



**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND
COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SCIENTISTS**

FELLOWSHIP GUIDELINES
Veterinary Public Health

INTRODUCTION

These Fellowship Guidelines for Veterinary Public Health should be read in conjunction with the *Fellowship Candidate Handbook* in its current version. Also noted should be the **Specialist Eligibility Assessment Applicant Guide (SEAAG)**. The SEAAG is included in the Specialist Registration Information Booklet published by the **Australasian Veterinary Boards Council (AVBC)** on their website: <https://avbc.asn.au/>. This document outlines the minimum requirements for registration as a specialist in Australia and New Zealand.

ELIGIBILITY

Refer to the *Fellowship Candidate Handbook*. Of particular note:

- Membership of the College is a pre-requisite to Fellowship in Veterinary Public Health, except for ‘fast- tracked’ candidates.
- Because the subject of Veterinary Public Health is linked to and derives input from many aspects of veterinary science, a Membership examination specifically in the Veterinary Public Health discipline is not required. If membership is in another subject than VPH, prior approval from the VPH Subject Standards Committee must be obtained by the candidate, as part of the approval process for the candidate’s individual training program. Relevant other disciplines in which the aspiring Fellowship candidate might seek Membership qualifications could include, but are not limited to, disciplines such as Veterinary Epidemiology or Pathobiology.¹
- Membership examination may be undertaken during Fellowship training and at any time prior to the Fellowship examination, up to and including the year preceding the Fellowship examination.

NB. The *Fellowship Candidate Handbook* refers to Veterinary Public Health as a Category 3 subject (1.1.1.). Prior to commencing Fellowship training in Veterinary Public Health (and/or for alternative arrangements/programs) extensive discussions with the relevant chapter and the College will be required.

¹ But also, for instance, Small animal medicine, if the candidate had investigated a public health issue such as campylobacter or salmonella or AMR surveillance; Beef or dairy cattle or pigs if the candidate had an interest in, for example, shedding of salmonella during transport to the abattoir, a potential food safety issue.

Candidates for Fellowship may be eligible for “Fast tracking” under the provisions of 2.13 of the Fellowship Candidate Handbook. It is the candidate’s responsibility to ensure they have fulfilled all the requirements of the training program guidelines prior to submitting their credentials for eligibility for examination.

OBJECTIVES

To demonstrate that the candidate has detailed knowledge of and expertise in Veterinary Public Health and can give specialist/expert advice in this field to veterinary colleagues, health professionals, policy makers and the general public.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT

Veterinary Public Health (VPH) is defined as **the contributions to the physical, mental and social well-being of humans through an understanding and application of veterinary science** (WHO/FAO/OIE, 1999). Human health, animal husbandry and animal health are closely connected and VPH is a fundamental part of public health whereby human health and well-being are the main objectives. However, increasingly it is recognised that VPH also promotes environmental health by addressing the impact of agricultural and other animal related activities. VPH is multidisciplinary in its nature and contributes to many areas of public health that are not always directly related to animals.

VPH draws on the following areas of knowledge: diagnosis, surveillance, epidemiology, prevention, control and elimination of zoonoses; protection of food (of animal origin including meat, milk, fish and seafood) for human consumption; food and meat science; environmental protection; animal welfare and the social and behavioural aspects of inter-human and human-animal relationships.

To integrate VPH into the goals of public health, it is essential to ensure collaboration between human and veterinary medical science, environmental science and other related fields in accordance with the principles of ‘One Health’.

“One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent. The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate change, and contributing to sustainable development”²

² The One Health Definition and Principles Developed by OHHLEP, 2021, [Tripartite and UNEP support OHHLEP's definition of "One Health" \(who.int\)](#)

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The following description of topics and areas serves as a guide to the expected range and level of knowledge and skills to be demonstrated by the candidate.

