
- **2002** 53th National Examination
- **2010** 61th National Examination

**2010**
- **61th National Examination**
  - 17 subjects for theoretical questions including 15 problems (previously existed subjects) and 4 problems (new subjects), 200 questions in total, with all questions answered; and 40 practical questions, **240 questions in total**, computer scored answer sheet
  - fundamental 50 questions; theoretical questions A (100 questions), B (80 questions); and practical questions C (60 questions), and D (60 questions), **330 questions in total**

**2002**
- **53th National Examination**
  - 12 subjects for theoretical questions including two long questions and five short questions, with one long and three short questions being selected therefrom; and four-day practical, oral examination
  - four subjects, 12 theoretical questions, with all questions answered; and one-day practical, oral examination

**1984**
- **35th National Examination**
  - theoretical questions A (100 questions), B (80 questions); and practical questions C (60 questions), and D (40 questions), **280 questions in total**

1965
- **16th National Examination**
  - 12 subjects for theoretical questions including two long questions and five short questions, with one long and three short questions being selected therefrom; and four-day practical, oral examination

1950
- **First National Examination**
  - fundamental 50 questions; theoretical questions A (80 questions), B (80 questions); and practical questions C (60 questions), and D (60 questions), **330 questions in total**
Comparison between Education/Training Systems for Medical Practitioners and Veterinarians

**Medical Practitioner**

- **Undergrad Education of Six Years**
  - 18 Years of age
  - Computer-Based Testing
  - 22
- **Initial Training of Two Years** (University Hospital/Training Hospital)
  - 24
- **Advanced Training of Three to Four Years**
  - 26
  - Complement of training is certificated
  - Second registration
- **Continuing Education**
  - Certificated as a specialist in basic Domain
  - 29
  - 32

**Veterinarian**

- **Undergrad Education of Six Years**
  - 18 Years of age
  - Computer-Based Testing
  - 22
- **Initial Training of Two Years** (University Hospital/Training Hospital)
  - 24
- **Advanced Training of Three to Four Years**
  - 26
  - Complement of training is certificated
  - Second registration
- **Continuing Education**
  - Certificated as a specialist (by academic society or institution etc.)
  - 29
  - 32
- **Recurrent Education**
  - (doctor’s course/doctor by dissertation)
  - 28
- **Lifelong Education/Continuing Education** (JVMA/respective offices)
  - 24

**Pass national examination for medical practitioners**
- First registration
- Years of age
- Second registration
- Years of age

**Pass national examination for veterinarians**
- Veterinarians of being registered and practicing medicine train at university or designated facility for 6 months or more
- Years of age
- Small Animal
- Industrial Animal
- Government
Transition of employment situation of veterinary university graduates

[Diagram showing trends in employment status of veterinary university graduates from 1994 to 2014. The diagram includes categories such as Small Animal, Civil Servant, Industrial Animal, Firm, Others/Independent corp., Not yet determined/Unknown, with corresponding headcounts and percentages for each year.]

[Provided by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries]
The Japan Veterinary Medical Association (JVMA) concluded an academic agreement with the Japan Medical Association (JMA) on November 20, 2013, aimed at realizing the principle of “One World, One Health”.
The 55 local veterinary medical associations under the umbrella of the JVMA have similarly concluded academic agreements with local medical associations (8 November, 2016).
Fukuoka Memorandum (November 11, 2016)

Based on the outcomes of this conference, WVA, WMA, JMA and JVMA agree to move from the validation and recognition stage of the “One Health Concept”, to the practical implementation stage. We hereby declare the following:

1 ...... zoonotic diseases, zoonosis research
2 ...... antimicrobials in human and animal healthcare.
3 Physicians and veterinarians shall support activities for developing and improving human and veterinary medical education, including understanding the One Health concept and approach to One Health challenges.
4 ....healthy and safe society
Thank you very much for your kind attention.