

Specialists

A large number of veterinarians with specialist expertise at national and international levels work at AniCura.

On the national level, specialist training differs between the various countries AniCura operates in.

International specialists and specialist fields

Diplomate

International specialist expertise within a medical discipline such as diagnostic imaging, neurology or surgery. The veterinarian undergoes extensive European or American specialist training which ends with a Board examination in a specific medical discipline. The veterinarian then becomes a board certified specialist (Diplomate). During the training period, the veterinarian is known as a Resident.

Resident

A veterinarian undergoing international training under supervision for three to five years with the objective of becoming a Diplomate in a specific subject field. The training has a clinical focus that provides a high level of expertise within a specific field. The training includes a significant amount of research by the resident and the publication of scientific papers, and ends with a comprehensive examination. Upon successful completion of the examination, the resident obtains board certified specialist (Diplomate) status in his or her discipline.

Master

Post graduate training program focusing on providing additional clinical skills within various medical disciplines. The European master programmes are offered in a handful of institutions, including the European School of Advanced Veterinary Sciences (ESAVS) in the University of Luxembourg, as well as the School of Veterinary medicine and Animal Science at Copenhagen University, Denmark.

Authorized Veterinary Ophthalmologist

Pan-Nordic training in the diagnosis of hereditary eye diseases in dogs and cats. Veterinarians who are specially qualified and authorized to make diagnosis of hereditary eye diseases in dogs and cats. A joint body – the Nordic Eye Examination Committee (NEEC) – is responsible for the examination and the training programme's factual content. Upon successful completion of training and an examination, the title of authorized veterinary ophthalmologist is granted to the candidate.

Professor

An academic title given to persons having reached the highest level of teaching within the University. Typically someone responsible for research and research education within a specific discipline.

Associate Professor

An Associate Professor is a capable person in scientific and educational terms who, following a doctorate, continued his research for a further four to six years and published his research in several scientific papers. Applicants for associate professor positions are approved by a University's associate professorship panel and specially appointed experts.

PhD

Academic title for veterinarians who have undergone a four to five-year research programme, concluding in a dissertation.

Swedish specialist qualifications

Specialist within a specific subject field, dogs and cats, Level II

A Swedish subject field specialisation that takes place following completed animal species specialisation. It involves at least three years of supervised training alongside or partially alongside a Level II specialist at an approved animal hospital or clinic. Among other things, it involves the publication of papers based on the applicant's own research. Requires formal training within a specific subject field and an examination through the Swedish Society of Veterinary Medicine. The Swedish Board of Agriculture is the authorizing body. This training level is also known as Level II.

Specialist qualification in canine and feline diseases, Level I

A Swedish animal species specialisation with a minimum three years of formal clinical postgraduate veterinary training. To qualify for examination, candidates must submit a thesis of consistently high standard based on research studies or literary review. Examination is through the Swedish Society of Veterinary Medicine. The Swedish Board of Agriculture is the authorizing body. This training level is also known as Level I.

Approved artificial inseminator

Swedish education held by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. The education takes place every five years, and is concluded with a theoretical and practical exam. Approval granted by the Swedish Board of Agriculture.

Norwegian specialist qualifications

Specialist in small animal diseases – dogs and cats

Norwegian animal species specialisation. To qualify for examination, veterinarians must have undergone an extensive, multi-year training programme approved by the Norwegian Veterinary Association. Final authorization as a specialist veterinarian is granted by the Animals and Animal Husbandry Department at the Norwegian Agriculture and Food Administration following a recommendation by the Veterinary Association's selection committee for specialists. It is necessary to undergo continual supplementary training and to prepare and publish scientific papers in order to retain the title.

Danish specialist qualifications

Danish specialist veterinarian (Specialdyrlæge) – Specialist within a specific subject field

Danish subject specialisation within subject fields such as dermatology, oncology, ophthalmology etc. Involves e.g. the publication of papers based on the candidate's own research and requires formal training within specific subject fields and examinations through the Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries. The theoretical base of a Master is complemented with a case log in order to attain the specialist title.

Danish expert veterinarian (Fagdyrlæge)

Danish animal species specialisation with a minimum of two years formal supplementary training in e.g. canine and feline diseases. The training is carried out under the auspices of the Danish Veterinary Association, and comprises theoretical education, home assignments and the completion of project work.

German specialist qualifications

In Germany, the rules for specialisation vary across the different Bundesländer. One common qualification is that of a Fachtierarzt. This title is typically attainable after working 3-5 years in a specific clinic with educational rights, and thereafter passing an examination. To maintain the status of Fachtierarzt, these veterinarians are required to have a higher number of CPD hours than normal veterinarians.

To complement the Fachtierarzt-title, specialist veterinarians can obtain either a Gebietsbezeichnung e.g., for surgery, internal medicine, companion animals or reptiles. This is to qualify the Fachtierarzt title further.

In addition, in certain fields, specialist veterinarians can acquire a Zusatzbezeichnung, which can be attained irrespective of the veterinarian's Fachtierarzt-status. Areas where this is common includes: dermatology, ophthalmology and cardiology.

The Netherlands

In the Netherlands, there is a national specialist structure for veterinarians. The Dutch specialist title is obtained after passing the exam of a by the European Board of Veterinary Specialisation recognized specialist college.