1. The Purpose and Scope of VPH

- 1.1. The candidate will be able to do the following with **detailed expertise**³
 - 1.1.1. Illustrate common purposes and scope of VPH using examples of various applications of VPH in veterinary practice.
 - 1.1.2. Describe major challenges and/or achievements in VPH during the past century, globally as well as specifically for the ANZ region.
 - 1.1.3. Explain the structure of key VPH programs in Australia and New Zealand and be able to apply to new situations.
 - 1.1.4. Discuss the central role of Veterinary public health principles in veterinary clinical practice

2. Zoonotic and Non-Zoonotic Diseases of Public Health Significance, as well as the judicious use of antibiotics

- 2.1. The candidate will have **detailed knowledge**⁴ of:
 - 2.1.1. The aetiology, epidemiology, and control of endemic zoonoses of Australia or New Zealand and of exotic zoonoses of concern to Australia or New Zealand. Candidates should be able to address zoonoses associated with all animals (e.g., livestock, companion animals, wildlife and aquatic species).
 - 2.1.2. The aetiology, epidemiology and control of endemic and exotic non-zoonotic food-borne infections and intoxications of concern to Australia and New Zealand.
 - 2.1.3. The threat of emerging infectious diseases, including their predisposing factors (such as climate change, vector distribution, globalisation, loss of habitat and encroachment of wild animal populations, e.g., bats, on human habitats), sources, recognition, and investigation in all species.
 - 2.1.4. The role of terrestrial (incl. wildlife) and aquatic food producing animals, horses, companion animals and their environments in the emergence, maintenance and transmission of antimicrobial resistance to humans with particular reference to prescribing practices and the need to reduce use of antimicrobial agents critically important in human medicine.
 - 2.1.5. The role of zoonotic disease in occupational health and safety in veterinary

³ **Detailed expertise** – the candidate must be able to perform the technique with a high degree of skill and have extensive experience in its application. The highest level of proficiency.

Sound expertise – the candidate must be able to perform the technique with a moderate degree of skill and have moderate experience in its application. A middle level of proficiency.

Basic expertise – the candidate must be able to perform the technique competently in uncomplicated circumstances

⁴ **Detailed knowledge** – candidates must be able to demonstrate an in-depth knowledge of the topic including differing points of view and published literature. The highest level of knowledge.

Sound knowledge – candidate must know all of the principles of the topic including some of the finer detail and be able to identify areas where opinions may diverge. A middle level of knowledge.

Basic knowledge – candidate must know the main points of the topic and the major literature.

practice and the animal industries.

2.2. The candidate will be able to do the following with **sound expertise**³:

2.2.1. Use epidemiological and investigational techniques employed in outbreaks of zoonotic and foodborne disease.

2.2.2. Plan and undertake surveillance programs for zoonotic and non-zoonotic diseases, and describe procedures used for the diagnosis and surveillance of zoonotic and foodborne diseases.

3. Residues and contaminants

3.1. The candidate will have a sound knowledge⁴ of:

3.1.1. Food safety risks pertaining to residues of agricultural and veterinary chemicals and of environmental and other contaminants (including radiological);

3.1.2. Contemporary approaches to the management of these risks, including the use of surveillance and testing regimes.

4. Animal Welfare

4.1. The candidate will have a **sound knowledge**⁴ of:

4.1.1. Intensive and extensive systems of animal management and welfare challenges that can occur in each type of system that will influence VPH.

4.1.2. Welfare of food producing animals from farm to slaughter, including the standards set out in legislation and Codes of Practice in Australia or New Zealand.

4.1.3. Welfare of animals during transport, including live-animal export.

5. Infectious Disease Epidemiology

5.1. The candidate will have a **detailed knowledge**⁴ of:

5.1.1. The epidemiologic principles underpinning disease investigation and surveillance and the mechanisms for disease control within VPH (incl. a knowledge of the main epidemiological questions faced by animal disease control managers during an epidemic, the main tools and techniques used during a disease investigation (e.g., modelling, geographical information systems [GIS], genomic sequencing).

5.1.2. Selection of appropriate laboratory tests for specific investigations and the interpretation of their results (strengths and weaknesses of the tests, sensitivity, specificity and predictive values) as well as the collection of the appropriate samples for testing (importance of appropriate sampling and shipment techniques).

5.1.3. Management of animal emergencies, including disease outbreaks, natural disasters such as fires, floods and earthquakes and other disasters, such as a truck rollover.

5.1.4. The appropriate strategies to monitor, investigate and control or prevent infectious diseases of VPH significance at the individual animal and

population level.

- 5.1.5. The capacity to appraise critically the evidence base for public health decision-making, including basic economic analyses.
- 5.1.6. Approaches to and limitations in applying an eradication program for an infectious disease of VPH significance.
- 5.1.7. Principles and applications of other infectious disease control methods (e.g., isolation, movement control, compartmentalisation, vaccination, test, and cull) of relevance to VPH.

6. Risk Analysis

- 6.1. The candidate will have a **sound knowledge**⁴ of:
 - 6.1.1. The principles and process of risk analysis.
 - 6.1.2. The differences between qualitative and quantitative risk assessment.
 - 6.1.3. Hazard identification and categorisation, including the difference between hazard and risk.
 - 6.1.4. The application of risk analysis in VPH scenarios, including import risk analysis, food safety management programmes and other pertinent areas.
- 6.2. The applicant will have **sound expertise**³ to:
 - 6.2.1. Undertake different types of risk analyses in areas pertinent to VPH.

7. One Health

- 7.1. The candidate will have **sound knowledge**⁴ of:
 - 7.1.1. The concept of One Health, including how medical, veterinary, sociological, ecological, and other disciplines intersect.
 - 7.1.2. The changing patterns of global health governance and their relevance to the development and implementation of global health policy.
Other global health-paradigms such as Planetary Health, Global Health and Eco-health.

8. Production of Safe Meat (red and white meat, game, eggs, fish, and other seafood) and the exclusion of Foodborne Hazards from the Food Chain

- 8.1. Food Chain Safety and Health Hazards
 - 8.1.1. The candidate will have a **detailed knowledge**⁴ of *Ante-mortem* and *post-mortem* factors affecting meat quality and food safety.
 - Anatomical and physiological factors affecting humane stunning and slaughter and the associated impacts on food safety.
 - As relevant to food safety, the physical and biochemical changes in muscle pre- and post-mortem, with special reference to rigor, factors affecting the physical and chemical qualities of meat at room temperature, chilling and freezing and the electrical stimulation of carcasses.
 - Procedures used for reducing the contamination of animal carcasses, including prevention of contamination through to decontamination.

- Descriptions and consumer identification practices, including AUS-MEAT or New Zealand Meat Industry Association guidelines, as relevant to product integrity.
- Principles of preservation of meat including physical and chemical methods, e.g., refrigeration, vacuum packaging, canning, and curing, fermenting, irradiation) and the technology and public health aspects of essential food technologies (e.g., making sausages and other small goods).
- Principles of, and necessity for, species testing for meat and fish.
- By-product processing and rendering, and its impacts on animal-feed and food safety.

8.1.2. The applicant will have a **sound knowledge** ⁴ of:

- Effluent treatment and disposal from abattoirs and intensive farming operations.

8.1.3. The applicant will have a **detailed knowledge** ⁴ of:

- Control of risk factors associated with food-borne pathogens during primary production.
- Water quality and sanitation in the food industry.
- Current risk-based approaches to inspection procedures for red and white meat, game, eggs, fish, and other seafood.
- Harvesting and processing game animals as relevant to either Australia or New Zealand including, but not restricted to, kangaroo, red deer, horses, camels, buffaloes, rabbits, possums, emu, ostriches, feral pigs, and crocodiles.
- Current animal identification and trace-back and trace-forward procedures for foodproducing animals as relevant to either Australia or New Zealand, including new international concepts like blockchain.
- Management of animals at lairages and ante-mortem inspection procedures.
- Humane slaughter procedures and relevance to food safety.
- Health certification of foods of animal origin.
- Best practices such as good manufacturing practices (GMP), good hygienic processes (GHP) and HACCP principles as they relate to primary and secondary production (e.g., on-farm food safety programs, processing, and abattoir programs).
- The provision of assurance through the whole-of-chain by quality assurance, quality control and auditing.

9. Legislation, Regulation and Safe Food Production

9.1. **The candidate will have a detailed knowledge** ⁴ **of:**

9.1.1. **The role of science-based policy in the development VPH legislation and regulation.**

9.1.2. The main global legislation and regulations relating to safe food production

and trade, e.g., Codex Alimentarius, the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA).

9.1.3. The role of VPH in the output from international organisations in animal health and zoonoses, particularly the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), in the management of animal health emergencies and in international trade.

9.1.4. **The respective legislative frameworks (national, federal, or state, as appropriate for Australia or New Zealand) that animal health emergencies of VPH significance would be managed to give effect to the requirements and recommendations of international standards such as WOAH's Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes.**

9.1.5. The role of VPH in the output from Australian or New Zealand organisations in food safety and food security, including the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation and Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) and how global legislation and regulations are applied in the Australian or New Zealand context.

10. New Technologies with the potential to Influence the Production of Safe Food and the Management of Animal Health Emergencies of VPH Significance

10.1. The candidate will have a **sound knowledge** ⁴ of:

10.1.1. Genetic engineering and genetic modifications applied to food producing animals.

10.1.2. The perceived benefits and challenges associated with the production of alternative and laboratory-produced "meat" and animal products.

10.1.3. **Direct molecular diagnostic tests for pathogens that can be applied at "point-of-need".**

10.1.4. Genomic sequencing for diagnostic and/or forensic application in Food safety and investigative use

EXAMINATIONS

Refer to the *Fellowship Candidate Handbook*, Section 5.

The Fellowship in Veterinary Public Health examination has **four** separate components:

Written Paper 1 (four hours)

This paper is designed to test the candidate's core knowledge of the principles of Veterinary Public Health as described in the Learning Outcomes.

Written Paper 2 (four hours)

This paper is designed to assess the candidate's ability to apply the principles of Veterinary Public Health to particular cases, problems or tasks and b) test the candidate's familiarity with the current practices and current issues that arise from activities within the discipline of veterinary Public Health in Australia and New Zealand. The examinations will focus on how the candidate would approach particular types of problems and tasks, using a range of skills and knowledge of Veterinary Public Health.

Presentation (1 hour)

The candidate will present a given subject related to a topic of Veterinary Public Health to a specified audience (e.g., public, peers, politicians) and answer questions related to the presentation.

Oral Examination (two hours)

The oral examination is designed to test practical aspects of the Learning Objectives. Questions are presented with supporting information verbally in a face-to-face/virtual setting. These will be scenario-based and might require analysis of data presented to the candidate.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Refer to the *Fellowship Candidate Handbook*, Section 2.

As the subject of Veterinary Public Health synthesises knowledge and expertise from many aspects and pursuits of veterinary science (as per the scope of the subject delineated in the learning outcomes), the training programs are expected to reflect this in the directly (or indirectly) supervised training component, as well as the training in related disciplines and externships. It also follows, that supervision of the training period might draw on suitably qualified individuals in disciplines that contribute to Veterinary Public Health.

The training is expected to be of a minimum of 96 weeks duration (or equivalent if conducted part-time). The two supervisors are expected to be Fellows of the College, or equivalent Diplomates of ECVPH or the American College of PVM etc. Externships also are to be supervised as above and as per handbook.

Supervision should be, if possible, direct and "on site" but the nature of Veterinary Public Health might dictate, for example during externships in government departments (national or international) that the direct supervisor will need to communicate with the candidate regularly via social media (WhatsApp etc.) and Zoom/Teams etc.

There is a publication requirement embedded within the Fellowship training, with the expectation of two peer-reviewed, first-author publications and one oral presentation at a national or international conference. One of the publications should be based on an original research

component of the training program, that needs to have been incorporated in the residency. For details refer to the Fellowship handbook.

An example of an activity log summary for Veterinary Public Health training is appended below (Appendix 1).

TRAINING IN RELATED DISCIPLINES

Training in related disciplines (TRD) may range in duration from 4-18 weeks, depending on the candidate's background, interests and training needs (examples might be in Pathobiology, Epidemiology etc.). Refer to the Fellowship Candidate Handbook, Section 2.4.2. As Veterinary Public Health, by the nature of the subject matter, integrates many disciplines of veterinary science, this list may be quite extensive and varied, and provide for the individual professional pathways of candidates.

TEXTBOOKS ⁵- Recommended

- Andreissen EH (2012) Meat: Safety, Quality and Veterinary Public Health in Australia (11th edition) Penny Farthing Publishing Services, Adelaide.
- Bauerfeind R, von Graevenitz A, Kimmig P, Schiefer HG, Schwarz T, Slenczka W and Zahner H (2016) Zoonoses – Infectious Diseases Transmissible from Animals to Humans (4th edition) ASM Press, Washington DC.
- Buncic S (2006) Integrated Food Safety and Veterinary Public Health. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, Oxfordshire.
- Cork S, Hall D and Liljebjelke (2016) One Health Case Studies; addressing complex problems in a changing world. 5M Publishing Ltd, Sheffield, UK.
- Hubbert, William T., Harry V. Hagstad , Elizabeth Spangler , Michael H. Hinton , Keith L. Hughes, (1996), Food Safety and Quality Assurance: Foods of Animal Origin 2nd Edition. Blackwell Publishing, Ames, Iowa, ISBN-081380714X
- Narayan, Krishna Gopal, Dharmendra Kumar Sinha , Dharendra Kumar Singh Veterinary Public Health & Epidemiology--Veterinary Public Health-Epidemiology-Zoonosis-One Health (2023), Springer Singapore, Hardcover ISBN 978-981-19-7799-2, eBook ISBN978-981-19-7800-5, DOI <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-7800-5>
- Pfeiffer D (2010). Veterinary Epidemiology — an Introduction. Wiley Blackwell, Chichester.
- Trevejo R (2009). Veterinary Public Health — Small Animal Practice. Veterinary Clinics of North America.
- Thrusfield M (2018). Veterinary Epidemiology, 4th Edition. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Wilks CR and Humble MW (1977). Zoonoses in New Zealand, 2nd Edition. Veterinary Continuing Education, Massey University.

⁵ Definitions of Textbooks

Recommended textbook – candidates should own or have ready access to a copy of the book and have a sound knowledge of the contents.

Additional references – candidates should have access to the book and have a basic knowledge of the contents.

Additional reading materials -These are conference proceedings, other non-refereed publications and other journals that would offersome information in the subject area including differing points of view, but are not required reading.

ADDITIONAL TEXTBOOKS

AS/NZS Standards (2009) *Risk Management Principles and Guidelines* ISO 31000. SAI Global Limited, Sydney.

Dvorak G, Roth JA, Gregory GC and Kaplan B (2013) *Zoonoses: protecting people and their pets*.

IICAB, Iowa University Press, Ames.

<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Products/zoonoses-protecting-people-and-their-pets.php>

Mortimer S and Wallace E (2014) *HACCP: a practical approach*. 3rd edn, Springer, New York. <https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9781461450276>

Toldra F (2017) *Lawrie's Meat Science*, 8th edn. Elsevier, Amsterdam.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/book/9780081006948/lawries-meat-science#book-info>

JOURNAL ARTICLES

- Preventive Veterinary Medicine

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/preventive-veterinary-medicine>

- Foodborne pathogens and Disease

<https://home.liebertpub.com/publications/foodborne-pathogens-and-disease/108/for-authors>

- Transboundary and emerging diseases

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/18651682>

- Zoonoses and Public Health

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/18632378>

- The Australian Veterinary Journal

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17510813>

- New Zealand Veterinary Journal

<https://nzva.org.nz/publications/nzvj/>

AUSTRALIAN AND NZ GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

<https://www.health.qld.gov.au/clinical-practice/guidelines-procedures/diseases-infection/surveillance/reports/zoonotic-other>

<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/animal/notifiable-animal-diseases-nsw>

<https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/livestock/animal-health-and-diseases/notifiable-diseases-in-animals-and-how-to-report-them>

<https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/workers/health-and-wellbeing/infectious-diseases/zoonoses>

<https://www.health.qld.gov.au/clinical-practice/guidelines-procedures/diseases-infection/surveillance/reports/zoonotic-other>

<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/animal/notifiable-animal-diseases-nsw>

<https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/livestock-biosecurity/animal-biosecurity-welfare-program-contacts-western-australia>

<https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/livestock/animal-health-and-diseases/notifiable-diseases-in-animals-and-how-to-report-them>

<https://www.safework.sa.gov.au/workers/health-and-wellbeing/infectious-diseases/zoonoses>

<https://animalwelfarestandards.net.au/welfare-standards-and-guidelines/land-transport/>

<https://animalhealthaustralia.com.au/ausvetplan/>

INTERNATIONAL WEBSITES

The US CDC - <https://www.cdc.gov/index.htm>

The Center for Food Security and Public Health - <https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/>

FOOD SAFETY

William T. Hubbert , Harry V. Hagstad , Elizabeth Spangler , Michael H. Hinton , Keith L. Hughes, (1996), *Food Safety and Quality Assurance: Foods of Animal Origin 2nd Edition*. Blackwell Publishing, Ames, Iowa, ISBN- 081380714X

Food Standards Australia and New Zealand - <https://www.foodstandards.gov.au/>

Australian Government – Food standards and safety - <https://www.health.gov.au/topics/food-and-nutrition/about/food-standards-and-safety>

The European Food Safety Authority - <https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en>

The Codex Alimentarius – International Food Standards - <https://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/en/>

MEAT SAFETY

Safe meat website - <https://www.safemeat.com.au/australian-meat-safety/>

Meat and Livestock Australia - <https://www.mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/>

MLA – traceability, off farm food safety <https://www.mla.com.au/meat-safety-and-traceability/off-farm-food-safety/>

DAFF - Australian Export Meat Inspection System information package - <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/export/controlled-goods/meat/elmer-3/meat-inspection-aemis-package>

TRANSBOUNDARY AND EMERGING DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Promed - <https://promedmail.org/>

The Center for Food Security and Public Health - <https://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/>

ZOONOSES

Zoonoses and Communicable Diseases Common to Man and Animals vol. I, II and III, 3rd ed. WHO, Pan-American Health Organization, Downloadable here –

https://www3.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2237:2010-zoonoses-communicable-diseases-common-man-animals-3rd-edition-three-volumes&Itemid=0&lang=en#gsc.tab=0

ADDITIONAL READING

Relevant journal and online reference material is available in the Veterinary Public Health Chapter: Website Repository at:

<https://ripehosting.blob.core.windows.net/anzcvcs-prod-media/23328/Additional%20reading%20material%20-%20VPH%20membership%20subject%20guide%202018.docx>

FURTHER INFORMATION

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Appendix 1. Example of an activity log summary in Veterinary Public Health

DATE(S)	Intended Learning outcomes	*CATEGORY e.g. species, organ system, type of activity	Type of activity	Topic	Methods	SOLUTION PROPOSED	OUTCOME	Role of candidate
Jan.-June 2024	1.2.2	Cattle	Guest Lecture Series	The impact of veterinary public health measures in the last 100 years	Develop teaching pedagogy	Teach the importance of veterinary public health to DVM students	Online educational resources	Course coordination, recruitment of experts, development of intended learning outcomes, course preparation, delivery, and assessment
June 2024	2.1.1	Domestic and wild dogs	Expert report	Ehrlichiosis in domestic dogs, detection, and mitigation	Review of current literature, expert opinions, data analysis	Implement measure to mitigate the spread.	Government report	Conduct a literature review, analyse available data, write the report including suggested measures to recognize the clinical signs and mitigate the spread.
Oct – Dec 2024	7.1	Humans	Audit	Salmonellosis outbreak in abattoir workers	Outbreak investigation	Implement mitigation measures	Report to abattoir managers	Plan and conduct the investigation, collected the history, and relevant samples. Made interim recommendations. Wrote the report
Feb 2024 – Feb 2025	3.1.3	Sheep	Review current methods of sheep transport	Optimal road transport methods for small ruminants	Systematic review and meta-analysis	Identification of optimal transport conditions, (e.g., stocking density, length, rest stops) for different classes of small ruminants	Publish peer reviewed journal article	Design the review, assemble and train a team of reviewers, extract the data, conduct a meta-analysis. Write the paper.
Feb 2025-May 2025	5.1	Short course*	N/A	Import risk analysis	Quantitative import risk analysis using R	N/A	Course completed	Developed knowledge and skills in quantitative import risk analysis using R

* Examples of short courses: Food safety risk analysis in R, Infectious disease modelling in R, Risk communication, Spatial epidemiology, Microbiology for food safety, Antimicrobial Resistance, Leadership